

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

امام علی<sup>(ع)</sup>: برتری مردم به یکدیگر، به دانش‌ها و خردهاست؛ نه به ثروت‌ها و تبارها.

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

- The human brain is ....., that is, it has specialized function in each of the two hemispheres.  
 a. evolutionary                      b. lateralized                      c. specific                      d. manipulated
- The property of human language used to refer to past and future time is called .....  
 a. communication                      b. duality                      c. information                      d. displacement
- There are some words in language with sounds that seem to echo the sounds of objects or activities. These words are known as .....  
 a. onomatopoeic                      b. fixed                      c. natural                      d. arbitrary
- A key property of both pictograms and ideograms is that.....  
 a. they do not represent words or sounds in a particular language  
 b. they are artistic  
 c. they are both written on clay  
 d. they are cuneiform
- One good example of a language that uses syllabic writing is .....  
 a. Arabic                      b. Persian                      c. Chinese                      d. Japanese
- Liquids are all .....  
 a. voiceless                      b. glide                      c. voiced                      d. fricative
- The study of the system and patterns of speech sounds in a language is called .....  
 a. auditory phonetics                      b. phonology                      c. articulatory phonetics                      d. phonetics
- Which of the following sets **cannot** be considered as a minimal set?  
 a. big, pig, rig, dig                      b. van, ran, rat, mat  
 c. fit, fat, fate, fought                      d. meal, heel, deal, seal
- Permitted arrangement of sounds in a language is called ..... and is a part of every speaker's ..... knowledge.  
 a. phonotactics / phonological                      b. phonotactics / phonetic  
 c. morphology / phonological                      d. morphology / phonetic
- Syllables which have no coda are called .....  
 a. closed                      b. heavy                      c. open                      d. easy

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11. New words based on the name of a person or a place are called ..... .  
 a. neologisms                      b. eponyms                      c. coinages                      d. borrowings
12. The process of taking the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of another word is called ..... .  
 a. blending                      b. compounding                      c. clipping                      d. calque
13. A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb is known as ..... .  
 a. calque                      b. reduction                      c. conversion                      d. clipping
14. Words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words are called ..... .  
 a. blending                      b. clipping                      c. back-formed words                      d. acronyms
15. An affix that is incorporated inside another word is known as ..... .  
 a. suffix                      b. infix                      c. prefix                      d. stem
16. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a ..... .  
 a. phone                      b. morph                      c. phoneme                      d. morpheme
17. Bound morphemes which are used to indicate aspects of grammatical function of a word are called ..... morphemes.  
 a. derivational                      b. lexical                      c. inflectional                      d. functional
18. Actual forms used to realize morphemes are ..... .  
 a. allomorphs                      b. phonemes                      c. allophones                      d. morphs
19. Words used to make connections and indicate relationships between events are called ..... .  
 a. conjunctions                      b. prepositions                      c. pronouns                      d. propositions
20. The view of grammar as a set of rules for the proper use of a language is called ..... .  
 a. traditional grammar                      b. descriptive grammar  
 c. prescriptive grammar                      d. generative grammar
21. The ability to create totally novel yet grammatically accurate sentences is captured in ..... of language  
 a. productivity                      b. grammaticality                      c. acceptability                      d. arbitrariness
22. A phrase or sentence which has more than one underlying interpretation is called ..... .  
 a. ungrammatical                      b. structurally ambiguous  
 c. lexically ambiguous                      d. unacceptable



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23. Which rules have the capacity to be applied more than once in the generation of sentences?  
 a. generative rules      b. grammatical rules      c. recursive rules      d. structural rules
24. Rules that specify which words can be used when we rewrite constituents such as N are called .....  
 a. phrase structure rules      b. functional rules      c. lexical rules      d. grammatical rules
25. In the sentence "Cathy knew that Mary helped George", the role of "that" is to introduce.....  
 a. an adjective phrase      b. an adverb phrase  
 c. a complement phrase      d. an inflectional phrase
26. Rules that change or move constituents in the structures derived from phrase structure rules are called .....  
 a. transformational rules      b. lexical rules  
 c. morphological rules      d. functional rules
27. A kind of meaning which covers the basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of words is called .....  
 a. associative meaning      b. stylistic meaning  
 c. instrumental meaning      d. conceptual meaning
28. The semantic role taken by entity that is involved in or affected by the action is known as .....  
 a. agent      b. theme      c. experiencer      d. goal
29. Two or more words that share the same superordinate term are called .....  
 a. homophones      b. co-hyponyms      c. collocations      d. prototypes
30. Additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant is called .....  
 a. presupposition      b. reference      c. anaphora      d. inference