

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: بررسی مقابله ای ساخت جمله، زبان شناسی مقابله ای و تجزیه و تحلیل خطاهای زبانی

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۸ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۹۱

1-The contrastive analysis is more interested in -----.

1. similarities 2. differences 3. pronunciations 4. word forms

2-Syllables are made prominent by means of and other features.

1. frequency 2. loudness 3. duration 4. amplitude

3- ----- is the crucial thing in looking for differences among languages.

1. The establishment of related titles
2. Definition and classification
3. Contrast and classification
4. The establishment of background of sameness

4-The two expressions below have the same -----.

P: /mitunæm dær- râ bâz konæm/?

E: Can't we open the door?

1. structure 2. meaning 3. function 4. word order

5- ----- is a term coined to refer to the kind of English spoken by Persians.

1. Deviant 2. Interference 3. Penglish 4. Dialect

6- ----- is the process of carrying over the speech habits of the native language into a foreign language, by which errors are generated.

1. Production 2. Inference 3. Discourse 4. Interference

7-By collecting data from students, one may study the ----- errors of various kinds.

1. systematic 2. recent 3. implicational 4. available

8-A network of patterned relationships that constitutes the organization of language is called a -----.

1. universal features 2. system
3. analysis 4. transfer

9-Theoretical CA is the scientific study of ----- .

1. languages in contrast 2. synyax of languages
3. phonology of languages 4. semantics of languages

10-The most important contribution of applied linguistics is -----.

1. theoretical grammar 2. pedagogical grammar
3. linguistic grammar 4. mental grammar

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11- At this step in conducting a CA, it is decided what aspects of two given languages to be chosen for cross-comparison.

1. juxtaposition 2. description 3. comparison 4. prediction

12- Topics such as request, invitation, and compliment are studied at the level of

1. semantics 2. phonology 3. syntax 4. pragmatics

13- According to ----- version of CA minimally distinct structures are more problematic for learners.

1. applied 2. weak 3. strong 4. moderate

14- The term used to refer to the function of the main verb of the sentence is known as -----.

1. argument 2. predicator 3. pro- subject 4. filler

15- Which statement is correct about the sentence " Mehdi cried"?

1. Mehdi is the argument. 2. The sentence has no predicator.
3. Mehdi is a pro-subject. 4. It is a zero-place predicator.

16- Which sentence represents a zero - place predicator?

1. Ali went there. 2. Ali saw him. 3. It is early. 4. It is a book.

17- In the sentence, "It's me", "it" is a(n) -----which functions as a subject.

1. base 2. predicator 3. object 4. dummy element

18- If an element of a sentence is moved and placed in front of it, such movement is known as -----.

1. cliticization 2. overgeneralization
3. topicalization 4. collocation

19- The process of creating clitics is called -----.

1. overgeneralization 2. cliticization
3. topicalization 4. generalization

20- In the sentence " The results disappointed Mehdi", " the results" is the -----.

1. experiencer 2. stimulus 3. agent 4. patient

21- Which of the following groups consists of inseparable phrasal verbs?

1. bring back, bring out, try on 2. hand in, look over, cross off
3. check out, cheer up, call up 4. come to, call on, go over

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22- Which group of verbs can take all three combinations of " I.obj, D.obj and P.obj?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. play, quote, type | 2. mention, introduce ,report |
| 3. describe, explain, present | 4. say, read, send |

23-The rule that governs the sentence "We consider Mehdi stupid" is -----.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Np1 Np2 V | 2. Np1 V Np2 Adj | 3. Np1 V Np2 | 4. Np1 V Adj Np2 |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|

24-The symbol above the following phones shows that they are -----.

[p^h], [t^h], [k^h]

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. palatalized | 2. aspirated | 3. velarized | 4. nasalized |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

25-Persian /r/ exemplifies a case of-----sounds in words like /næræft/ and / næro/.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. nasal | 2. palatal | 3. trill | 4. flap |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|

26-The final sound in "sing" is transcribed as -----.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [n] | 2. [N] | 3. [ŋ] | 4. [ŋ] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

27- In words like "tea, see, she," the syllable ends in a vowel, such a syllable is called -----.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. closed syllable | 2. open syllable |
| 3. maximal syllable | 4. half syllable |

28-The normal pitch of speaker's voice is called -----.

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|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. mid | 2. low | 3. high | 4. level |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|

29-The word, "truck driver", is an example of ----- in English.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. nominalization | 2. affixation | 3. compounding | 4. accent shift |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|

30-A semantic field is an area of ----- while a lexical field contains -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. meanings / groups of related words | 2. rules / meanings |
| 3. meanings /rules | 4. real words / concepts |