

سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۹۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : آواشناسی انگلیسی

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۴

1- We use the word to refer to a variety of a language which are different from others not just in pronunciation but also in such matters as vocabulary, grammar and word order.

1. accent 2. variety 3. pidgin 4. dialect

2- That part of the vocal tract which leads to the nostrils is called

1. pharynx 2. larynx 3. nasal cavity 4. oral cavity

3- The area between the top front teeth and the hard palate is called

1. soft palate 2. alveolar ridge 3. dent 4. velum

4- Sounds in which the lips are in contact with each other are called

1. bilabial 2. labiodental 3. approximant 4. apical

5- What is the most important difference between vowels and consonants?

1. the way they are made 2. the shape of the tongue
3. the way they are distributed 4. the quality of sound

6- The difference between vowels in "boot" and "beat" is in

1. tongue height 2. frontness and spreading
3. frontness and tongue height 4. frontness and roundness

7- The noise most English people make when they are hesitating has lip position.

1. high 2. low 3. rounded 4. neutral

8- Sounds which consist of a movement or glide from one vowel to another are called

1. cardinal vowel 2. primary vowel 3. diphthong 4. pure

9- The first part of English diphthongs is much than the second part.

1. longer and stronger 2. longer but weaker
3. stronger but shorter 4. shorter and weaker

10- All English triphthongs end in

1. closing vowel 2. schwa 3. round vowel 4. high front vowel

11- We use the word to refer to the opening between the vocal folds.

1. cartilage 2. larynx 3. glottis 4. pharynx

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12- When vocal folds are firmly pressed together so that air cannot pass between them, the sound that can be produced is called

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|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. glottal fricative | 2. glottal stop |
| 3. pharyngeal fricative | 4. pharyngeal stop |

13- Which one is the most commonly found airstream in the languages of the world?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ingressive pulmonic | 2. egressive pulmonic |
| 3. egressive velaric | 4. ingressive click |

14- If the vocal folds vibrate, we hear the sound that we call

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. aspiration | 2. egression | 3. phonation | 4. stricture |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

15- The first phase in the production of plosives is when the articulator or articulators move to form the stricture for the plosive. This is called

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. compression phase | 2. release phase |
| 3. closing phase | 4. post-release phase |

16- The release of 'p,t,k' is followed by audible plosion, that is, a burst of noise. There is then a period in which air escapes through the vocal folds, making a sound like 'h'. This is called

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. compression | 2. phonation | 3. striction | 4. aspiration |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

17- What is pre-fortis clipping effect?

1. Vowls preceding 'p,t,k' are much shorter than those preceding 'b,d,g'.
2. Vowels preceding 'p,t,k' are much longer than those preceding 'b,d,g'.
3. Vowels following 'p,t,k' are much shorter than those following 'b,d,g'.
4. Vowels following 'p,t,k' are much longer than those following 'b,d,g'.

18- Which English plosives are lenis?

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|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. b,d,g | 2. p,t,k | 3. p,b,t,d | 4. t,d,k,g |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|

19- Different realizations of the same phoneme are called

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|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. phonemic system | 2. morphs |
| 3. allophones | 4. allomorphs |

20- A phonetic transcription containing a lot of information about the exact quality of the sounds is called

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. phonemic transcription | 2. narrow phonetic transcription |
| 3. broad phonetic transcription | 4. allophonic transcription |

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21-Sound contrasts resulting from differences in stress or intonation, that extend over several phonemes are called

1. segmental 2. syllabic 3. suprasgmental 4. tonal

22-Extra marks that add more detail to phonetic symbols in transcriptions are called

1. suprasegmentals 2. centralization marks
3. dictations 4. diacritics

23-For the production of affricates, the plosive and the following fricative must be

1. homophone 2. homograph 3. homonym 4. homorganic

24-What are the features of phoneme /f/ in English?

1. velar, voiced, fricative 2. alveolar, voiceless, affricate
3. labiodental, voiced, fricative 4. labiodental, voiceless, fricative

25-In the case of all other consonants Except, the soft palate is raised.

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

26-Which phoneme is lateral approximant?

1. /r/ 2. /l/ 3. /h/ 4. /x/

27-Consonants made with the tongue slightly curled backwards with the tip raised are called

1. approximant 2. flap 3. retroflex 4. tap

28-Which syllable has the onset but no coda?

1. keys 2. spray 3. eels 4. black

29-Which suffix does NOT affect stress placement?

1. -ette 2. -ee 3. -ese 4. -able

30-In BBC English, when the spelling of a word suggests a final /r/ and a word beginning with a vowel follows, the usual pronunciation is to pronounce with /r/. This is called

1. linking /r/ 2. intrusive /r/ 3. contraction /r/ 4. coalescence /r/