

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 تستی نمره منفی دارد]

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

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

1. When a structure is not in agreement with the standard rules of grammar, it is called
a. analytic b. deviant c. applicable d. interfered

2. 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.
3. 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

4. Through we can develop a better understanding of the structure of our minds.

a. meaning b. rule groups c. contrastive analysis d. interference

5. 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

6. 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

7. A network of patterned relationships that constitute the organization of language is called

a. universal feature b. system
c. analysis d. transfer habit

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

- www.SanjeshT.com

نام درس: بررسی مقابله‌ای ساخت جمله

کے لئے: ۱۷۰۳۴۲

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

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

- جزوات مکاتبه ای و بسته های آموزشی آنلاین

تعداد سؤال: ۴۰ نمره: ۲۰ تکمیلی - تشریحی -

نام درس: بررسی مقابله ای ساخت جمله

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۰۳۴۲

زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۹۰ دقیقه تشریحی -

[استفاده از فرمک لغات مجاز نیست ☆ سوالات تستی نمره منفی دارد]

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

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 nevésht
b / Ali nāmé - ra nevesht /
c / Bob wrote the letter/
d / B'ob wrote the letter/

Such a process is called

a. accent

b. primary accent

جامع ترین بانک سؤال و پاسخ دانشگاه ها

d. Emphatic or Rhetorical Accent

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳