

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- Contrastive analysis is a branch of concerned with the comparison of two or more languages.

1. literature 2. text analysis 3. teaching 4. linguistics

2- Persian students learning English commit numerous systematic errors of various kinds. By "systematic" we mean

1. non-conventional 2. predictable
3. creative 4. grammatical

3- What is the most important contribution of applied linguistics?

1. pedagogical grammar 2. lexicology
3. discourse 4. sociolinguistic studies

4- The process of carrying over speech habits from one language to another is called

1. pragmatics 2. discourse 3. transfer 4. interference

5- The version of CA aims to explain those errors which are already diagnosed by contrasting only the structures which are meant to be the sources of errors.

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

6- The version of CA claims that minimally distinct structures are more problematic for learners.

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

7- What is the predicator in the following sentence?

"Ali is in the garden."

1. is 2. in the garden 3. is in the garden 4. garden

8- For a sentence to be basic, it should **NOT** be

1. simple 2. positive 3. passive 4. declarative

9- The process whereby the Persian learners of English produce items like 'goed' or 'eated' is called

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

10- The habitual cooccurrence of individual vocabulary items is referred to as

1. cliticization 2. collocation
3. grammaticalization 4. lexicalization

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11- If the language learner has a number of choices available, but he uses only one option all the times, we are faced with

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. generalization | 2. overgeneralization |
| 3. stylistic problem | 4. peer pressure |

12- A three-place predicator necessarily has a(n)

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

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

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. topicalized | 2. palatalized | 3. labialized | 4. pharyngealized |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|

14- Which consonants can be syllabic in American English?

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. d, g, m, n | 2. t, d, k, g | 3. m, n, l, r | 4. l, r, w, y |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

15- The Persian /r/ becomes between two vowels.

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|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. thrill | 2. retroflex | 3. syllabic | 4. flap |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------|

16- is usually defined as the degree of force with which a word or syllable is uttered.

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|-----------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. stress | 2. tone | 3. intonation | 4. downtone |
|-----------|---------|---------------|-------------|

17- Which vowels are usually more prominent?

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|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. longer and opener vowels | 2. longer and closer vowels |
| 3. shorter and opener vowels | 4. shorter and closer vowels |

18- In Persian, the primary accent tends to have its concentration on the syllable of words or expressions.

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|----------|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. first | 2. final | 3. penultimate | 4. antepenultimate |
|----------|----------|----------------|--------------------|

19- The pitch variation over a range of syllables to denote syntactic information is called

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|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. stress | 2. tone | 3. intonation | 4. melody |
|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|

20- When a term in language A has two or more counterparts in language B, the term..... is used to denote the relationship.

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| 1. false friend | 2. cognate | 3. lexical gap | 4. lexical split |
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21- An area of meaning that is represented in the lexicon by a group of related words is called

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|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. approximative system | 2. interlanguage |
| 3. lexical field | 4. semantic field |

22- According to General Accent Placement Rule in English, which position takes the sentence stress?

1. appropriate syllable of the last content word
2. appropriate syllable of the first content word
3. first syllable of the first function word
4. first syllable of the last function word

23- In English, pro-subject is a non-referential subject represented by expletive

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| 1. it | 2. there | 3. that | 4. which |
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24- Which sentence is basic?

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. You are not a good student. | 2. The man saw the boy. |
| 3. She hates smoking. | 4. He can write the letter. |

25- 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. topicalization | 4. generalization |
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26- A form not in agreement with the standard rules of grammar is called

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|-------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. retarded | 2. dysfunctional | 3. deviant | 4. malapropism |
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27- Functions such as request, invitation and compliment are used for the basis of comparison at the level of

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|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. syntax | 2. semantics | 3. pragmatics | 4. morphology |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|

28- Arguments of the predicator are usually in the form of

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|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. predicates | 2. subjects | 3. nominals | 4. verbals |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

29- What is the semantic role of "the ball" in the following sentence?

"Ali kicked the ball."

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

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30- In which sentence is "Mehdi" the agent?

1. مهدی سردرد دارد
2. مهدی حریص است
3. مهدی گل زد
4. مهدی پسر خوبی است