

نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی ۲

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان - ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱- ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

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

- The ties and connections that exist within texts are called..... .
a. coherence b. cohesive devices c. speech events d. discourse
- Alice: "That's the telephone."
Bill: "I'm in the bath."
Alice: "Ok."
In the dialog above, Alice can understand what Bill means. So this dialog is an example of
a. coherence b. cohesion c. schema d. hedge
- Participants in a conversation wait until one speaker indicates that he or she has finished by signaling a(n)
a. implicature b. co-operative principle
c. conversation analysis d. completion point
- Quantity, quality, relation and manner are the main principles of.....principle.
a. script b. co-operative c. turn-taking d. background knowledge
- Broca's area in the left hemisphere is involved in theof speech.
a. perception b. understanding c. production d. aphasia
- When a speaker says: "use the door to open the key" his/ her production is a kind of
a. slip of the ear b. slip of the tongue c. aphasia d. tip of the tongue
- Difficulty in finding the correct word is referred to as..... .
a. spoonerism b. perception c. malapropism d. anomia
- The general view is that the.....for first language acquisition lasts from birth until puberty.
a. critical period b. dichotic listening c. left hemisphere d. malapropism
- A child during the first months of his life is capable of producing vowel-like sounds described as..... .
a. babbling b. one-word stage c. cooing d. two-word stage

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زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ نوبت تشریحی -- نوبت

گالرس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱- ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷

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10. Between 12-18 months a child utters a word which functions as a phrase or sentence; this stage is
a. telegraphic period b. one-word stage
c. babbling d. cooing
11. When a child expands the meaning of a word on the basis of similarities in sound, shape or size, the process is called..... .
a. telegraphic period b. one-word stage
c. overextension d. holophrastic stage
12. Learning alanguage is learning one which is not generally spoken in the surrounding community.
a. third b. first c. second d. foreign
13. A Persian speaker born in Tehran can talk Persian as he/ she has had gradual development of ability in speaking it buy using the language naturally in communicative situations with others who know Persian. So he / has had..... it.
a. learned b. acquired c. studied d. reached
14. Unwillingness, embarrassment, dull textbooks and unpleasant classrooms are the..... that create a barrier to acquisition.
a. affective factors b. effective teaching c. methods d. approaches
15. An old method of teaching a second language was.....in which oral drills were used in order to settle “habit-formation” for the learner.
a. Audiolingual method b. Grammar- translation method
c. Communicative approach d. Silent way
16. Some errors in learning a second/ foreign language is due to.....which means using sounds, expressions or structures of L1.
a. translation b. transplant c. transfer d. transcendent
17. The teaching method known as.....dominated deaf education. This method required that the students practise English speech sounds and develop lip-reading skills.
a. audiolingual b. oral c. oralism d. original

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زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱- ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷

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18. The first language of a group of people who do not use a spoken language with each other is..... .
- a. secondary sign language b. primary sign language
- c. deictics d. beats
19. Persian, English, Hindi and French are.....languages.
- a. Proto-Indo-European b. Western
- c. Eastern d. Indo-European
20. A.....of a word in one language is a word in another language that has a similar form and meaning.
- a. recognition b. cognate c. reconciliation d. cognition
21. The word “holyday” as a religious feast has changed to “holiday” as a day off. This is an example of..... .
- a. broadening b. narrowing c. sound change d. syntactic change
22. Americans, Scottisshs and Australians have differentof the English language.
- a. figures b. accents c. isoglosses d. diglossias
23. A Variety of a language which is developed for trading among merchants who did not know each other’s languages is called..... .
- a. bilingualism b. diglossia c. creole d. pidgin
24. The relationship between language and society is called.....which is connected to anthropology and social psychology.
- a. psychology b. psycholinguistics c. sociology d. sociolinguistics
25. We have some similarities with people who share similar educational backgrounds but each of us has his / her..... as well.
- a. dialect b. idiolect c. accent d. language
26. Terms such as “phoneme, morpheme, syntax, noun phrase, pidgin and...” are examples of linguistic..... .
- a. register b. slang c. jargon d. vernacular

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27. The strong version of linguistic relativity orsays that “language determines thought” meaning that we can only think in the categories provided by our language.
a. structuralism b. determinism c. spoonerism d. functionalism
28. The categories of social organization that we use to say how we are connected or related to others are.....categories.
a. social b. national c. addressing d. cognitive
29. Biological.....is the distinction in sex between male and female.
a. generic b. jargon c. genre d. gender
30. The term.....describes the use of words (yeah, really?) or sounds (hmm, oh) by listeners while someone else is speaking.
a. backformation b. background c. back-channel d. social interaction