



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: دستور زبان

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۹

1-Theargument leaned on the weight of onomatopoeia in vocabulary and on a more general sound symbolism in the phonological structure of some words.

1. naturalist 2. conventionalist 3. syntactic 4. grammatical

2-As to the origin of language , Aristotle believes that language is

1. conventional 2. natural 3. onomatopoeic 4. syntagmatic

3-The three main aspects of linguistic study that received specific attention among the early Greek scholars were.....

1. etymology, grammar, semantics 2. grammar, semantics, pragmatics
3. etymology, grammar, pronunciation 4. semantics, pragmatics, typology

4-Which model was the framework of grammatical description in western Antiquity?

1. word and paradigm 2. item and arrangement
3. item and process 4. morpheme-based

5-What does Plato mean by the term "rhema"?

1. the nominal component of the sentence 2. the verbal component of the sentence
3. conjunctions 4. conjunctions plus articles

6-Who has written the first surviving explicit description of the grammar of Greek?

1. the first grammarian 2. Dionysius Thrax
3. Varro 4. Priscian

7-The historical study of language is called

1. diachronic linguistics 2. synchronic linguistics
3. complementary alternation 4. free variation

8-Emphasizing the necessity for starting the analysis of a language from a collected corpus is to imply a belief in

1. subjectivity 2. similarity 3. inductivism 4. deductivism

9-The introduction of non-linguistic evaluations into linguistic discussions gives rise to grammar.

1. subjective 2. objective 3. descriptive 4. prescriptive

10-.....is the subfield of linguistics that studies the internal structure of sentences and the relationships among the internal parts.

1. phonology 2. morphology 3. syntax 4. semantics



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11-What is that subfield of linguistics that studies the use of words and phrases and sentences in the actual context of discourse?

1. syntax 2. morphology 3. semantics 4. pragmatics

12-Which one belongs to the category of closed-class words?

1. some 2. run 3. tall 4. brother

13-The central technique used in the identification of morphemes is based on the notion of

1. distribution 2. form 3. meaning 4. use

14-Infixes are very common inlanguages.

1. Germanic 2. Iranian 3. Indo-european 4. Semitic

15-Halliday's view to grammar isin the sense that it is designed to account for how language is used.

1. formal 2. functional 3. cognitive 4. prescriptive

16-What is psychological subject of the following sentence?

"This teapot my aunt was given by the duke."

1. this teapot 2. my aunt 3. the duke 4. given

17-Which one is the right phonetic identification of the phoneme /f/ ?

1. voiceless alveolar fricative 2. voiced alveolar fricative
3. voiceless labiodental fricative 4. voiced labiodental fricative

18-Palatalization is an example of

1. phonation 2. aspiration
3. pharyngealization 4. secondary articulation

19-Which function of intonation permits speakers to distinguish certain syntactic relations?

1. focusing function 2. attitudinal function
3. semantic function 4. grammatical function

20-..... is the knowledge of how language is related to the situation in which it is used.

1. competence 2. performance
3. pragmatic competence 4. grammatical competence

21-Verbs which cannot have a sister NP are traditionally called

1. transitive 2. intransitive 3. ditransitive 4. ergative



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22- In a tree diagram, a node with no branch underneath it is called a(n)

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|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. lable | 2. root node |
| 3. terminal node | 4. non-terminal node |

23- Node Anode B if and only if A is higher up in the tree than B and if you can trace a line from A to B going only downward.

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|----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. heads | 2. binds | 3. dominates | 4. governs |
|----------|----------|--------------|------------|

24- Theis defined as the daughter of XP and sister to X-bar.

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|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. head | 2. complement | 3. specifier | 4. adjunct |
|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|

25- The set of steps or rule applications that results in the transformation of a sentence is called its

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|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. derivation | 2. inflection | 3. elipsis | 4. tree diagram |
|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|

26- The argument that is acted upon by the agent is called

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|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. subject | 2. patient | 3. predicate | 4. recipient |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|

27- In the following sentence, what is the thematic role of the first NP?

"The dog saw the slipper."

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

28- What is the case of "John" in the following sentence?

"John's coat was too big."

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| 1. agentive | 2. nominative | 3. genitive | 4. accusative |
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29-are elements like "that" which introduce embedded clauses and they usually carry features distinguishing finite and non-finite as well as declarative and interrogative.

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| 1. complements | 2. complementizers |
| 3. inflectional systems | 4. VP system |

30- The hypothesis that the course of language acquisition is determined by an innate language faculty is known as

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|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. linguistics | 2. empiricism |
| 3. innateness hypothesis | 4. behaviorism |