C . No	نیقه): تستی: ۲۰ تشریحی: ۰		،اد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰
سری سوال: یک	ليفه) : نستى : ٠٠ نسريحى: ٠	رمان ارمون (د	اد سوادی : دستی : ۲۰ سریعی : ۰
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1-The is be	etween the top front teeth	and the hard palate.	
1. soft palate	^{2.} velum	^{3.} alveolar ridge	^{4.} pharynx
	iew is that asses from the larynx to the		there is no obstruction in
1. consonants	2. vowels	^{3.} labiodentals	⁴ . voiced sounds
3-The most important (in	difference between vowels	and consonants is	
1. the way they are produced		^{2.} the way they are perceived	
^{3.} their acoustics		^{4.} the way they are distributed	
1. neutral	^{2.} rounded	^{3.} spread	^{4.} primary
	 rounded thongs is 		^{4.} primary
⁵⁻ The first part of diph			 primary nger than the second part
 5-The first part of diph 1. as long and as stro 	thongs is	^{2.} longer and stror	
 5-The first part of diph 1. as long and as strop ^{3.} shorter and weak 	thongs is ong as the second part	 ^{2.} longer and stror ^{4.} louder but short 	nger than the second part ser than the second part
 5-The first part of diph 1. as long and as strop ^{3.} shorter and weak 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part	 ^{2.} longer and stror ^{4.} louder but short 	nger than the second part ser than the second part
5-The first part of diph 1. as long and as strong 3. shorter and weak 6-The vocal folds are w	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ	 ^{2.} longer and stror ^{4.} louder but short ction of 	nger than the second part ser than the second part
 5-The first part of diphonent 1. as long and as structure 3. shorter and weake 6-The vocal folds are working 1. fricatives 3. voiceless consona 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ	 longer and stron louder but short louder but short ction of voiced stops glottal stop 	nger than the second part er than the second part
 5-The first part of diphonent 1. as long and as structure 3. shorter and weake 6-The vocal folds are working 1. fricatives 3. voiceless consona 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ	 longer and stron louder but short louder but short ction of voiced stops glottal stop 	nger than the second part er than the second part
 5-The first part of diph 1. as long and as strop 3. shorter and weak 6-The vocal folds are w 1. fricatives 3. voiceless consona 7-If the vocal folds vibi 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ	 longer and stron louder but short louder but short voiced stops glottal stop 	nger than the second part er than the second part
 5-The first part of dipht 1. as long and as stroph 3. shorter and weak 6-The vocal folds are weak 1. fricatives 3. voiceless consona 7-If the vocal folds vibit 1. phonation 3. aspiration 8-In the production of 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ	 longer and stron louder but short louder but short voiced stops glottal stop glottal stop subglottal press which the articulators 	nger than the second part ter than the second part
 5-The first part of dipht 1. as long and as stroph 3. shorter and weak 6-The vocal folds are weak 1. fricatives 3. voiceless consona 7-If the vocal folds vibit 1. phonation 3. aspiration 8-In the production of 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ ants rate, we will hear the soun plosives, there is a phase in	 2. longer and stron 4. louder but short action of 2. voiced stops 4. glottal stop d we call 2. plosion 4. subglottal pression a which the articulators 	nger than the second part ter than the second part
 5-The first part of diphrance 1. as long and as strong and as strong and as strong and as strong and weake 3. shorter and weake 6-The vocal folds are was a strong and the strong are moved so as to a strong and the strong are moved so as to a strong and the strong and the strong are moved so as to a strong and the strong and the strong are moved so as to a strong and the strong and the strong are strong and the strong and the strong are moved so as to a strong and the strong and the strong are strong and the strong are strong as to strong and the strong are strong as to strong and the strong and the strong are strong as to strong	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ ants rate, we will hear the soun plosives, there is a phase in llow air to escape. This pha	 2. longer and stron 4. louder but short action of 2. voiced stops 4. glottal stop d we call 2. plosion 4. subglottal presson a subglottal presson b which the articulators ase is called 	nger than the second part ter than the second part
 5-The first part of dipht 1. as long and as strop 3. shorter and weak 6-The vocal folds are weak 6-The vocal folds are weak 6-The vocal folds are weak 1. fricatives 3. voiceless consona 7-If the vocal folds vibility 1. phonation 3. aspiration 8-In the production of are moved so as to a 1. release phase 3. post-release phase 	thongs is ong as the second part er than the second part vide apart during the produ ants rate, we will hear the soun plosives, there is a phase in llow air to escape. This pha	 2. longer and stron 4. louder but short action of 2. voiced stops 4. glottal stop d we call 2. plosion 4. subglottal presson a subglottal presson b which the articulators ase is called 2. closing phase 4. compression phase 	nger than the second part ter than the second part ure used to form the stricture ase

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	how phonemes function i udying		ionships among different	
1. phonetics		^{2.} phonotactics		
^{3.} phonology		^{4.} acoustic phonetic	CS	
11-Which one is NOT par	rt of suprasegmental pho	nology?		
1. _{tone}	^{2.} phonotactics	^{3.} intonation	^{4.} stress	
12-To make an affricate,	the plosive and the follow	wing fricative must be		
1. both voiced	^{2.} both velar	^{3.} homophone	^{4.} homorganic	
13-The fortis fricatives h	ave the effect of			
1. shortening a prece	1. shortening a preceding vowel		2. lengthening a preceding vowel	
^{3.} shortening a following vowel		^{4.} lenghening a following vowel		
14-Which one is NOT a f	ricative?			
1. /t/	2. /f/	3. /v/	4. /z/	
15-Which group of sound	ds is NOT among the cont	inuants?		
1. fricatives	^{2.} nasals	^{3.} stops	⁴ . vowels	
16-When /l/ follows /p/	or /k/ at the beginning of	a stressed syllable, it is		
1. dark	^{2.} devoiced	^{3.} clear	^{4.} nasalized	
	of some consonants, the t ith this tongue shape are			
1. approximant	^{2.} flap	^{3.} tap	^{4.} retroflex	
18-In the BBC pronuncial	tion of the following word	ls,/r/ is not heard <u>Except</u>	in	
1. here	^{2.} cares	^{3.} hard	^{4.} hearing	
19-According to maximu	m onset principle, a VCV	string is syllabified as		
1. V. CV	2. VC. V	^{3.} one syllable	^{4.} zero	
20-Syllabic /r/ is very co	mmon in	of English.		
1. rhotic accents		^{2.} BBC accent		
^{3.} non-rhotic accent		⁴ . all accents		

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21-Prominence of syllabl	es is produced by four	main factors, the most imp	oortant of which
1. loudness	^{2.} pitch	^{3.} length	^{4.} quality
22-Which of the folowing	g affixes usually receive	s the primary stress?	
1. _{un-}	^{2.} -ality	^{3.} -ment	4ness
23-Normally, English com receive the primary st	•	ival first element and the -	ed morpheme at the end,
1. on both elements		^{2.} on first element	
^{3.} on second element	t	^{4.} rarely	
24-There are roughly	words ir	n English that can be prono	unced in two different
ways, strong form and	d weak form.	-	
1. ₂₀	2. ₃₀	^{3.} 25	4. 40
25-Words which have bo	th a strong form and a	weak form do NOT norma	lly belong to the category of
1. nouns	^{2.} auxiliaries	^{3.} prepositions	^{4.} conjunctions
26-Which language has s	yllable-timed rhythm?		
1. Arabic	^{2.} French	^{3.} Russian	^{4.} English
27-Which statement is c	orrect?		
1. Only progressive as	ssimilation of voice is fo	und across word boundarie	25.
^{2.} Only regressive ass	imilation of voice is fou	nd across word boundaries	
^{3.} Both progressive a	nd regressive assimilation	on of voice is found across	word boundaries.
⁴ . No assimilation of	voicing is observed in Er	nglish.	
28-Which phrase does No	OT have intrusive /r/ in	n its BBC pronunciation?	
1. formula A		^{2.} four eggs	
^{3.} Australlia all out		^{4.} media event	
29-Rising tone in yes/no	is usually an indication	that	
1. something more is to follow		2. conversation is finished	
^{3.} we have limited ag	reement	^{4.} we are strongly	against the speaker
30-Each	consists of one or	more tone-units.	
1. _{foot}	^{2.} syllable	^{3.} utterance	^{4.} sentence