

تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۱)

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۴۵ تشریحی: -- دقیقه

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی-جبرانی ارشد (۱۲۱۲۰۵۶)

آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

منبع: The Study of Language-George Yule

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

چاپ سوم-از صفحه (۱ تا پایان ۱۲۳)

مجاز است.

استفاده از: --

پیامبر اعظم (ص): روزه سیر آتش جهنم است.

1. The spoken language is produced by ----- of breath but when we produce a cry of emotion such as "Ouch! Ah! Yuck!" we suddenly ----- the breath.

- a. exhale, intake
b. intake, exhale
c. inhale, exhale
d. ingressive, intake

2. If your grandmother tells you that last night she saw a film about the angels of the heaven, it can be an example of the properties of human language called -----.

- a. productivity
b. arbitrariness
c. displacement
d. duality

3. In ----- the relationship between the symbol and the entity is abstract so it is probable that the symbol is used in the language as a word.

- a. ideograms
b. logograms
c. alphabetic writing
d. consonantal alphabet

4. If you place a fingertip on your Adam's apple and feel some vibration while producing sounds, these sounds are -----.

- a. glottal
b. laryngeal
c. voiceless
d. voiced

5. The initial sound of the word "thin" and the final sound of the word "bath" contain a -----.

- a. voiced dental
b. voiced labiodental
c. voiceless dental
d. voiced labiodental

6. The initial sounds in "kill" and "give" are -----.

- a. alveolars
b. palatals
c. velars
d. glottals

7. We produce a ----- at the beginning of the word "ten".

- a. voiceless alveolar stop
b. voiced alveolar stop
c. voiceless velar stop
d. voiced velar stop

8. The study of language concerned with the abstract aspect of the sounds of language is -----.

- a. phonotactics
b. phonomorphemics
c. phonetics
d. phonology

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9. The puff of the air which bursts from the mouth in production of the initial sound of the word "too" is called -----.

- a. phone b. allophone c. aspiration d. phoneme

10. In which word can you observe an open syllable?

- a. up b. cup c. no d. egg

11. When you are talking and you do not pronounce a segment in a word, the process of ----- occurs.

- a. assimilation b. pronunciation
c. nasalization d. elision

12. The words *sofa*, *croissant*, *tattoo* and *yogurt* are instances of loan words came into English. The process is called -----.

- a. borrowing b. clipping c. blending d. compounding

13. We can see a(n) ----- in "*mislead*, *unhappy* and *prepare*".

- a. stem b. infix c. suffix d. prefix

14. A minimal unit of meaning or a grammatical function is a(n) -----.

- a. phone b. allophone c. morph d. morpheme

15. Some free morphemes are -----, such as "*and*, *but*, *that*, *them*".

- a. derivational b. inflectional
c. functional d. lexical

16. In the words "*sheep*, *buses*, *cars*, *oxen*" we can see the different ----- of one -----.

- a. allophones, phoneme. b. phonemes, allophone
c. morphemes, allomorph d. allomorphs, morpheme

17. We have two kinds of gender: ----- which is based on sex and ----- which is based on the type of noun.

- a. grammatical, biological b. biological, natural
c. grammatical, natural d. natural, grammatical

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18. Give a label to the empty slots below:

----- *makes a lot of noise.**I heard* ----- *yesterday.*

- a. noun b. NP c. adjective d. VP

19. In Generative Grammar, the linguists believe that the grammar generates all the ----- syntactic structures and never generates ----- structures.

- a. well-formed, ill-formed b. ill-formed, well-formed
c. well-formed, grammatical d. grammatical, well-formed

20. The sentence "she wacked the man with an umbrella" has ----- ambiguity.

- a. lexical b. structural
c. pragmatic d. analytical

21. In the sentence "*John believed that Cathy knew that Mary helped George.*" The word "that" is a -----.

- a. prepositional phrase b. complementizer phrase
c. preposition d. complementizer

22. The distinguishing features [+animate, +human, -female, -adult] indicate a -----.

- a. man b. boy c. woman d. girl

23. In the sentence "*Mary saw a fly on the wall.*" Mary is the -----.

- a. goal b. source c. theme d. experiencer

24. The lexical relation between (*conceal/hide*) is ----- and between (*daffodil/flower*) is -----.

- a. synonymy, polysemy b. hyponymy, synonymy
c. synonymy, hyponymy d. antonymy, synonymy

25. What a speaker or write assumes is true or known by a listener or reader is called a(n) -----.

- a. implicature b. presupposition
c. inference d. deduction

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26. At one level, people are able to use a limited number of discrete sounds to produce, at another level, very large number of sound combinations which are distinct in meaning. This property is called -----.

- a. productivity
b. duality
c. displacement
d. creativity

27. Which of the following refers to the study of the origin and history of a word?

- a. etymology
b. philology
c. metonymy
d. reciprocity

28. Which of the following phrase structure rules is written CORRECTLY?

- a. NP → {Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN}
b. NP → {Art (Adj) (N), Pro, PN}
c. NP → {Art Adj, N, Pro, PN}
d. NP → {Art Adj, (N), Pro, PN}

29. Which of the following can be called "gradable antonyms"?

- a. male/female
b. big/small
c. dead/alive
d. married/single

30. When one form such as *bank* or *bat* has two or more unrelated meanings, we have a case of -----

- a. polysemy
b. homonymy
c. hyponymy
d. homophony