

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی ۲
رشته تحصیلی و گد درس: (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی- آموزش زبان انگلیسی ارشد) - ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱- ادبیات - ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷
تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: —
زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: — دقیقه
آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

استفاده از: فرهنگ لغت و کتاب مجاز نیست.

گد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام علی^(ع): شرافت به خرد و ادب است نه به دارایی و نژاد.

1. Ties and connections that exist within texts are know as.....
a. cohesive ties b. discourse analysis c. coherence d. pragmatics
2. Which one is NOT among the maxims of Grice?
a. quantity b. quality c. relation d. truth
3. Words or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete are known as.....
a. implicature b. hedges c. background knowledge d. turn
4. A script is essentially a dynamic
a. pattern b. inference c. schema d. implicature
5. "Posterior speech cortex" is another name for
a. Broca's area b. arcuate fasciculus
c. wernicke's area d. motor cortex
6. An impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficulty in understanding and producing linguistic forms is called
a. Broca's aphasia b. aphasia
c. conduction aphasia d. wernicke's aphasia
7. Difficulties in auditory comprehension , sometimes also called sensory aphasia is more commonly known as
a. Broca's aphasia b. agrammatic speech
c. Conduction aphasia d. Wernicke's aphasia
8. Conduction aphasia is mostly represented with major difficulties in
a. producing a word b. repeating a word
c. understanding a word d. writing a word
9. A single form functioning as a phrase or sentence is called
a. cooing b. babbling c. holophrastic d. overextension
10. The child overextends the meaning of a word on the basis of
a. shape b. movement and texture
c. sound and size d. all of the above

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11. A language that is not generally spoken in the surrounding community is called
a. foreign language b. second language c. target language d. source language
12. A conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features of a language, typically in an institutional process is called
a. language acquisition b. language accumulation
c. language learning d. language teaching
13. Emphasis on repeating oral drills and substitution is a feature of
a. grammar- translation method b. audio – lingual method
c. communicative method d. direct method
14. Interference is another term for
a. transfer d. positive transfer c. negative transfer d. Interlanguage
15. The ability to organize a message effectively and to compensate for any difficulties in L2 Usage is called
a. sociolinguistic competence b. grammatical competence
c. Pragmatic competence d. strategic competence
16. Gestures that seem to be a reflection of the meaning of what is said are
a. iconics b. beats c. deictics d. emblems
17. If a new term or name is encountered, signers can use, which is a system offhand configurations conventionally used to represent the letters of the alphabet.
a. primes b. finger spelling c. ASL d. oralism
18. A word in language X that has a similar form and is or was used with a similar meaning with a word in language Y is called its
a. philology b. reconstruction c. family d. cognate
19. Reversal in position of two sounds in a word is known as.....
a. prothesis b. metathesis c. epenthesis d. Great vowel shift
20. A line that represents a boundary between the areas with regard to one particular linguistic form is called
a. idiolect b. language boundary c. isogloss d. regional dialect

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زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: — دقیقه

آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

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21. In the case of, we have two varieties, the low variety acquired locally and used for every day affairs, and the high variety learned in school and used for important matters.
- a. diglossia b. bidialectism c. bilingualism d. monolingualism
22. A variety of a language developed for some practical purpose among groups of people who have a lot of contact , but do not know each other's language is called
- a. diglossia b. Creole c. lexifier d. pidgin
23. Each one of us have an individual way of speaking known as
- a. variable b. idiolect c. marker d. isogloss
24. Our ability to modify our speech style toward or away from the perceived style of the person we are talking to is called
- a. convergence b. divergence c. style shifting d. speech accommodation
25. Special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest is known as
- a. jargon b. register c. style d. variety
26. Words and phrases that people avoid for reasons related to religion, politeness and prohibited behaviour are known as.....
- a. slang b. informal c. taboo d. jargon
27. Grammatical markers that indicate the type or class of nouns are known as
- a. classifiers b. categories c. lexifiers d. non-lexifiers
28. A word or phrase used for a person being talked to or written to is called.....
- a. address term b. social c. classifier d. distinctive
29. When expressing opinion, women much more than men use
- a. direct speech b. tag questions c. assertive language d. imperative language
30. Words like "yeah" or sounds like "hmm" used by listeners while someone else is speaking are called
- a. hedges b. T/V distinctions c. back-channels d. social markers