کارشناسی و کارشناسی ارشد

حضرت على(ع): دانش راهبر نيكويي براي ايمان است



سری سوال: یک <u>لے</u>	زم ان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۷۵٪ تشریحی: ۰		تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30٪ تشريحى : 0		
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hemispheres.	, that is, it h	as specialized functions ir	n each of the two		
1. polar	^{2.} bipolar	3. lateralized	^{4.} literal		
2-The hypothesis that r source of language is	_	iman genetics, possibly a	crucial mutation, as the		
 natural sound sour 	rce	^{2.} innateness hypo	thesis		
3. geneological hypot	3. geneological hypothesis		4. physiological hypothesis		
3-Animal communication	on seems to be designed	exclusively for here and r	now. This means that it		
 displacement 		^{2.} arbitrariness			
^{3.} productivity		 cultural transmis 	ssion		
4-Onomatopoeic words	seem to contradict the	of lang	uage.		
1. displacement	^{2.} productivity	3. naturalness	4. arbitrariness		
	we are capable of prod	ucing a very large number	ge because with a limited of sound combinations		
3. duality	انن گریام نور «	2. displacement 4. cultural transmis	ssion		
6-When written symbo	ls are used to represent	words in a language, they	are described as examples		
1. cuneiform	2. ideogram	3. pictogram	4. logogram		
7-A(n) of sound.	. is essentially a set of w	ritten symbols, each one	representing a single type		
1. ideogram	^{2.} alphabet	3. logogram	^{4.} cuneiform		
8 deal	s with the physical prop	erties of speech as sound	waves in the air.		
1. phonology		^{2.} articulatory pho	netics		
3. auditory phonetics	3	4. acoustic phonet	ics		
9-Which sound is NOT a	a bilabial?				
1. /n/	^{2.} /m/	3. /b/	4. /w/		
10-Which word starts wi	th a glottal sound?				
1. shoot	^{2.} choose	^{3.} whose	^{4.} what		

= صفحه 2 از 3 =

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سری سوال: یک لے	زمان آزمون (دقيقه): تستى: ٧٥٪ تشريحي: ٠		تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30٪ تشريحى: .
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11are al	l voiced.		
1. fricatives	2. affricates	3. stops	^{4.} nasals
12-The sounds produced b narrow opening are call	•	airstream and having the air	push through a very
1. stops	^{2.} fricatives	3. affricates	^{4.} liquids
13-In casual speech, we all	use	more than any other single s	ound.
1. _{schwa}	^{2.} diphthong	3. triphthong	^{4.} flap
14is the de	scription of sound sys	tem and sound patterns in a	language.
1. phonetics		^{2.} auditory phonetics	
3. articulatory phonetic	CS	^{4.} phonology	١,
15-An essential property o	f a (n)	is that it functions contrast	ively.
1. sound	^{2.} phone	^{3.} phoneme	^{4.} allophone
16-When we have a group to them as	- 11 1 - 1	21 11	
1. phonotactics	^{2.} allophones	³ . phones	4. phonetics
	* WILL	each one from others, by ch ave a(n)	anging one phoneme
1. phone	^{2.} allophone	3. minimal set	^{4.} minimal pair
18-The constraints on the	sequence or positions	of phonemes in the words of	a language are called
1. phonotactics	^{2.} phonetics	3. minimal pair	4. cognates
19-The syllable structure o	f many languages is pi	redominantly	
1. _V	2. CV	3. VC	4. CVC
20-In English, when we have always be	ve a syllable beginning	with three consonants, the f	irst consonant must
1. /p/	2. /s/	3. a voiceless stop	4. a voiced stop
21-New words based on th	e name of a person or	a place are called	
1. eponyms	^{2.} blending	3. hypocorisms	4. acronyms
22is also	called "category chang	ge" and "function shift".	
1. back formation	^{2.} blending	^{3.} calque	^{4.} conversion

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بادانورت	١٢١٠ ـ ١٢١٠ عاده التالية القالب ١٢١١		ن نسوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۱،کلیا ش ته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگا		
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	e not used to produce new wo	ords in the language, bu	t rather to indicate aspects		
 prefixes 	1. prefixes		^{2.} inflectional morphemes		
^{3.} suffixes	3. suffixes		4. derivational morphemes		
24-The view of gram	mar as a set of rules for the p	proper use of language i	s called		
1. descriptive ap	1. descriptive approach		2. agrammatic approach		
3. prescriptive approach		4. structural approach			
25-Chomsky defines	language as a set of				
1. signs	2. sentences	3. words	4. texts		
	vo distinct underlying interporter to the contract of the cont	retations that have to b	e represented differently in		
 lexical ambigu 	ity	^{2.} recursion	N.		
3. structural amb	piguity	4. surface structu	ire		
	rase is used to designate an e	ntity as the person who	has a feeling, perception or		
1. agent	2. patient	3. subject	4. experiencer		
	ا الماني	و سوالات	·		
` '	is additional informatio said and what must be mean	•	create a connection		
1. presupposition	n ^{2.} inference	3. proposition	^{4.} anaphora		
29-Which one is corr	ect?				
1. Human tongue	e is bigger, thicker and more r	nuscular compared to of	ther primates.		
^{2.} Human tongue	e is bigger, thicker, but less m	uscular compared to oth	ner primates.		
3. Human tongue	e is smaller, thicker, but less n	nuscular compared to ot	her primates.		
^{4.} Human tongue	e is smaller, thicker and more	muscular compared to o	other primates.		
30-What has caused language?	the emergence of so many d	ifferent speculations ab	out the origin of human		
1. the long histor	ry of spoken language				
2. absence of dir	ect physical evidence				

 $^{4\cdot}$ the discovery of artifacts relating to our ancestors' speech

3. different religious viewpoints