

سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: نظریات فراگیری زبان

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۹۵

1-According to the literature, a complete grammar is a hypothesis about the linguistic competence of ----- of a language.

1. speakers                      2. listeners                      3. bilinguals                      4. elites

2-The constituent structure rules and the lexicon constitute the ----- by means of which ----- are generated.

1. transformations - syntactic component                      2. syntactic component - base component  
3. base component - surface structures                      4. base component - deep structures

3-The phonemic representations of morphemes are provided in the -----.

1. grammar of language                      2. lexicon of a language  
3. constituent structure rules                      4. transformational rules

4-Which of the following features refers to the individual elements of meaning which, when combined, add up to the meaning of a word?

1. Pragmatic                      2. Lexical                      3. Semantic                      4. Linguistic

5-Words that share the same phonetic features but have different sets of semantic features are called -----.

1. synonyms                      2. homonyms                      3. antonyms                      4. allomorphs

6-Which of the following theories hypothesizes that semantic interpretation should take place at the level of deep structure?

1. Standard                      2. Extended standard  
3. Revised extended standard                      4. Revised standard

7-In the following sentence, what is the case relation for the word "dog"?

"The dog was trained by Harry".

1. Agent                      2. Experiencer                      3. Patient                      4. Instrument

8-The speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance is referred to as -----.

1. locutionary force                      2. speech act  
3. primes                      4. illocutionary force



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9-In normal conversations, the participants share certain expectations about the way in which the dialogue will be conducted. These expectations include all of the following EXCEPT ----- .

1. The speaker will be sincere.
2. The speaker must respect the listener's social status.
3. What is said must be relevant to the topic.
4. An appropriate amount will be conveyed.

10-Whenever we speak, we make assumptions about the knowledge that we share with our listeners. Such assumptions are called -----.

1. suppositions
2. wild guesses
3. conversational moves
4. presuppositions

11-One difficulty with the generative semantics approach is its failure to provide a detailed account of -----.

1. modern languages' grammar
2. how the semantic deep structures are converted into syntactic structures
3. how meaning and grammar are related
4. how the semantic meaning turns into pragmatic meaning

12-At which stage of language development the sounds a child produces are primarily consonants formed at the back of the mouth and nonlow vowel sounds?

1. Cooing
2. Babbling
3. Embryo
4. Prenatal

13-The first stage of actual language acquisition is called -----.

1. cooing
2. babbling
3. holophrastic
4. baby talk

14-Children do not use their words merely to name objects and many are capable of talking about people, objects, and events that are not present. What is this feature called? ..... speech.

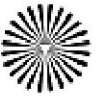
1. Context-free
2. Displaced
3. Illocutionary
4. Imaginary

15-The words that occur over and over again in children's two-word sentences is often referred to as the -----.

1. open words
2. primes
3. allomorphs
4. pivot words

16-At the basis of ----- lies the assumption that scientist must rely solely on experimentation and direct observation of phenomena.

1. structuralism
2. empiricism
3. behaviorism
4. cognitivism



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17-Linguistic disorders caused by brain damage are called -----.

1. aphasia                      2. infection                      3. cortex                      4. dislocation

18-Some reading specialists maintain that all reading is accompanied by ----- in which the reader is said to initiate vocal tract movements but not carry them through to the production of actual speech.

1. submersion                      2. subversion  
3. subpronunciation                      4. subvocalization

19-Perhaps the best-known methods for teaching reading are those that utilize 'sounding out' principles, frequently referred to as -----.

1. phonetics                      2. phonology                      3. phonics                      4. phonotactics

20-When a school system encourages continued use of the native language, it has adopted a policy of language -----.

1. maintenance                      2. assimilation                      3. inclusion                      4. addition

21-An intersection or relationship of form and meaning is called -----.

1. symbol                      2. sign                      3. index                      4. variable

22-Which of the following refers to a sign whose form has actual characteristics of its meaning?

1. Index                      2. Symbol                      3. Factor                      4. Icon

23-The words such as tick-tock and bow-wow are called -----.

1. natural                      2. indexical                      3. onomatopoeic                      4. symbolic

24-The characteristic that in language meanings are expressed which are removed from the concrete or physical presence of the object is called -----.

1. recursion                      2. displacement                      3. arbitrariness                      4. artificiality

25-Child language learning has all of the following characteristics BUT -----.

1. Typicality                      2. Similarity                      3. Creativity                      4. Spontaneity

26-Cooing and babbling are stages of ----- in child language development.

1. language imitation                      2. language readiness  
3. telegraphic stage                      4. basic mastery

27-In the child's early vocabulary, typically first verbs are -----.

1. emotional                      2. sensational                      3. causal                      4. action



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28-The distinctive feature of telegraphic speech is its -----.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. simple structure | 2. lack of grammatical morphemes       |
| 3. extended meaning | 4. close relationship with the context |

29-According to the behaviorism, some naturally occurring ----- produces a natural, unconditioned -----.

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. response – stimulus | 2. stimulus – reinforcement |
| 3. stimulus – response | 4. reinforcement – stimulus |

30-All of the following are among the characteristics of caretaker talk BUT -----.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Pronouns for proper nouns | 2. Exaggerated intonation |
| 3. Repetitions               | 4. Expansions             |

شماره سوال	پاسخ صحيح	وضعيت كليد
1	الف	عادي
2	د	عادي
3	ب	عادي
4	ج	عادي
5	ب	عادي
6	الف	عادي
7	ج	عادي
8	د	عادي
9	ب	عادي
10	د	عادي
11	ب	عادي
12	الف	عادي
13	ج	عادي
14	ب	عادي
15	د	عادي
16	ب	عادي
17	الف	عادي
18	د	عادي
19	ج	عادي
20	الف	عادي
21	ب	عادي
22	د	عادي
23	ج	عادي
24	ب	عادي
25	ب	عادي
26	ب	عادي
27	د	عادي
28	ب	عادي
29	ج	عادي
30	الف	عادي