

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی (۱) تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: —  
 رشته تحصیلی: گد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۱۱) - مترجمی زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۰۵۶) زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: — دقیقه  
 آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗  
 گد سری سؤال: یک (۱) استفاده از: — مجاز است.

امام علی<sup>(ع)</sup>: شرافت به خرد و ادب است نه به دارایی و نژاد.

- 1-Two theories known as "yo-he-ho" and "bow-wow" say that the origin of language comes from a .....source.  
 a. religious                      b. divine                      c. physical adaptation                      d. natural sound
- 2- The ----- in the physical development of man had an advantage which was the ability of speech and a disadvantage which was the possibility to choke on pieces of food.  
 a. upright posture                      b. physical gesture                      c. laterization                      d. innateness
- 3- In the cafeteria of your university there is a picture of a cigarette in a red circle. It is an instance of modern -----.  
 a. ideograms                      b. pictograms                      c. rebus writing                      d. syllabic writing
- 4- Which language has a partially syllabic writing system?  
 a. Arabic                      b. Chinese                      c. Egyptian                      d. Japanese
- 5- Which of these sounds can be an example of a labiodental?  
 a. w                      b. v                      c. j                      d. m
- 6- There is a ----- at the beginning of the words "you" and "yet".  
 a. voiced palatal                      b. voiceless palatal                      c. voiced alveolar                      d. voiceless alveolar
- 7- The space between the vocal cords in the larynx is called -----.  
 a. glottal sound                      b. vocal folds                      c. theta                      d. glottis
- 8- In English we have three ----- sounds and they are produced when the velum is lowered.  
 a. nasal                      b. glottal                      c. liquid                      d. glide
- 9- The features that distinguish the phoneme /p/ are.....  
 a. +fricative +alveolar -voice                      b. +fricative +alveolar +voice  
 c. +stop +bilabial -voice                      d. +stop +bilabial +voice
- 10- We have a minimal pair in -----.  
 a. roof, fear                      b. fit, fat                      c. slip, side                      d. do, does
- 11- There is a double initial consonant cluster in the word -----.  
 a. stop                      b. post                      c. strong                      d. eggs

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- 12- The words *Kleenex*, *Teflon*, *Tylenol*, and *Xerox* are examples of the invention of totally new terms or-----.
- a. eponyms                      b. coinage                      c. clipping                      d. blending
- 13- The word CD is a(n) ----- in English but entered into Persian as a(n) -----.
- a. backformation, loan word                      b. loan word, backformation  
c. acronym, loan word                      d. loan word, acronym
- 14- The words "*direct*, *direction*, *directional*, *directly*" are made by the process of -----.
- a. derivation                      b. inflection                      c. conversion                      d. function
- 15- Which option is proper for the word "carelessness"?
- a. care(bound), less(free), ness(free)                      b. care(free), less(bound), ness(bound)  
c. care(free), less(bound), ness(free)                      d. care(bound), less(bound), ness(free)
- 16- In the sentence "*My brother's swimming is not the best in our family.*" -'s, -ing and -est are ..... morphemes.
- a. inflectional                      b. derivational                      c. functional                      d. lexical
- 17- "-er" in "*teacher*" and "-ness" in "*wildness*" are ----- morphemes.
- a. inflectional                      b. derivational                      c. functional                      d. lexical
- 18- The main concern of the approach called ----- is to investigate the distribution of forms in a language this method involves the use of test-frames.
- a. content analysis                      b. constituent analysis  
c. structural analysis                      d. descriptive analysis
- 19- In the hierarchical organization of the constituents of a sentence, the "-----" knot is higher than NP, VP and AdjP. In other words, it is the highest knot.
- a. noun                      b. adjective                      c. adverb                      d. sentence

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20- "*Charlie broke the window.*"

"*The window was broken by Charlie.*"

"*It was Charlie who broke the window.*"

"*Was the window broken by Charlie?*"

All the sentences above have different -----.

a. cleft structures      b. deep structures      c. surface structures      d. active passive forms

21- In the sentence "*The gun was on the table near the window in the bedroom.*" We can see the property of ----- in language.

a. deep structure      b. recursion      c. surface structure      d. ambiguity

22- When you generate the sentence "*will you help Cathy?*" from "*You will help Cathy.*" You use a. ....

a. recursive process      b. transformational rule  
 c. surface structure      d. structural ambiguity

23- "*The hamburger ate the boy.*" This sentence is -----.

a. syntactically good but semantically odd      b. syntactically odd but semantically good  
 c. syntactically and semantically odd      d. syntactically and semantically good

24- In the sentence "*Mary borrowed a magazine from George.*" George is the -----.

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

25- The ----- of a word is the set of the other words that are used in the same phrase or sentence.

a. deictic context      b. physical context      c. situational context      d. linguistic context

26. The process by which a language is passed from one generation to the next one is called -----.

a. language arbitrariness  
 b. linguistic productivity  
 c. language acquisition  
 d. cultural transmission

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27. In the process called -----, the symbol for one entity is taken over as the symbol for the sound of the spoken word used to refer to the entity. From then on, the symbol is used whenever that sound occurs in any words.
- rebus writing
  - ideographic change
  - functional shift
  - speech conversion
28. Which of the following phrase structure rules is written **CORRECTLY**?
- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
  - $S \rightarrow (NP) VP$
  - $S \rightarrow NP (VP)$
  - $S \rightarrow (NP) (VP)$
29. When linguists study the meaning of words, they are normally interested in characterizing the ..... meaning and they are less concerned with the ..... meaning of words.
- explicit / implicit
  - transactional / interactional
  - conceptual / associative
  - connotative / denotative
30. The case where one written or spoken form has multiple meanings that are all related by extension is called -----.
- synonymy
  - polysemy
  - homonymy
  - homophony