

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نشتی: ۷۰ تشریحی: --

تعداد سؤالات: نشتی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

نام درس: بررسی مقابله‌ای ساخت جمله / زبان‌شناسی مقابله‌ای و تجزیه و تحلیل خطاهای زبانی  
رشته تحصیلی / کُد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۰۷۸) - آموزش زبان انگلیسی (نابسته) (۱۲۲۵۰۹۱)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ITEM (a, b, c, or d) AND THEN MARK IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

- When some comparisons are irrelevant, it is because they do not have any .....  
a- meaning                      b- function                      c- common base                      d- structure
- The two expressions: /bærgæst/ "coming back" and /récord/ utilize the same rule of stress shift but they are different in the.....of the shift.  
a- process                      b- strength                      c- direction                      d- surface
- Systematic errors are all.....—i.e., errors which reasons can be provided for their occurrences.  
a- realizable                      b- distinctive                      c- specifiable                      d- predictable
- Theoretical studies in contrastive analysis often concentrate on.....  
a- similarities                      b- differences  
c- similarities and differences                      d- common bases
- In contrasting two language systems, the step in which we think about what is to be compared with what, is called .....  
a- juxtaposition                      b- description                      c- comparison                      d- prediction
- Functions such as request, invitation, and compliment are used for the basis of comparison at the level of .....  
a- pragmatics                      b- semantics                      c- deficits                      d- phonemics
- The weak version of contrastive analysis hypothesis is.....  
a- predictive                      b- diagnostic                      c- well-cultivated                      d- practical
- The term 'predicator' refers to.....  
a- activities or events                      b- participants in the activity  
c- complements/arguments                      d- internal arguments

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9. The relationships existing among the elements of a sentence is called ..... meaning.

- a- pragmatic      b- sentential      c- lexical      d- organizational

10. Which paraphrase is incorrect?

- a- Mehdi seems intelligent.  
b- It seems that Mehdi is intelligent.  
c- Mehdi seems to be intelligent.  
d- Mehdi is intelligent seemingly.

11. Sentences like / haɪ-æm xub-e/ are called.....

- a- nominal      b- Penglish      c- pronominal      d- non-personal

12. The milk ..... sour.

- a- grew      b- became      c- turned      d- tastes

13. In a reverse psychological verb, the subject is the.....

- a- agent      b- stimulus      c- experience      d- goal

14. In the Persian equivalent of the English sentence: "They laughed a merry laugh", the noun-phrase "a merry laugh" is substituted by a(n) .....

- a- noun-phrase      b- adjective  
c- adverb of frequency      d- adverb of manner or prepositional phrase

15. Reza takes .....his father in looks.

- a- along      b- up to      c- after      d- for

16. Look..... your notes before the test.

- a- at      b- out      c- over      d- for

17. In phrasal verbs, unlike verb-preposition sequences, particles carry..... accent.

- a- strong      b- weak      c- no      d- vibrant

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مجاز است.

استفاده از:

18. Which one is correct?

- a- I approve of his behavior.                      b- The teacher is not happy my work.  
c- He joined to the army last year.                d- He discussed the experiment with great detail.

19. In the narrow transcription of the word 'masked', the sound [k] is represented as [k̟]. This symbol shows that the sound is.....

- a- released                      b- unreleased                      c- devoiced                      d- velarized

20. Which one is incorrect?

- a- Mary told John the secret.                      b- Mary told the secret to John.  
c- Mary told about the secret to John.            d- Mary told John about the secret.

21. In American English /t/ can become a ..... between two vowels as in the word: 'city'.

- a- trill                      b- flap                      c- retroflex                      d- dental-alveolar

22. One of the [l] sounds in the following words is syllabic which one is it?

- a- pale                      b- mile                      c- mortal                      d- canal

23. Which one is the general syllabic structure of Persian words?

- a- ccvc                      b- ccvcc                      c- cvcc                      d- cvccc

24. Given a normal condition, which one is properly accented?

- a- Whén did you sleep?  
b- Jápanese  
c- Whenever I ask hím, he hélp me out.  
d- Why are you lóoking around?

25. Choose the one which is not correct in a normal condition:

- a- Did he go hóme #?                      b- Did you gét up //?  
c- Did you write the létter //?                d- Did you go home #?

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26. Mark the expression which is Penglish.

- a- Drugstóre clerk
- b- Gréen house
- c- Who took the banána?
- d- Do you have any récord of it?

27. Which one is correct?

- a. Concepts are not always lexicalized similarly in different languages.
- b. Bilingual dictionaries are mostly concerned with differences between languages.
- c. Contrasting single vocabulary items in lexical CA is much favoured.
- d. By comparing word forms in two languages, we can make a good amount of predictions.

28. Which one is **non-deviant**?

- a. This book has little thickness.
- b. It has snowed little.
- c. How deep is the snow?
- d. How high is the tree?

29. Which one is **incorrect**?

- a. A lexical field contains a number of words which are to the same concept.
- b. /felfel-e-siyan/ and black pepper display a case of lack of isomorphism.
- c. /tæbe zærd/ and yellow fever display a case of full isomorphism.
- d. When a term in Persian has three or more counterparts in English, we have a case of multiple split.

30. Which one is deviant?

- a. dark-skinned
- b. grey-bearded
- c. yellow-face
- d. how thick is the ice?