

سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : نستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : نستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : آواشناسی انگلیسی

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۴

1- Cardinal vowels are .....

1. a standard reference system
2. English sound system
3. Scottish sound system
4. a specific language sound system

2- Most commonly air movement in the languages of the world is an.....

1. ingressive glottal airstream
2. ingressive velar airstream
3. egressive pulmonic airstream
4. egressive glottal airstream

3- If the vocal folds vibrate we will hear the sound that we call .....

1. glottal plosive
2. glottal fricative
3. phonetics
4. phonation

4- .....is environmental restrictions on particular realizations of a phoneme.

1. Phonology
2. Complementary distribution
3. Phonemic transcription
4. Production of sounds

5- which one of the following statements is **TRUE**?

1. Phonetics analyse the restrictions and regularities in a particular language.
2. Phonetics studies function of phonemes in languages.
3. Phonology studies the abstract side of the sounds of language.
4. Phonology describe human speech sounds.

6- ..... is the name given to those sounds that have the same place of articulation.

1. Homorganic
2. Diacritic
3. Phone
4. Fortis

7- Vowels before..... are shorter than vowels before .....

1. voiced consonant/voiceless consonant
2. voiceless consonant/voiced consonant
3. long vowel/ short vowel
4. vowel/consonant

8- Choose the best choice.

1. Clear "l" will occur before consonants.
2. Dark "l" will occur before vowels.
3. Clear "l" will occur before vowels.
4. Dark "l" will not occur before consonants.

9- In the production of ----- sound, the tongue is curled backward with the tip raised.

1. tap
2. rhotic
3. retroflex
4. lateral

10- Which consonant is **NOT** an approximant?

1. /h/
2. /w/
3. /j/
4. /r/

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11- It is particularly important to learn English pronunciation in terms of -----rather than----- .

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. phonemes \ alphabet letters | 2. alphabet letters \ phonemes |
| 3. phones \ phonemes           | 4. phonemes \ phones           |

12- / h / is a ..... sound.

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Voiced glottal fricative    | 2. voiced glottal stop    |
| 3. voiceless glottal fricative | 4. voiceless glottal stop |

13- Which one can phonetically be produced as vowels?

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. / h / | 2. / r / | 3. / v / | 4. / w / |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

14- ..... is the study of the possible phoneme combinations of a language.

- |                 |              |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Phonotactics | 2. Phonology | 3. Phonetics | 4. Morphology |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

15- Which syllable has coda in English pronunciation?

- |        |        |         |         |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. bar | 2. key | 3. more | 4. ease |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|

16- What is maximum onset principle?

1. Where two syllables are divided, any consonant between them should be attached to the right-hand syllable.
2. Where two syllables are divided, any consonant between them should be attached to the left-hand syllable.
3. Where two syllables are divided, any consonant between them should be attached to both syllables.
4. Where two syllables are divided, any consonant between them should be deleted.

17- ..... is a consonant that stands between vowels and it is difficult to assign it to one syllable or the other.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Syllabic consonant   | 2. Ambisyllabic consonant |
| 3. Post final consonant | 4. Initial consonant      |

18- Stressed syllable is ..... than unstressed syllable.

- |                   |                   |                   |            |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. more important | 2. more prominent | 3. more aspirated | 4. shorter |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|

19- Which of the following does NOT affect stress placement?

- |        |         |          |         |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. -ic | 2. -ion | 3. -able | 4. -ive |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|

20- ..... is a case where contrasts between phonemes which exist in other places in the language disappear in particular contexts.

- |              |              |                |                   |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Allophone | 2. Homophone | 3. Syllabicity | 4. Neutralization |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|

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21- In which word can you find progressive assimilation?

1. impossible                      2. dogs                      3. would you                      4. illegal

22- What kind of juncture can you find between " h " and " z " in " he lies " ?

1. close juncture                      2. open juncture  
3. external open juncture                      4. internal open juncture

23- Which one is NOT the features of segmental phonology?

1. oral/nasal                      2. voiced/voiceless  
3. stress/intonation                      4. tense/lax

24- Which language is a tone language?

1. English                      2. Vietnamese                      3. French                      4. Persian

25- What kind of intonation is " unmarked " in English language?

1. the intonation pattern starting at a high pitch, with a gradual dropping down of pitch during the utterance.  
2. the intonation pattern starting at a low pitch, with a gradual dropping down of pitch during the utterance.  
3. the intonation pattern starting at a low pitch, with a gradual going up of pitch during the utterance.  
4. the intonation pattern starting at a low pitch, with no changing of pitch during the utterance.

26- In the word or phrase.....you can not find elision.

1. tonight                      2. acts                      3. lots of them                      4. some

27- Which of the following is a voiced dental sound?

1. t                      2. s                      3. m                      4. ð

28- What kind of phonological process can you recognize in " good boy " ?

1. elision                      2. aspiration                      3. contraction                      4. assimilation

29- Which one can NOT be a syllabic consonant?

1. /r/                      2. /l/                      3. /w/                      4. /n/

30- In ....., we can NOT change the grammatical category by stress movement.

1. understand                      2. desert                      3. import                      4. object