



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/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۸ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۹۱

1- which statement is correct?

1. Past tense in English has the same value as past tense in Persian.
2. English and Persian sounds are in any sense the same.
3. English and Persian utilize tenses differently.
4. words, phrases and sentences always have the same meaning in different contexts.

2-The establishment of a background of sameness is the crucial thing in looking for differences. This sameness of background is termed as..... .

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. common base | 2. equivalence |
| 3. tertium comparationis | 4. all of the above |

3-Considering the following expressions which statement is true?**P: / mitunim dær-ra baz konim?/****E: can't we open the door?**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. They are syntactically the same | 2. They are structurally the same |
| 3. They have the same word orders | 4. They are functionally the same |

4-Which one is considered to be the theoretical use of contrastive analysis.

1. we can develop a better understanding of the structure of our mind.
2. we can account for some of the deviant structures produced by L2 learners.
3. we can use the result of CA in language teaching.
4. we can collect necessary information for translating different texts .

5-Concerning applied CA and theoretical CA, which statement is correct?

1. The main purpose of applied CA is to provide explanationa for universals.
2. Theoretical studies often concentrate on similarities.
3. Applied CA is the result of a proper selection or adjustment of the theoretical analysis.
4. Applied studies can't be performed with a specific purpose in mind.

6-Which one represents the correct order of steps in contrasting two language systems?

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



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7-One of the fundamental requirements for the description of the two languages to be contrasted is that

1. The description of the relevant items of the languages is meant to be exhaustive.
2. The description of the relevant items of the languages should determine what is to be compared with what.
3. The description of the relevant items of the languages should be concerned with the ways languages function.
4. The description of the relevant items of the languages should be made within the same theoretical framework.

8-A study of how context influences the way sentences convey information is called.....

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|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. pragmatics | 2. discourse analysis |
| 3. transfer | 4. comparison |

9-What is the syntactic function of the word "Mina" in this sentence? "He wrote a letter to Mina."

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. dative | 2. benefactive |
| 3. eliciting | 4. prepositional object |

10-Concerning the sentence:" Mehdi is intelligent", which statement is correct?

1. The verb "is" is the sentence predicator.
2. The adjective " intelligent" is the argument.
3. The verb "is" is only a tense-carrier
4. The verb "is" is part of the sentence predicator

11-Which one is considered to be a basic sentence?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. He can write a letter. | 2. Mehdi hates smoking. |
| 3. It is windy. | 4. Mina saw the boy there. |

12-Considering basic sentence types in Persian and English, which statement is correct .

1. There is no zero-place prdicator in Persian.
2. Persian has more basic sentence type considering the number of arguments.
3. There is no three-place prdicator in Persian.
4. English and Persian have the same number of basic sentence types regarding the number of arguments.



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13- Which one of the following pairs of sentences has analogous sentential meanings?

1. a. mehdi hit the ball.
b. john worked hard.
2. a. I wrote a letter to Parvin.
b. They sent a gift to Mina.
3. a. It is windy.
b. She is funny.
4. a. They painted the wall.
b. We consider him dead.

14- Which statement is true concerning this sentence?

E: It's me.

1. The element "it" isn't semantically empty.
2. The element "it" is the argument.
3. The verb "to be" adds some semantic meaning.
4. The element "it" syntactically functions as a filler.

15- Which sentence is different from the other three?

1. It is easy.
2. It is late.
3. It is snowing.
4. It is April.

16- In the sentence: "Yesterday I met the man." which process can be seen?

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

17- In which sentence the predicator expresses the supposition as to the quality or state of the referent of NP?

1. The wall is white.
2. I am Iranian.
3. A boy is in the garden.
4. Ali seems intelligent.

18- Which sentence is grammatically INCORRECT?

1. The parliment has passed on the resolution.
2. He resembles his father.
3. This book costs ten dollars.
4. The lock is fit by this key.

19- Tomorrow we will take a new subject.

1. up
2. over
3. out
4. on



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29- Considering English and Persian lexical systems, which statement is true?

1. The word hot-dog is a non-transparent compound in English.
2. Concept are always lexicalized similarly in different languages.
3. The errorneous word "beautifulness" for beauty could be produced under the effect of interference.
4. Bilingual dictionaries are mostly concerned with differences between languages.

30- Which sentence is grammatically correct?

1. These two pools have the same depth.
2. These two aeroplanes are the same altitude.
3. This mountain is at the same heighth as that one.
4. The snow is 50 centimeters.