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PART ONE: TRUE/FALSE ITEMS

Put a cross in the box corresponding to the correct answer. **T** stands for true and **F** for false statements.

		T	F
1	Direct Object is a syntactic function realized by means of position relative to the verb in English.	❏	❏
2	In both English and Farsi, Indirect Object always occurs with verbs which take both direct and indirect objects.	❏	❏
3	Indirect Objects are arranged into three semantic groups of dative, benefactive, and eliciting.	❏	❏
4	Any object that has to be preceded by a preposition, (except **to**, **for**, and **of** in English and /be/, /bæraye/, and /?æz/ in Farsi) is a Prepositional Object.	❏	❏
5	The term predicator is normally used to refer to the function of the main verb in a sentence.	❏	❏
6	Names and entities that accompany the predicator in a basic sentence are called arguments.	❏	❏
7	The term "categorization" can safely be used to refer to the argument structure of basic sentences.	❏	❏
8	Main verbs, adjectives, nouns, and prepositional locatives can function as predicators in that order.	❏	❏
9	The number of arguments a predicator draws on identifies the "place" of that predicator.	❏	❏
10	Fillers are words that go into the pigeon holes of a basic sentence pattern to complete it.	❏	❏

PART TWO: SENTENCE-TYPE IDENTIFICATION

Identify whether the following sentences are **kernel**. Put a cross in the box representing the correct answer.

		YES	NO
1	/mæn ketab ra xæridæm/	❏	❏
2	Mehdi saw the boy.	❏	❏
3	The people elected Mehdi a president.	❏	❏
4	/mehdi be pedær-esh shabih ?æst/	❏	❏
5	He came to see us.	❏	❏
6	/?in ?estaxr ?æmiq ?æst/	❏	❏
7	/?u ba doshmæn jængid/	❏	❏
8	Mary told John the secret.	❏	❏
9	/dær baz ?æst/	❏	❏
10	They painted the wall pink.	❏	❏

PART THREE: PREDICATOR-PLACE IDENTIFICATION

Identify the place of the predicator (one-place, two-place, three-place) in each of the sentences below.

		1	2	3
1	Mehdi bought a book for me.	❏	❏	❏
2	/pærvin mehdi ra bexater-e ?an mowzu? Særzænesh kærd/	❏	❏	❏
3	Mehdi pain attention to her speech.	❏	❏	❏
4	I approve of his behavior.	❏	❏	❏
5	He played us another song.	❏	❏	❏
6	/mehdi be soxænrani-ye ?u deqqæt kærd/	❏	❏	❏
7	/?u ?æz ?otobus piyade shod/	❏	❏	❏
8	Repeat your answer for her.	❏	❏	❏
9	The sky is cloudy.	❏	❏	❏
10	The date is April 14th.	❏	❏	❏

PART FOUR: PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICATES

Identify the type of the psychological predicates in the following sentences (S = straightforward and R = reverse).

		S	R
1	He loves the color.	❏	❏
2	We can't stand the chocolates.	❏	❏
3	I am delighted that you are so thin.	❏	❏
4	It is delightful to everyone that you won the lottery.	❏	❏
5	I was impatient to find out my grade.	❏	❏
6	It surprised Mary that he came so late.	❏	❏
7	Tell me what you are disgusted by.	❏	❏
8	The shopkeeper was furious about the broken vase.	❏	❏
9	It annoys Sara that the ice cream is so soft.	❏	❏
10	He is so interested in business.	❏	❏

PART FIVE: BASIC SENTENCE PATTERN IDENTIFICATION.

In the following items, a pattern is presented and a number of examples are given. Put a cross in the box next to the example that complies with the patter.

1)
Subj	WC	bud
NP	Adj	budæn

❏ /mehdi ?asheq-e parvin ?æst/ ❏ /?in ?estaxr ?æmiq ?æst/

❏ /dær baz ?æst/ ❏ /hæva-ye ?otaq sængin ?æst/

2)
NP1 (agent)	V (action)	P1+NP2

❏ Parvin relied on Mehdi. ❏ Everybody believes in God.

❏ Mehdi paid attention to her speech. ❏ The chocolates pleased Mehdi.

3)

Subj	Event (become)	Quality
NP	VERB	ADJ

☐ Parvin went mad.

☐ John became a nurse.

☐ The table appears smooth.

☐ The tea smells good.

4)

Subj	Event (action)	D. Obj	P. Obj
NP1	VP	NP2	P+NP3

☐ Mehdi bought a book for Parvin.

☐ Mehdi borrowed some money from Hasan.

☐ He played his act to the audience.

☐ He tore some pages of the book.

5)

Subj	P. Obj	VERB
NP1	P+NP2	action/sensing

☐ /pærvin bæraye Mehdi ketabi xærid/

☐ /pærvin ba doktori ?ezdevaj kærd/

☐ /mehdi xab-e vahshætnaki did/

☐ /mehdi ?æz safar ?amæd/

PART SIX: EQUIVALENCE IDENTIFICATION

For each of the following English sentences, two Farsi translations are provided. Put a cross in the box next to the best translation. Use your knowledge of English and Farsi basic sentence patterns for making your choices.

1) Mehdi turned red.
   ☐ /mehdi sorx shod/
   ☐ /rang-e Mehdi sorx shod/

2) They fought a merciless fight.
   ☐ /?anha ba biræhmi jængidænd/
   ☐ /?anha biræhmane jængidand/

3) We discussed the problem.
   ☐ /ma mowzu? ra be bæhs gozashtim/
   ☐ /ma dær bareye mowzu? bæhs kærdim/

4) He dreamed a terrible dream.
   ☐ /?u ba væhshæt xab did/
   ☐ /?u betærz-e væhshætnaki xab did/

5) Everybody believes in God.
   ☐ /hæme be xoda ?iman darænd/
   ☐ /hæme xoda ra qæbul darænd/

6) I listened to the radio.
   ☐ /mæn be radiow gush dadæm/
   ☐ /mæn radiow ra gush kærdæm/

7) Hasan ate the bread.
   ☐ /hæsæn nan xord/
   ☐ /hæsæn nan ra xord/

8) A gun is not enough.
   ☐ /yæk tofæng kafi nist/
   ☐ /tofæng monaseb nist/

9) Parvin is similar to her father.
   ☐ /pærvin shæbih-e pedær-eh ?æst/
   ☐ /pærvin be pedær-esh shæbahæt daræd/

10) This tea tastes bad.
   ☐ /?in cha?i mæze-?æsh bæd ?æst/
   ☐ /mæze-ye ?in cha?i bæd ?æst/

GOOD LUCK!