



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 و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۴۱

1- According to theory, the early human tried to imitate the sounds and then used them to refer to objects.

1. pooh-pooh 2. genetic source 3. bow-wow 4. yo-he-ho

2-Vocal folds or vocal cords are contained in

1. windpipe 2. larynx 3. pharynx 4. trachea

3-Which property of language enables us to use language for thinking and talking about language itself?

1. displacement 2. arbitrariness 3. duality 4. reflexivity

4-Lack of productivity in animal communication can be described in terms of reference.

1. fixed 2. flexible 3. cross 4. variable

5-Productivity can also be called

1. double articulation 2. open-endedness
3. innateness 4. cultural transmission

6-What is another name of "auditory phonetics"?

1. perceptual phonetics 2. laboratory phonetics
3. acoustic phonetics 4. articulatory phonetics

7-Which of the following sounds is palatal?

1. [s] 2. [v] 3. [j] 4. [n]

8-Which word contains a voiceless sound?

1. live 2. dream 3. error 4. shoe

9-[l] and [r] are two sounds that belong to the category of

1. glides 2. liquids 3. affricates 4. fricatives

10-Which of the following vowels is "central"?

1. schwa 2. [i] 3. [æ] 4. [i:]

11-The sound [k] is characterized as

1. [-voice, +uvular, +stop] 2. [+voice, +dental, +fricative]
3. [-voice, +velar, +stop] 4. [+voice, +palatal, +stop]

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12- Which of the following words contains a “flap”?

- 1. star
- 2. ignore
- 3. tight
- 4. writer

13- Permitted arrangements of sounds is called

- 1. phonology
- 2. phonotactics
- 3. phonetics
- 4. acoustics

14- Any consonant (or consonants) following the vowel of a syllable is called

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

15- Calque can also be called

- 1. borrowing
- 2. loan translation
- 3. neologism
- 4. blending

16- In the process of “hypocorisms”,

- 1. a longer word is reduced to a single syllable
- 2. a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type
- 3. the function of a word changes
- 4. two separate forms are combined to form a single new term

17- Examples of acronyms are

- 1. smog, brunch
- 2. textbook, fastfood
- 3. radar, CD
- 4. lu, gym

18- Which of the following morphemes is “functional”?

- 1. yellow
- 2. because
- 3. sad
- 4. long

19- Actual form used to realize morphemes are called

- 1. allomorphs
- 2. phones
- 3. allophones
- 4. morphs

20- What is the main concern of structural analysis?

- 1. to show how small constituents combine to form larger ones
- 2. to investigate the distribution of forms in a language
- 3. to describe the regular structures of a language as it is used
- 4. to devise a set of rules for the proper use of a language

21- In the sentence “The dog loved the girl”, what is an NP?

- 1. loved the girl
- 2. the
- 3. loved
- 4. the girl

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22- In syntactic analysis the symbol asterisk (*) stands for

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|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. consists of | 2. one and only one |
| 3. ungrammatical sentence | 4. rewrites as |

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

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

24- In the sentence "Did you hear that noise?", what is the semantic role of "you"?

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| 1. theme | 2. agent | 3. experiencer | 4. patient |
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25- Two words "dog" and "horse" are

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| 1. hyponyms | 2. reversives |
| 3. gradable antonyms | 4. co-hyponyms |

26- Expressions such as "tomorrow" and "here" are technically known as

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| 1. anaphora | 2. cataphora |
| 3. deictic expressions | 4. speech acts |

27- What is the function of an interrogative structure?

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| 1. command | 2. question | 3. statement | 4. request |
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28- Ties and connections that exist within texts are called ties.

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| 1. inference | 2. face-saving | 3. presupposition | 4. cohesive |
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29- Which of the following statements explains the "quality" maxim?

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| 1. Be relevant | 2. Be clear, brief and orderly |
| 3. Be honest | 4. Be as informative as is required |

30- A conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory is called a

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| 1. schema | 2. script | 3. hedge | 4. implicature |
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