



نام درس: کلیات زبانشناسی ۲  
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان انگلیسی  
 زمان امتحان: ۷۵ دقیقه تکمیلی  
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۴  
 کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۱۷۵ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۱۵۰

\* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

*Directions: Choose the best choice (a, b, c, or d) and mark it on your answer sheet.*

- 'Language beyond the sentence' is dealt with in .....  
 a. semantics  
 b. discourse analysis  
 c. neurolinguistics  
 d. cohesive ties
- We should make our conversational contribution such as is required. In this way we can follow the .....  
 a. quality maxim  
 b. completion point  
 c. relation maxim  
 d. co-operative principle
- In order to indicate the accuracy of our statements, we may use *sort of* or *kind of* as .....  
 a. implicature  
 b. hedges  
 c. coherence  
 d. schema
- Instead of having the set of typical fixed features, a(n) ..... has a series of conventional actions that take place.  
 a. script  
 b. interference  
 c. interpretation  
 d. turn
- The two hemispheres of the brain are connected together by the .....  
 a. spinal cord  
 b. frontal lobe  
 c. corpus callosum  
 d. arcuate fasciculus
- In the tip of the tongue phenomenon, speakers generally have an accurate phonological ..... of the word yet it is eluding them.  
 a. misunderstanding  
 b. process  
 c. outline  
 d. metaphor
- A Persian slip like "noon-o Paniro Aangoor" (instead of) "noon-o Panir-o Aangoor" exemplifies .....  
 a. slips of the ear  
 b. spoonerism  
 c. slips of the pen  
 d. malapropisms

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8. In which kind of aphasia are the grammatical markers missing?
- a. Wernicke's aphasia  
 b. Sensory aphasia  
 c. Conduction aphasia  
 d. Broca's aphasia
9. What does lateralization describe?
- a. The apparent specialization of the left hemisphere.  
 b. The apparent specialization of the right hemisphere.  
 c. The period when our brain is most ready to receive linguistic input.  
 d. Right hemisphere language facility.
10. Congenitally deaf infants stop ..... after six months because they cannot hear themselves.
- a. caregiver speech  
 b. telegraphic speech  
 c. cooing and babbling  
 d. holophrastic utterances
11. To interpret children's two-word utterances, we should pay attention to the ..... of their utterances.
- a. order  
 b. context  
 c. development  
 d. capacity
12. It is suggested that the child work out how to use the linguistic system while focused on communication and interaction rather than .....
- a. imitation  
 b. combination  
 c. correction  
 d. negation
13. Regarding the child's forming questions, which form usually comes first?
- a. Sit chair?  
 b. Did I caught it?  
 c. can I have a piece?  
 d. What book name?
14. The meaning of word is ..... by the child on the basis of similarities of shape, sound and size.
- a. overgeneralized  
 b. overextended  
 c. inverted  
 d. inflected



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15. The term ..... is used to refer to the subconscious gradual development of linguistic knowledge in communicative situations.
- a. learning  
 b. acquisition  
 c. foreign language learning  
 d. foreign language setting
16. Which of the following items can create a barrier to acquisition?
- a. positive feelings  
 b. positive experiences  
 c. affective factors  
 d. instrumental motivation
17. Transfer means using sounds, expressions or ..... from the first language when performing in the second language.
- a. interlanguages  
 b. traditions  
 c. interactions  
 d. structures
18. The ability to organize a message effectively and to compensate for any difficulties is called.....
- a. sociolinguistic competence  
 b. grammatical competence  
 c. negotiated input  
 d. strategic competence
19. What are beats?
- a. Short quick movements of the hand or fingers.  
 b. Pointing to things or people while talking.  
 c. The reflections of the meaning of what is said.  
 d. The communicated linguistic message.
20. The American Sign Language (ASL) is a natural language functioning in the ..... mode.
- a. auditory  
 b. oral  
 c. visual  
 d. historical
21. Which statement is **True**?
- a. Children acquiring ASL as their first language do not go through developmental stages similar to children learning spoken languages.  
 b. The production of signs, in ASL, seems to begin earlier than the production of spoken words.  
 c. There are no different ASL dialects in different regions.  
 d. ASL signs have not changed at all in the past 100 years.

