



سری سوال: یک

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: کلیات زبان شناسی ۲، کلیات زبانشناسی، کلیات زبانشناسی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳ پیام نور

1- Which part of the brain is crucially involved in the production of speech?

1. Wernicke's area      2. motor cortex      3. Broca's area      4. corpus callosum

2- Which of the following items is an instance of "malapropism"?

1. fire distinguisher (instead of "fire extinguisher")  
2. black boxex (instead of "black boxes")  
3. beel fetter (instead of "feel better")  
4. nomam numeral (instead of "roman numeral")

3- What happens in "anomia" as a language disorder?

1. substantially reduced amount of speech      2. difficulty in finding the correct word  
3. mispronouncing content words      4. difficulty in auditory comprehension

4- What is another name for "Wernicke's aphasia"?

1. agrammatism      2. dementia      3. sensory aphasia      4. motor aphasia

5- How long the "critical period" lasts?

1. from childhood until 15 years old      2. before birth to adolescence  
3. after puberty to 20 years old      4. from birth until puberty

6- At which stage children produce a single form functioning as a phrase or a sentence?

1. telegraphic      2. holophrastic      3. babbling      4. cooing

7- What is the name of the process in which the child says "ball" for all kinds of round objects?

1. imitation      2. overgeneralization  
3. spoonerism      4. overextension

8- Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about the "grammar-translation method"?

1. memorization is encouraged      2. spoken language is emphasized  
3. sets of grammar rules are used      4. vocabulary lists are used

9- "Negative transfer" is sometimes called .....

1. interlanguage      2. deviation      3. interference      4. error

10- What is the goal of learners of L2 with an "integrative motivation"?

1. personal achievement      2. reading scientific publications  
3. completing a school requirement      4. social purposes



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11-The general ability to use language accurately, appropriately and flexibly is called ..... competence.

1. communicative      2. linguistic      3. strategic      4. grammatical

12-Short quick movements of the hand or fingers are called .....

1. iconics      2. beats      3. emblems      4. signs

13-Which of the following items is **NOT** correct about “alternate sign language”?

1. It is a system of hand signals      2. It is used for limited communication  
3. It is used for everyday communication      4. It is used in a specific context

14-All of the following items are articulatory parameters of ASL **EXCEPT** .....

1. intonation      2. movement      3. orientation      4. shape

15-“Cuneiforms” are examples of a system of writing called .....

1. pictogram      2. rebus writing      3. logogram      4. ideogram

16-Which of the following languages can be considered as having “syllabic” writing?

1. Chinese      2. Japanese      3. Greek      4. Sumerian

17-A combination of two letters consistently used for a single sound as in “ph” which is used for /f/ is called .....

1. pictogram      2. orthograph      3. logogram      4. digraph

18-Which of the following languages belongs to Germanic branch of Indo-European languages?

1. English      2. Irish      3. Spanish      4. French

19-All of the following languages **EXCEPT** ..... belongs to Iranian branch of languages.

1. Tajiki      2. Pashto      3. Urdu      4. Kurdish

20-A reversal in position of two sounds in a word is called .....

1. sound loss      2. metathesis      3. external change      4. prosthesis

21-The change from “holy day” as a religious feast to the very general break from work is called .....

1. epenthesis      2. narrowing      3. reconstruction      4. broadening



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22- What is the criterion for distinguishing between two different dialects of the same language and two different languages?

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. living in one country  | 2. having the same pronunciations |
| 3. mutual intelligibility | 4. prestigious status             |

23- Informants in the major dialect surveys of the twentieth century tend to be norms or .....

- |           |          |            |           |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. mobile | 2. rural | 3. younger | 4. female |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|

24- In ..... there is a "low" variety of language used for everyday affairs and a "high" variety used for important matters.

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. isogloss          | 2. bilingualism |
| 3. dialect continuum | 4. diglossia    |

25- What is the name for "a variety of language that is developed for some practical purposes such as trading"?

- |             |           |           |           |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. lexifier | 2. creole | 3. pidgin | 4. accent |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

26- "Idiolect" can be defined as .....

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. social variable     | 2. personal dialect |
| 3. linguistic variable | 4. regional dialect |

27- Which of the following words contains a postvocalic /r/?

- |         |          |           |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ring | 2. write | 3. patron | 4. fourth |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|

28- Another name for "special technical vocabulary" such as "suffix" is .....

- |             |           |          |               |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1. register | 2. jargon | 3. slang | 4. vernacular |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|

29- Which of the following words is non-countable?

- |             |          |          |         |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. clothing | 2. sheep | 3. chair | 4. data |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|

30- Which of the following items is used as "back-channel"?

- |            |        |         |            |
|------------|--------|---------|------------|
| 1. sort of | 2. yes | 3. yeah | 4. however |
|------------|--------|---------|------------|