

سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: (کلیات زبان شناسی ۱، کلیات زبانشناسی ۱، کلیات زبانشناسی (جبرانی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان شناسی همگانی، مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۴۱

1- According to which theory "speech arose because, as people worked together, their physical efforts produced rhythmical grunts, later developed into chants and language"?

- |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. the bow-wow theory   | 2. the yo-he-ho theory            |
| 3. the pooh-pooh theory | 4. the physical adaptation source |

2- The vocal cords of human beings are located in .....

- |                 |            |             |              |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. nasal cavity | 2. pharynx | 3. windpipe | 4. voice box |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

3- Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the "innateness hypothesis"?

1. Language gene exists in every creature
2. There is a genetic source for language
3. Humans are pre-programmed for language
4. Humans are the only creatures with language

4- The property of ..... allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.

- |                  |                 |                |            |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. arbitrariness | 2. displacement | 3. naturalness | 4. duality |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|

5- What is the reason for the potential infiniteness of utterances that human being produce?

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. reflexiveness         | 2. fixed reference |
| 3. cultural transmission | 4. open-endedness  |

6- Perceptual phonetics is another name for ..... phonetics.

- |                 |             |             |               |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. articulatory | 2. acoustic | 3. auditory | 4. laboratory |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

7- A palatal sound is used in the word .....

- |        |         |          |        |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. gun | 2. bath | 3. shine | 4. had |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|

8- English liquids are .....

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. [w, j] | 2. [l, w] | 3. [j, w] | 4. [l, r] |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

9- What is correct about a "flap"?

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. It is produced by the tongue blade | 2. It is articulated at the hard palate          |
| 3. It is produced by the tongue tip   | 4. It is articulated at the post-alveolar region |

10- Which of the following words contains a "wedge" sound?

- |           |        |           |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1. wanted | 2. but | 3. afford | 4. sir |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|

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11-Different versions of phoneme that are produced regularly in actual speech are called .....

1. phones                      2. morphs                      3. morphemes                      4. minimal set

12-What do open syllables lack?

1. rhyme                      2. nucleus                      3. onset                      4. coda

13-Which of the following items is NOT a possible "initial consonant cluster" in English?

1. scr                      2. spr                      3. rn                      4. tw

14-Which of the following words is borrowed from Persian into English?

1. tattoo                      2. lilac                      3. sofa                      4. yogurt

15-In the process of "blending".....

1. two separate forms combine to produce a single new term  
2. two separate words join to produce a single form  
3. a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form  
4. a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added

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

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

17-Which morpheme is "functional"?

1. long                      2. because                      3. look                      4. sincere

18-Inflectional morphemes have all the following functions EXCEPT .....

1. indicating grammatical functions                      2. marking possessiveness  
3. producing new words                      4. marking plurality

19-Which of the following items is a "conjunction"?

1. when                      2. near                      3. very                      4. really

20-How many NPs do you see in the following sentence?

*The dog loved the girl.*

1. one                      2. three                      3. four                      4. two

21-What is the meaning of "generate" in "generative grammar"?

1. describe                      2. prescribe                      3. produce                      4. interpret

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22- A visual representation of underlying syntactic structures is done through .....

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. surface structure      | 2. deep structure |
| 3. phrase structure rules | 4. tree diagrams  |

23- What are the semantic features of "girl"?

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [+human, -female]  | 2. [+female, +adult]  |
| 3. [+animate, -adult] | 4. [+human, -animate] |

24- The semantic role of "Mary" in the sentence "Mary saw a fly on the wall" is .....

- |          |                |          |           |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. THEME | 2. EXPERIENCER | 3. AGENT | 4. SOURCE |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|

25- Which of the following antonyms is non-gradable?

- |              |             |            |               |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. big/small | 2. hot/cold | 3. old/new | 4. true/false |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|

26- Words such as "punch, shoot, and stab" can be treated as ..... of the superordinate term "injure".

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. reversives  | 2. complementary sets |
| 3. co-hyponyms | 4. co-ordinates       |

27- An example of "metonymy" is .....

- |               |              |                |                   |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. king/crown | 2. race/race | 3. flower/rose | 4. car/automobile |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|

28- What is the presupposition of the following sentence?

*Your brother is waiting outside.*

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Your brother is outside | 2. You should wait outside |
| 3. You have a brother      | 4. You have a sister too   |

29- What is the function of an "interrogative" sentence?

- |              |                |               |               |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. informing | 2. questioning | 3. commanding | 4. requesting |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

30- According to the maxim of "manner", the speaker should be .....

- |             |                |           |          |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. relevant | 2. informative | 3. honest | 4. clear |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|