

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۴ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

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 (ناپیوسته) ۱۲۲۵۰۹۱

1-The field of contrastive analysis is more interested in between languages than in their

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| 1. similarities / differences | 2. likenesses / contrasts |
| 3. differences / likenesses | 4. common bases / classifications |

2-The two following expressions are the same but different.

P: /mitunim dær-ra baz konim?/

E: Can't we open the door?

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. functionally - structurally | 2. phonologically - structurally |
| 3. externally - internally | 4. syntactically - functionally |

3-The process of carrying over the speech habits of the native language into a foreign or a second language, by which errors are generated is called

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| 1. deviation | 2. contrastive analysis |
| 3. inference | 4. interference |

4-Systematic errors are those errors that are

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|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. structural | 2. predictable | 3. unexpected | 4. unexplainable |
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5-The properties that are common for all languages are features.

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| 1. universal | 2. systematic | 3. unsystematic | 4. absolute |
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6-A study of how context influences the way sentences convey information is called

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| 1. semantics | 2. lexicology |
| 3. discourse analysis | 4. pragmatics |

7-One of the steps in contrasting two language systems, where you decide what is to be compared with what is known as

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| 1. description | 2. juxtaposition |
| 3. syntactic analysis | 4. prediction |

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

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| 1. theoretical | 2. strong | 3. weak | 4. moderate |
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9-The word "Mary" in "I bought a book for Mary." functions as

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| 1. agent | 2. dative | 3. benefactive | 4. eliciting |
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10-The pronoun "It" in "It is ten o'clock." is a/an

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

11-In a sentence like "Mehdi feels fine.", the predicator is

1. Mehdi 2. feels 3. fine 4. feels fine

12-The sentence " Mehdi washed his hands." has analogous sentential meaning with

1. Mehdi is funny. 2. Mehdi will clean the kitchen.
3. Mehdi works hard. 4. Mehdi sent a gift to Ali.

13-Which of the following sentences is basic?

1. I don't like it. 2. Are you angry?
3. He is interested in music. 4. I hate smoking.

14-Persian, unlike English, doesn't have sentence patterns with predicators.

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

15-The underlined word in "Tomorrow, I will give it to you." is

1. cliticized 2. individualized 3. overgeneralized 4. topicalized

16-The process whereby the learner extends his use of a language feature beyond the limits allowed by the rule is termed

1. collocation 2. extention
3. overgeneralization 4. grammaticalization

17-Which of the following sentences is produced by applying the rule "NP Adj Verb"? (Verb expresses the acquisition of a new quality.)

1. /mehdi mæriz shod/ 2. /mehdi mæriz bud/
3. /qæza ra mixorim/ 4. /ræng-e mehdi pærid/

18-Following the pattern "NC-e NP1 NO.Units Budæn", a sentence like can be produced. (NC: Noun Cognate)

1. /mehdi pir shod/ 2. /?u rahæt ?æst/
3. ?æz ?ertefa-e ziyad mitærsæm/ 4. /?omq-e ?in mordab do metr ?æst/

19-A sentence pattern with one-place predicator is represented by

1. Mehdi sold the book. 2. Mehdi feels comfortable.
3. Mehdi gave her a present. 4. It's raining.

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20- Which of the following sentences is non-personal?

1. /Særæm dærd mikonæd/
2. /?u æz særdærd rænj mibæræd/
3. /hæva gærm ?æst/
4. /?u sævar ?otobus shod/

21- In a/an Persian sentence, predicator usually expresses an action which is performed irrelevant or contrary to the intension of the agent which is assumed to be the often-deleted topicalized pronoun.

1. gradable
2. passive
3. interrogative
4. non-personal

22- The verb in "Mehdi kicked the ball." is of type.

1. passive
2. action
3. psychological
4. resultative

23- The semantic roles of the underlined parts in "Mehdi was disappointed by the results." are and, respectively.

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

24- Which of the following sentences has a two-place predicator?

1. I bought that car for Tom.
2. Mehdi is worth his wife.
3. She feels better.
4. The show was interesting.

25- Which of the following sets includes only separable phrasal verbs?

1. cross out - hand in - cheer up
2. call for - get over - keep on
3. come to - take after - bring back
4. do over - drop off - look for

26- If a foreign-language learner has a a number of choices available but he always utilizes only one option - for example, between "Mehdi gave the book to me." and " Mehdi gave me the book." he always uses the former - we are faced with a problem.

1. discorsal
2. textual
3. structural
4. stylistic

27- Which category does the following sentence belong to?

"We considered him stupid."

1. NP1 P.NP2 V as+NP3
2. NP1 V NP2 Adj
3. NP1 V NP2 PP
4. NP1 V Adj NP2

28- Which of the following sets of verbs behaves like "declare" in "They declared Mehdi (a) chairman."?

1. name, bring, follow
2. try, send, happen
3. announce, believe, baptize
4. mistake for, see as, come to

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29- A consonant may become by raising the middle or rear portion of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth. It is marked by a small

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|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. aspirated - raised "h" | 2. released - raised hyphon |
| 3. palatalized - lowered "y" | 4. unaspirated - lowered "h" |

30- Two or more phonemes are said to be when their already existing contrasts are lost in a particular environment.

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| 1. neutralized | 2. velarized | 3. devoiced | 4. syllabic |
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31- Which of the following statements is true?

1. English and Persian /d/ are phonetically the same.
2. The /k/ in "sky" is an aspirated sound.
3. The initial sound in "thin" is an affricate.
4. In both English and Persian, front vowels are usually unrounded.

32- Which of the following compounds is non-transparent?

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|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. /ʔaftab-pæræst/ | 2. /barbær/ | 3. /ketab-xane/ | 4. /dæst-forush/ |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|

33- Which of the following items displays full isomorphism?

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. /sefid bæxt/: fortunate | 2. /siyah ruz/: unlucky |
| 3. /dærya-ye-sorx/: Red Sea | 4. /sæbzijat/: vegetables |

34- The term is used to denote the relationship between Persian word /pesær/ and English words "boy" and "son".

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|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. semantic field | 2. lexical split | 3. lexical system | 4. lexical field |
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