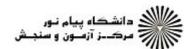
1894/49/47 1 -: 4 -

#### **کارشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته**



سرى سوال: یک ۱

**= صفحه ۱ از 4 =** 

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

تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحي: ٠

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

سی۱۲۲۵۰۸۳	گلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ – ، آموزش زبان انگلی	انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ – ، زبان وادبیات ان	<b>رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:</b> مترجمی زبان	
1-The analysis of disco	urse is usually concerned	with the study of languag	e in	
1. phones and allophones			2. morphemes and allomorphs	
3. words and sentences		4. texts and conversations		
2-The	maxim says: Be clear, br	ief and orderly.		
<b>1.</b> quantity	<sup>2.</sup> quality	3. relation	4. manner	
3-On the face of it, the "A sandwich is a san	following sentence violate dwich."	es the maxim of		
<ol> <li>quality</li> </ol>	<sup>2.</sup> quantity	3. relation	4. manner	
4-Expressions like "sor maxi "Her hair was kind o "My dress is sort of s	<u>f</u> long."	llowing sentences are exa  3. manner	mples of hedges on the  4. relation	
, ,			relation	
	s essentially a dynamic sch		4	
1. implicature	<sup>2.</sup> presupposition	3. script	<sup>4.</sup> implicature	
6	is the part of the brain	n crucially involved in the	understanding of speech.	
1. Broca's area		<sup>2.</sup> Wernicke's area		
3. motor cortex		4. arcuate fasciculus	S	
7-Increates major difficu	aphasia, the task of repo	eating a word or phrase (s	poken by someone else)	
1. Broka's	<sup>2.</sup> Wernicke's	3. conduction	<sup>4.</sup> spoonerism	
8-What does dichotic l	istening test show?			
<ol> <li>right ear advantage</li> </ol>	ge for linguistic and nonling	guistic sounds		
2. left ear advantage	e for linguistic and nonlingu	iistic sounds		
3. right ear advanta	ge for linguistic sounds and	left ear advantage for no	nlinguistic sounds	
<sup>4.</sup> left ear advantage	e for linguistic sounds and i	ight ear advantage for no	nlinguistic sounds	
	y simplified speech style acumum style acumu	•	spends a lot of time	
1. input		<sup>2.</sup> intake		
3. caregiver speech		4. distorted speech		

1894/+8/+Y 1+:8+ **کارشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته** 



<b>سری سوال:</b> یک ۱	<b>قه): تستی: ۸۵٪ تشریحی: ۰</b>	زمان آزمون (دقي	<b>ىداد سوالات: تستى: 30٪ تشريحى: 0</b>		
	۲	لليات زبانشناسي،كليات زبانشناسي	ع <b>نــــوان درس:</b> کلیات زبان شناسی ۲،۲		
یسی۱۲۲۵۰۸۳	گلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ – ، آموزش زبان انگل	نگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ – ، زبان وادبیات ان	<b>ِشته تحصیلی/کد درس:</b> مترجمی زبان ا		
10-We use the term phrase, or a sentence	to describe a	n utterance that could be	e analyzed as a word, a		
1. telegraphic	<sup>2.</sup> holophrastic	<sup>3.</sup> kinship	<sup>4.</sup> babbling		
	y the app s, and even <i>footses or fee</i> t		form plurals and will talk		
<ol> <li>generalizes</li> </ol>	<sup>2.</sup> extends	<sup>3.</sup> overextends	<sup>4.</sup> overgeneralizes		
	is used to refer to communicative situation		ent of ability in a language the language.		
1. inquisition	<sup>2.</sup> acquisition	3. learning	4. intaking		
13-In which language tea	aching method do we see rget of learning?	that vocabulary lists and	sets of grammar rule are		
1. communicative ap	proaches	2. the audiolingual method			
3. the grammar -translation method		4. direct method			
	trongly influenced by a be		f a language was essentially		
1. grammar-translati	1. grammar-translation method		2. community language learning		
3. communicative ap	proaches	4. the audiolingual method			
-	m used in the L2 acquisition inherently variable syst	-	contains aspects of the L1 is referred to as		
1. interference		2. interlanguage			
3. negative transfer		4. positive transfer			
16-The ability to organiz called	•	nd to compensate, via str	ategies, for any difficulty is		
1. social competence		2. communicative competence			
3. sociolinguistic competence		4. strategic competence			
17-A of a wo		ord in another language	that has a similar form and		
1. doublet	<sup>2.</sup> cognate	3. family	<sup>4.</sup> proto		

**کارشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته** 

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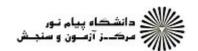
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سر <b>ی سوال :</b> یک ۱	قیقه): تستی: ۸۵٪ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون (د	يداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: 0	
	۲.	۱،کلیات زبانشناسی،کلیات زبانشناسے	ئ <b>نــــوان درس:</b> کلیات زبان شناسی ′	
بسی۱۲۲۵۰۸۳	انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ – ، آموزش زبان انگلی	ن انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ – ، زبان وادبیات	<b>ِشته تحصیلی/کد درس:</b> مترجمی زبار	
18-Which one violates t	he most natural developme	ent principle?		
1. Consonants becor	ne voiced at the end of wor	ds.		
<sup>2.</sup> Final vowels often	disappear.			
3. Voiceless sounds l	become voiced, typically be	tween vowels.		
4. Stops become fric	atives.			
19-The sound change kn	nown as invo	lves a reversal in position	of two sounds in a word.	
1. epenthesis	<sup>2.</sup> metathesis	3. ellipsis	4. prothesis	
20-Which sound change schola → escuela	is found in the following w	ords?		
1. metathesis	<sup>2.</sup> prothesis	3. epenthesis	4. ellipsis	
21-When we concentrat time, we are studying	e on variation in language f	rom a historical perspect	ive of change through	
1. synchronically	<sup>2.</sup> diachronically	3. panchronically	<sup>4.</sup> achronically	
22-Which one is NOT a f	eature of the standard lang	guage?		
1. it is associated wit	th education and broadcasti	ng		
2. it is more easily de	escribed in terms of the spo	ken language		
3. it is an idealized v	ariety			
4. it has no specific r	egion			
23-The termof pronunciation.	is used to describe featu	res of grammar and voca	bulary as well as aspects	
1. accent		2. dialect		
3. linguistic geography		4. isogloss		
24-The informants in dia	alect surveys tend to be NO	RMS, that is		
1. native, older, rural, mild speakers		2. non-mobile, older, rare, male speakers		
3. native, ongoing, rural, mild speakers		4. non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers		
	olves two distinct varieties of fairs, and a high variety, lea			
<ol> <li>bilingualism</li> </ol>		<sup>2.</sup> bidialectism		
3. diglossia		4. dialect continuum		

= تابستان 1394 💳

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**کارشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته** 



تعداد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠ سری سوال: یک ۱ زمان آزمون (دقيقه): تستى: ٨٥ تشريحي: ٠ **وان درس:** کلیات زبان شناسی ۲،کلیات زبانشناسی،کلیات زبانشناسی، ۲ رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۳ 26-A ..... would have no native speakers. 3. low variety 1. creole 2. pidgin 4. lexifier 27-An individual way of speaking which belongs to every individual person, is called a (n) ..... 2. sociolect 1. dialect 3. idiolect 4. isogloss 28-In the discussion of style-shifting, when the change is in the direction of a form that is more frequent in the speech of those perceived to have higher social status, we are dealing with ..... 2. overt prestige 3. covert prestige 1. convergence 4. divergence 29-In speech accomodation, when a speech style is used to emphasize social distance between speakers, the process is called ...... 1. covert prestige 2. convergence 3. drift 4. divergence 30-Which one is **NOT** a feature of women's speech? 1. higher pitch 2. more use of pitch movement 3. more frequent use of hedges and tag questions 4. more assertive forms