

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



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برای دریافت سوالات دروس دیگر  
می توانید به آدرس زیر مراجعه کنید

نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی ۲  
 تعداد سؤالات: ۳۰ تکمیلی — تئوریک —  
 زمان امتحان: ۵۵ دقیقه تئوریک — ۱۱  
 کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۶۱ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۷  
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• 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 .....
- Participants in a conversation wait until one speaker indicates that he or she has finished by signaling a(n) .....
- 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 the .....of 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 .....
- 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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- Between 12-18 months a child utters a word which functions as a phrase or sentence; this stage is .....
- telegraphic period b. one-word stage  
 c. babbling d. cooing
- 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
- Learning a .....language is learning one which is not generally spoken in the surrounding community.  
 a. third b. first c. second d. foreign
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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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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 different .....of 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 or..... says 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

