

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

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* 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



- The space between the vocal cords in the larynx is known as.....
 - velum
 - glottis
 - soft palate
 - hard palate
- Stop,, affricate, nasal, liquid and glide refer to different manners of articulation.
 - fricative
 - velar
 - alveolar
 - dental
- The first phonemes in *thin* and *the* are
 - affricate
 - glottal
 - alveolar
 - dental
- The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language is called.....
 - auditory phonetics
 - articulatory phonetics
 - phonology
 - phonetics
- A is a meaning-distinguishing sound unit of a given language.
 - allophones
 - phoneme
 - morpheme
 - allomorph
- When we substitute one instead of another the meaning of the word does not change.
 - allophone
 - morpheme
 - morph
 - phoneme
- A syllable in English must contain a(n)
 - coda
 - onset
 - nucleus
 - rhyme
- In English, an initial cluster can contain at most consonants.
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- When some aspects of one segment is taken by another in the sequence of sounds, the process is known as
 - phonotactics
 - co-articulation
 - elision
 - assimilation
- Invention of totally new terms is called, such as *asprin*, and *teflon*.
 - eponyms
 - ethymology
 - blending
 - coinage
- 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*).
 - clipping
 - blending
 - borrowing
 - compounding

19. What do we call words like *good-looking* and *low-paid*?
- compound nouns
 - compound adjectives
 - backformation
 - hypocorisms
20. In English a(n) is not normally used.
- affixes
 - suffixes
 - infixes
 - prefixes
21. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a
- content
 - morpheme
 - allomorph
 - morph
22. Bound morphemes that make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem are known as morphemes.
- lexical
 - inflectional
 - derivational
 - grammatical
23. A(n) morpheme does not usually change the grammatical category of the word.
- lexical
 - inflectional
 - derivational
 - morphological
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.
- zero morph
 - morph
 - phone
 - allophone
25. Unlike natural gender, grammatical gender is based on the of noun and is not tied to sex.
- family
 - form
 - activity
 - type
26. Abstract ideas, such as *love*, are expressed by means of as if they were all 'things'.
- nouns
 - verbs
 - adverbs
 - articles
27. analysis shows how small constituents go together to form larger constituents in a sentence.
- Test-frame
 - Immediate constituent
 - Traditional approach
 - Prescriptive approach
28. In the sentence *The dog loved the girl.*, there are two
- VPs
 - NPs
 - PPs
 - 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
- recursion
 - symbolic description
 - deep structure
 - surface structure

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