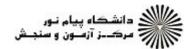
WWW.20FILE.ORG

کار شناسی



سرى سوال: يك ١

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

تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30 تشريحي: .

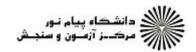
عنوان درس: آواشناسی انگلیسی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵ - ، زبان وادبیات 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 "bea	ıt" 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 muchthan the second part.							
1. longer and stronger		^{2.} longer but weaker					
3. stronger but shorter		4. shorter and weaker					
10-All English triphthongs e	nd 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				

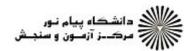
WWW.20FILE.ORG

کارشناسی



سری سوال: یک ۱	تشریحی: ۰	آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۹۰	زمان	نعداد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠ عنصوان درس: آواشناسى انگليسى	
	١٢	ن وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۴′	ن انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵ – ، زبا	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبار	
12-When vocal folds are firm that can be produced is ca		_	ir cannot pass betv	ween them, the sound	
 glottal fricative 		2.	glottal stop		
3. pharyngeal fricative		4.	pharyngeal stop		
13-Which one is the most co	mmonly fo	und airstream in t	he languages of th	e world?	
1. ingressive pulmonic	•		egressive pulmoni		
3. egressive velaric		4.	ingressive click		
14-If the vocal folds vibrate,	we hear th	e sound that we o	all	••••••	
1. aspiration	2. egressio		phonation	4. stricture	
15-The first phase in the proo				ticulators move to form	
1. compression phase			release phase		
3. closing phase		4.	post-release phase	2	
16-The release of 'p,t,k' is fol in which air escapes throu	-	•			
1. compression	^{2.} phonati	ion 3.	striction	4. aspiration	
17-What is pre-fortis clipping	g effect?				
1. Vowls preceding 'p,t,k'	are much s	horter than those	preceding 'b,d,g'.		
2. Vowels preceding 'p,t,k	d' 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 l	longer than those	following 'b,d,g.		
18-Which English plosives are	e lenis?				
1 . _{b,d,g}	^{2.} p,t,k	3.	p,b,t,d	^{4.} t,d,k,g	
19-Different realizations of the	he same ph	noneme are called	l		
1. phonemic system		2.	morphs		
3. allophones		4.	allomorphs		
20-A phonetic transcription c	_	a lot of information	on about the exact	quality of the sounds is	
1. phonemic transcription	1	2.	narrow phonetic t	ranscription	
3. broad phonetic transcription			4. allophonic transcription		

WWW.20FILE.ORG کارشناسی



سری سوال : یک ۱	(دقیقه): تستی : ۹۰ تشریحی : ۰	زمان آزمون (عداد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠ عنـــوان درس: آواشناسى انگليسى	
	ت انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۴	انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵ – ، زبان وادبیا	عسوان درس: اواستاسی انجلیسی رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان	
21-Sound contrasts resulting phonemes are called		ess or intonation, that	extend over several	
1. segmental	^{2.} syllabic	3. suprasgmental	^{4.} tonal	
22-Extra marks that add more	e detail to phonetic syr	mbols in transcriptions	are called	
1. suprasegmentals		2. centralization ma	nrks	
3. dictations		4. diacritics		
23-For the production of affri	cates, the plosive and t	he following fricative n	nust be	
1. homophone	^{2.} homograph	3. homonym	4. homorganic	
24-What are the features of p	phoneme /f/ in English	?		
1. velar, voiced, fricative		^{2.} alveolar, voiceles	s, affricate	
3. labiodental, voiced, fricative		4. labiodental, voiceless, fricative		
25-In the case of all other cor	isonants <u>Except</u>	, th	e soft palate is raised.	
1. stops	^{2.} fricatives	^{3.} liquids	^{4.} nasals	
26-Which phoneme is lateral	approximant?			
1. /r/	2. ///	^{3.} /h/	4. /x/	
27-Consonants made with the	e tongue slightly curled	backwards with the tip	raised are called	
1. approximant	^{2.} flap	^{3.} retroflex	4. tap	
28-Which syllable has the ons	set but no coda?			
1. keys	^{2.} spray	3. eels	^{4.} black	
29-Which suffix does NOT affe	ect stress placement?			
1ette	2. _{-ee}	3ese	^{4.} -able	
30-In BBC English, when the s follows, the usual pronunc				
1. linking /r/	^{2.} intrusive /r/	3. contraction /r/	4. coallescence /r/	