



سری سوال: یک ۱



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11- .....are all voiced.

1. fricatives                      2. affricates                      3. stops                      4. nasals

12-The sounds produced by almost blocking the airstream and having the air push through a very narrow opening are called .....

1. stops                      2. fricatives                      3. affricates                      4. liquids

13-In casual speech, we all use ..... more than any other single sound.

1. schwa                      2. diphthong                      3. triphthong                      4. flap

14-.....is the description of sound system and sound patterns in a language.

1. phonetics                      2. auditory phonetics  
3. articulatory phonetics                      4. phonology

15-An essential property of a (n) ..... is that it functions contrastively.

1. sound                      2. phone                      3. phoneme                      4. allophone

16-When we have a group of several phonemes, all of which are versions of one phoneme, we refer to them as .....of that phoneme.

1. phonotactics                      2. allophones                      3. phones                      4. phonetics

17-When a group of words can be differentiated, each one from others, by changing one phoneme always in the same position in the word, we have a(n).....

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 of many languages is predominantly .....

1. V                      2. CV                      3. VC                      4. CVC

20-In English, when we have a syllable beginning with three consonants, the first consonant must always be .....

1. /p/                      2. /s/                      3. a voiceless stop                      4. a voiced stop

21-New words based on the name of a person or a place are called .....

1. eponyms                      2. blending                      3. hypocorisms                      4. acronyms

22-.....is also called "category change" and "function shift".

1. back formation                      2. blending                      3. calque                      4. conversion

23- ..... are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of words.

- |             |                           |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. prefixes | 2. inflectional morphemes |
| 3. suffixes | 4. derivational morphemes |

24- The view of grammar as a set of rules for the proper use of language is called .....

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 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 |
|----------|--------------|----------|----------|

26- When we have two distinct underlying interpretations that have to be represented differently in deep structure, we have a case of .....

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. lexical ambiguity    | 2. recursion         |
| 3. structural ambiguity | 4. surface structure |

27- When a noun phrase is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of .....

- |          |            |            |                |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. agent | 2. patient | 3. subject | 4. experiencer |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|

28- A(n) ..... is additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant.

- |                   |              |                |             |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. presupposition | 2. inference | 3. proposition | 4. anaphora |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|

29- Which one is correct?

1. Human tongue is bigger, thicker and more muscular compared to other primates.
2. Human tongue is bigger, thicker, but less muscular compared to other primates.
3. Human tongue is smaller, thicker, but less muscular compared to other primates.
4. Human tongue is smaller, thicker and more muscular compared to other primates.

30- What has caused the emergence of so many different speculations about the origin of human language?

1. the long history of spoken language
2. absence of direct physical evidence
3. different religious viewpoints
4. the discovery of artifacts relating to our ancestors' speech