

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۲)

تعداد سؤالات: نهی ۴۰ تکمیلی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۹۵ دقیقه

نصف

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

کد درس: ۱۷۱۱۵۰ - ۱۷۰۱۷۵

*Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.*

- Language in texts and conversation is dealt with in .....  
a. syntax                      b. morphology                      c. semantics                      d. discourse analysis
- The ties and connections that exist within texts make them .....  
a. coherent                      b. cohesive                      c. co-operative                      d. complete
- Regarding Gricean maxims, the ..... maxim is about being clear, brief and orderly.  
a. quantity                      b. quality                      c. relation                      d. manner
- Which part makes the hedge in "I'm not absolutely sure, but this building belongs to the old man"?  
a. this building                      b. the old man  
c. belongs to the old man                      d. I'm not absolutely sure , but
- Schemata and scripts are parts of our background knowledge and exist in .....  
a. memory                      b. information                      c. convention                      d. nerve fibers
- The relation between language and the brain is studied by .....  
a. pragmatists                      b. sociologists                      c. neurolinguists                      d. sociolinguists
- The crucial connection between Wernicke's and Broca's areas is formed by .....  
a. arcuate fasciculus                      b. motor cortex  
c. corpus callosum                      d. brain stem
- The tip of the tongue phenomenon, slips of the tongue and slips of the ear provide some clues to how the brain has malfunctions in ..... the language.  
a. building                      b. processing  
c. reconstructing                      d. manipulating
- Localized brain damage leads to difficulty in understanding and /or producing linguistic forms. This phenomenon is known as .....  
a. malapropisms                      b. Spoonerisms  
c. autopsy                      d. afasia

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۲) تعداد سؤال: ۳۰ تکمیلی - تشریحی  
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۹۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۵۰ دقیقه  
 کد درس: ۱۷۰۱۷۵ - ۱۷۱۱۵۰ تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

10. The dichotic listening test is an experimental technique that reveals the left hemisphere ..... for syllable and word processing.  
 a. dominance                      b. understanding                      c. impairment                      d. prestige
11. In which kind of aphasic people is the disrupted rhythm recognized?  
 a. People who suffer from Broca's aphasia.  
 b. People who suffer from Wernicke's aphasia.  
 c. People who suffer from conduction aphasia.  
 d. Aphasic people whose speech lacks grammatical markers.
12. It is commonly believed that the critical period for first language acquisition lasts from birth until.....  
 a. the age of 25                      b. puberty                      c. death                      d. the age of 7
13. First language acquisition takes place without overt instruction and at a high speed. This supports the idea that there is a(n) ..... predisposition in the human infant.  
 a. external                      b. strange                      c. innate                      d. environmental
14. In ..... speech, one can see frequent use of questions, exaggerated intonation, longer pauses and extra loudness.  
 a. ordinary                      b. adult                      c. disordered                      d. caregiver
15. When ....., the babies use their earliest speech-like sounds.  
 a. cooing                      b. babbling                      c. discriminating                      d. interacting.
16. In telegraphic stage, which linguistic forms are more frequently used?  
 a. inflectional morphemes                      b. derivational morphemes  
 c. lexical morphemes                      d. prepositions
17. Which process can explain why English children use forms like *foots* and *mans* , or Iranian children use forms like *pazid* and *duzid*?  
 a. overgeneralization                      b. overextension  
 c. holophrastic                      d. oversimplification
18. Consider the hyponymous set *animal-dog- poodle*. Which member of the set makes the "middle"-level term?  
 a. the first two                      b. animal                      c. poodle                      d. dog

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۲) تعداد سؤالات: ۴۰ تکمیلی تقریبی  
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۹۵ دقیقه تقریبی  
 کد درس: ۱۷۰۱۷۵ - ۱۷۱۱۵۰ تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

19. Which term applies to a conscious process of accumulating knowledge of linguistic features, like vocabulary and grammar, in an institutional setting?  
 a. Acquisition                      b. Learning                      c. Proficiency                      d. Communication
20. Emotional reaction, in  $L_2$  learning, may be caused by dull textbooks, ..... classroom surroundings or exhausting schedule.  
 a. pleasant                      b. strong                      c. unpleasant                      d. regular
21. Which educational approach emphasizes on a set of "habits" by means of practice?  
 a. The audiolingual method                      b. The cognitive method  
 c. The communicative approach                      d. The grammar-translation method
22. When performing in the  $L_2$ , the learners use sounds, expressions or structures from the  $L_1$ . This is called .....  
 a. motivation                      b. transfer                      c. fossilization                      d. social purpose
23. What do you call the component of communicative competence which involves the correct use of words and structures of  $L_2$ ?  
 a. Strategic competence                      b. Sociolinguistic competence  
 c. Communicative strategy                      d. Grammatical competence
24. Emblems are conventional and depend on ..... knowledge.  
 a. grammatical                      b. linguistic                      c. social                      d. semantic
25. ASL is a ..... language that functions in the visual mode.  
 a. natural                      b. unreal                      c. abnormal                      d. verbal
26. Finger-spelling refers to a(n) ..... of hand configurations used to represent the letters of the alphabet.  
 a. sign                      b. location                      c. orientation                      d. system
27. What is philology ?  
 a. The study of articulatory parameters.  
 b. The study of development of an interlanguage.  
 c. The study of language history and change.  
 d. The study of regional dialects.

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۲)

تعداد سوال: نسی ۲۰ تکمیلی

نظریتی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

نظریه

نظریه

نظریه

زمان امتحان: نسی و تکمیلی ۹۵

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

کد پرسن: ۱۷۰۱۷۵ ۱۷۱۱۵۰

28. The words *mother*, مادر, *Mutter* ( in German) and *mère* (in French) are .....
- a. variables                      b. cognates                      c. taboo terms                      d. address terms
29. The English language developed from the ..... languages spoken by a group of tribes from northern Europe.
- a. Italic                      b. Slavic                      c. Hellenic                      d. Germanic
30. The Latin *schola* becomes *escuela* ('school') in Spanish. The phonetic change is called.....
- a. prothesis                      b. metathesis                      c. epenthesis                      d. assimilation
31. In the old English, the word *wife* was used to refer to any woman but nowadays it refers only to married women. This is an example of ..... changes called .....
- a. phonetic / broadening                      b. morphological / narrowing
- c. semantic / narrowing                      d. syntactic / broadening
32. What should be first identified in doing linguistic geography?
- a. A particular variety of the given language.
- b. Three particular ideolects.
- c. Some especial grammatical aspects.
- d. A particular writing system.
33. What kind of informants are preferred in the study of regional dialects?
- a. Mobile, older, rural, female speakers.
- b. Mobile, younger, rural, male speakers.
- c. Non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers.
- d. Non-mobile, younger, rural , female speakers.
34. At most dialect boundary areas, one dialect or language variety ..... into another.
- a. subordinates                      b. merges
- c. differentiates                      d. establishes
35. The language from which the main source of words in a pidgin are taken is called the ..... language.
- a. lexifier                      b. foreign                      c. creole                      d. diglossia

نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی (۲)

تعداد سوال: ۳۰ تکمیلی نظریاتی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۹۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۱۵ دقیقه

گک لرس: ۱۷۰، ۱۷۵ - ۱۷۱۱۵۰

تعداد کل صفحات: ۲

36. As the result of ..... , a language variety develops that is closer to the external standard model while availing from more local creole features.
  - a. bilingualism
  - b. bidialectalism
  - c. creolization
  - d. decreolization
37. In which domain is the relationship between language and society studied?
  - a. Psycholinguistics
  - b. Neurolinguistics
  - c. Sociolinguistics
  - d. Dialectology
38. Style-shifting refers to a change from one linguistic style to the other by .....
  - a. social barriers
  - b. few bilinguals
  - c. divergence
  - d. an individual
39. What do you call the words and phrases that people avoid for different reasons, such as politeness and religion?
  - a. Taboo terms
  - b. Registers
  - c. Jargon
  - d. Style
40. One the basis of Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, people from different tribes perceive the world differently from others because of the concepts their ..... provides.
  - a. country
  - b. tradition
  - c. grammar
  - d. language