



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۸۵ 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-What is the best translation of the verb in the following sentence?

/?in ketab-ra dær zæman-e hafez neveshte-?ænd/

This book at the time of Hafiz.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. is written | 2. was written |
| 3. has been written | 4. would be written |

2-When we look for differences between languages, we need to establish a background of sameness. This sameness of background is termed

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|-------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. CA | 2. juxtaposition | 3. inference | 4. equivalence |
|-------|------------------|--------------|----------------|

3-Which of the following English sentences contains an error ?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. He advised me not to smoke | 2. She refused to go to the party |
| 3. He went to the bazaar for buying oranges | 4. Let's go shopping next week |

4-Which of the following words is a subordinator?

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|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. or | 2. but | 3. although | 4. and |
|-------|--------|-------------|--------|

5- All of the following items are English phrasal verbs EXCEPT

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. enjoy from | 2. depend on | 3. believe in | 4. get married to |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|

6-Language descriptions geared to the demands of teaching is called grammar.

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|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. contrastive | 2. scientific | 3. universal | 4. pedagogical |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|

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

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|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. discourse | 2. pragmatics | 3. theoretical CA | 4. applied CA |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|

8-Which of the following items is NOT a step of contrasting two language systems in classical CA?

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. prediction | 2. comparison | 3. correction | 4. description |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

9-Which of the following errors is due to Persian word order?

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|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. aspirated /p/ in <i>spot</i> | 2. laugh to |
| 3. the chief of the bank | 4. man good |

10-In the sentence "Mehdi is in the garden", What is the predicator of the sentence?

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|------------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. in the garden | 2. Mehdi | 3. garden | 4. is |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-------|

11-How many arguments are observed in the sentence "It is windy"?

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1. two | 2. zero | 3. one | 4. three |
|--------|---------|--------|----------|

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12- Which of the following sentences is two-place predicator?

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. They painted the wall pink | 2. Mehdi is intelligent |
| 3. I am responsible for you | 4. Mehdi wrote a letter to Parvin |

13- In the sentence "baran mi-bar- æd", the predicator refers to

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a stretch of time | 2. general weather condition |
| 3. a point in time | 4. a weather phenomenon |

14- The verb "to be" in the sentence "It's a fair season" is considered a(n) since it adds no semantic meaning.

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. modal verb | 2. predicator | 3. dummy verb | 4. filler |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|

15- The placement of an element of the sentence in front of it about which something is going to be said is called

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

16- What is the English translation of "Mehdi pir shod"?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mehdi became old | 2. Mehdi turned old |
| 3. Mehdi grew old | 4. Mehdi went old |

17- What is the English translation of the sentence "xab ?æz-særæm pærid"?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. My sleepiness went away | 2. My sleepiness faded away |
| 3. I don't feel sleepy | 4. I don't have sleepy feeling |

18- What is the English translation of "howsele-?æm sær ræft"?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. My patience went off | 2. My patience fell short |
| 3. I came to the end of my patience | 4. I arrived the end of my patience |

19- What is the function of "music" in the sentence "Mehdi loves music"?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 1. stimulus | 2. experiencer | 3. goal | 4. agent |
|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|

20- Among the following verbs, which one does not have a passive form?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1. change | 2. resemble | 3. show | 4. like |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|

21- Which of the following sentences is NOT correct due to the difference between separable or inseparable verbs?

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|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mehdi called her up | 2. She turned it on |
| 3. We talked it over | 4. Mehdi takes him after |

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22- Which of the following verbs belong to the same category as “acknowledge” in the sentence “They acknowledge us as a good customer”?

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. accept, characterize, describe | 2. announce, wish, prove |
| 3. quote, play, vote | 4. mention, introduce, phone |

23- A consonant may become by raising the middle or rear portion of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. released | 2. palatalized | 3. aspirated | 4. devoiced |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|

24- Which of the following consonants can become syllabic?

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. /t/ | 2. /g/ | 3. /l/ | 4. /z/ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

25- How do Persian speakers pronounce the English unstressed vowels?

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. with shorter duration | 2. with longer duration |
| 3. more intensely | 4. more audible |

26- Syllables are made prominent by means of all the following **EXCEPT**

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. loudness | 2. quality | 3. quantity | 4. intonation |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|

27- Stress in which one is different from others?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|----------------|
| 1. telefon | 2. xane | 3. kar | 4. ketabfroush |
|------------|---------|--------|----------------|

28- Which of the following words is a “function word”?

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|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. him | 2. never | 3. cry | 4. nice |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|

29- Which of the following words is a “complex word”?

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. radio-announcer | 2. blackboard | 3. writer | 4. armchair |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|

30- Which of the following sentences is **NOT** deviant?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. It has snowed much | 2. The snow is deep |
| 3. A lot of snow has rained | 4. The snow is much |