



نام درس: کلیات زبان‌شناسی ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان انگلیسی
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 تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

* 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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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.



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22. One of the results of philology is the creation of
 - a. new languages
 - b. new grammars
 - c. common ancestors
 - d. family trees
23. The comparative reconstruction is mostly based on the examining of
 - a. cognates
 - b. types
 - c. connective words
 - d. synchronic variations
24. Which of the following processes **DOES NOT** exemplify an internal change of English?
 - a. Metathesis
 - b. Epenthesis
 - c. Prothesis
 - d. Borrowing
25. In its older form, *dog* was only used for one particular breed. But now it refers to all breeds. What process is involved here?
 - a. Narrowing of meaning
 - b. Broadening of meaning
 - c. Synchronic improvement
 - d. Syntactic change
26. The informant in the major dialect surveys should be
 - a. mobile, younger, female speakers.
 - b. non-mobile, younger, rural speakers
 - c. non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers
 - d. mobile, older, literate, female speakers
27. Bilinguals know two very well.
 - a. distinct languages
 - b. distinct dialects
 - c. common languages
 - d. mixed dialects
28. When a pidgin develops well and becomes a natural language that is the first language of a social community, it is known as
 - a. decreolization
 - b. creolization
 - c. creole
 - d. lexifier
29. Sociolinguistics has strong connections with
 - a. psychology and linguistics
 - b. sociology and philology
 - c. neurolinguistics and linguistics
 - d. anthropology and sociology
30. English speakers can create expressions to refer to different kinds of snow but “these categories” are
 - a. non-lexicalized
 - b. lexicalized
 - c. single words
 - d. two-word sentences