

تعداد سؤال: ۴۰ تکمیلی - تشریحی -

نام درس: کلیات زبان شناسی (۲)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی و ادبیات زبان انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۱۱۵۰-۱۷۰۱۷۵

زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۹۰ دقیقه تشریحی - دقیقه

[استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست ☆ سوالات تئوری نمره منفی دارد]

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

- In semantic analysis, linguists focus on characterizing what constitutes the meaning of words.
a. associative b. subjective c. connotative d. objective
- Conceptual meaning covers the , components of meaning which are conveyed by the literal use of a word.
a. associative, stylistic b. connotative, local
c. basic, essential d. symbolic, figurative
- The sentence, " My finger was listening to the magazine." is
a. well-structured, but semantically odd
b. syntactically odd, but semantically good
c. syntactically acceptable, but literally misunderstood
d. generally misunderstood, but conventionally acceptable
- In semantics, feature analysis is an approach that involves a view of words as
a. sources of experience b. containers of meaning
c. roles of the agent d. roles of the theme
- Synonyms are two or more forms with
a. total sameness of meaning b. close relations of meaning
c. intersubstitutability in sentences d. formal and casual versions in sentences
- The words, "raise" and "lower" are called
a. gradable antonyms b. non – gradables
c. complementaries d. reversives
- If the meaning of words are considered as some type of hierarchical order the relationship is called
a. polysemy b. homonymy c. hyponymy d. metonymy
- The concept of a helps explain the meaning of certain words in terms of resemblance to the clearest exemplar.
a. prototype b. determiner c. inclusion d. superordinate

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

9. If two words are treated as, they will typically have two separate entries.
a. metonyms b. homophones c. homonyms d. co-hyponyms
10. Pragmatics refers to the
a. words which tend to occur with other words.
b. words which are used solely in phrases
c. study of meaning derived from phrases
d. study of intended speaker meaning
11. expressions depend for their interpretation on the immediate physical context in which they were uttered.
a. anaphoric b. deictic c. cataphoric d. authentic
12. Any additional information used by the listener to connect what is said to what must be meant is described as
a. inference b. anaphora c. antecedent d. subsequent
13. refers to what a speaker assumes is true or is known by the hearer.
a. Presupposition b. Interpretation c. Association d. Expression
14. What is wrong about the following conversation?
Visitor: Excuse me, do you know where the National bank is?
Passer-by: Oh sure, I knows where it is.
(and walks away)
a. The visitor makes mistakes about his direct speech act.
b. The visitor should not have asked it indirectly.
c. The passer-by treats an indirect speech act as if it is direct.
d. The passer-by treats a direct speech act as if it is indirect.
15. An indirect speech act in the form of a question
a. can actually be a face-threatening act b. may be recognized as less polite act.
c. shows you do not have any social power d. removes the assumption of social power.

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16. The sentence, "We are in the same boat." is a
- quite polite self-image
 - public negative self-image
 - face-threatening act
 - face-saving act
17. Discourse analysis tries to answer the following question:
- What are the exact components of a language?
 - What are the representations of the forms used in a language?
 - How we interpret what other people intend to convey.
 - How we are capable of recognizing correct versus incorrect structure.
18. Cohesions refers to
- the knowledge which exists in people rather than the language.
 - the knowledge of a group of people who have some features in common
 - the grammatical and lexical relationships between the elements of a text.
 - the links that are based on the speaker's "shared knowledge".
19. Which sentence is true about speech events?
- They are governed by rules and norms.
 - They are ordinary anticipations of intentions.
 - Their structure does not considerably change.
 - Their participants indicate their speaking turn.
20. A schema is a general term for a which exists in memory.
- simple implicature of conversation
 - discourse knowledge of turn-taking
 - dynamic knowledge of structure
 - conversational knowledge structure
21. Which term is not a maxim of the cooperative principle.
- relation
 - manner
 - quality
 - evidence
22. The ELIZA program was intended to simulate the role.
- physiotherapist's
 - psychotherapist's
 - pharmacologist's
 - ophthalmologist's

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

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23. Larsers carry out an analysis of the
- syntactic structure
 - pragmatic structure
 - semantic rules
 - phonemic rules
24. is crutially involved in the understanding of speech.
- The motor cortex
 - The arcuate fasciculus
 - Wernicke's area
 - Broca's area
25. We make mistakes in the retrieval process when strong phonological similarities occur. These mistakes are referred to as
- malapropism
 - spoonerism
 - agramatism
 - dichotism
26. is loss of the ability to use and understand language, caused by damage to the brain.
- malapropia
 - agramatia
 - aphasia
 - apicalia
27. Which one is correct about first language acquisition?
- A child should not necessarily be able to hear that language.
 - There is no "innate" predisposition to acquire language.
 - The language a child learns is not generically inherited.
 - The crucial requirement is not interacting with others.
28. The pre-linguistic sounds of the very early stages of child language acquisition are
- low vowels
 - interdental consonants
 - immitation and utterance
 - cooing and babbling
29. Holophrastic speech refers to a
- single form which functions as an idea or sentence.
 - pre-language vocalization which gives children some experience
 - kind of caretaker speech which is characterized by simple sentences.
 - large number of utterances which can be classified

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

30. The term “” applies to a conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar of a language.
a. acquisition b. learning c. motivation d. repeating.
31. is the type of in-between system used in L_2 acquisition, containing aspects of L_1 and L_2 .
a. Audiolingual b. Interlanguage c. Affective filter d. Positive transfer
32. ASL stands for which has 4 key elements.
a. auditory slang learning b. articulatory slang learning
c. American sign language d. Alternate sign language
33. The English form mother, father and friend are of the German forms Mutter, Vater and Freund.
a. philologies b. protoforms c. cognates d. descendants
34. The change from “mate” to the modern form “meat” is a process called
a. narrowing b. broadening c. bounding d. neologizing
35. is the name of a trade language which develops as a contact language having no native speakers.
a. Acrolect b. Basilect c. Creole d. Pidgin
36. The term “.....” can be defined as a technical vocabulary associated with a special activity or group.
a. register b. jargon c. gender d. juggle
37. In anthropological linguistics there is a belief that the way people view the world is determined by their native language, this is called hypothesis.
a. Allan-Burridge b. Biber-Finegan
c. Sapir-Whorf d. Downer-Hudson
38. is a verb that links a subject to a complement.
a. adjacence b. binary c. copula d. diglossia

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39. The term "....." refers to the personal dialect of each individual speaker of a language.

- a. idiolect b. mesolect c. acrolect d. basilect

40. Negotiated input is

- a. L_2 material that the learner can acquire in interaction through requests for clarification
b. the result of fears that learners will acquire each other's mistakes while interacting.
c. the large scale endeavor that overcomes potential communication problems.
d. a type of overt foreigner-talk that is discussed to organize a message.