

1- Looking for differences between languages demands the establishment of a background of sameness which is called

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| 1. tabula rasa | 2. contrastive analysis |
| 3. tertium comparationis | 4. interference |

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

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| 1. deviant | 2. interference | 3. interlanguage | 4. CA |
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3- Errors which reasons can be provided for their occurrence are called predictable orerrors.

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| 1. systematic | 2. structural | 3. generative | 4. analytic |
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4- What is wrong with the following Penglish construction?
"He advised me not to smoking".

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| 1. Problem with prepositions and articles | 2. Semantic deviation |
| 3. Confusion between infinitive and gerund | 4. Problem with relativization |

5- What is wrong with the following Penglish construction?
"Although he said he was poor, but he was actually quite rich".

1. Overgeneralization
2. Problem with prepositions
3. Confusion between infinitive and gerund
4. Confusion with subordinators and conjunctives

6- A network of patterned relationships constituting the organization of language is called

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| 1. structure | 2. paradigm |
| 3. system | 4. universal grammar |

7- Which statement is correct?

1. Both applied CA and theoretical CA are more interested in similarities
2. Both applied CA and theoretical CA are more interested in differences
3. Applied CA is more interested in similarities while theoretical CA deals mainly with differences
4. Applied CA is more interested in differences while theoretical CA deals with both differences and similarities.

8- The most important contribution of applied linguistics is

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| 1. stylistics | 2. poesy |
| 3. translation studies | 4. pedagogical grammar |

9- A continuous and related stretch of language larger than a sentence is called

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| 1. pragmatics | 2. discourse |
| 3. discourse analysis | 4. contrastive analysis |

10- Which one is the correct procedure in doing CA?

1. comparison, description, juxtaposition, prediction
2. prediction, juxtaposition, description, comparison
3. description, juxtaposition, comparison, prediction
4. juxtaposition, description, prediction, comparison

11-is a step where one decides what is to be compared with what.

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| 1. comparison | 2. prediction | 3. verification | 4. juxtaposition |
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12- At the level of pragmatics,are used as the basis of comparison.

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| 1. functions | 2. structures |
| 3. sentence types | 4. morphological processes |

13- Theof CA aims to explain only those errors which are already diagnosed by contrasting only the structures which seem to be the source of the errors.

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| 1. strong version | 2. weak version |
| 3. moderate version | 4. thematic version |

14- In English,is a non-referential subject represented by expletive "it" in subject position.

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| 1. argument | 2. predicate | 3. pro-subject | 4. predicator |
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15- The verb(s)is/are considered to be void of semantic content and only a tense carrier.

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| 1. to have | 2. to feel | 3. to be | 4. all of the above |
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16- Names and entities which accompany the predicator in a basic sentence are called

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| 1. subjects | 2. predicates | 3. arguments | 4. analogues |
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17- Which sentence is basic?

1. I gave a letter to Hamid.
2. She will write a letter.
3. Ali hates smoking.
4. Ali and Parvin are students.

18- Which one has a zero-place predicator?

1. It is 120 kms to Tehran.
2. It is windy.
3. I am a teacher.
4. He went.

19-is the process whereby the learner extends his use of a language feature beyond the limits allowed by the rule.

1. narrowing
2. broadening
3. overextension
4. overgeneralization

20- Verbs like "disappoint", whose subjects have the semantic role of stimulus are called verbs.

1. straightforward psychological
2. reverse psychological
3. action
4. experiencer

21- Which statement is correct concerning accent in English?

1. Both prepositions and particles carry strong accent
2. Both prepositions and particles carry weak accent.
3. Prepositions unlike particles carry strong accent.
4. Prepositions unlike particles carry weak accent.

22- Which consonants can become syllabic in American English?

1. /m,n,l,r/
2. /p,k,m,n/
3. /l,r,w,y/
4. /w,y,p,k/

23- A/r/ is formed by curling the tip of the tongue back behind the alveolar ridge.

1. tap
2. flap
3. retroflex
4. trill

24- In English, many vowels lose their contrast before /r/. This is an instance of

1. devoicing
2. fronting
3. naturalization
4. neutralization

25- The sound /t/ in English is described as

1. voiced velar fricative
2. voiceless alveolar fricative
3. voiced alveolar stop
4. voiceless alveolar stop

26- Which statement is correct?

1. Both English and Persian compounds have their main accent on first member of compound.
2. Both English and Persian compounds have their main accent on last member of compound.
3. Unlike Persian, English compounds have their main accent on the first member of compound.
4. Unlike Persian, English compounds have their main accent on the last member of compound.

27- General Sentence Accent Placement Rule in English says

1. Place the strongest sentence accent on the appropriate syllable of the first content word.
2. Place the strongest sentence accent on the appropriate syllable of the last content word.
3. Place the strongest sentence accent on the appropriate syllable of the first grammatical word.
4. Place the strongest sentence accent on the appropriate syllable of the last grammatical word.

28- Suspensive terminals in intonation patterns are

1. sentence initial
2. sentence final
3. sentence medial
4. all of the above

29- A(n) is an area of meaning that is represented in a lexicon by a group of relevant words.

1. semantic field
2. lexical field
3. approximative system
4. ambiguity field

30- When a term in language A has two or more counterparts in language B, the term is used to denote the relationship.

1. lexical ambiguity
2. lexical split
3. polysemy
4. hyponymy