

نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی (۱)

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۴۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

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

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

\* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.**Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.**

- The ..... hypothesis says that the origin of human language is relative to the genes that only human beings possess.
  - lateralization
  - divine
  - natural
  - innateness
- Due to the property of ..... we can talk about imaginary characters of films and also about future and past.
  - productivity
  - displacement
  - arbitrariness
  - duality
- The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as..... .
  - cultural transmission
  - arbitrariness
  - duality
  - lateralization
- In early Egyptian writing, the ideograms for words changed to symbols, so they are examples of word-writing or ..... .
  - ideograms
  - pictograms
  - logograms
  - rebus writing
- In written Chinese although there are a lot of characters, the advantage of such a system is that speakers of different dialects can communicate by mean of ..... .
  - logograms
  - picot-grams
  - ideograms
  - rebus writing
- Studying the physical properties of speech as sound waves in the air is called: ..... .
  - articulatory phonetics
  - auditory phonetics
  - acoustic phonetics
  - physiological phonetics
- The phonemes /b, m, w/ are ..... .
  - labiodental
  - palatal
  - velar
  - bilabial

نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی (۱)

تعداد سوال: ۴۰ نسبی تکمیلی — تشریحی —

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

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ نوبت تشریحی -- نوبت

گالرس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

8. The space between the vocal cords in the larynx is known as.....
  - a. velum
  - b. glottis
  - c. soft palate
  - d. hard palate
9. Stop, ....., affricate, nasal, liquid and glide refer to different manners of articulation.
  - a. fricative
  - b. velar
  - c. alveolar
  - d. dental
10. The first phonemes in *thin* and *the* are .....
  - a. affricate
  - b. glottal
  - c. alveolar
  - d. dental
11. The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language is called.....
  - a. auditory phonetics
  - b. articulatory phonetics
  - c. phonology
  - d. phonetics
12. A ..... is a meaning-distinguishing sound unit of a given language.
  - a. allophones
  - b. phoneme
  - c. morpheme
  - d. allomorph
13. When we substitute one ..... instead of another the meaning of the word does not change.
  - a. allophone
  - b. morpheme
  - c. morph
  - d. phoneme
14. A syllable in English must contain a(n) .....
  - a. coda
  - b. onset
  - c. nucleus
  - d. rhyme
15. In English, an initial cluster can contain at most ..... consonants.
  - a. two
  - b. three
  - c. four
  - d. five

نام درس: کلیات زبان شناسی (۱)

تعداد سوال: ۴۰ نسبی تکمیلی — تشریحی —

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

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

گالرس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

16. When some aspects of one segment is taken by another in the sequence of sounds, the process is known as .....
  - a. phonotactics
  - b. co-articulation
  - c. elision
  - d. assimilation
17. Invention of totally new terms is called ....., such as *asprin*, and *teflon*.
  - a. eponyms
  - b. ethymology
  - c. blending
  - d. coinage
18. The element of reduction is noticeable in the process of ....., when a word of more than one syllable (such as *influenza*) is reduced to a shorter form (such as *flu*).
  - a. clipping
  - b. blending
  - c. borrowing
  - d. compounding
19. What do we call words like *good-looking* and *low-paid*?
  - a. compound nouns
  - b. compound adjectives
  - c. backformation
  - d. hypocorisms
20. In English a(n) ..... is not normally used.
  - a. affixes
  - b. suffixes
  - c. infixes
  - d. prefixes
21. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a .....
  - a. content
  - b. morpheme
  - c. allomorph
  - d. morph
22. Bound morphemes that make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem are known as ..... morphemes.
  - a. lexical
  - b. inflectional
  - c. derivational
  - d. grammatical
23. A(n) ..... morpheme does not usually change the grammatical category of the word.
  - a. lexical
  - b. inflectional
  - c. derivational
  - d. morphological

نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی (۱)

تعداد سوال: ۴۰ نسبی تکمیلی — تشریحی —

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

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

گالرس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

24. The plural form of the word *sheep* seems to be the same as its singular form but it actually contains a(n) ..... which is an allomorph of plural morpheme in English.
  - a. zero morph
  - b. morph
  - c. phone
  - d. allophone
25. Unlike natural gender, grammatical gender is based on the ..... of noun and is not tied to sex.
  - a. family
  - b. form
  - c. activity
  - d. type
26. Abstract ideas, such as *love*, are expressed by means of ..... as if they were all ‘things’.
  - a. nouns
  - b. verbs
  - c. adverbs
  - d. articles
27. .... analysis shows how small constituents go together to form larger constituents in a sentence.
  - a. Test-frame
  - b. Immediate constituent
  - c. Traditional approach
  - d. Prescriptive approach
28. In the sentence *The dog loved the girl.*, there are two .....
  - a. VPs
  - b. NPs
  - c. PPs
  - d. Vs
29. The distinction between pair of sentence such as *Tom broke the window.* and *The window was broken (by Tom).* is a difference in their .....
  - a. recursion
  - b. symbolic description
  - c. deep structure
  - d. surface structure
30. In “structural ambiguity” there is only one .....
  - a. deep structure
  - b. clause
  - c. surface structure
  - d. complementizer
31. In the sentence *The gun was on the table near the window in the bedroom.* one can see the property called: .....
  - a. ambiguity
  - b. recursion
  - c. optional constituent
  - d. zero constituent

نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی (۱)

تعداد سؤال: ۴۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

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

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تشریحی --

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۵۶ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۱

32. In syntactic description "NP  $\longrightarrow$  Art (adj)N", the brackets include a(n) ..... .  
 a. rewriting rule  
 b. optional constituent  
 c. grammatical rule  
 d. obligatory process
33. To derive a sentence like *Recently Mary saw George recently*. from *Mary Saw George recently*, a(n) ..... rule is applied.  
 a. transformational  
 b. rewriting  
 c. morphological  
 d. obligatory
34. The semantic features [+ animate, + human, - female, - adult] describe a ..... .  
 a. boy  
 b. girl  
 c. man  
 d. woman
35. A sentence like *The hamburger ate the boy*. is ..... odd.  
 a. syntactically  
 b. phonologically  
 c. morphologically  
 d. semantically
36. In *Mary saw a bird in a tree*, the semantic role of *Mary* is ..... .  
 a. agent  
 b. patient  
 c. experiencer  
 d. source
37. In the sentence *Tom gave a magazine to George*, *Tom* is the ..... .  
 a. agent  
 b. goal  
 c. instrument  
 d. source
38. We know that the meaning of *flower* includes the meaning of *rose*. The relationship between these two is known as..... .  
 a. homophony  
 b. hyponymy  
 c. homonymy  
 d. polysemy
39. In polysemy, one linguistic form has multiple meanings that are all ..... by extension.  
 a. the same  
 b. synonymous  
 c. unrelated  
 d. related
40. The ..... of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence.  
 a. text  
 b. context  
 c. co-text  
 d. physical-context.