

1-Broca's area in the left hemisphere is involved in the.....of speech.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. recognition | 2. production | 3. perception | 4. understanding |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|

2-The task of repeating a word or phrase will be very difficult in..... .

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wernicke's aphasia | 2. anomia |
| 3. Broca's aphasia | 4. conduction aphasia |

3-"Posterior speech cortex" is another name for"".

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Broca's area | 2. callosum |
| 3. arcuate fasciculus | 4. Wernicke's area |

4-Using the word"tick-tock"by the child for pointing to a watch,and also a bathroom scale with a round dial is an example of..... .

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. imitation | 2. overgeneralization |
| 3. generalization | 4. overextension |

5-Telegraphic speech is produced..... .

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. by 2-year-old children | 2. by 1-year-old children |
| 3. during the first months of life | 4. between 12-15 months of life |

6-Historically.ASL developed from.....sign language in the eighteenth century.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. English | 2. American | 3. German | 4. French |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

7-Communicative approaches emphasize on the.....of language.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. syntax | 2. functions | 3. phonology | 4. grammar |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|

8-An old method of teaching a second language was.....in which oral drills were used in order to settle "habit-formation"for the learner.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. silent way | 2. audiolingual method |
| 3. communicative approach | 4. grammar-translation method |

9-Gestures used for pointing to things and people are described as

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. iconics | 2. emblems | 3. deictics | 4. beats |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------|

10-All of the following items are the articulatory parameters of ASL,EXEPT..... .

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. size | 2. shape | 3. orientation | 4. location |
|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|

11-When symbols are used to represent words in a language,they are described as..... .

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

12-Modern.....is often described as having a partially syllabic writing system.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Persian | 2. Japanese | 3. Arabic | 4. Spanish |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|

13-.....refers to a variety of a language that developed from a pidgin and is used as a first language by a population of native speakers.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Norm | 2. Diglossia | 3. decreolization | 4. Creole |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|

14-The line that represents a boundary between the areas with regard to one particular linguistic item is called..... .

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. idiolect | 2. dialect continuum |
| 3. isogloss | 4. dialect leveling |

15-In ".....",there is a high variety and a low variety of a language.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. creolization | 2. pidgin | 3. diglossia | 4. isogloss |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|

16-The term'..... 'used for describing words(yeah,really)or sounds(hmm,oh)by listeners while someone else is speaking.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. gendered speech | 2. address terms |
| 3. tag question | 4. back-channels |

17-Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is a view about the relationship betweenand..... .

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ethnicity/language | 2. culture/custom |
| 3. language/thought | 4. ethnicity/culture |

18-The special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest is called..... .

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1. slang | 2. jargon | 3. taboo | 4. divergence |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|

19-A word or phrase used for a person being talked to or written to is called.....

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. address term | 2. time concepts |
| 3. Cognitive categories | 4. Classifiers |

20-Our ability to modify our speech style toward or away from the perceived style of the person we are talking to is called..... .

1. divergence
2. convergence
3. speech accommodation
4. vernacular language

21-What is another name for "spoonerism"?

1. slip of the tongue
2. malapropism
3. anomia
4. slip of the ear

22-Regarding the first language acquisition,which morpheme usually emerges first?

1. plural morpheme '-s'
2. inflectional morpheme '-ing'
3. inflectional morpheme '-ed'
4. the regular '-s' marker on third person present-tense verbs

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23-Which one is the source of Cyrillic alphabet?

1. Hebrew
2. Rebus writing
3. Roman alphabet
4. Greek alphabet

24-Which of the following languages is one of the Balto-Slavic languages?

1. Irish
2. Spanish
3. Polish
4. Swedish

25-Which of the following items is an example of prothesis?

1. timr→timber
2. sperare→esperar
3. waps→wasp
4. parabola→palabra

26-Which of the following items is True about "Epenthesis"?

1. The reversal in the position of two sounds in a word
2. The addition of a sound to the begining of a word
3. The omission of a sound from the end of a word
4. The addition of a sound to the middle of a word

27-In which of the following word's changes,the most natural development principle is NOT observed?

1. vino→vin
2. muta→muda
3. ripa→riva
4. ris→rizu

28-In which step of language planning,basic grammars,dictionaries and written models are used to establish the standard variety?

1. selection
2. implementation
3. elaboration
4. codification

29- **What is the name of a speech style that attempts to reduce social distance?**

1. convergence
2. divergence
3. social variable
4. speech style

30- **What is another name for "motor aphasia"?**

1. Wernicke's aphasia
2. Broca's aphasia
3. conduction aphasia
4. sensory aphasia

۱	ب
۲	د
۳	د
۴	د
۵	الف
۶	د
۷	ب
۸	ب
۹	ج
۱۰	الف
۱۱	الف
۱۲	ب
۱۳	د
۱۴	ج
۱۵	ج
۱۶	د
۱۷	ج
۱۸	ب
۱۹	الف
۲۰	ج
۲۱	الف
۲۲	ب
۲۳	د
۲۴	ج
۲۵	ب
۲۶	د
۲۷	د
۲۸	د
۲۹	الف
۳۰	ب

1-The relationship between language and the brain is called

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. psycholinguistics | 2. structural linguistics |
| 3. neurolinguistics | 4. cognitive linguistics |

2-Connecting the two hemispheres of the brain is done by

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. spinal cord | 2. scalp | 3. brain stem | 4. corpus callosum |
|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|

3-Producing “near misses” for words is an example of

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. slips of the brain | 2. malapropism |
| 3. slips of the ear | 4. spoonerism |

4-Which of the following items is an instance of “agrammatic” speech?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. difficulty in auditory comprehension | 2. difficulty in repeating a word or phrase |
| 3. lots of hesitation and very long pauses | 4. producing very general terms |

5-The general view is that the critical period for first language acquisition lasts from until

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. childhood/ adolescence | 2. birth/ puberty |
| 3. childhood/ 12 years old | 4. adolescence/ 20 years old |

6-Child-directed speech is also called

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. holophrastic speech | 2. cooing |
| 3. motherese | 4. babbling |

7-Which of the following items is NOT correct about the “two-word stage”?

1. It can begin around eighteen to twenty months
2. It is sometimes called caregiver speech
3. The child’s vocabulary moves beyond fifty words
4. A variety of combinations is used by the child

8-Producing “foots” instead of “feet” by the child is an example of

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. overextension | 2. telegraphic speech |
| 3. overgeneralization | 4. one-sidedness |

9-What is the name for a set such as “animal-dog-terrier”?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. hyponyms | 2. homonyms | 3. synonyms | 4. homophones |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

10- In **audiolingual method**,

1. functions of language should be emphasized
2. vocabulary lists are used
3. learning a language is a kind of habit-formation
4. memorization is encouraged

11- **Negative transfer** is sometimes called

1. interlanguage
2. negotiated input
3. foreigner talk
4. interference

12- **What kind of competence involves the accurate use of words and structures?**

1. strategic
2. grammatical
3. sociolinguistic
4. psycholinguistic

13- **Which of the following statements is NOT correct about “signs” and “gestures”?**

1. Both involve the use of the hands
2. Sign is used instead of speaking
3. Sign is used instead of writing
4. Gestures are mostly used while speaking

14- **Short quick movements of the hand or fingers are called**

1. emblems
2. iconics
3. beats
4. deictics

15- In **ASL**, the movement element of **THANK-YOU** is toward the receiver.

1. in and upward
2. out and downward
3. in and downward
4. out and upward

16- **What is another name for “word-writing”?**

1. logogram
2. ideogram
3. pictogram
4. histogram

17- **Which of the following languages has a partially “syllabic” writing system?**

1. English
2. French
3. Chinese
4. Japanese

18- **In which of the following English words a “digraph” is used?**

1. single
2. sugar
3. fish
4. number

19- **Which of the following languages is NOT considered Indo-European?**

1. Tajiki
2. Arabic
3. French
4. Latvian

20- **All of the following languages are Germanic EXCEPT**

1. Swedish
2. English
3. Italian
4. Danish

21-According to the “most natural development principle”, stops become

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. fricatives | 2. nasals | 3. vowels | 4. liquids |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|

22-Which of the following dates shows the “Modern English” period?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. after 1100 | 2. 1100 to 1500 | 3. after 1700 | 4. 1500 to 1700 |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|

23-The process of “metathesis” is seen in

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. spinel → spindle | 2. schola → escuela |
| 3. timr → timber | 4. bridd → bird |

24-Norms in the dialect surveys of the twentieth century were

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. mobile | 2. female | 3. rural | 4. young |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|

25-In which of the following situations is there a “low” variety and a “high” variety?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. bilingualism | 2. diglossia | 3. bidialectalism | 4. isogloss |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|

26-In an “English pidgin”, English is the language.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. creole | 2. mother | 3. franca | 4. lexifier |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

27-An individual way of speaking or a personal dialect is called

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. idiolect | 2. accent | 3. isogloss | 4. sociolect |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|

28-When a speech style is used to emphasize social distance between speakers, the process is called

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. covert prestige | 2. convergence | 3. style-shifting | 4. divergence |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|

29-The word “suffix” is an example of

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. taboo | 2. slang | 3. jargon | 4. vernacular |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|

30-The term describes the use of words or sounds by listeners while someone else is speaking.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. T/V distinctions | 2. back-channels | 3. tag questions | 4. address terms |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|

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

1- **The analysis of discourse is usually concerned with the study of language in**

1. phones and allophones
2. morphemes and allomorphs
3. words and sentences
4. texts and conversations

2- **The maxim says: Be clear, brief and orderly.**

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

3- **On the face of it, the following sentence violates the maxim of**

"A sandwich is a sandwich."

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

4- **Expressions like "sort of" or "kind of" in the following sentences are examples of hedges on the maxim.**

"Her hair was kind of long."

"My dress is sort of sky blue."

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

5- **A(n) is essentially a dynamic schema.**

1. implicature
2. presupposition
3. script
4. implicature

6- **..... is the part of the brain crucially involved in the understanding of speech.**

1. Broca's area
2. Wernicke's area
3. motor cortex
4. arcuate fasciculus

7- **In aphasia, the task of repeating a word or phrase (spoken by someone else) creates major difficulty.**

1. Broca's
2. Wernicke's
3. conduction
4. spoonerism

8- **What does dichotic listening test show?**

1. right ear advantage for linguistic and nonlinguistic sounds
2. left ear advantage for linguistic and nonlinguistic sounds
3. right ear advantage for linguistic sounds and left ear advantage for nonlinguistic sounds
4. left ear advantage for linguistic sounds and right ear advantage for nonlinguistic sounds

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9- **The characteristically simplified speech style adopted by someone who spends a lot of time interacting with a young child is called**

1. input
2. intake
3. caregiver speech
4. distorted speech

- 10-We use the term to describe an utterance that could be analyzed as a word, a phrase, or a sentence.
1. telegraphic
 2. holophrastic
 3. kinship
 4. babbling
- 11-The little child usually the apparent rule of adding -s to form plurals and will talk about foots and mans, and even *footses* or *feetses*.
1. generalizes
 2. extends
 3. overextends
 4. overgeneralizes
- 12-The term is used to refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicative situations with others who know the language.
1. inquisition
 2. acquisition
 3. learning
 4. intaking
- 13-In which language teaching method do we see that vocabulary lists and sets of grammar rule are used to define the target of learning?
1. communicative approaches
 2. the audiolingual method
 3. the grammar -translation method
 4. direct method
- 14-Which method was strongly influenced by a belief that the fluent use of a language was essentially a set of habits that could be developed with a lot of practice?
1. grammar-translation method
 2. community language learning
 3. communicative approaches
 4. the audiolingual method
- 15-The in-between system used in the L2 acquisition process that certainly contains aspects of the L1 and L2, but which is an inherently variable system with rules of its own is referred to as
1. interference
 2. interlanguage
 3. negative transfer
 4. positive transfer
- 16-The ability to organize a message effectively and to compensate, via strategies, for any difficulty is called
1. social competence
 2. communicative competence
 3. sociolinguistic competence
 4. strategic competence
- 17-A of a word in one language is a word in another language that has a similar form and is or was used with a similar meaning.
1. doublet
 2. cognate
 3. family
 4. proto

18-Which one violates the most natural development principle?

1. Consonants become voiced at the end of words.
2. Final vowels often disappear.
3. Voiceless sounds become voiced, typically between vowels.
4. Stops become fricatives.

19-The sound change known as involves a reversal in position of two sounds in a word.

1. epenthesis
2. metathesis
3. ellipsis
4. prothesis

20-Which sound change is found in the following words?

schola → escuela

1. metathesis
2. prothesis
3. epenthesis
4. ellipsis

21-When we concentrate on variation in language from a historical perspective of change through time, we are studying it

1. synchronically
2. diachronically
3. panchronically
4. achronically

22-Which one is NOT a feature of the standard language?

1. it is associated with education and broadcasting
2. it is more easily described in terms of the spoken language
3. it is an idealized variety
4. it has no specific region

23-The term is used to describe features of grammar and vocabulary as well as aspects of pronunciation.

1. accent
2. dialect
3. linguistic geography
4. isogloss

24-The informants in dialect surveys tend to be NORMS, that is

1. native, older, rural, mild speakers
2. non-mobile, older, rare, male speakers
3. native, ongoing, rural, mild speakers
4. non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers

25-..... involves two distinct varieties of a language, a low variety, acquired locally and used for everyday affairs, and a high variety, learned in school and used for important matters.

1. bilingualism
2. bidialectism
3. diglossia
4. dialect continuum

26-A would have no native speakers.

1. creole
2. pidgin
3. low variety
4. lexifier

27-An individual way of speaking which belongs to every individual person, is called a (n)

1. dialect
2. sociolect
3. idiolect
4. isogloss

28-In the discussion of style-shifting, when the change is in the direction of a form that is more frequent in the speech of those perceived to have higher social status, we are dealing with

1. convergence
2. overt prestige
3. covert prestige
4. divergence

29-In speech accomodation, when a speech style is used to emphasize social distance between speakers, the process is called

1. covert prestige
2. convergence
3. drift
4. divergence

30-Which one is **NOT** a feature of women's speech?

1. higher pitch
2. more use of pitch movement
3. more frequent use of hedges and tag questions
4. more assertive forms

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

1-Which part of the brain is crucially involved in the production of speech?

1. Wernicke's area
2. motor cortex
3. Broca's area
4. corpus callosum

2-Which of the following items is an instance of "malapropism"?

1. fire distinguisher (instead of "fire extinguisher")
2. black bloxes (instead of "black boxes")
3. beel fetter (instead of "feel better")
4. noman numeral (instead of "roman numeral")

3-What happens in "anomia" as a language disorder?

1. substantially reduced amount of speech
2. difficulty in finding the correct word
3. mispronouncing content words
4. difficulty in auditory comprehension

4-What is another name for "Wernicke's aphasia"?

1. agrammatism
2. dementia
3. sensory aphasia
4. motor aphasia

5-How long the "critical period" lasts?

1. from childhood until 15 years old
2. before birth to adolescence
3. after puberty to 20 years old
4. from birth until puberty

6-At which stage children produce a single form functioning as a phrase or a sentence?

1. telegraphic
2. holophrastic
3. babbling
4. cooing

7-What is the name of the process in which the child says "ball" for all kinds of round objects?

1. imitation
2. overgeneralization
3. spoonerism
4. overextension

8-Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the "grammar-translation method"?

1. memorization is encouraged
2. spoken language is emphasized
3. sets of grammar rules are used
4. vocabulary lists are used

9-"Negative transfer" is sometimes called

1. interlanguage
2. deviation
3. interference
4. error

10-What is the goal of learners of L2 with an "integrative motivation"?

1. personal achievement
2. reading scientific publications
3. completing a school requirement
4. social purposes

- 11- The general ability to use language accurately, appropriately and flexibly is called competence.
1. communicative
 2. linguistic
 3. strategic
 4. grammatical
- 12- Short quick movements of the hand or fingers are called
1. iconics
 2. beats
 3. emblems
 4. signs
- 13- Which of the following items is **NOT** correct about “alternate sign language”?
1. It is a system of hand signals
 2. It is used for limited communication
 3. It is used for everyday communication
 4. It is used in a specific context
- 14- All of the following items are articulatory parameters of ASL **EXCEPT**
1. intonation
 2. movement
 3. orientation
 4. shape
- 15- “Cuneiforms” are examples of a system of writing called
1. pictogram
 2. rebus writing
 3. logogram
 4. ideogram
- 16- Which of the following languages can be considered as having “syllabic” writing?
1. Chinese
 2. Japanese
 3. Greek
 4. Sumerian
- 17- A combination of two letters consistently used for a single sound as in “ph” which is used for /f/ is called
1. pictogram
 2. orthograph
 3. logogram
 4. digraph
- 18- Which of the following languages belongs to Germanic branch of Indo-European languages?
1. English
 2. Irish
 3. Spanish
 4. French
- 19- All of the following languages **EXCEPT** belongs to Iranian branch of languages.
1. Tajiki
 2. Pashto
 3. Urdu
 4. Kurdish
- 20- A reversal in position of two sounds in a word is called
1. sound loss
 2. metathesis
 3. external change
 4. prosthesis
- 21- The change from “holy day” as a religious feast to the very general break from work is called
1. epenthesis
 2. narrowing
 3. reconstruction
 4. broadening

22-What is the criterion for distinguishing between two different dialects of the same language and two different languages?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. living in one country | 2. having the same pronunciations |
| 3. mutual intelligibility | 4. prestigious status |

23-Informants in the major dialect surveys of the twentieth century tend to be norms or

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. mobile | 2. rural | 3. younger | 4. female |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|

24-In there is a “low” variety of language used for everyday affairs and a “high” variety used for important matters.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. isogloss | 2. bilingualism |
| 3. dialect continuum | 4. diglossia |

25-What is the name for “a variety of language that is developed for some practical purposes such as trading”?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. lexifier | 2. creole | 3. pidgin | 4. accent |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

26-“Idiolect” can be defined as

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. social variable | 2. personal dialect |
| 3. linguistic variable | 4. regional dialect |

27-Which of the following words contains a postvocalic /r/?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ring | 2. write | 3. patron | 4. fourth |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|

28-Another name for “special technical vocabulary” such as “suffix” is

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1. register | 2. jargon | 3. slang | 4. vernacular |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|

29-Which of the following words is non-countable?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. clothing | 2. sheep | 3. chair | 4. data |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|

30-Which of the following items is used as “back-channel”?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|------------|
| 1. sort of | 2. yes | 3. yeah | 4. however |
|------------|--------|---------|------------|

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