

1-According to which theory "speech arose because,as people worked together,their physical efforts produced rhythmical grunts,later developed into chants and language"?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. the bow-wow theory | 2. the yo-he-ho theory |
| 3. the pooh-pooh theory | 4. the physical adaptation source |

2-The vocal cords of human beings are located in

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. nasal cavity | 2. pharynx | 3. windpipe | 4. voice box |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

3-Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the "innateness hypothesis"?

1. Language gene exists in every creature
2. There is a genetic source for language
3. Humans are pre-programmed for language
4. Humans are the only creatures with language

4-The property of allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. arbitrariness | 2. displacement | 3. naturalness | 4. duality |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|

5-What is the reason for the potential infiniteness of utterances that human being produce?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. reflexiveness | 2. fixed reference |
| 3. cultural transmission | 4. open-endedness |

6-Perceptual phonetics is another name for phonetics.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. articulatory | 2. acoustic | 3. auditory | 4. laboratory |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

7-A palatal sound is used in the word

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. gun | 2. bath | 3. shine | 4. had |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|

8-English liquids are

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. [w,j] | 2. [l, w] | 3. [j, w] | 4. [l, r] |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

9-What is correct about a "flap"?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. It is produced by the tongue blade | 2. It is articulated at the hard palate |
| 3. It is produced by the tongue tip | 4. It is articulated at the post-alveolar region |

10-Which of the following words contains a "wedge" sound?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1. wanted | 2. but | 3. afford | 4. sir |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|

11-Different versions of phoneme that are produced regularly in actual speech are called

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. phones | 2. morphs | 3. morphemes | 4. minimal set |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|

12-What do open syllables lack?

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. rhyme | 2. nucleus | 3. onset | 4. coda |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|

13-Which of the following items is **NOT** a possible "initial consonant cluster" in English?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. scr | 2. spr | 3. rn | 4. tw |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|

14-Which of the following words is borrowed from Persian into English?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. tattoo | 2. lilac | 3. sofa | 4. yogurt |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|

15-In the process of "blending"

1. two separate forms combine to produce a single new term
2. two separate words join to produce a single form
3. a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form
4. a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added

16-New words based on the name of a person or a place are called

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. acronyms | 2. hypocorisms | 3. eponyms | 4. calques |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|

17-Which morpheme is "functional"?

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. long | 2. because | 3. look | 4. sincere |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|

18-Inflectional morphemes have all the following functions **EXCEPT**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. indicating grammatical functions | 2. marking possessiveness |
| 3. producing new words | 4. marking plurality |

19-Which of the following items is a "conjunction"?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. when | 2. near | 3. very | 4. really |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|

20-How many NPs do you see in the following sentence?

The dog loved the girl.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. one | 2. three | 3. four | 4. two |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|

21-What is the meaning of "generate" in "generative grammar"?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. describe | 2. prescribe | 3. produce | 4. interpret |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|

22- A visual representation of underlying syntactic structures is done through

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. surface structure | 2. deep structure |
| 3. phrase structure rules | 4. tree diagrams |

23- What are the semantic features of "girl"?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [+human, -female] | 2. [+female, +adult] |
| 3. [+animate, -adult] | 4. [+human, -animate] |

24- The semantic role of "Mary" in the sentence "Mary saw a fly on the wall" is

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. THEME | 2. EXPERIENCER | 3. AGENT | 4. SOURCE |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|

25- Which of the following antonyms is non-gradable?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. big/small | 2. hot/cold | 3. old/new | 4. true/false |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|

26- Words such as "punch, shoot, and stab" can be treated as of the superordinate term "injure".

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. reversives | 2. complementary sets |
| 3. co-hyponyms | 4. co-ordinates |

27- An example of "metonymy" is

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. king/crown | 2. race/race | 3. flower/rose | 4. car/automobile |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|

28- What is the presupposition of the following sentence?

Your brother is waiting outside.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Your brother is outside | 2. You should wait outside |
| 3. You have a brother | 4. You have a sister too |

29- What is the function of an "interrogative" sentence?

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. informing | 2. questioning | 3. commanding | 4. requesting |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

30- According to the maxim of "manner", the speaker should be

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. relevant | 2. informative | 3. honest | 4. clear |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|

1	ب
2	د
3	الف
4	ب
5	د
6	ج
7	ج
8	د
9	ج
10	ب
11	الف
12	د
13	ج
14	ب
15	الف
16	ج
17	ب
18	ج
19	الف
20	د
21	ج
22	د
23	ج
24	ب
25	د
26	ج
27	الف
28	ج
29	ب
30	د

1-According to theory, the early human tried to imitate the sounds and then used them to refer to objects.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. pooh-pooh | 2. genetic source | 3. bow-wow | 4. yo-he-ho |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|

2-Vocal folds or vocal cords are contained in

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. windpipe | 2. larynx | 3. pharynx | 4. trachea |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|

3-Which property of language enables us to use language for thinking and talking about language itself?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. displacement | 2. arbitrariness | 3. duality | 4. reflexivity |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|

4-Lack of productivity in animal communication can be described in terms of reference.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. fixed | 2. flexible | 3. cross | 4. variable |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|

5-Productivity can also be called

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. double articulation | 2. open-endedness |
| 3. innateness | 4. cultural transmission |

6-What is another name of "auditory phonetics"?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. perceptual phonetics | 2. laboratory phonetics |
| 3. acoustic phonetics | 4. articulatory phonetics |

7-Which of the following sounds is palatal?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [s] | 2. [v] | 3. [j] | 4. [n] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

8-Which word contains a voiceless sound?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. live | 2. dream | 3. error | 4. shoe |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|

9-[l] and [r] are two sounds that belong to the category of

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. glides | 2. liquids | 3. affricates | 4. fricatives |
|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|

10-Which of the following vowels is "central"?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. schwa | 2. [i] | 3. [æ] | 4. [i:] |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|

11-The sound [k] is characterized as

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. [-voice, +uvular, +stop] | 2. [+voice, +dental, +fricative] |
| 3. [-voice, +velar, +stop] | 4. [+voice, +palatal, +stop] |

12- Which of the following words contains a “flap”?

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. star | 2. ignore | 3. tight | 4. writer |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|

13- Permitted arrangements of sounds is called

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. phonology | 2. phonotactics | 3. phonetics | 4. acoustics |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|

14- Any consonant (or consonants) following the vowel of a syllable is called

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. neucleus | 2. rhyme | 3. coda | 4. onset |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|

15- Calque can also be called

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. borrowing | 2. loan translation | 3. neologism | 4. blending |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|

16- In the process of “hypocorisms”,

1. a longer word is reduced to a single syllable
2. a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type
3. the function of a word changes
4. two separate forms are combined to form a single new term

17- Examples of acronyms are

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. smog, brunch | 2. textbook, fastfood |
| 3. radar, CD | 4. lu, gym |

18- Which of the following morphemes is ‘functional’?

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|---------|
| 1. yellow | 2. because | 3. sad | 4. long |
|-----------|------------|--------|---------|

19- Actual form used to realize morphemes are called

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. allomorphs | 2. phones | 3. allophones | 4. morphs |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|

20- What is the main concern of structural analysis?

1. to show how small constituents combine to form larger ones
2. to investigate the distribution of forms in a language
3. to describe the regular structures of a language as it is used
4. to devise a set of rules for the proper use of a language

21- In the sentence “The dog loved the girl”, what is an NP?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 1. loved the girl | 2. the | 3. loved | 4. the girl |
|-------------------|--------|----------|-------------|

22- In syntactic analysis the symbol asterisk (*) stands for

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. consists of | 2. one and only one |
| 3. ungrammatical sentence | 4. rewrites as |

23- What are the semantic features of “girl” in English?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. [+ human, +male, +adult] | 2. [+human, +female, -adult] |
| 3. [-human, +female, -adult] | 4. [-human, +female, +adult] |

24- In the sentence “Did you hear that noise?”, what is the semantic role of “you”?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. theme | 2. agent | 3. experiencer | 4. patient |
|----------|----------|----------------|------------|

25- Two words “dog” and “horse” are

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. hyponyms | 2. reversives |
| 3. gradable antonyms | 4. co-hyponyms |

26- Expressions such as “tomorrow” and “here” are technically known as

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. anaphora | 2. cataphora |
| 3. deictic expressions | 4. speech acts |

27- What is the function of an interrogative structure?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. command | 2. question | 3. statement | 4. request |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|

28- Ties and connections that exist within texts are called ties.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. inference | 2. face-saving | 3. presupposition | 4. cohesive |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|

29- Which of the following statements explains the “quality” maxim?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Be relevant | 2. Be clear, brief and orderly |
| 3. Be honest | 4. Be as informative as is required |

30- A conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory is called a

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| 1. schema | 2. script | 3. hedge | 4. implicature |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|

1	ج
2	ب
3	د
4	الف
5	ب
6	الف
7	ج
8	د
9	ب
10	الف
11	ج
12	د
13	ب
14	ج
15	ب
16	الف
17	ج
18	ب
19	د
20	ب
21	د
22	ج
23	ب
24	ج
25	د
26	ج
27	ب
28	د
29	ج
30	الف

1- In which of the following theories for the origin of language, God has created language?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The social interaction source | 2. the natural sound source |
| 3. the genetic source | 4. the divine source |

2- The human brain is, that is, it has specialized functions in each of the two hemispheres.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. flexible | 2. interactive | 3. lateralized | 4. primitive |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|

3- What is the property of language which enables language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. cultural transmission | 2. displacement |
| 3. arbitrariness | 4. duality |

4- what does "Reflexivity" (as a property of human language) means?

1. using language to think and talk about language itself
2. using language for a variety of communicative purposes
3. learning language in a bilingual environment
4. learning language independent of other skills

5- What is another name of "productivity"?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. innateness | 2. arbitrariness |
| 3. open-endedness | 4. double articulation |

6- Which of the following branches of phonetics concerns "the study of how speech sounds are made"?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. auditory | 2. articulatory | 3. acoustic | 4. perceptual |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|

7- Which of the following sounds is labiodental?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [t] | 2. [p] | 3. [f] | 4. [w] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

8- Which of the following words contains a palatal consonant?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. plague | 2. bang | 3. zoo | 4. yet |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|

9- All of the following consonants is fricative EXCEPT

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [n] | 2. [s] | 3. [v] | 4. [h] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

10- The initial sounds in "led" and "red" are described as

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. glide | 2. affricate | 3. liquid | 4. lap |
|----------|--------------|-----------|--------|

11- In which of the English words “aspiration” happens?

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. spin | 2. tab | 3. five | 4. star |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|

12- Which of the following items is **NOT** a minimal pair?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. bet-bat | 2. site- side | 3. fate-fought | 4. ride-sight |
|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|

13- A syllable with the structure CCVC is seen in the word

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. eggs | 2. fan | 3. green | 4. them |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|

14- What is the name of a rule by which “any vowel becomes nasal whenever it immediately precedes a nasal”?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. coarticulation | 2. assimilation | 3. elision | 4. conversion |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|

15- The word “gasoline” is made by the process

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. compounding | 2. borrowing | 3. blending | 4. coinage |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

16- In which process a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. backformation | 2. conversion | 3. category change | 4. clipping |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|

17- Which of the following items is an “acronym”?

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. flu | 2. ingprint | 3. UNESCO | 4. sandwic |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|

18- Among the following morphemes, which one is functional?

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. sad | 2. because | 3. long | 4. ever |
|--------|------------|---------|---------|

19- All of the following morphemes is derivational EXCEPT

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. -ed | 2. -ish | 3. pre- | 4. ex- |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|

20- Actual forms used to realize morphemes are called

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. allomorphs | 2. phones | 3. allophones | 4. morphs |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|

21- What is the part of speech of the word “and”?

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. article | 2. preposition | 3. conjunction | 4. adverb |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|

22- In the sentence “The dog loved the bone” which part is VP or verb phrase?

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. the dog | 2. loved | 3. the bone | 4. loved the bone |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|

23- Which of the following symbols is used for showing “optional constituents”?

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|------|
| 1. → | 2. { } | 3. () | 4. * |
|------|--------|--------|------|

24- Which of the following words is a “complementizer”?

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. of | 2. would | 3. then | 4. that |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|

25- What is the semantic role of “Mary” in the sentence “Mary saw a fly on the wall”?

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. patient | 2. experiencer | 3. theme | 4. agent |
|------------|----------------|----------|----------|

26- The characteristic instance of a category is called.....

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. hyponym | 2. superordinate | 3. prototype | 4. homophone |
|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|

27- Metonymy is observed in the pair

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. king-crown | 2. right-write |
| 3. sparrow-pigeon | 4. vegetable- carrot |

28- What is the presupposition of the sentence “I regret marrying him”.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I didn't marry him | 2. I like to marry him |
| 3. I married him | 4. I try to marry him |

29- Which of the following maxims is stated by “be clear, brief and orderly”?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. relation | 2. manner | 3. quality | 4. quantity |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|

30- which one is a general term for a conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Script | 2. Implicature | 3. Hedge | 4. Schema |
|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|

1	د
2	ج
3	ب
4	الف
5	ج
6	ب
7	ج
8	د
9	الف
10	ج
11	ب
12	د
13	ج
14	ب
15	ج
16	د
17	ج
18	ب
19	الف
20	د
21	ج
22	د
23	ج
24	د
25	ب
26	ج
27	الف
28	ج
29	ب
30	د

1-The idea that the sounds of early people involved in physical efforts could be the source of language is called the

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. bow-wow theory | 2. yo-he-ho theory |
| 3. physical adaptation source | 4. divine source |

2-Which property of language enables people to talk about "the future"?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. displacement | 2. arbitrariness | 3. productivity | 4. duality |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|

3-When symbols are used to represent words in a language, they are described as examples of word-writing, or

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. pictograms | 2. ideograms | 3. logograms | 4. syllabic writing |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|

4-Which one is correct?

1. Pictograms are more abstract than ideograms.
2. Ideograms are more abstract than pictograms.
3. Pictograms are as abstract as ideograms.
4. Ideograms are more picture-like than pictograms.

5-Which of the following words contains a mid, round vowel?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. beat | 2. food | 3. card | 4. torn |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

6-Which syllable has zero coda?

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1. next | 2. screen | 3. key | 4. ask |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------|

7-Which of the two words contain liquids?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. led, red | 2. set, met | 3. yet, wet | 4. jet, get |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

8-Which of the following words ends in a voiceless dental fricative?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| 1. bus | 2. bat | 3. bath | 4. breathe |
|--------|--------|---------|------------|

9-What are the word formation processes involved in producing words "sculpt and swindle"?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. backformation | 2. conversion | 3. blending | 4. coinage |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|

10-The words "impossible" in English and "shambe" in Farsi illustrate

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. elision | 2. phonotactics | 3. assimilation | 4. insertion |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|

11-The forms in human language demonstrate a property called due to which they often do not fit the entities they denote.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. naturalness | 2. productivity | 3. arbitrariness | 4. fixed reference |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|

12- Which of the following is a minimal set?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ban, fan, fat | 2. vote, goat, boat |
| 3. bell, meal, heel | 4. pat, pan, pen |

13- What is the word formation process involved in producing the word "zipper" in English?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. borrowing | 2. blending | 3. clipping | 4. coinage |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

14- What is the word formation process involved in producing the word "motel" in English?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. backformation | 2. blending | 3. clipping | 4. coinage |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

15- Which of the following is NOT a compound word?

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Fingerprint | 2. popcorn | 3. misrepresent | 4. fast-food |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|

16- What word formation process involved in producing the underlined word?

"They still party every Saturday night."

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. conversion | 2. blending | 3. clipping | 4. coinage |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

17- What is the basic lexical relation between "furniture" and "table" ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. synonymy | 2. metonymy | 3. collocation | 4. hyponymy |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|

18- The underlined word is best described as an example of?

" The bookstore has some new titles in linguistics."

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. polysemy | 2. metonymy | 3. hyponymy | 4. homophony |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

19- What kind of pragmatic aspect is the speaker appealing to when he says the following sentence?

"If you are free, there is going to be a party on Saturday."

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. positive face | 2. face threatening act |
| 3. negative face | 4. direct speech act |

20- How many deictic expressions are used in the following sentence?

I am busy now doing the task the teacher has assigned, so you can't stay here in the room.

- | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|
| 1. | 2. 4 | 3. 5 | 4. 6 |
|----|------|------|------|

21- What are the semantic roles of the underlined words in the following sentence respectively?

"The boy cut himself."

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. agent — theme | 2. experiencer — recipient |
| 3. agent — instrument | 4. source — experience |

22- Which of the following sentences is NOT generated by the following rules?

$S \rightarrow NP VP$

$NP \rightarrow (Art) (Adj) N$

$VP \rightarrow V(NP)$

1. The small boy saw George with a dog.
2. The man opened the door.
3. A small dog followed Mary.
4. A boy helped the dog.

23- How many functional morphemes are there in the following sentence?

"The old Japanese man had an orange umbrella and a large black plastic bag full of poetry books."

1. 4
2. 5
3. 6
4. 7

24- A minimal abstract unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a

1. word
2. lexeme
3. suffix
4. morpheme

25- What are the inflectional morphemes of the following sentence?

"Jim's two sisters really liked their father."

1. -'s, -s, -ed
2. two, really, their
3. -'s, -s, two
4. really, their, -ed

26- Considering the lexical relation between pack / unpack, they are

1. synonyms
2. gradable antonyms
3. non-gradable antonyms
4. reversives

27- What is the lexical relation between salt and pepper?

1. synonymy
2. metonymy
3. collocation
4. hyponymy

28- If someone tells you "Your brother is waiting outside", there is an obvious.....that you have a brother.

1. anaphora
2. reference
3. inference
4. presupposition

29- The sentence "Can you pass me the salt." is an example of

1. direct speech act
2. indirect speech act
3. positive face
4. reference

30- Which of the following is NOT a minimal pair?

1. site-side
2. fate-fought
3. bet-bad
4. dig-wig

ب	1
الف	2
ج	3
ب	4
د	5
ج	6
الف	7
ج	8
الف	9
ج	10
ج	11
ب	12
د	13
ب	14
ج	15
الف	16
د	17
ب	18
ج	19
ب	20
الف	21
الف	22
ب	23
د	24
الف	25
د	26
ج	27
د	28
ب	29
ج	30