

1- allows language users to talk about things and events other than those occurring in the here and now.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Prevarication | 2) Duality |
| 3) Displacement | 4) Arbitrariness |

2- Most languages containwords that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) symbolic | 2) indexical |
| 3) conventional | 4) onomatopoeic |

3- Some languages have, morphemes that are attached to a base morpheme both initially and finally. These are sometimes called discontinuous morphemes.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) infixes | 2) prefixes |
| 3) suffixes | 4) circumfixes |

4- Among the theories related to origins of language, emphasizes the imitation of the natural sounds by humans.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1) divine source | 2) bow-wow |
| 3) oral-gesture | 4) physical adaptation |

5- The vowel sound in *grow* could be characterized as

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) [-tense, +back, +high] | 2) [-round, -back, -mid] |
| 3) [+round, +front, +mid] | 4) [+tense, -front, -high] |

6- The final sound segments in ‘back’ and ‘bag’ share the phonetic features

- 1) Voicedness, place of articulation
- 2) Manner of articulation, place of articulation, voicedness
- 3) Place of articulation, manner of articulation
- 4) Voicedness, manner of articulation

7- Among different types of signs, which type is least culture-specific for interpretation?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Iconic | 2) Symbolic |
| 3) Linguistic | 4) Indexical |

8- The proposed that speech developed from the instinctive sounds such as *Yuck* and *Ah* people make in emotional circumstances.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) pooh-pooh theory | 2) ding-dong theory |
| 3) bow-wow theory | 4) tool-using theory |

9- The of a language system states even though language is produced as a “stream” (as in “stream of speech”), it can be broken down into linguistics units (such as discrete sounds).

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) duality | 2) discreteness |
| 3) grammaticality | 4) productivity |

10- Which of the following classes of sounds is NOT counted as *coronal*?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) bilabial | 2) alveolar |
| 3) palatal | 4) dental |

11- Imagine you are inside a room and you want some privacy. You would be unhappy to find the door is *unlockable*. Which structure does this meaning correspond to?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) [[un][lock][able]] | 2) [[[un][lock][able]]] |
| 3) [[[un][lock]][able]] | 4) [[un][[lock][able]]] |

12- Which of the following class of words doesn't belong to the class of content words?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1) Adverbs | 2) Prepositions |
| 3) Nouns | 4) Adjectives |

13- The language origin theory which proposes the social interaction of human beings is referred to as

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) yo-he-ho | 2) interactionism |
| 3) reciprocity | 4) oral-gesture |

14- Since human languages have the property of, it is not possible to simply say "hello" and have someone hear it hours later.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) vocal-auditory | 2) non-directionality |
| 3) rapid fade | 4) specialization |

15- The class of sounds [h, j] is distinguished from the class [m, b] by the feature

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1) [voice] | 2) [anterior] |
| 3) [tense] | 4) [sibilant] |

16- The targets for vowel gestures are NOT described in terms of

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) degree of lip rounding | 2) front-back position of the tongue |
| 3) height of the body of the tongue | 4) manner of articulatory action |

17- According to the one of the human language characteristics, means that although humans are probably born with an ability to do language, they must learn their native language from other speakers.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1) cultural transmission | 2) innateness |
| 3) fixed-reference | 4) creativity |

18- The cover symbol used by IPA to refer to 'nasal velar' and 'alveolar central' sounds are respectively.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) [ŋ] and [z] | 2) [s] and [ʃ] |
| 3) [ʒ] and [l] | 4) [tʃ] and [s] |

19- Stops that use only an airstream are called plosives.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) ingressive, velaric | 2) ingressive, pulmonic |
| 3) egressive, pulmonic | 4) egressive, glottalic |

20- Which of the following words contains a derivational and inflectional morpheme?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) Irregularity | 2) Carrier |
| 3) Possibilities | 4) Chocoholic |

ANSWER KEY

1- Choice 3

4- Choice 2

7- Choice 1

10- Choice 1

13- Choice 1

16- Choice 4

19- Choice 3

2- Choice 4

5- Choice 4

8- Choice 1

11- Choice 4

14- Choice 3

17- Choice 1

20- Choice 3

3- Choice 4

6- Choice 3

9- Choice 2

12- Choice 2

15- Choice 2

18- Choice 1

www.teflplan.ir