

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۴۰ تکمیلی - تشریحی -

نام درس: بررسی مقابله ای ساخت جمله

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۰۳۴۲

زمان امتحان: تشریحی و تکمیلی ۹۰ دقیقه تشریحی - دقیقه

[ استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست ☆ سوالات تشریحی نمره منفی دارد ]

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

Read the sentences and statements below and then pick out the suitable answer.

- When a structure is not in agreement with the standard rules of grammar, it is called .....  
 a. analytic                      b. deviant                      c. applicable                      d. interfered
- Look at the 2 sentences below, one is English and the other in Farsi.  
 -This mosque was built by Safavi dynasty.  
 - این مسجد توسط سلسله صفوی ساخته شده است.  
 The tenses in these 2 sentences are .....  
 a. the same  
 b. both in past tense  
 c. the English sentence in past tense and Farsi in present perfect tense  
 d. both in present perfect tense.
- The process of carrying over the speech habits of the native language into a foreign or second language is known as .....  
 a. penglish                      b. textual feature                      c. functionalism                      d. interference
- Through ..... we can develop a better understanding of the structure of our minds.  
 a. meaning                      b. rule groups                      c. contrastive analysis                      d. interference
- Look at the sentence below;  
 "Although he studied all through the semester, but he was not" a success.  
 The above sentence shows that the foreign language learner is affected by .....  
 a. deviance                      b. interference                      c. process                      d. discourse
- Humans knowledge and understanding of the world is partially based on the ..... of things in the world.  
 a. only classifications                      b. only comparisons  
 c. classifications and comparisons                      d. classifications but not comparisons
- A network of patterned relationships that constitute the organization of language is called .....  
 a. universal feature                      b. system  
 c. analysis                      d. transfer habit





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24. In American English, the consonants [m], [n], [l] and [r] can become the most prominent segment in the syllable, ie. they function as vowels, so these phonemes become .....
- a. retroflex                      b. syllabic                      c. velarized                      d. released
25. When the existing contrasts of phonemes are lost in a particular environment, ..... occurs.
- a. neutralization                      b. velarization                      c. syllabicity                      d. palatalization
26. In the words "see, tea, three, she", the syllable ends in a vowel, such a syllable is named .....
- a. closed syllable                      b. open syllable
- c. closed and open syllable                      d. half syllable
27. The degree of force with which a word or syllable is uttered is known as .....
- a. pronunciation                      b. stress                      c. tune                      d. high vowel
28. Syllabic prominence is achieved by the combined effect of .....
- a. loudness, pitch and the force of longer vowels.
- b. loudness, pitch and the force of shorter vowels.
- c. loudness, pitch, the force of longer vowels and the openness of vowels.
- d. The openness of longer vowels not the loudness and pitch.
29. Nominal compounds ordinarily have a strong accent on the ..... component.
- Nominal compounds such as "blackboard, drugstore, bus stop, blackbird, everyone, everywhere, etc".
- a. last                      b. second and third                      c. both first and last                      d. first
30. Both in Persian and English, a speaker can place a strong accent on any of the elements of the sentence, for example; a / Ali nāme - ra nevésh't
- b / Ali nāmé - ra nevesht /
- c / Bob wro'te the letter/
- d / B'ob wrote the letter/

Such a process is called .....

a. accent                      b. primary accent

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d. Emphatic or Rhetorical Accent

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31. In Persian, nominal compounds normally have their stronger accent on ..... member of the compound which follows pattern of the simple word in isolation.

Examples of Nominal compounds “/telefonxane/, telephone office”, “/ketabforush/, bookseller”, “/ræft-o-amæd/, coming and going”.

- a. first  
b. last  
c. both first and last  
d. neither first nor last

32. Compound verbs in English which are made up of a verb and a particle, have primary accent on .....

- a. the particle  
b. the verb  
c. both of them  
d. neither of them

33. Nominal phrases of determiner-head type, receive the primary accent on the .....

The Nominal phrases of determiner-head type such as, my book, last year, thirty eight, ten books, many people.

- a. determiner  
b. head noun  
c. both determiner and noun  
d. neither the determiner nor the noun

34. The pitch variations over a range of syllables to denote syntactic information is called .....

- a. intonation  
b. stress  
c. pronunciation  
d. emphasis

35. Stressed sounds usually have a .....

- a. higher pitch  
b. lower pitch  
c. low intensity  
d. usual pressure

36. The pattern of pitch variation over the syllables of an utterance ending in one of the three (falling, rising and suspensive) terminals is known as .....

- a. accent  
b. pronunciation  
c. intonation contour  
d. pitch

37. The tension of the vocal cords determines .....

- a. waves  
b. pronunciation  
c. pitch  
d. definition

