

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

دفترچه شماره ۱

صبح جمعه
۸۶/۱۲/۳

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

آزمون ورودی
دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل
سال ۱۳۸۷

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی
(کد ۱۱۲۱)

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی داوطلب:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۷۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۶۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی ، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی	۶۰	۱	۶۰

اسفند ماه سال ۱۳۸۶

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

SECTION I. GRAMMAR

Directions: Choose the answer choice that best completes the blank. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 1- When a normally functioning immune system attacks a nonself molecule, the system has the ability to "remember" the specifics of the foreign body, and upon subsequent encounters with the same species of molecules, ----- accordingly.
- 1) the species react
2) the molecules react
3) the foreign body reacts
4) the immune system reacts
- 2- The first science-fiction novel, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, actually contains very little science, ----- if certain scientific advances were possible.
- 1) but it masterfully explores the social and moral repercussions of what might happen
2) but, exploring the social and moral repercussions, it masterfully considers what might happen
3) but it explores in a masterful way the social and moral repercussions of what might happen
4) but it masterfully explores repercussions, social and moral in nature, of what might happen
- 3- The most important issue relating to computer technology and the Internet is the right of ----- of our personal data and our actions in cyberspace.
- 1) individual privacy, being the privacy
2) individual privacy, including the privacy
3) individual privacy, this includes the privacy
4) individuals to have privacy, and included in this consideration is the privacy
- 4- -----, more stores are beginning to stock their shelves with standard vegetarian fare, such as soy milk and tofu.
- 1) With an increasing amount of vegetarians
2) With the number of vegetarians on the rise
3) With the number of vegetarians, which is on the rise
4) Increasingly, there are more and more vegetarians, so
- 5- Athletes who suffer from asthma need to work in ----- understands the disease and can design a proper training regimen.
- 1) conjunction of a doctor that
2) conjunction with a doctor
3) conjunction with a doctor who
4) the conjunction of a doctor whom he
- 6- Like Carl Jung, Joseph Campbell believed that the archetypal story of the hero who ventures from the safety of his village, endures many trials and triumphs, and returns with knowledge or goods that will save or enlighten his people, ----- the collective unconscious of all humankind.
- 1) is part of
2) are part of
3) being in part
4) who are part of
- 7- They were ----- about how to handle Carson's breach of contract.
- 1) of a like mind
2) in a likened mind
3) of a like-mindedness
4) in mind, of a like manner
- 8- ----- was a powerful one and probably helped to bring the war in Vietnam to an end.
- 1) As in other countries, the student movement in the United States in the 1960s,
2) Like their counterparts in other countries, the student movement in the United States in the 1960s
3) Like its counterparts in other countries, the student movement in the United States in the 1960s
4) Just as the student movements in other countries, the student movement in the United States in the 1960s,

- 9- A ----- is not only a natural sweetener but also prevents tooth decay.
- 1) substance from the licorice plant, 50 times sweeter than sucrose, was recently discovered,
 - 2) substance from the licorice plant, 50 times sweeter than sucrose, which was recently discovered,
 - 3) substance, which was recently discovered, from the licorice plant, 50 times sweeter than sucrose,
 - 4) substance from the licorice plant, which was recently discovered to be 50 times sweeter than sucrose,
- 10- Though garlic is often associated with Italian cuisine, it is actually the use of oregano which -----.
- 1) most distinguishes the Italians from the French
 - 2) primarily distinguishes Italians from Frenchmen
 - 3) most distinguishes Italian cookery from French
 - 4) generally serves to distinguish an Italian sauce from a French one

SECTION II. VOCABULARY

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains either one or two blanks. Below each question are answer choices numbered 1-4. Select the answer choice that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 11- The wayfarer, with no companion but his staff, paused to exchange a word with the innkeeper, so that the sense of ----- might not utterly overwhelm him before he could reach the first house in the valley.
- 1) fatigue
 - 2) insufficiency
 - 3) loneliness
 - 4) rancor
- 12- In ----- nature, myths use ----- reasoning, relating the unfamiliar to the familiar by means of likeness.
- 1) observing — logical
 - 2) disclosing — metonymic
 - 3) appreciating — irrational
 - 4) interpreting — analogical
- 13- The rich ----- their wealth while the poor starved on the streets.
- 1) garnished
 - 2) enthralled
 - 3) pilloried
 - 4) flaunted
- 14- Uncertain which suitor she ought to marry, the princess -----, saying now one, now the other.
- 1) conjectured
 - 2) compromised
 - 3) stagnated
 - 4) vacillated
- 15- It is difficult to be an iconoclast; for -----, the world whips you with its -----.
- 1) disrespect — intervention
 - 2) ostentation — opprobrium
 - 3) procrastination — misfortune
 - 4) nonconformity — displeasure
- 16- Any grand quest commences with the blind, intuitive calculation that, against all odds, the seeker will inevitably -----.
- 1) commiserate
 - 2) dominate
 - 3) overreach
 - 4) triumph
- 17- Many lawyers now believe that the ----- of the tobacco industry is so widely ----- by the public that juries will finally be willing to convict the corporations when the cases go to trial.
- 1) repute — supported
 - 2) mendacity — queried
 - 3) guilt — acknowledged
 - 4) advertising — disseminated
- 18- That so shameless, sentimental, and dishonest a film attracts a large and enthusiastic audience is ----- of how low the popular taste has -----.
- 1) a signatory — fallen
 - 2) an indication — soared
 - 3) a barometer — plummeted
 - 4) a refutation — descended
- 19- The ----- problem of piracy has worried the music industry, because the pirates overseas are ----- by the crackdown in the United States.
- 1) evanescent — undeterred
 - 2) burgeoning — unabashed
 - 3) immaterial — incriminated
 - 4) widespread — intimidated

- 20- Because he had abandoned his post and joined forces with the Indians, his fellow officers considered the hero of *Dances with Wolves* a -----.
- 1) braggart 2) renegade 3) laggard 4) martinet
- 21- The idea that people are basically economic creatures, intent only upon their own material advantage, induces disbelief in the ----- of the any ----- motive.
- 1) seemliness — egoistic 2) stupidity — altruistic
3) integrity — unselfish 4) desirability — ulterior
- 22- Crabeater seal, the common name of *Lobodon carcinophagus*, is a(an) ----- since the animal's staple diet is not crabs, but krill.
- 1) misnomer 2) pseudonym 3) anonymity 4) allusion
- 23- My uncle is a man of such ----- temperament that he has rarely been known to lose his -----.
- 1) eloquent — parlance 2) equable — composure
3) quixotic — aspersion 4) coherent — beneficence
- 24- As the deer paused to ----- its thirst, we could see the reflection in the ----- water of the mountain lake.
- 1) accede — sinuous 2) exude — lucid
3) imbue — inviolable 4) slake — limpid
- 25- The annual district synod is composed of the representatives of both clergy and -----, who meet to discuss church matters.
- 1) concourse 2) colloquy 3) laity 4) saga
- 26- When they pushed him to the ----- he told his accomplices where he had hidden the stolen jewelry.
- 1) corner 2) edge 3) top 4) wall
- 27- Joe ----- his teeth as the bullet was extracted from his arm.
- 1) clenched 2) flinched 3) gritted 4) gripped
- 28- When I got out of the hospital I felt as if I -----.
- 1) was a new hire 2) had a new lease on life
3) had a chip on my shoulder 4) was the high man on the totem pole
- 29- Almost everyone tends to believe Ted because he always does his best to seem plausible, but I know he speaks -----.
- 1) off the cuff 2) down in the mouth
3) with his lips sealed 4) with a forked tongue
- 30- Harry was offered a scholarship to study in Spain and he ----- the opportunity with both hands.
- 1) grabbed 2) clutched 3) clinched 4) snatched

SECTION III. CLOZE PASSAGE

Directions: Choose the answer choice that best completes the blanks in the following passage. Then mark your answer sheet.

The fact that bacteria are capable of chemical communication first emerged from investigations into marine bacteria able to glow in the dark. In 1970 Kenneth H. Nealson and John Woodland Hastings of Harvard University observed that luminous bacteria in (31) ----- do not glow at a constant intensity. In fact, they emit no light until the population reaches a high density. Nealson and Hastings knew the light resulted from chemical reactions (32) ----- by the enzyme luciferase. They postulated that this enzyme was ultimately controlled not by some mechanism inside each bacterial cell (33) ----- by a molecular messenger that traveled between cells. Once inside target cells, the messenger, which the researchers called autoinducer, could (34) ----- expression of the genes coding for luciferase and for the other proteins involved in light production; that is, autoinducer could stimulate synthesis of the encoded proteins and, thus, of light. Their theory met with skepticism at first but has since been (35) ----- and expanded.

- 97- An assumption underlying the use of KR-21 is that -----.
- 1) test scores are nominal
2) test items measure the same trait
3) the test consists of multiple-choice items
4) test items are different in terms of item facility
- 98- Considering ease of construction, administration, and scoring, which one of the following cases is most practical?
- 1) Elicited imitation
2) Exact word cloze
3) Standard dictation
4) Weighted response cloze
- 99- Norm-referenced measurement helps us -----.
- 1) evaluate the success of an educational program
2) determine the extent to which students have met educational objectives
3) choose the best students to receive a particular type of education
4) determine whether we need to revise our current teaching activities
- 100- It is usually through experts' judgment rather than numerical values that we establish the ---- validity of a test.
- 1) content
2) concurrent
3) face
4) predictive
- 101- To ensure content validity, we sometimes need to -----, which could lead to the underestimation of reliability.
- 1) increase item difficulty
2) include a variety of items
3) reduce the length of the test
4) increase the number of items
- 102- The so-called "subjective" items are those in which -----.
- 1) the test taker needs to produce the language
2) both comprehension and production are necessary
3) the rater has biases for or against some test takers
4) there is more than one correct response for each item
- 103- The possible ranges of reliability, item discrimination, and item facility are respectively -----.
- 1) $-1...+1$, $0...+1$, $-1...+1$
2) $-1...+1$, $0...+1$, $0.37...0.63$
3) $0...+1$, $-1...+1$, $0...+1$
4) $0...+1$, $-1...+1$, $0.37...0.63$
- 104- If $r_h = 0.60$, $N=20$, and $k=10$, then r_t will be -----.
- 1) 0.72
2) 0.75
3) 0.82
4) 0.85
- 105- In a test, there were 100 questions, each consisting of three choices. One of the students answered 80 questions out of which as many as 20 were incorrect. After the application of the chance guessing formula, the student's score would be -----.
- 1) 20
2) 30
3) 50
4) 60

PART C: Linguistics

- 106- The vowels in "bean" and "bead" -----.
- 1) are the same phonetically
2) indicate the haphazard nature of phonology
3) represent non-complementary distribution
4) are represented as a single phoneme
- 107- The words "water" and "butcher" -----.
- 1) are monomorphemic words
2) consist of a bound morpheme and a free one
3) include morphemes represented by a syllabus
4) have two morphemes with the same phonological representation
- 108- As a cause of language change, metaanalysis -----.
- 1) results in coining such words as "alcoholic"
2) means the redundancy reduction of sounds
3) may result from misunderstanding
4) is the result of lexical simplification
- 109- In all languages, deictics -----.
- 1) refer to indirect illocution
2) are either literal or non-literal
3) may be defined as personal pronouns
4) may have different references according to context

- 38- The passage refers to "Drink to me only with thine eyes" (line 11) primarily in order to ----
-----.
- 1) exemplify the objective
 - 2) exemplify the subjective
 - 3) demonstrate how art can bestow universal significance on an object
 - 4) illustrate the difference between literal and metaphorical language
- 39- Given the content of the first and second paragraphs, the reader expects that the third paragraph will -----.
- 1) analyze what it is to be subjective
 - 2) explain how the scientist is objective
 - 3) discriminate between an object and a thing
 - 4) define the identity and conformity of external objects
- 40- According to the passage, "objectivity" depends on the assumption that -----.
- 1) science is a viable discipline
 - 2) subjectivity is a cognitive weakness
 - 3) one's vocation in life should be logical
 - 4) discrete objects exist external to the mind
- 41- Faced with this statement, "What you see is just in your head," the author of the passage would be likely to -----.
- 1) agree that the statement is probably true
 - 2) argue against the appropriateness of the word "just"
 - 3) assume that the person making the statement is not a scientist
 - 4) argue that what is seen cannot be located outside or inside the mind
- 42- According to the definitions of the third paragraph, which of the following is (are) true of an object?
- I. The reality of an object is hypothetical.**
II. Whether objects are plural or singular is uncertain.
III. An object is the external cause of a thing.
- 1) I, II, and III
 - 2) I and II only
 - 3) I and III only
 - 4) II and III only
- 43- Which of the following options best represents the meaning of the sentence below taken from the passage?
- If then, it is impossible even for the scientist to escape the essential subjectivity of his sensations, generalizations, and deductions, what do we mean by calling him objective?**
- 1) It can be stated that even scientists are subjective to some degree.
 - 2) Scientists begin their scientific endeavor with subjective statements.
 - 3) It seems impossible to operationally define what "objectivity" means.
 - 4) Science cannot reach its objectives unless it is kept away from sensations, generalizations, and deductions.

In the eighteenth century, Japan's feudal overlords, from the shogun to the humblest samurai, found themselves under financial stress. In part, this stress can be attributed to the overlords' failure to adjust to a rapidly expanding economy, but the stress was also due to factors beyond the overlords' control. Concentration of the samurai in castle-towns had acted as a stimulus to trade. Commercial efficiency, in turn, had put temptations in the way of buyers. Since most samurai had been reduced to idleness by years of peace, encouraged to engage in scholarship and martial exercises or to perform administrative tasks that took little time, it is not surprising that their tastes and habits grew expensive. Overlords' income, despite the increase in rice production among their tenant farmers, failed to keep pace with their expenses. Although shortfalls in overlords' income resulted almost as much from laxity among their tax collectors (the nearly inevitable outcome of hereditary office-holding) as from their higher standards of living, a misfortune like a fire or flood, bringing an increase in expenses or a drop in revenue, could put a domain in debt to the city rice-brokers who handled its finances. Once in debt, neither the individual samurai nor the shogun himself found it easy to recover.

It was difficult for individual samurai overlords to increase their income because the amount of rice that farmers could be made to pay in taxes was not unlimited, and since the income of Japan's central government consisted in part of taxes collected by the shogun from his huge domain, the government too was constrained. Therefore, the Tokugawa shoguns began to look to other sources for revenue. Cash profits from government-owned mines were already on the decline because the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold had been exhausted, although debasement of the coinage had compensated for the loss. Opening up new farmland was a possibility, but most of what was suitable had already been exploited and further reclamation was technically unfeasible. Direct taxation of the samurai themselves would be politically dangerous. This left the shoguns only commerce as a potential source of government income.

Most of the country's wealth, or so it seemed, was finding its way into the hands of city merchants. It appeared reasonable that they should contribute part of that revenue to ease the shogun's burden of financing the state. A means of obtaining such revenue was soon found by levying forced loans, known as *goyo-kin*; although these were not taxes in the strict sense, since they were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount, they were high in yield. Unfortunately, they pushed up prices. Thus, regrettably, the Tokugawa shoguns' search for solvency for the government made it increasingly difficult for individual Japanese who lived on fixed stipends to make ends meet.

- 44- **The passage is most probably an excerpt from -----.**
- 1) an economic history of Japan
 - 2) the memoirs of a samurai warrior
 - 3) a modern novel about eighteenth-century Japan
 - 4) an introduction to a collection of Japanese folktales
- 45- **Which of the following financial situations is most analogous to the financial situation in which Japan's Tokugawa shoguns found themselves in the eighteenth century?**
- 1) Fire destroys a small business, but insurance covers the cost of rebuilding.
 - 2) A small business has to struggle to meet operating expenses when its profits decrease.
 - 3) A small business is turned down for a loan at a local bank because the owners have no credit history.
 - 4) A small business is able to cut back sharply on spending through greater commercial efficiency and thereby compensate for a loss of revenue.
- 46- **Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author toward the samurai discussed in lines 4-8?**
- 1) Harshly disdainful
 - 2) Profoundly shocked
 - 3) Mildly sympathetic
 - 4) Bitterly disappointed
- 47- **According to the passage, the major reason for the financial problems experienced by Japan's feudal overlords in the eighteenth century was that -----.**
- 1) trade had fallen off
 - 2) profits from mining had declined
 - 3) spending had outdistanced income
 - 4) the coinage had been sharply debased
- 48- **The passage implies that individual samurai did not find it easy to recover from debt for which of the following reasons?**
- 1) Taxes were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount.
 - 2) There was a limit to the amount in taxes that farmers could be made to pay.
 - 3) The Japanese government had failed to adjust to the needs of a changing economy.
 - 4) The domains of samurai overlords were becoming smaller and poorer as government revenues increased.

- 49- The passage suggests that, in eighteenth-century Japan, the office of tax collectors -----.
- 1) was specific to rice-brokers
 - 2) remained within families
 - 3) was regarded with derision by many Japanese
 - 4) took up most of the officeholder's time
- 50- Which of the following could best be substituted for the word "This" in line 21 without changing the meaning of the passage?
- 1) The importance of commerce in feudal Japan
 - 2) The difficulty of increasing government income by other means
 - 3) The unfairness of the tax structure in eighteenth century Japan
 - 4) The search of Japan's Tokugawa shoguns for solvency
- 51- The passage implies that which of the following was the primary reason why the Tokugawa shoguns turned to city merchants for help in financing the state?
- 1) The merchants were already heavily indebted to the shoguns.
 - 2) Most of the country's wealth appeared to be in city merchants' hands.
 - 3) Further reclamation of land would not have been economically advantageous.
 - 4) Japan had suffered a series of economic reversals due to natural disasters such as floods.
- 52- According to the passage, the actions of the Tokugawa shoguns in their search for solvency for the government were regrettable because those actions -----.
- 1) were far lower in yield than had originally been anticipated
 - 2) did not succeed in reducing government spending
 - 3) raised the cost of living by pushing up prices
 - 4) acted as a deterrent to trade

For the poet Phillis Wheatley, who was brought to colonial New England as a slave in 1761, the formal literary code of eighteenth-century English was thrice removed: by the initial barrier of the unfamiliar English language, by the discrepancy between spoken and literary forms of English, and by the African tradition of oral rather than written verbal art. Wheatley transcended these barriers—she learned the English language and English literary forms so quickly and well that she was composing good poetry in English within a few years of her arrival in New England.

Wheatley's experience exemplifies the meeting of oral and written literary cultures. The aesthetic principles of the African oral tradition were preserved in America by folk artists in work songs, dancing, field hollers, religious music, the use of the drum, and, after the drum was forbidden, in the perpetuation of drum effects in song. African languages and the functions of language in African societies not only contributed to the emergence of a distinctive Black English but also exerted demonstrable effects on the manner in which other Americans spoke English. Given her African heritage and her facility with English and the conventions of English poetry, Wheatley's work had the potential to apply the ideas of a written literature to an oral literary tradition in the creation of an African American literary language.

But this was a potential that her poetry unfortunately did not exploit. The standards of eighteenth-century English poetry, which itself reflected little of the American language, led Wheatley to develop a notion of poetry as a closed system, derived from imitation of earlier written works. No place existed for the rough-and-ready Americanized English she heard in the streets, for the English spoken by Black people, or for Africanisms. The conventions of eighteenth-century neoclassical poetry ruled out casual talk; her choice and feelings had to be generalized according to rules of poetic diction and characterization; the particulars of her African past, if they were to be dealt with at all, had to be subordinated to the reigning conventions. African poetry did not count as poetry in her new situation, and African aesthetic canons were irrelevant to the new context because no linguistic or social framework existed to reinforce them. Wheatley adopted a foreign language and a foreign literary tradition; they were not extensions of her past experience, but replacements.

Thus limited by the eighteenth-century English literary code, Wheatley's poetry contributed little to the development of a distinctive African American literary language. Yet by the standards of the literary conventions in which she chose to work, Wheatley's poetry is undeniably accomplished, and she is justly celebrated as the first Black American poet.

- 53- Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- 1) The evolution of a distinctive African American literary language can be traced from the creations of African American folk artists to the poetry of Phillis Wheatley.
 - 2) Although Phillis Wheatley had to overcome significant barriers in learning English, she mastered the literary conventions of eighteenth-century English as well as African aesthetic canons.
 - 3) Phillis Wheatley's poetry did not fulfill the potential inherent in her experience but did represent a significant accomplishment.
 - 4) Phillis Wheatley joined with African American folk artists in preserving the principles of the African oral tradition.
- 54- The approach to poetry taken by a modern-day Italian immigrant in America would be most analogous to Phillis Wheatley's approach, as it is described in the passage, if the immigrant -----.
- 1) adopted the language and forms of modern American poetry
 - 2) contributed to the development of a distinctive Italian American literary style
 - 3) defined artistic expression in terms of eighteenth-century Italian poetic conventions
 - 4) combined Italian and American literary traditions into a new form of poetic expression
- 55- According to the passage, African languages had a notable influence on -----.
- 1) formal written English
 - 2) American speech patterns
 - 3) eighteenth-century aesthetic principles
 - 4) the folk art of colonists in New England
- 56- By a "closed system" of poetry (line 19), the author most probably means poetry that -----.
- 1) does not admit the use of street language and casual talk
 - 2) has little influence on the way language is actually spoken
 - 3) substitutes its own conventions for the aesthetic principles of the past
 - 4) is ultimately rejected because its conventions leave little room for further development
- 57- According to the passage, the standards of eighteenth century English poetry permitted Wheatley to include which one of the following in her poetry?
- 1) Americanized English
 - 2) Casual talk
 - 3) Generalized feelings
 - 4) Themes from folk art
- 58- Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument concerning the role that Wheatley played in the evolution of an African American literary language?
- 1) Several modern African American poets acknowledge the importance of Wheatley's poetry to American literature.
 - 2) The language barriers that Wheatley overcame were eventually transcended by all who were brought from Africa as slaves.
 - 3) Wheatley's poetry was admired in England for its faithfulness to the conventions of neoclassical poetry.
 - 4) Scholars trace themes and expressions in African American poetry back to the poetry of Wheatley.

- 59- It can be inferred that the author of the passage would most probably have praised Phillis Wheatley's poetry more if it had -----.
- 1) defined African American artistic expression in terms of earlier works
 - 2) affected the manner in which slaves and freed Black people spoke English
 - 3) focused on the barriers that written English literary forms presented to Black artists
 - 4) combined elements of the English literary tradition with those of the African oral tradition
- 60- Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude with respect to Phillis Wheatley's literary accomplishments?
- 1) Disparagement
 - 2) Qualified admiration
 - 3) Enthusiastic advocacy
 - 4) Dispassionate impartiality

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

دفترچه شماره ۲

صبح جمعه
۸۶/۱۲/۳

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
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سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

آزمون ورودی
دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل
سال ۱۳۸۷

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی
(کد ۱۱۲۱)

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی داوطلب:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۸۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۸۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی ، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان)	۶۰	۶۱	۱۲۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (ادبیات انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱۲۱	۱۸۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان)	۶۰	۱۸۱	۲۴۰

اسفند ماه سال ۱۳۸۶

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

PART A: Language Teaching Methodology

- 61- **The constructivist view** -----.
- 1) considers ego enhancement as key to motivation
 - 2) supports the "needs" concept of motivation
 - 3) regards individual personal choices irrelevant to motivation
 - 4) is against the view that each person is motivated differently
- 62- **The feature NOT defining CLT is** -----.
- 1) the use of authentic materials
 - 2) engaging learners in the pragmatic use of language
 - 3) regarding fluency and accuracy as complementary
 - 4) the focus on both grammatical and linguistic competence
- 63- **In contrast to the strong version of the CA, the moderate version** -----.
- 1) limits interference to similar patterns
 - 2) focuses on the moderate effect of L1
 - 3) considers subtle L1-L2 differences as confusing
 - 4) emphasizes the contrast between L1 and L2
- 64- **All of the following are most likely used as post-reading activities EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) activating schemata
 - 2) considering vocabulary study
 - 3) discussing the author's line of reasoning
 - 4) focusing on the author's attitude toward the topic
- 65- **Getting ideas quickly and setting goals and objectives are related respectively to ----- and ----- strategies of language learning.**
- 1) social, affective
 - 2) social, metacognitive
 - 3) affective, cognitive
 - 4) cognitive, metacognitive
- 66- **All of the following are strongly related to Krashen's input hypothesis EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) i+1 challenges learners to make progress
 - 2) self-monitoring has a strong role in the process of learning
 - 3) grammatical patterns are sequenced in terms of their communicative use
 - 4) there are two means, subconscious and conscious, of constructing the system of a language
- 67- **Items most probably become fossilized when learners** -----.
- 1) focus on form rather than meaning
 - 2) receive positive cognitive feedback
 - 3) are repeatedly corrected for their local errors
 - 4) study lessons in which grammar consciousness raising is overemphasized
- 68- **The cognitive code learning methodology** -----.
- 1) emphasized unconscious, natural learning of rules
 - 2) introduced inductive rule learning into language classes
 - 3) benefited from generative transformational grammar
 - 4) was a reaction to the Grammar Translation Method
- 69- **An EFL learner's use of "He studied hard, he passed the exam" rather than "Having studied hard, he passed the exam" most probably shows the use of** -----.
- 1) language switch
 - 2) prefabricated patterns
 - 3) avoidance strategies
 - 4) overgeneralization within the L2
- 70- **In the Notional-Functional syllabus,** -----.
- 1) the focus is on pragmatic purposes
 - 2) sequencing depends on the process of L1 acquisition
 - 3) notions are the organizing elements of curriculums
 - 4) the notional part refers to apologizing, inviting, etc.
- 71- **The set of features common to both Direct and Audiolingual methods are** -----.
- 1) teaching concrete vocabulary and immediate reinforcement
 - 2) conducting classes in L2 and emphasizing correct pronunciation
 - 3) oral introduction of new materials and dependence on repetitive drills
 - 4) inductive teaching of grammar and the use of contrastive analysis

- 72- **Styles of language learning** -----.
- 1) are related to personality or cognition
 - 2) do not vary across individuals
 - 3) are not accessible through self-awareness
 - 4) are generally divided into field dependent and independent
- 73- **A significant aspect of the pruning stage of forgetting is that** -----.
- 1) forgetting is systematic
 - 2) oblitative forgetting takes place
 - 3) retention is negatively affected
 - 4) forgetting puts an end to the process of consumption
- 74- **According to Schumann's model of social distance and language learning,** -----.
- 1) integration refers to the merging of L1-L2 patterns
 - 2) small social distance causes the greatest problem
 - 3) the non-domination of the L2 group in relation to the TL group is a bad situation
 - 4) both cognitive and affective proximity of two cultures affect learning
- 75- **A learner's incorrect use of the previously learned pattern** -----.
- 1) is regarded as a random error
 - 2) best manifests fossilization
 - 3) is typical of the emergent stage of interlanguage
 - 4) indicates the lack of backsliding
- 76- **According to its critics, the use of Suggestopedia is problematic when** -----.
- 1) typical classroom activities are ignored
 - 2) the teacher's authority is not recognized
 - 3) maximum retention of material is emphasized
 - 4) music and comfortable chairs are not available
- 77- **Knowing how to sustain communication through repetition and hesitation refers to** -----.
- 1) Canale's strategic competence
 - 2) Canale's sociolinguistic competence
 - 3) Bachman's grammatical competence
 - 4) Bachman's illocutionary competence
- 78- **In task-based instruction, a task has most probably all of the following features EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) focusing on meaning
 - 2) being a real-world activity
 - 3) being assessed in terms of outcome
 - 4) aiming at some communicative problem
- 79- **In the bottom-up processing of reading texts,** -----.
- 1) inferring meanings comes first
 - 2) field-dependent readers are in a better position
 - 3) comprehension is confined to the sentence level
 - 4) readers must use their data-processing mechanisms
- 80- **Among the following features, the one characterizing the natural approach is** -----.
- 1) aiming at cognitive-academic skills
 - 2) raising affective filter through the silent period
 - 3) using TPR activities at beginning levels
 - 4) confining acquisition to the process of developing competence in L1
- 81- **Which of the following is NOT a principle of Communicative Language Teaching?**
- 1) Emphasis on fluency rather than accuracy
 - 2) Emphasis on sociopragmatic aspects of language use
 - 3) focusing on L2 proficiency as interrelated competencies
 - 4) focusing on language interactions in controlled situations
- 82- **"Getting learners involved in comprehending, manipulating, producing, or interacting in the target language with more emphasis on meaning" is associated with** -----.
- 1) the lexical approach
 - 2) the natural approach
 - 3) content-based instruction
 - 4) task-based language teaching
- 83- **Training learners to reflect on their own learning and involve in the lesson through writing diaries and/or portfolios is closely associated with** -----.
- 1) the silent way
 - 2) the cooperative approach
 - 3) the community language learning
 - 4) the multiple intelligence approach
- 84- **In Situational Language Teaching, the teacher adopts the role of a(n)** -----.
- 1) manipulator and model
 - 2) guide and needs analyst
 - 3) counselor and coordinator
 - 4) authority and translator

- 85- At the level of practice, the Natural Approach -----.
- 1) is highly innovative and unique
 - 2) stresses meaningful output from the beginning
 - 3) adopts a wide range of comprehensible-input activities
 - 4) combines comprehensible input with simplified output
- 86- According to Anderson (1980), which of the following is NOT a stage in the acquisition of skills by individuals?
- 1) associative
 - 2) autonomous
 - 3) cognitive
 - 4) declarative
- 87- According to Gagne, which of the following types of learning does NOT fit easily into a behavioristic framework?
- 1) chaining
 - 2) principle learning
 - 3) verbal association
 - 4) multiple discrimination
- 88- Malinowski (1923) noted that all human beings have a need for communication aimed at maintaining social contact. This is referred to as -----.
- 1) phatic communion
 - 2) social transactions
 - 3) integrative orientation
 - 4) empathetic communication
- 89- The Reform Movement did NOT criticize Grammar Translation for its -----.
- 1) deductive teaching of grammar
 - 2) negligence of accuracy in general
 - 3) the use of mother tongue in classroom
 - 4) focus on reading and writing at the expense of speaking and listening
- 90- According to Krashen and Seliger, the left-brain-dominant L2 learners appear to -----.
- 1) prefer a deductive style of teaching
 - 2) prefer elusive and uncertain information
 - 3) be more successful in an inductive classroom environment
 - 4) deal better with whole images and generalizations

PART B: Language Testing

- 91- The size of a test is a factor particularly underestimating reliability when measured through the ----- method.
- 1) KR-21
 - 2) split-half
 - 3) test-retest
 - 4) parallel-form
- 92- The construct validity of a test is concerned with -----.
- 1) the relationship between the test and a standardized test
 - 2) the relationship between the test and course objectives
 - 3) the extent to which the test measures a theoretical trait
 - 4) the degree to which the test is developed in terms of test construction principles
- 93- Cloze tests are based on the assumption that -----.
- 1) language proficiency is indivisible
 - 2) global tests fail to measure language proficiency
 - 3) performance under real-life constraints are harmful
 - 4) receptive skills should be measured before productive skills
- 94- The psychometric era of language testing emphasized all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) test reliability
 - 2) objectively scored tests
 - 3) communicative ability
 - 4) testing discrete linguistic points
- 95- In the psycholinguistic categorization of tests, the cell related to the comprehension and written modality of the input is exemplified by -----.
- 1) fill-in-the-blank cloze
 - 2) open-ended summary writing
 - 3) the true-false test of listening
 - 4) the multiple-choice test of reading
- 96- The following item is bad due to all of following EXCEPT -----.
- When people ----- pictures of the atrocities on TV, there was a spontaneous reaction against the war, which seemed quite logical. (A) saw (b) heard (c) listened (d) analyzed*
- 1) lexical difficulty of the stem
 - 2) options with different lengths
 - 3) options related to different concepts
 - 4) unnecessary phrase/phrases in the stem

- 110- **Noncompositional meaning** -----.
- 1) can be built up as the sum of its parts
 - 2) is represented in "face the music"
 - 3) results from discontinuous constituents
 - 4) is represented in "It was Mary who ate the cake"
- 111- **All of the following are among the allophonic rules of English EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) [+sonorant, -continuant] phones are [+nasal]
 - 2) [+voiced] phones are [+sonorant, +continuant]
 - 3) approximant phones are [-voiced] when they precede [+aspirated] phones
 - 4) voiceless stop phones are [+aspirated] when initial in their syllables and before a stressed vowel
- 112- **The types of acronyms exemplified by PR (public relations) and ID (identification) are called** -----.
- 1) word acronyms
 - 2) spelling acronyms
 - 3) two-level word acronyms
 - 4) initial-letter acronyms
- 113- **Patients suffering from anomia typically** -----.
- 1) lose speech
 - 2) have difficulty in pronouncing words
 - 3) produce sentences with disturbed order
 - 4) cannot name objects properly
- 114- **The features [-lateral], [+sonorant], and [\pm syllabic] are shared by** -----.
- 1) nasals
 - 2) glides
 - 3) vowels
 - 4) obstruents
- 115- **Removing the suffix from an existing word to coin a new word exemplifies the word-formation process of** -----.
- 1) backformation
 - 2) conversion
 - 3) coinage
 - 4) derivation
- 116- **In the sentence "The man put the letter in the envelope",** -----.
- 1) S consists of NP, V, and PP
 - 2) there is one NP directly under the S node
 - 3) there are two NPs directly under the VP node
 - 4) an NP and a PP constitute the VP node
- 117- **In "I failed the exam, which made me sad," the word *which*** -----.
- 1) is an anaphora
 - 2) is replaced by a pro-form
 - 3) has a clause as its antecedent
 - 4) is coreferential with the word *exam*
- 118- **In the word *colonel* /kɜrn əl/,** -----.
- 1) metathesis is observed
 - 2) consonant insertion is observed
 - 3) [l] changes into [r] due to nasal place assimilation
 - 4) dissimilation is between two nonadjacent phones
- 119- **"There was a mole in the room." This sentence exemplifies** -----.
- 1) homophony
 - 2) polysemy
 - 3) function ambiguity
 - 4) structural ambiguity
- 120- **In the sentence "Data analysis determines which method of teaching we will adopt," the phrases "data analysis" and "method of teaching" are respectively** -----.
- 1) cause and goal
 - 2) agent and goal
 - 3) cause and patient
 - 4) agent and instrument

121- The Old English poem *Beowulf*.....

- 1) is, by general consensus, the work of a pagan poet.
- 2) comes down to us is an exceptionally clear manuscript.
- 3) contains no direct references to Christ and his Sacrifice.
- 4) is the most outstanding Old English poem besides *Dream of the Rood*.

122- Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* DOES NOT contain a 'Tale' entitled

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) 'The Knight's Tale' | 2) 'The Squire's Tale' |
| 3) 'The Parson's Tale' | 4) 'The Nobleman's Tale' |

123- The Middle English work *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.....

- 1) is written in the alliterative meter of Old English verse.
- 2) bears close resemblance to its poet's secular poem *Pearl*.
- 3) is authored by a poet who resided along with Chaucer at the Royal Court in London.
- 4) enjoys an elaborate plot which is nevertheless almost entirely taken from contemporary folklore.

124- Which of the following views about the nature of art would have sounded 'strange' to the Elizabethan literary mentality?

- 1) Nature as being the basis of art
- 2) The possible conflict between art and nature
- 3) Art as originating in mysterious inspiration
- 4) The proximity of the craft of writing and the techniques of other crafts

125- Christopher Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* (1598) is.....

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) written in closed couplets | 2) composed in six-line stanzas |
| 3) developed as an elaborate elegy | 4) derived from <i>Venus and Adonis</i> |

126- Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis* (1627).....

- 1) challenges Aristotelian *Logic*.
- 2) concerns new methods of knowledge.
- 3) deals with the ideal courtier's 'ways of the world'.
- 4) is an early colonial treatise on Britain's possessions in America.

127- The eighteenth-century poet.....IS NOT associated with what is regarded today as the 'Poetry of Sensibility'.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Thomas Gray | 2) Oliver Goldsmith | 3) Matthew Prior | 4) James Thomson |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|

128- The eighteenth-century philosopher.....is best associated with the idea of the 'sublime' in English literature.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) Bishop Berkeley | 2) David Hume | 3) Edmund Burke | 4) John Locke |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

29- Jonathan Swift's *A Tale of a Tub* (1704).....

- 1) follows Ben Jonson's comedy of the same name in its conceptual development.
- 2) contains digressions, among other things, on the dispute as to the ancient and modern learning.
- 3) was basically written to support the philosopher Thomas Hobbs's worldview in his *Leviathan*.
- 4) is a satirical document on the supremacy of the Established Anglican Church over the Dissenting sects.

30- Which of the following works is credited with having originally initiated the tradition of the Gothic romance in English literature?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) William Beckford's <i>Vathek</i> | 2) Matthew Gregory Lewis's <i>The Monk</i> |
| 3) Ann Radcliffe's <i>The Mysteries of Udolpho</i> | 4) Horace Walpole's <i>The Castle of Otranto</i> |

31- Which of the following statements about the eighteenth-century 'Scriblerus Club' is NOT TRUE?

- 1) Its object was to ridicule 'all false tastes' in learning.
- 2) It included among its members Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope.
- 3) It produced the satirical work *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus* by a member John Arbuthnot.
- 4) It was organized to commemorate a late 17th-century satirist called Martinus Scriblerus.

132- The 18th/19th-century English literary figure.....IS NOT particularly associated with the Orient in his writings.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1) George Moore | 2) Robert Southey |
| 3) Samuel Johnson | 4) Samuel Richardson |

133- Which of the following statements about the Victorian prose-writer John Ruskin is TRUE?

- 1) His social criticism had a following in William Morris, George Bernard Shaw and D. H. Lawrence.
- 2) His ideas concerning society and art were largely concordant with those of the Victorian novelist Thomas Hardy.
- 3) He wrote his *Unto this Last* in defense of the laissez-faire economy prevalent at the time in Britain.
- 4) He acted as the intellectual mentor to such prominent turn-of-the-century writers as Lytton Strachey.

134- Which of the following statements about Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) His *Sartur Resartus* was the account of the life and opinions of an imaginary philosopher.
- 2) He is often regarded as a talker for his age much in the same way as Samuel Johnson was considered for his.
- 3) One of his most notable twentieth-century followers in religious as well as political terms was D. H. Lawrence.
- 4) He was, in the early years of his career as a writer, an active member of the Bohemian artistic circles in Scotland.

135- The Victorian novel *The Professor* (1857) was written by.....

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1) Charlotte Bronte | 2) Elizabeth Gaskell | 3) George Eliot | 4) R. L. Stevenson |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

136- Thomas Love Peacock's *The Four Ages of Poetry* met with a heated response in.....

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Matthew Arnold's <i>Literature and Science</i> | 2) Thomas Huxley's <i>Science and Literature</i> |
| 3) Percy Bysshe Shelley's <i>Defence of Poetry</i> | 4) William Hazlitt's <i>Lectures on the English Poets</i> |

145- Which of the following statements about the English poet A. E. Housman is NOT TRUE?

- 1) His aim as a poet was to expand and develop the resources of English poetry.
- 2) He was influenced by the lyrics of the early 19th-century German poet Heinrich Heine.
- 3) He avoid self-pity in his poetry by projecting the emotion through an imagined character.
- 4) His poetry has little affinity with 'gather ye rosebuds while ye may' tradition of English poetry.

146- W. B Yeats's poem 'The Second Coming' concerns the poet's.....

- 1) sense of the dissolution of the civilization of his time.
- 2) support of the Irish Resistance for the country's independence from England.
- 3) immense love for and boyish adventures in his spiritual homeland of Galway west of Ireland.
- 4) faith in the power of mankind to regenerate itself after the calamity of World War I.

147. The English poet W. H. Auden.....

- 1) draws on both Marx and Freud in his early poetry to show England as a nation of neurotic invalids.
- 2) rejects the wit and irony of T. S. Eliot in favor of the metrical and verbal techniques of G. M. Hopkins.
- 3) was paradoxically influenced in his subject matter and themes by the Victorian poet Robert Browning.
- 4) held that the rhythms of modern poetry should at best approximate the long alliterative line of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

148- Which of the following figures can be most appropriately described as having played a part in the English poetry analogous to that played by Robert Frost in American?

- 1) Christopher Fry
- 2) Robert Graves
- 3) Siegfried Sassoon
- 4) Wilfred Owen

149- In what respect(s) are Henrik Ibsen, Anton Chekhov and George Bernard Shaw typical 'modern' dramatists?

- 1) They managed to effectively restore the allegorical dimension of Greek tragedy to Bourgeois Tragedy.
- 2) They introduced socialist themes, predicted progressivist ideas and naturalistic language respectively.
- 3) They revived the elitist nature of drama which had already been neglected after the demise of Greek tragedy.
- 4) They challenged the older dramatic forms by promoting 'thesis drama', 'drama of mood' and 'drama of ideas' respectively.

150- Expressionistic drama depends on.....

- 1) colorful scenes, off-stage effects and nonlinear plots.
- 2) stock types, allegorical characters and quest journeys.
- 3) grotesque bodies, distorted images and static symbolism.
- 4) scenic rhythm, caricature, visual impact and exaggeration.

151- Which of the following plays can best be regarded as a precursor to the 'kitchen-sink' drama?

- 1) Ibsen's *A Doll's House*
- 2) Strindberg's *Miss Julie*
- 3) Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*
- 4) O'Neill's *The Hairy Ape*

152- Which of the following statements about William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is NOT TRUE?

- 1) Claudius bears the primal blood curse of Cain.
- 2) Hamlet does not subconsciously identify with Caludius.
- 3) The play enacts the pattern of sacrifice-atonement-catharsis.
- 4) The Rosencrantz-Guildenstern episode indicates the pattern of marginalization.

153- The play.....by William Shakespeare IS NOT generally associated with the genre of tragicomedy.

- 1) *All's Well That Ends Well*
- 3) *Measure for Measure*

- 2) *Merchant of Venice*
- 4) *The Winter's Tale*

154- W. M. Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* DOES NOT include a character called.....

- 1) Amelia Sedley
- 2) Becky Sharp
- 3) Edward Waverley
- 4) William Dobbin

155- Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*?

- 1) Its action is restricted to the events of one day in central London.
- 2) The story takes place at a Christmas party given in honor of a retired MP.
- 3) It was written as the writer's first major novel in the 'stream of consciousness' technique.
- 4) A character, Septimus Warren Smith, commits suicide by hurling himself out of the window.

156- Joseph Conrad's novel..... is set in an imaginary South American republic.

- 1) *Almayer's Folly*
- 3) *The Secret Agent*
- 2) *Nostramo*
- 4) *Under Western Eyes*

157- D. H. Lawrence's novels..... were, in fact, developed out of what was originally conceived as a single novel called *The Sisters*.

- 1) *The Plumed Serpent* and *The White Peacock*
- 3) *Sons and Lovers* and *Women in Love*
- 2) *The White Peacock* and *The Rainbow*
- 4) *The Rainbow* and *Women in Love*

158- '*Of Mice and Men*', the title of the American novelist John Steinbeck's novel, alludes to.....

- 1) a poem by the Scottish poet Robert Burns
- 2) an episode in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*
- 3) a minor poem by William Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads*
- 4) the Victorian Robert Browning's poem of the same name

159- The Victorian novel *Barchester Towers* was authored by.....

- 1) Anthony Trollope
- 2) Edward Lear
- 3) George Meredith
- 4) George Gissing

160- Matthew Arnold's *Essays in Criticism, First Series* (1865).....

- 1) was later on followed by seminal essays as 'The Function of Criticism at the present Time'.
- 2) highlights the critical merits of Wordsworth's poetry and singles him out as the 'sage' among the Romantics.
- 3) praises modern British criticism for its objectivity and condemns contemporary infatuation with continental, particularly French, criticism.
- 4) is a direct attack on the narrowness and provincialism of English thinking generally.

161- Textual criticism.....

- 1) is concerned with the notion of 'textuality' in critical exegesis.
- 2) focuses on the 'text itself' rather than the 'irrelevant' context.
- 3) establishes the authentic text of a literary work.
- 4) discusses the aesthetic texture of a literary work.

162- As a major critic of the art of fiction, the novelist Henry James

- 1) put excessive stress on the novel's form at the expense of its 'moral' content.
- 2) insisted that the novel presents, above anything else, an 'elaborate slice of life'.
- 3) supported the idea that a writer's biographical personality can be traced in his or her fiction.
- 4) argued that the novel must be thought of as a living thing, all one and continuous, like any other organism.

163- The Elizabethan figure Sir Philip Sidney believed that the poet stands above the historian when.....

- 1) there is poetic justice in the work.
- 2) the facts of history are revealed allegorically.
- 3) he treats philosophical generalities realistically.
- 4) he gives form precedence over content in his work.

164- The Enlightenment critic Samuel Johnson in his *Lives of the English Poets*.....

- 1) does not offer any objective account of the authors under discussion.
- 2) develops a professional model of criticism later 18th century critics could follow.
- 3) establishes close textual exegesis as the most popular medium of criticism in England.
- 4) tries to justify the poetic practice of such late 18th century figures as Thomas Gray.

165- Which of the following statements about the selection below holds TRUE?

*'Call it [a poem] a moment's work (and such it seems)
This tale's a fragment from the life of dreams;
But say that years matured the silent strife,
And 'tis a record from the dream of life.'*

- 1) It argues that a poem is a silent strife towards perfection.
- 2) It suggests that poetry is the violation of facts in favor of dreams.
- 3) It argues that a poem is the product of a spontaneous moment which has matured in time.
- 4) It challenges the Wordsworthian notion of poetry as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings.

166- Which of the following statements about the late Victorian writer and critic Walter Pater is NOT TRUE?

- 1) He rejected quests for truth and evoked states of mind.
- 2) His criticism is impressionistic leaving no room for certitude.
- 3) He supported an epicurean attitude towards life and advocated purposelessness in art.
- 4) He relied heavily on biblical quotations in his prose works, particularly in his *Appreciations*.

167- The term 'translational experience' is best applicable to.....criticism.

- 1) deconstructive
- 2) formalistic
- 3) psychoanalytic
- 4) reader-oriented

168- Which of the following statements DOES NOT apply to realism?

- 1) Its typicality constitutes a bridge between the present and the future.
- 2) It involves a tension between description and prescription.
- 3) It is a term of inclusion rather than exclusion.
- 4) It is not particularly didactic.

169- Which of the following statements about postmodernism in literature is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It has a heterogeneous character.
- 2) It was against modernist elitism.
- 3) It has parallels with structuralism in linguistics.
- 4) It was both a continuation of the experiments of modernism and a break with some of its forms.

170- Which of the following schools supported ungrammaticality in verse and why?

- 1) The Prague School because they saw this as closer to daily speech.
- 2) Symbolism because they believed it was closer to the language of the unconscious.
- 3) Futurists because they thought technology had spoiled language and its former structures.
- 4) Romanticism because they believed nonsense was closer to the demands of the Imagination.

171- Which of the following statements about 'surrealism / surrealists' is NOT TRUE?

- 1) They believed in such concepts as the 'deep mind' and 'automatic writing'.
- 2) It would sometimes join forces with some revolutionary movement in the political and social realm.
- 3) Its effects extended far beyond the small group of its professed adherents such as Andre Breton.
- 4) Two of its strong early opponents were the poets Dylan Thomas in Britain and Henry Miller in America.

172- Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* DOES NOT bear any relationship to a(n).....

- 1) 'allegory'
- 2) 'courtesy book'
- 3) 'sonnet sequence'
- 4) 'romantic epic'

173.A.....CANNOT be technically considered as a branch or offshoot of topographic poetry.

- 1) 'heroic poem'
- 2) 'prospect poem'
- 3) 'country house poem'
- 4) 'descriptive-meditative lyric'

174- An 'occasional poem' can best be described as.....

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) a piece of verse which parodies an older form. | 2) a poem that memorializes a certain event. |
| 3) synonymous with 'spontaneous poetry'. | 4) a short verse epitaph. |

175- The irregular ode was introduced into English literature by.....

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) Andrew Marvell | 2) Abraham Cowley | 3) Ben Jonson | 4) John Keats |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|

176- Which of the following about the literary term 'fabliau' is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It refers to a comic or satiric tale in verse.
- 2) It was popular in England in the medieval times.
- 3) It deals mainly with fictional aristocratic characters.
- 4) It has been described as 'a short story broader than it is long'.

177- The lines 'The years to come seemed a waste of breath / A waste of breath the years behind' exemplify the literary term.....

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1) anaphora | 2) equivoce | 3) chiasmus | 4) zeugma |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|

178- Hudibrastic verse is a variety of.....

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1) bombast | 2) doggerel | 3) lampoon | 4) parody |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|

179- Which of the following poems closes with an 'epithalamion'?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Matthew Arnold's 'Thyrsis' | 2) Alfred Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' |
| 3) Christina Rossetti's 'Goblin Market' | 4) Robert Browning's 'Andrea del Sarto' |

180- An 'involved novel'.....

- 1) employs for the most part a stream of consciousness technique where outer observations are narrated as inner states of mind.
- 2) limits the matter of the narrative to what the first person narrator experiences by talking to other characters.
- 3) contains in its narration reference to the process of composing the fictional story itself.
- 4) leaves the reader in a state of uncertainty as to the natural or supernatural causes of its events.

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۱۸۱ تا ۲۰۰ کدام است؟

- 181- Which of the following represents what Popovič calls “the invariant cone of meaning”?**
 1) content
 2) style
 3) propositional meaning
 4) denotative meaning
- 182- In the polysystem theory, translated literature is central when -----.**
 1) it includes all literary genres, even travelogues
 2) it embodies the translation of major works of world literature
 3) the volume of translated literature is greater than that of non-translated literature
 4) the quality of translations happens to be better than that of the works originally written in the TL
- 183- Where is systran used now?**
 1) In transfer of data.
 2) In emails and intranets.
 3) In MT direct systems.
 4) In weather forecast softwares.
- 184- What are the levels of equivalence according to Neubert?**
 1) Function and message.
 2) Denotation and connotation.
 3) Sign, signified and receptors.
 4) Semantic, syntactic and pragmatic.
- 185- What are the categories of shifts according to Van Leuven-Zwart?**
 1) Description on and explanation.
 2) Shift of expression, focus, and style.
 3) Modulation, modification, mutation.
 4) The comparative and the descriptive.
- 186- According to Nabokov, the best method of translating poetry is -----.**
 1) sense-for-sense translation
 2) literal translation
 3) imitation
 4) adaptation
- 187- What is translation theory according to Newmark?**
 1) A body of knowledge about the process of translating.
 2) A science which deals with the product of translation.
 3) A coherent system consisting of a number of subsystems.
 4) A set of rules and principles used in practice.
- 188- Dryden distinguishes the following types of translation:**
 1) formal correspondence and stylistic equivalence
 2) metaphrase, paraphrase, imitation
 3) receptive, adaptive, literal
 4) adaptation and rewriting
- 189- Propositions fall into the following major categories:**
 1) event and state
 2) abstract and object
 3) concept and attribute
 4) agent and instrument
- 190- According to Venuti’s theory of foreignization, the translator -----.**
 1) is loyal to the target reader
 2) provides the reader with a familiar reading experience
 3) depends his translation on domestic cultural materials
 4) is free from absolute obedience to target linguistic and textual constraints
- 191- The questions of ideological factors affecting translation are discussed by those translation scholars who are interested in ----- aspects of translation.**
 1) cultural
 2) cognitive
 3) sociological
 4) textlinguistic
- 192- Compared to source texts, translations tend to -----.**
 1) be more complicated
 2) increase lexical density
 3) show more lexical variety
 4) under-represent TL-specific items
- 193- “The translator leaves the author in peace, as much as possible, and moves the reader toward him, or leaves the reader in peace and moves the author toward him”.**
The above sentence has been stated by -----.
 1) Anton Berman
 2) Komissarov
 3) Schleiermacher
 4) Venuti

- 194- The process of filling out ST by including additional explanatory phrases, spelling out implicatures or adding connectives to help the logical flow of the text and to increase readability is referred to as -----.
- 1) adaptation 2) compensation 3) explicitation 4) paraphrase
- 195- A ----- translation is one that enjoys the status of an original source text in the target culture.
- 1) covert 2) documentary 3) literal 4) semantic
- 196- Formal equivalence is -----.
- 1) oriented towards the ST structure 2) very similar to gloss translation
3) an attempt to convey the spirit of the original 4) based on the principle of naturalness
- 197- Which of the following is an instance of structural shift, as defined by Catford?
- 1) Translating 2) Translating one rank into another
3) Translating an adverb into an adjective 4) Translating the active voice into the passive
- 198- What is the best translation method for operative texts, according to Reiss?
- 1) Explicitation 2) Literal translation
3) Free translation 4) Adaptive equivalent effect
- 199- Which of the following is not a player in a translational action?
- 1) The TT user 2) The TT critic 3) The ST producer 4) The commissioner
- 200- Which of the following is considered "rewriting" by Lefever?
- 1) reproduction and editing 2) translation and criticism
3) paraphrase and adaptation 4) substitution and metaphrase

قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال های ۲۰۱ تا ۲۱۰ کدام است؟

- 201- The word formation process observed in "I emptied the boxes" is -----.
- 1) backformation 2) blending 3) clipping 4) conversion
- 202- Metaphoric expressions -----.
- 1) may be taken literally 2) break grammatical rules
3) are semantically well-formed 4) are anomalous but not ambiguous
- 203- Inflectional affixes -----.
- 1) are non-productive 2) lead to no function change
3) are the bound forms of lexical morphemes 4) have the characteristic of suffixability
- 204- In the syllabic type of writing, -----.
- 1) no purely syllabic symbol is used 2) two symbols represent a single sound
3) symbols represent spoken syllables 4) a syllable consists of two or more sounds
- 205- Surface-structure features of an utterance or text which link different parts of sentences or larger units of discourse are known as -----.
- 1) cohesion 2) conjunction 3) context 4) coherence
- 206- A ----- is a framework for organizing knowledge about the world.
- 1) collocation 2) downdrift 3) reference 4) schema
- 207- In the sentence "I am sick, which makes me sad," -----.
- 1) "which" is a Pro-verb pronoun 2) there is no antecedent for "which"
3) the rule of cohesion is not observed 4) there is a Pro-sentence anaphoric expression
- 208- One member of gradable antonyms which is used more than the other is called -----.
- 1) converse 2) marked 3) reversive 4) unmarked
- 209- The process known as ----- uses repetition device as a means of inflectional marking or word-formation.
- 1) analogy 2) blending 3) eponymy 4) reduplication

210- Lexical category of words in traditional grammars is called -----.

- 1) concord 2) gender 3) tense 4) parts of speech

قسمت سوم: بررسی مقابله‌ای

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۱۱ تا ۲۲۵ کدام است؟

211- According to the principle of stimulus generalization, -----.

- 1) man learns because of similarities and commits errors because of differences
2) the linguistic elements which are more different in two languages are more difficult to learn
3) the linguistic elements which are similar in two languages, but are minutely different, are easy to learn
4) human beings learn on the basis of similarities and commit errors because of similarities too.

212- Cognates are words which have reasonably similar pronunciation and meaning in the native and target language. These words are believed to be -----.

- 1) easy to learn because they are mostly borrowings or can be traced back to the same etymological source
2) easy to learn because they share the same form and meaning in the two languages
3) difficult to learn due to the proper frequency of their use and register restrictions imposed upon them
4) difficult to learn because learners of a foreign language expect to learn items which are different from their native language

213- Select one of the choices that best describes the interlanguage phenomenon, "abundance error." If the native speaker of Persian has a tendency -----.

- 1) to deviate from the normal native speaker's performance in English, this deviation of the norm is called 'error of abundance'
2) to use the simple future tense in communication situations where the native speakers of English would rather choose the structure "to be about to," the Persian speaker has committed an "abundance error"
3) not to use a structure in communication situations where the native speakers of English would rather choose the structure, the Persian speaker has committed an "abundance error"
4) to overuse a structure in communication situations where the native speakers of English would rather choose a different structure, this overuse of the favorite construction is called "error of abundance"

214- The syntactic form of a sentence, spoken or written, is the result of different forces. EXCEPT -----.

- 1) syntactic valency 2) discourse pattern
3) textual iconism 4) new-given information

215- The strong version of contrastive analysis hypothesis is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT -----.

- 1) it can help the contrastivist to predict the learners' interlingual and intralingual errors
2) it is a learning theory based on behavioristic psychology which says learning is a change of behavior
3) the more different items in the source and target languages are believed to be the most difficult to learn
4) the principle underlying the theory is transfer, which says that the source language affects the target language learning

216- Overgeneralization is a mental process through which the learner uses a rule from -----.

- 1) either the source or target language for an item which does not follow that rule
2) the native language for an item in the target language which does not follow that rule
3) the target language for an item in the same language which does not follow the rule
4) the interlanguage for an item in the target language which is similar to its equivalent in the source language

- 217- One great advantage of the moderate version of contrastive linguistics is that it can describe -----.
- 1) both interlingual and intralingual errors
 - 2) overgeneralization errors due to the target language
 - 3) errors the sources of which are in the target language
 - 4) errors the sources of which are in the native language
- 218- Using a general word (e.g. *tree*) to refer to a particular word (e.g. *pine*) to satisfy communicative needs is most probably an example of -----.
- 1) lexical avoidance
 - 2) word coinage
 - 3) approximation
 - 4) circumlocution
- 219- The emergent stage of interlanguage is characterized by -----.
- 1) the fossilization of errors
 - 2) inability of the learner to correct errors
 - 3) backsliding to the systematic stage
 - 4) the presystematicity of the learner's system
- 220- In terms of markedness theory, -----.
- 1) universal errors should be corrected
 - 2) errors committed by all learners constitute UG
 - 3) unmarked structures are acquired later than marked ones
 - 4) difference in parameter setting is a source of difficulty
- 221- In Ellis's variable competence model, -----.
- 1) errors are treated as global
 - 2) local errors are due to overgeneralization
 - 3) interlanguage rules are related to the degree of automaticity
 - 4) interlanguage rules are the result of variable levels of cognitive feedback
- 222- The term "bilingual comparison" refers to -----.
- 1) the recognition of idiosyncrasy
 - 2) the explanatory stage of error analysis
 - 3) the stage of error analysis in which data of L1 and L2 sentences are provided
 - 4) the methodology of description used to account for the learner's idiosyncratic dialect
- 223- The use of translation to collect data about L2 learners' errors -----.
- 1) is a common type of elicited procedure
 - 2) is the best way of detecting covert errors
 - 3) helps collect spontaneous data
 - 4) is called plausible interpretation
- 224- According Nemser's "Approximative Systems Hypothesis," -----.
- 1) interlanguage variation is functional
 - 2) fossilization is the result of L1 transfer
 - 3) an approximative system is internally structured
 - 4) Learners' errors are either global or local
- 225- A Persian EFL learner's avoidance of an "s" after "need" in "He need to go" because of the similarity of "need" to other auxiliary verbs is probably due to any of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) false analogy
 - 2) simplification
 - 3) overgeneralization
 - 4) faulty categorization

قسمت چهارم: واژه‌شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۲۶ تا ۲۳۵ کدام است؟

- ۲۲۶- واژه‌ی «آبفا (آب و فاضلاب)» با استفاده از کدام فرآیند واژه‌سازی ساخته شده است؟
- (۱) آمیزش
 - (۲) کوتاه‌سازی
 - (۳) سرواژه‌سازی
 - (۴) مختصرسازی
- ۲۲۷- در کدام گزینه پسوند «چی» معنی «کننده» را می‌رساند؟
- (۱) توپچی
 - (۲) تماشاچی
 - (۳) تلفنچی
 - (۴) شالچی
- ۲۲۸- ریشه‌ی وابسته در کدام واژه به کار رفته است؟
- (۱) بی‌هوش
 - (۲) دیوار
 - (۳) لبخند
 - (۴) گمرکات
- ۲۲۹- در کدام یک از واژه‌های زیروند اشتقاقی «-ی» به کار رفته است؟
- (۱) غزلیات
 - (۲) عروقی
 - (۳) دنیوی
 - (۴) جاری
- ۲۳۰- کلمه مرکب «ماشین آتش‌نشانی» "fire engine" چگونه ساخته شده است؟
- (۱) تعبیر قرضی
 - (۲) تبادل قرضی
 - (۳) ترجمه قرضی
 - (۴) ترجمه و تعبیر قرضی

۲۳۱- کدام یک از جفت‌های زیر هم‌نام هستند؟

- (۱) سار (پرنده‌ای) - ثار (خون)
 (۲) گز (نوعی شیرینی) - گز (واحد طول)
 (۳) کشتی (نوعی ورزش) - کشتی (زورق)
 (۴) شمع (ابزار روشنایی) - شمع (ابزاری برای اشتعال بنزین در اتومبیل)

۲۳۲- در ساختمان کدام واژه، وند اشتقاقی به کار رفته است؟

- (۱) سه راه (۲) سرباز (۳) آهن ربا (۴) پاک و پوک

233- Most languages contain ----- words whose pronunciation suggests the meaning.

- 1) onomatopoeic 2) content 3) function 4) cognate

234- ----- words are linguistic forms imported from another language.

- 1) Borrowed 2) Calque 3) Taboo 4) Vernacular

235- A ----- morpheme has multiple parts that occur in more than one place in a word or sentence.

- 1) discontinuous 2) derivational 3) functional 4) lexical

قسمت پنجم : مهارت ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۳۶ تا ۲۴۰ کدام است؟

۲۳۶- بین تا یک انگشت از چند بند به صنع الهی به هم درفکند

- 1) See how many joints in a finger,
Through fashioning, God casts together.
2) See how one finger from so many joints,
With craftsmanship divine, He casts together.
3) Look to see how so many joints of a finger,
God, by creating, casts together.
4) Behold how many joints in a single finger,
God puts together by creating.

۲۳۷- چراغ یقینم فرا راه دار ز بد کردنم دست کوتاه دار

- 1) Keep the lamp of my certainty upon the path,
Hold my hand back from doing evil.
2) Hold the light of the truth opposite my road,
Make my hand short not to do evil.
3) Hold the lamp of certainty above my path,
Keep my hand short of doing evil.
4) Keep the light of my certainty above the way,
Shorten my hand from evil-doing.

۲۳۸- آنان به مطامع کم علاقه‌تر و در عواقب امور دوراندیش‌ترند.

- 1) They show less interest in temptations and think more about the ends of affairs.
2) They are less interested in mundane affairs and (are) far-sighted in the consequences of the matters.
3) They are less concerned with ambitious designs and perceive more penetratingly the consequences of affairs.
4) They show less concern with avariciousness and are long-sighted in the results of affairs.

۲۳۹- سپاهیان به اذن خدا دژهای رعیت و وسیله‌ی امنیت هستند.

- 1) The officers of the army, by the allowance of Allah, are the fortresses of the inferiors and the means of security.
- 2) The soldiers, by the leave of God, are fortresses of the subjects and the means to security.
- 3) The men of army, by the permit of God, are the solidities of the common people and the instrument of peace.
- 4) The soldiers are, by the permission of Allah, the strong shelters of the subjects and the means of peace.

۲۴۰- مگذار خشونت بر آشفته‌ات کند و ضعف زمین‌گیری سازد.

- 1) Let not violence make you mixed up, nor weakness cause you to sit down.
- 2) Let not severity stir you (to action), nor incapacity hold you back.
- 3) Let not roughness cause you to be stirred up, nor enfeebleness cause you to sit on the earth.
- 4) Let not harshness make you disturbed, nor inability cause the earth to hold you.