

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



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برای دریافت سوالات دروس دیگر
می توانید به آدرس زیر مراجعه کنید

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Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.

- In doing contrastive analysis, looking for differences demands
 - the establishment of the contrasts
 - the establishment of the background of sameness
 - definition of classification
 - establishing the function
- Sentences "Can't we open the door?" and "/ mitunæm dær ra baz konæm?/" are
 - functionally the same
 - syntactically the same
 - morphologically the same
 - structurally the same
- What is correct about the process of stress shift in Persian and in English?
 - The direction of the shift is the same in Persian and in English.
 - The direction of the shift is different in Persian and in English.
 - There is no stress shift rule in Persian.
 - There is no stress shift rule in English.
- The step where you decide what is compared with what is known as
 - description
 - prediction
 - juxtaposition
 - comparison
- Those structures which are not in agreement with the standard rules of grammar are
 - identical
 - practical
 - designated
 - deviant
- What is true about systematic errors?
 - Systematic errors are predictable.
 - Systematic errors are unpredictable.
 - Systematic errors are universal.
 - Systematic errors are genetic.
- Which sentence is correct?
 - He went to the bazaar for buying oranges.
 - He went to the bazaar for buy oranges.
 - He went to the bazaar to buy oranges.
 - He went to the bazaar for to buy oranges.
- Which sentence is grammatical?
 - Although he said he was going to be late, but however he arrived on time.
 - But he said he was going to be late, although he arrived on time.
 - Although he said he was going to be late, but he arrived on time
 - Although he said he was going to be late, he arrived on time.

9. Which word completes the following sentence?

"The of the department entered."

- a. dean b. boss c. chairman d. manager

10. is concerned with the ways languages function .

- a. Pragmatics b. Contrastive analysis
c. Sociology d. Semantics

11. The process or result of carrying over speech habits from one language to another is called

.....

- a. discourse b. error c. universality d. transfer

12. In studying contrastive analysis, what is the fundamental demand in description?

- a. Descriptions must be structural.
b. Descriptions must be parallel.
c. Descriptions must be grammatical.
d. Descriptions must be within the same theoretical framework.

13. According to theof Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis, minimally distinct structures are more problematic for learners.

- a. error analysis b. weak version c. moderate version d. strong version

14. Which statement is true?

- a. Strong version of CA is diagnostic. b. Strong version of CA is predictive.
c. Weak version of CA predictive. d. Moderate version of CA is diagnostic.

15. Which semantic group is realized by the preposition "to" ?

- a. benefactive b. dative c. eliciting d. agentive

16. Which statement is true about "to be"?

- a. The verb "to be" is void of semantic content.
b. The verb "to be" takes two arguments.
c. The verb "to be" is Pro-subject.
d. The verb "to be" is a predicator.

17. The sentence "Mehdi wants me to sell this book." is non-basic because.....

- a. it has two repetitions b. it has marked intonation
c. it has optional elements d. it has verbal complementation

18. Which sentence has a one-place predicator?

- a. Mehdi saw the boy. b. I am responsible for you.
c. Mehdi wrote a letter to parvin. d. Mehdi is intelligent.

19. "Deep" and "open" areand....., respectively.
a. gradable / gradable b. ungradable / ungradable
c. gradable / ungradable d. ungradable / gradable
20. Which statement is true?
a. There is no one-place predicator in Persian.
b. There is no zero-place predicator in Persian.
c. There is no one-place predicator in English.
d. There is no zero-place predicator in English.
21. Topicalization is applied in ".....".
a. I met the man yesterday. b. I met yesterday the man.
c. I the man met yesterday. d. Yesterday, I met the man.
22. The usage of the form "goed" by English children is an example of
a. overextension b. overtopicalization
c. overgeneralization d. collocation
23. The..... is an area of meaning that is represented in the lexicon by a group of related words.
a. semantic field b. accent c. isomorphism d. approximate system
24. Which sentence enjoys a two-place predicator?
a. Mary sent John an old book. b. Tom and Bob can open the door with the key.
c. This key fits the lock. d. It is very cold.
25. Which sentence has non-personal verb?
a. /Mehdi sævare ?otobus shod / b. / Mehdi shabihe pedær-æsh ?æst /
c. /mæn test ra tæmam kardæm / d. /del-e mæn dærd mikonæd /
26. Forms which can fill slots at a phrase or clause level but cannot occur by themselves are known as.....
a. clitics b. prepositions c. roots d. contours
27. Which item is the best translation of the sentence /muhayæm mirizæd /?
a. My hair comes on. b. My hair comes off.
c. My hair gets on. d. My hair gets off.
28. Which item is the best translation of / pishani-yæm chin daræd /?
a. I have wrinkles on my forehead. b. My forehead wrinkles.
c. My forehead wrinkles hard. d. My forehead hardly wrinkles.

29. In the sentence "Mehdi kicked the ball", the semantic role of "Mehdi" is
- a. goal b. instrument c. agent d. patient
30. In the sentence "John loves music.", the semantic role of "John" is
- a. stimulus b. agent c. patient d. experiencer
31. What is the criterion of dividing verbs into transitive and intransitive?
- a. passivization b. cliticization c. punctuation d. postposition
32. Which sentence is correct?
- a. I gave this book Mary. b. I gave this book to Mary.
c. I gave to Mary this book. d. I gave to the book to Mary.
33. Which sound **cannot** be aspirated?
- a. [p] b. [g] c. [k] d. [t]
34. The degree of force with which a word or syllable is uttered is called.....
- a. intonation b. loudness c. rhythm d. stress
35. Word accent in Persian is predominantly on the syllable.
- a. penultimate b. initial c. middle d. final
36. Which word is a content word?
- a. shall b. and c. table d. my
37. Words like "typewriter" and "radio-announcer" exemplify
- a. idioms b. complex words
c. phraseological collocations d. compound-complex words
38. Which statement **is not** correct about derivational and inflectional endings?
- a. There are more derivational endings than the inflectional ones.
b. Derivatives do not always preserve the meanings.
c. Derivatives have phonetic similarity with their base.
d. Derivational endings precede inflectional ones.
39. The word /dæftər/ in Persian has two equivalents in English, "notebook" and "office." The proper term which refers to this is called.....
- a. lexical split b. semantic division c. general lexeme d. functional use
40. Syllabic prominence is **not** achieved by
- a. strength b. quality c. quantity d. pitch