

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.

امام خمینی (ره)

دفترچه شماره ۱

صبح جمعه
۸۷/۱۱/۲۵

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



کد دفترچه

**آزمون ورودی
دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل
سال ۱۳۸۸**

**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

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۸۷

صفحه ۱

زبان انگلیسی عمومی (کد ۱۱۲۱)

Section I. Grammar

Part A:

Directions: Choose the number of the answer choice that best completes the blank.

- Although he had spoken on television many times before, yesterday's interview ----- his interest in running for senator.
 - 1) was the first time the governor admitted
 - 2) being the first time the governor would admit
 - 3) had been the first time for the governor admitting
 - 4) was for the governor the first time to have admitted
- Lured by the Florida sun, ----- .
 - 1) St. Petersburg receives thousands of Canadians each year
 - 2) it is St. Petersburg annually receiving thousands of Canadians
 - 3) Canadians by the thousands descend on St. Petersburg each year
 - 4) Canadians by the thousands descend annually into St. Petersburg each year
- without their realizing his identity.
 - 1) The undercover agent secretly joined forces with local pushers in order to destroy the drug dealer's ring
 - 2) Secretly determined to destroy the drug dealer's ring, the local pushers and the undercover agent joined forces
 - 3) The undercover agent joined forces with the local pushers and secretly determined to destroy the drug dealer's ring
 - 4) Secretly determined to break up the drug dealer's ring, the undercover agent joined forces with the local pushers

- 4- _____, the "Buntline Special," a long barreled six-gun named after the legendary Ned Buntline.
- 1) In the 1950s, the *Wyatt Earp* television series popularized thousands of play replicas of a gun sold in toy stores
 - 2) As toy stores sold thousands of the 1950s replicas of a gun popularized by the *Wyatt Earp* television series
 - 3) In the 1950s, toy stores sold thousands of play replicas of a gun popularized by the *Wyatt Earp* television series
 - 4) A play replica of a gun popularized by the *Wyatt Earp* television series, which sold thousands in toy stores in the 1950s

- 5- Two recent statements on the tenure of university professors offer conflicting points of view:

- 1) saying that lifetime tenure either ensures academic freedom or encourages irresponsible laziness
- 2) one emphasizes the academic freedom that tenure ensures, and the other stresses the professional laziness and irresponsibility it encourages
- 3) some declare that lifetime tenure ensures academic freedom, and others say that it encourages professional laziness and irresponsibility
- 4) those that say that lifetime tenure ensures academic freedom and those that say that lifetime tenure encourages professional laziness and irresponsibility

Part B:

Directions: Choose the number of the answer choice that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. If no choice must be corrected, choose choice (4).

- 6- However, a different explanation ¹ is necessary in cases where ² the vigilant behavior is not ³ directed at predators. NO ERROR
4
- 7- The author cites a basic principle of classical chemistry ¹ and then describes ² the research from that the principle was developed. NO ERROR
3 4
- 8- The organizers of tomorrow's outdoor concert announced ¹ that it will go on tomorrow on schedule ² unless bad weather forecast or too few advance tickets are sold. NO ERROR
3 4
- 9- The structure of cycads male cones ¹ is quite consistent with the wind dispersal of pollen, clouds ² in which are released from some of the larger cones. NO ERROR
3 4
- 10- The doctor must schedule at least four of the patients for appointments preferred by those patients ¹ and cannot schedule any patient for an appointment unacceptable to that patient. NO ERROR
3 4
- 11- The advantage of digital over photographic imaging is evident: the resulting numerical data ¹ are precisely known, and digital data not subject to the vagaries of difficult-to-control chemical ² processing. NO ERROR
3 4
- 12- Many objects in daily use have clearly been influenced by science, but their form and function, ¹ their dimensions and appearance, determined by technologists artisans, designers, inventors, and ³ engineers --- using non-scientific modes of thought. NO ERROR
2 4

- 13- Darley observed that among acts involving unintentional harm, entering six-year-old children just kindergarten could not differentiate between foreseeable, and thus preventable, harm and unforeseeable harm for which the perpetrator cannot be blamed. NO ERROR
- 14- A special mucous coating that serves as a chemical camouflage allows clown fish to live among the deadly tentacles of the unsuspecting sea anemone. NO ERROR
- 15- The scientists and engineers who worked in industry from 1968 to 1978 were, as a group, more experienced in their jobs than those were who worked in industry during the previous ten-year period. NO ERROR
- 16- All over the past 800,000 years, the global ice volume has peaked every 100,000 years, matching the period of orbital eccentricity variations. NO ERROR

Section II. Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the number of the answer choice that best completes the blank.

- 17- It took days for the programmers to ----- out errors in the program, but once they did, it worked beautifully.
1) detract 2) dissipate 3) rescind 4) winnow
- 18- For three centuries, classical mechanics was the ----- paradigm in physics until developments in quantum mechanics began to call ----- assumptions of classical mechanics into question.
1) laudable – benign 2) strongest – tangential
3) unchallenged – facile 4) supreme – superficial
- 19- The lawyer's argumentation was ----- and factually misleading, but these problems in his closing argument were masked by his ----- and superior mastery of language.
1) specious – eloquence 2) spurious – elusiveness
3) debonair – equivocations 4) duplicitous – dissembling
- 20- Joyce's novel *Finnegan's Wake* continues to ----- critics, including those who find it incomprehensible and call it -----.
1) appall – genial 2) baffle – elevated 3) enthrall – nonsensical 4) bore – compelling
- 21- The ----- of China during much of its history caused many people in that country to be suspicious of foreigners.
1) insularity 2) acrimony 3) misanthrope 4) consummation
- 22- In London's Hyde park, there is a place which people regularly make speeches ----- against the ills of the world.
1) stoking 2) ranting 3) obfuscating 4) besmirching
- 23- During the bitter dispute, there came a moment of -----, and then the debate broke out again, more ----- than ever.
1) nonchalance – partisan 2) opulence – querulous
3) ravenous – peripheral 4) quiescence – raucous
- 24- He plays the guitar with considerable -----; unfortunately, however, he makes flagrant mistakes that ruin his performance.
1) ambivalence 2) composure 3) exuberance 4) munificence
- 25- Because the apelike members of *Australopithecus afarensis* were capable of waking and swinging through trees, the anthropologist described them as mosaic, bipedal from waist down and ----- from waist up.
1) arboreal 2) prosaic 3) sedentary 4) dysfunctional

- 26- Rather than allowing these dramatic exchanges between her characters to develop fully, Ms. Norman unfortunately tends to ----- the discussions involving the two women.
1) protract 2) truncate 3) exacerbate 4) corroborate
- 27- The idea that people are basically economic creatures, intent only upon their material advantage, induces disbelief in the ----- of any ----- motive.
1) obtuseness – altruistic 2) desirability – ulterior
3) seemliness – egoistic 4) integrity – unselfish
- 28- The government decided to ----- the army up by buying hundreds of new tanks.
1) foot 2) hem 3) beef 4) loom
- 29- You will find that things happen much faster in hotels if you cross the staffs palms with ----- fairly often.
1) gems 2) gold 3) beads 4) silver
- 30- The restaurant was ----- expensive. I don't think we'll go there again.
1) bitterly 2) eternally 3) ridiculously 4) vehemently

Section III. Cloze Passage

Directions: Read the passage below and choose the number of the answer choice that best completes each blank in the passage. Then mark your answer on your answer choice.

When the new discipline of social psychology was born at the beginning of this century, its first experiments were essentially adaptations of the suggestion demonstration. The technique generally followed a simple plan. The (31) -----, usually college students, were asked to give their opinions or preferences concerning various matters; some time later they were again asked to (32) ----- their choices, but now they were also informed of the opinions held by authorities or large groups of their peers on the same matters. (Often the alleged consensus was fictitious.) Most of these studies had (33) ----- the same result: confronted with opinions contrary to their own, many subjects apparently shifted their judgments in the direction of the views of the majorities or the experts. The late psychologist Edward L. Thorndike reported that he had succeeded in modifying the esthetic evaluations of the (34) ----- of the literary passage and demonstrated that they could be raised or lowered by ascribing the passage to different authors. Apparently the (35) ----- weight of numbers or authority sufficed to change opinions, even when no arguments for the opinions themselves were provided.

Now the very ease of success in these experiments arouse suspicion. Did the subjects actually change their opinions, or were the experimental victories (36) ----- only on paper? On (37) ----- of common sense, one must question whether opinions are generally as watery as these studies (38) ----- . There is some reason to wonder whether it was not the investigators who, in their enthusiasm for a theory, were (39) -----, and whether the ostensibly (40) ----- subjects were not providing answers that they thought good subjects were expected to give.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 31- 1) cases | 2) items | 3) subjects | 4) researchers |
| 32- 1) adopt | 2) state | 3) assess | 4) engender |
| 33- 1) perpetually | 2) equivocally | 3) randomly | 4) substantially |
| 34- 1) merit | 2) valor | 3) fervor | 4) pedagogy |
| 35- 1) tacit | 2) sheer | 3) extraneous | 4) coincidental |
| 36- 1) forged | 2) fettered | 3) scored | 4) augmented |
| 37- 1) accounts | 2) grounds | 3) auspices | 4) intuitions |
| 38- 1) incur | 2) pursue | 3) indicate | 4) approach |
| 39- 1) suggestible | 2) mollified | 3) emulated | 4) ardent |
| 40- 1) cognizant | 2) gullible | 3) incorrigible | 4) subliminal |

Section IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the number of the answer choice that best answers each question. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Though the discipline of historiography purports to be an empirical endeavor free of the biases of political persuasion and temperament, the actual writing of history is often reduced to the role of ideology's handmaiden. Histories of the French Revolution serve as a prime example of this historiographic tendency. A survey of the histories written on the French Revolution produces an impressive array of narratives of late eighteenth century France. Within this diverse crowd of narratives the causes, inner workings, and final consequences of the Revolution all have differing assignments.

To the flagship conservative, Edmund Burke, writing contemporaneously with the events, the Revolution was a sudden and radical manipulation of the French nation by a small class of *philosophes*, literati, and the newly-monied. In Burke's view, these so-termed aspirants to power successively harnessed methods of mass persuasion to incite revolt and to ultimately destroy the basic institutions of French society and in their place erect a historical novelty, the newly christened French Republic. In an instructive contrast, Alex de Tocqueville, a French provincial aristocrat, writing a few decades after Burke, saw the Revolution as a logical consequence and unfolding of the reforms set in motion by the *ancien regime*. On this account, the Revolution was a continuation of the "administrative revolution" begun by Louis XVI. In this light, the French Republic was the reasonable outgrowth of the evolution of French society that stretched far back in the eighteenth century, as opposed to a monstrous and cataclysmic break with France's past.

Both of these figures, through their respective historical fame, have come to embody loaded historical myths themselves, but the contrast between their understanding and interpretation of the events of the French Revolution is still illuminating with respect to historiography. The complexity of large-scale historical events resists simplification into incontrovertible datum in the service of one narrative over another. This obtuse reality complicates the historian's attempt to simply ply her trade, but nonetheless is a facet of historiography that must be addressed if history is to be written with intellectual honesty.

- 41- The passage would most appropriately be titled -----
- 1) "Contemporary Issues in Historiography."
 - 2) "Methodologies in Intellectual Historiography."
 - 3) "The French Revolution: Two Competing Views."
 - 4) "Challenges in Intellectually Honest Historiography."
- 42- The second paragraph's role in the passage as a whole is to -----.
- 1) conceptually link the first and third paragraphs
 - 2) illustrate with examples the thesis of the passage
 - 3) present a view contrary to the one presented in the introductory paragraph
 - 4) offer a complimentary interpretation to the one given in the first paragraph
- 43- In line 12, the author states that in Burke's view, the French Republic was a "historical novelty." This implies that Burke believed the French Republic ----- its historical predecessor.
- 1) bore no resemblance to
 - 2) was the logical outgrowth of
 - 3) shared some resemblance to
 - 4) had minimal institutional continuity with
- 44- The author employs the idea that there are "diverse narratives" (lines 5-6) of the French Revolution to support the contention that historiography -----.
- 1) can be manipulated by diverse interests
 - 2) is merely a function of the historian's biases
 - 3) can be influenced by the historian's ideology
 - 4) is the discipline of sophisticated story telling
- 45- For which of the following in the passage has the author provided a synonym?
- 1) philosophes (paragraph 2)
 - 2) ancien regime (paragraph 2)
 - 3) newly-monied (paragraph 2)
 - 4) flagship conservative (paragraph 2)

Passage 2:

It was once believed that the brain was independent of metabolic processes occurring elsewhere in the body. In recent studies, however, we have discovered that the production and release in brain neurons of the neurotransmitter serotonin (neurotransmitters are compounds that neurons use to transmit signals to other cells) depend directly on the food that the body processes.

Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood. We found that, immediately after the rats began to eat, parallel elevations occurred in blood tryptophan, brain tryptophan, and brain serotonin levels. These findings suggested that the production and release of serotonin in brain neurons were normally coupled with blood-tryptophan increases. In later studies we found that injecting insulin into a rat's bloodstream also caused parallel elevations in blood and brain tryptophan levels and in serotonin levels. We then decided to see whether the secretion of the animal's own insulin similarly affected serotonin production. We gave the rats a carbohydrate-containing meal that we knew would elicit insulin secretion. As we had hypothesized, the blood tryptophan level and the concentrations of tryptophan serotonin in the brain increased after the meal.

Surprisingly, however, when we added a large amount of protein to the meal, brain tryptophan and serotonin levels fell. Since protein contains tryptophan, why should it depress brain tryptophan levels? The answer lies in the mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells. This same mechanism also provides the brain cells with other amino acids found in protein, such as tyrosine and Leucine. The consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more, proportionately, than it does that of tryptophan. The more protein in the meal, the lower is the ratio of the resulting blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration of competing amino acids, and the more slowly is tryptophan provided to the brain. Thus the more protein in a meal, the less serotonin subsequently produced and released.

- 46- Which of the following titles best summarizes the contents of the passage?
- 1) The Blood Supply and the Brain: A Reciprocal Dependence
 - 2) Neurotransmitters: Their Crucial Function in Cellular Communication
 - 3) Amino Acids and Neurotransmitters: The Connection Between Serotonin Levels and Tyrosine
 - 4) The Effects of Food Intake on the Production and Release of Serotonin: Some Recent Findings
- 47- According to the passage, the speed with which tryptophan is provided to the brain cells of a rat varies with the _____.
- 1) amount of protein present in a meal
 - 2) concentration of serotonin in the brain before a meal
 - 3) number of serotonin-containing neurons present in the brain before a meal
 - 4) concentration of leucine in the blood rather than on the concentration of tyrosine in the blood after a meal
- 48- According to the passage, when the authors began their first studies, they were aware that _____.
- 1) serotonin levels increased after rats were fed meals rich in tryptophan
 - 2) serotonin levels increased after rats were injected with a large amount of tryptophan
 - 3) there were many neurotransmitters whose production was dependent on metabolic processes elsewhere in the body
 - 4) they would eventually need to design experiments that involved feeding rats high concentrations of protein

- 49- According to the passage, the more protein a rat consumes, the lower will be the _____.
- 1) number of neurotransmitters of any kind that the rat will produce and release
 - 2) ratio of the rat's blood-tyrosine concentration to its blood-leucine concentration
 - 3) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration in its blood of the other amino acids contained in the protein
 - 4) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the amount of serotonin produced and released in the rat's brain
- 50- The authors' discussion of "the mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells" (lines 18-19) is meant to _____.
- 1) summarize an area of scientific investigation
 - 2) provide supporting evidence for a controversial scientific theory
 - 3) refute the conclusions of a previously mentioned research study
 - 4) help explain why a particular research finding was obtained
- 51- It can be inferred from the passage that _____ would be LEAST likely to be a potential source of aid to a patient who was not adequately producing and releasing serotonin.
- 1) meals consisting almost exclusively of protein
 - 2) meals that had very low concentrations of leucine
 - 3) meals that had very low concentrations of tyrosine
 - 4) meals consisting almost exclusively of carbohydrates
- 52- It can be inferred from the passage that the authors initially held the hypothesis that when they fed large amounts of protein to rats, _____.
- 1) the rats would produce more insulin
 - 2) the rat's brain tryptophan levels would decrease
 - 3) the rat's brain serotonin levels would not decrease
 - 4) the rats would produce neurotransmitters other than serotonin

Passage 3:

Innovations in language are never completely new. When the words used for familiar things change, or words for new things enter the language, they are usually borrowed or adapted from stock. Assuming new roles, they drag their old meanings along behind them like flickering shadow. This seems especially true of the language of the contemporary school of literary criticism that now prefers to describe its work simply and rather presumptuously as theory but is still popularly referred to as poststructuralism of *deconstruction*.

The first *neologisms* adopted by this movement were *signifier* and *signified*, employed to distinguish arbitrariness of the term we choose. The use of these particular terms (rather than, respectively, *words* and *thing*) underlined the seriousness of the naming process and its claim on our attention. Since in English "to signify" can also mean "to portend," these terms also suggest that words predict coming events.

With the use of the term *deconstruction* we move into another and more complex realm of meaning. The most common use of the terms *construction* and *deconstruction* is in the building trades, and their borrowing by literary theorists for a new type of criticism cannot help but have certain overtones to the outsider. First, the usage suggests that the creation and critical interpretation of literature are not organic but mechanical processes; that the author of any piece of writing is not an inspired, intuitive artist, but merely a laborer who cobbles existing materials (words) into more or less conventional structures. The term *deconstruction* implies that the text has been put together like a building or a piece of machinery, and that it is in need of being taken apart, not so much in order to repair it as to demonstrate underlying inadequacies, false assumptions, and inherent contradictions. This process can supposedly be repeated many times and by many literary hard hats; it is expected that each *deconstruction* will reveal additional flaws and expose the illusions or bad faith of the builder. The fact that deconstructionists prefer to describe their activities as *deconstruction* rather than *criticism* is also revealing. *Criticism* and *critic* derive from the Greek *Kritikos*, "skillful in judging, decisive." Deconstruction, on the other hand, has no overtones of skill or wisdom; it merely suggests demolition of an existing building. In popular usage criticism suggests censure but not change. If we find fault with a building, we may condemn it, but we do not carry out the demolition ourselves. The deconstructionist, by implication, is both judge and executioner who leaves a text totally dismantled, if not reduced to a pile of rubble.

- 53- Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- 1) Deconstructionists maintain that it is insufficient merely to judge a work: the critic must actively dismantle it.
 - 2) Implicit in the terminology of the school of criticism known as deconstruction are meanings that reveal the true nature of the deconstructionist's endeavor.
 - 3) Innovations in language and relations between old and new meanings of terms are a special concern of the new school of criticism known as *deconstruction*.
 - 4) The appearance of the terms *signifier* and *signified* in the field of literary theory anticipated the appearance of an even more radical idea known as *deconstruction*.
- 54- Which one of the following is a claim that the author of the passage makes about deconstructionists?
- 1) Deconstructionists had no particular purpose in mind in choosing to use neologisms.
 - 2) Deconstructionists do not recognize that their own theory contains inherent contradictions.
 - 3) Deconstructionists would not have been able to formulate their views adequately without the terms *signifier* and *signified*.
 - 4) Deconstructionists use the terms *signifier* and *signified* to stress the importance of the process of naming.
- 55- Which one of the following generalizations about inventions is most analogous to the author's point about innovation in language?
- 1) A new invention usually consists of components that are already available but are made to function in new ways.
 - 2) A new invention is usually behind the times, never making as much use of all the available modern technology as it could.
 - 3) A new invention is rarely used to its full potential because it is surrounded by out-of-date technology that hinders its application.
 - 4) A new invention is most useful when it is created with attention to the historical tradition established by implements previously used to do the same job.
- 56- The author of the passage uses the word "criticism" in line 24 primarily in order to -----.
- 1) codify a system
 - 2) dismiss an objection
 - 3) introduce a contrast
 - 4) undermine an argument
- 57- Which one of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph within the passage as a whole?
- 1) It predicts a development.
 - 2) It presents a contrasting view.
 - 3) It introduces a hypothesis that the author later expands upon.
 - 4) It develops an initial example of the author's general thesis.
- 58- The passage suggests that the author most probably holds the view that it is important for literary criticism to -----.
- 1) employ skill and insight
 - 2) be carried out by one critic rather than many
 - 3) reveal how a text is put together like a building
 - 4) demonstrate false assumptions and inherent contradictions
- 59- The passage suggests that which one of the following most accurately describes the author's view of deconstructionist thought?
- 1) The author endorses the utility of deconstruction for revealing the role of older meanings of words.
 - 2) The author regards deconstruction's tendency to focus only on the problems and faults of literary texts as too mechanical.
 - 3) The author is guardedly optimistic about the ability of deconstruction to reveal the intentions and biases of a writer.
 - 4) The author is enthusiastic about the significant neologisms that deconstruction has introduced into literary criticism.
- 60- The author states that deconstructionists prefer to use the word "deconstruction" rather than "criticism" to describe what they do because -----.
- 1) they want to change things completely
 - 2) of the superficiality of the art of criticism
 - 3) of their opposition to Greek traditions of criticism
 - 4) they do not want to be considered as skillful and decisive

دفترچه شماره ۲

صبح جمعه
۸۷/۱۱/۲۵

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.

امام خمینی (ره)

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



**آزمون ورودی
دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل
سال ۱۳۸۸**

**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	۱	۶۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (ادبیات انگلیسی)	۶۰	۶۱	۱۲۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان)	۶۰	۱۲۱	۱۸۰

بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۸۷

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

PART A: Language Teaching Methodology

Directions: Choose the number of the answer choice that best answers each question. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- When an entirely new item, bearing very little if any similarity to the native language item, should be learned, the level of difficulty predicted by Prator is known as -----.
1) coalescence 2) reinterpretation 3) overdifferentiation 4) underdifferentiation
- 2- Which of the following parameters is **NOT** included in Schumann's model of social distance?
1) Inhibition 2) Dominance 3) Integration 4) Cohesiveness
- 3- As Halliday (1973) states, the function of language serving to manipulate the environment and causing certain events to occur is called -----.
1) heuristic 2) regulatory 3) interactional 4) instrumental
- 4- Which of the following is an example of compensatory strategies?
1) Deduction 2) Code-switching 3) Self-monitoring 4) mental linkage
- 5- According to operant conditioning, respondents are the sets of -----.
1) responses to identifiable stimuli 2) reinforces that follow a response
3) responses elicited by unknown causes 4) reinforces governed by their consequences
- 6- All of the following statements are endorsed by the proponents of the Total Physical Approach **EXCEPT** that -----.
1) right-hemisphere activities can support L2 learning
2) skills acquired through listening transfer to other skills
3) more tangible concepts should be presented prior to abstract ones
4) adults' L2 acquisition involves different processes compared with L1 acquisition
- 7- Which of the following has more to do with ESP?
1) Experiential learning 2) Cooperative learning
3) Competency-bases learning 4) Community language learning
- 8- "... progressive interior organization of knowledge in a stepwise fashion" is the Piagetian notion of -----.
1) assimilation 2) equilibration 3) superlearning 4) metacognition
- 9- The task dependency principle in syllabus design means -----.
1) linking tasks to authentic data
2) designing tasks in terms of structural and lexical considerations
3) sequencing and integrating tasks so that they will evolve out of one another
4) establishing relationships between linguistic form and communicative function
- 10- Which one of the following involves an instance of verbal ellipsis?
1) A: Have been working?
 B: Yes, I have.
2) A: I think Ted works too hard.
 B: So do I.
3) A: I have bought you a big car?
 B: Oh, thanks. But I wanted a smaller one.
4) A: Why have you bought three presents? Tom is coming over, too.
 B: Is he? He didn't tell me.
- 11- In Oxford's taxonomy of learning strategies, which one of the following is **NOT** a direct strategy?
1) I review English lessons often.
2) I start conversations in English.
3) I find the meaning of an English word by dividing it into parts I understand.
4) I encourage myself to speak English even when I am afraid of making a mistake.
- 12- In oral interaction, the provision of feedback from the listener or listeners to the speaker to let the speaker know he/she is being attended to is called -----.
1) back-channel 2) locutionary force 3) cataphoric reference 4) clarification request

- 26- The logical problem of second language acquisition refers to -----.
- 1) lack of access to UG on the part of L2 learners as opposed to the availability of UG in L1 acquisition
 - 2) the observation that of the so many people who attempt to acquire a second language only a few manage to master it
 - 3) claims that like L1 learners, L2 learners possess knowledge of the L2 that they could not have acquired from the input
 - 4) the fact that L2 learners seem to follow a language developmental pattern different from the one experienced by L1 learners
- 27- Declarative knowledge is "knowledge that -----."
- 1) is proceduralized so that it is available for automatic and unconscious use
 - 2) consists of the various strategies learners use to communicate effectively
 - 3) enables L2 learners to express their intention without having to focus on form
 - 4) consists of factual information about the L2 that has not yet been automatized
- 28- All of the following are right-brain tendencies **EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) preferring open-ended questions
 - 2) making objective judgments
 - 3) favoring intuitive problem solving
 - 4) relying on images in thinking and remembering
- 29- Which one of the following strategy types has more to do with direct manipulation of the learning material itself?
- 1) Social
 - 2) Memory
 - 3) Affective
 - 4) Cognitive
- 30- The main reason why the teacher in the Community Language Learning translates what the students want to say is that he/she wants to -----.
- 1) help students not to commit interlingual errors later on
 - 2) make students lower their affective filter and appreciate the L2
 - 3) avoid frustrating students by asking them to do things they can't
 - 4) raise students' awareness of the differences between different languages

PART B: Language Testing

Directions: Choose the number of the answer choice that best answers each question. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

- 31- Which of the following distinguishes "evaluation" from "testing"?
- 1) Decision making
 - 2) Comparison of measures
 - 3) Reliance on numerical values
 - 4) Quantitative procedures used
- 32- Which one of the following statements is true?
- 1) Reliability is the function of test score variance.
 - 2) The length of a given test does not influence test score consistency.
 - 3) The less homogenous the test items in a test, the more consistent scores it will produce.
 - 4) When the testees' ability varies greatly in regards to a given attribute, the reliability will be underestimated.
- 33- If a student took a 100-item multiple choice timed test with each item having five choices and attempted all the test items but got 76 on the test, his/her score would be ----- after the guessing-correction formula is applied.
- 1) 24
 - 2) 51
 - 3) 68
 - 4) 70
- 34- To calculate "-----", you need to first rank-order the subjects and divide them into two halves.
- 1) item difficulty
 - 2) item discrimination
 - 3) concurrent validity
 - 4) split-half reliability
- 35- A perfect norm-referenced test has all of the following properties **EXCEPT** that -----.
- 1) its content areas are variable
 - 2) it enjoys acceptable reliability
 - 3) it may be based on a theory of language proficiency
 - 4) its administration and scoring procedures are uniform

- 36- Which of the following is part of pragmatic competence?
1) Textual 2) Grammatical 3) Organizational 4) Illocutionary
- 37- The underlying assumption in the definition reliability as a correlation between two parallel tests is that -----.
1) all factors systematically affecting test scores are eliminated
2) the observed variance and the true score variance are identical
3) the observed scores on the two tests are experimentally independent
4) all measurement error can be determined and taken into account
- 38- The application of the generalizability theory enables the test taker to -----.
1) find out if the trait being tested has construct validity
2) study the effect of different sources of variance in test scores
3) identify the best test method to be used to elicit reliable data
4) measure the relevance of the purpose for which the test is being used
- 39- A change in testing leading to a change in teaching is known as -----.
1) washback 2) test facet
3) curricular validity 4) communicative interaction
- 40- A test in which the students are required to identify in a text words that do not belong and have been inserted into the text is known as -----.
1) C-test 2) cloze elide
3) information transfer 4) selective deletion gap filling
- 41- In analytic marking of a taped interview -----.
1) several markers score the same product holistically
2) the communicative effect of the product is measured
3) one marker scores the same product on different occasions
4) each marker is asked to score one specific feature of the product
- 42- When the learners' scores on a test are correlated with their performance on some important task at some future point, the focal point is -----.
1) power tests 2) additive marking
3) predictive validity 4) test-retest reliability
- 43- In KR-21, a formula for the estimation of test reliability, -----.
1) test variance is taken into account
2) the number of participants is the key factor
3) test-retest results in the highest reliability coefficient
4) the correlation between two measures is calculated
- 44- The more reliable the test, the less likely the individual's estimated ----- score is to ----- the mean of the distribution.
1) true – regress toward 2) error – regress toward
3) true – move away from 4) error – move away from
- 45- If you advise someone who is, say, going to take the TOEFL to review several sample tests before the test day, you think that "-----" can improve test scores.
1) coaching 2) testwiseness 3) test method 4) test item bias

PART C: Linguistics

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 46- The phoneme /P/ in English can be characterized as -----.
1) [-voice, +velar, +stop] 2) [+bilabial, +voice, +stop]
3) [-voice, +bilabial, +stop] 4) [-voice, +labiodental, +fricative]
- 47- Which rule is not allophonic for American English?
1) A vowel is nasalized before a nasal consonant.
2) A coronal nasal /n/ is dental before a dental fricative [θ, ð]
3) Pairs of words like [led] and [leð] differ in meaning and form.
4) Pairs of words like 'truck' and 'drink' have retroflex coronal consonants.

- 48- ----- is a stylistic variation of a language appropriate to a particular setting.
1) Jargon 2) Register 3) Dialect 4) Idiolect
- 49- Which choice is **NOT** clear evidence that morphemes are typically symbolic?
1) Synonyms 2) Onomatopoeic words
3) Translation equivalents 4) Iconically expressible meanings
- 50- Persons with injury in Broca's area -----.
1) have poor access to lexical morphemes, especially nouns
2) have limited ability to use grammatical morphemes
3) talk fluently if incomprehensibly
4) have difficulty comprehending language
- 51- When a graphic sign no longer has a visual relationship to the word it represents, it becomes a phonographic symbol, standing for sounds that represent the word. This sign is called a(n) -----.
1) rebus 2) emoticon 3) logogram 4) pictogram
- 52- "A guy it at the door who wants to speak to you." In this sentence, a clause is separated from the subject NP and the phenomenon is known as -----.
1) fronting 2) preposing 3) postposing 4) extraposition
- 53- If we suppose that English word order is "subject-verb-object," how do you explain the sentence "the book, I bought."?
1) It is ungrammatical and should not be used.
2) It is an error whose frequency in language justifies its grammaticality.
3) It is a borrowed word order taken from "object-subject-verb" languages.
4) It is an instance of topicalization in which the object moves to the initial position for emphasis.
- 54- Using a word as another part of speech without any affix or change of form is **NOT** termed -----.
1) conversion 2) euphemism 3) zero-derivation 4) functional shift
- 55- Phones of English which are [-sonorant, +continuant, +labial] are ----- and there fore -----.
1) labiodental, [+strident] 2) labial, [+vocalic, -syllabic]
3) nasal, [+voiced] 4) dental, [+voiced, +dorsal]
- 56- Name the semantic roles of the NPs in the following sentence respectively: they may send their crops to market.
1) Agent, Patient, Goal 2) Agent, Patient, Recipient
3) Stimulus, Experiencer, Location 4) Stimulus, Experiencer, Target
- 57- Illocutionary force is -----.
1) the utterance of a sentence in declarative and in the present tense
2) related to the effect of a sentence on the hearer
3) the semantic meaning of an utterance
4) the underlying purpose of a sentence
- 58- Which of the sentences include place, time, and person deixis?
1) Tom was born in London in 1987.
2) I met that man in this place last week.
3) My car broke down on my way to school yesterday.
4) Her father taught at Oxford University for 20 years.
- 59- As far as the Head Parameter is concerned, -----.
1) VO is a head-first language 2) PP in Persian is head-last
3) P+N is a head-last language 4) English is a head-last language
- 60- The term "thematic role" -----.
1) is the role given to the topicalized item
2) refers to the role which relies entirely on context
3) is exemplified in "source," "agent," and "complement"
4) indicates the semantic relationship between nouns and verbs

I. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

61. What was the immediate effect of the Norman Conquest (1066) upon English literature?
 1) It drove literature further into the care of the ruling aristocracy.
 2) It deprived literature of the 'cohesive' spirit it had previously possessed.
 3) Latin came to be gradually replaced by French as the medium of artistic expression.
 4) The Middle English developed after the event would turn out to be 'Old English in disguise'.
62. The author of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* also wrote.....
 1) *Patience*, a Biblical narrative
 2) *I sing of a Maiden*, a lyrical poem
 3) *Love Visions*, on the nature of love
 4) *The Owl and the Nightingale*, a humorous debate between birds
63. Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516).....
 1) has been dubbed as he first 'history' in English that has any claim to be English literature.
 2) maintains that no fundamental reform in society is possible until private property is abolished.
 3) supports the idea of the active participation of the 'scholar' in matters of the 'ivory tower' of the state.
 4) is perhaps the most significant work of the Renaissance England, conceived and written in the vernacular.
64. The Reformation in England caused the disappearance of.....
 1) raillery and light irony
 2) serious allegory and the opera
 3) masque and madrigal
 4) rhymed couplet and the formal verse satire
65. The Elizabethan figure Sir Thomas Hoby (1530 – 1566).....
 1) combined Renaissance and Reformation ideas for the conduct of the youth in his *Schoolmaster*.
 2) developed an unusually unfavourable attitude on the Renaissance Italy in his *The Unfortunate Traveller*.
 3) wrote one of the longest works of English Renaissance prose, *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, in eight books.
 4) translated one of the most influential books of the Renaissance *Il Cortegiano*, 'The Courtier', into English.
66. Cavalier poets, the writers of witty and polished lyrics of courtship, composed their works mainly in the.....Age of English literature.
 1) Jacobean
 2) Interregnum
 3) Elizabethan
 4) Caroline
67. *The Life of John Donne* and the prose piece 'Donne on His Deathbed' are by the early seventeenth century prose-writer.....
 1) Izaak Walton
 2) Robert Burton
 3) Edmund waller
 4) Sir Thomas Browne
68. Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas* (1759) is.....
 1) written in imitation of Voltaire's *Candide* published in the same year.
 2) a long didactic poem written near the end of his literary career.
 3) a prose work, which in many ways echoes his *Vanity of Human Wishes*.
 4) taken to deal with the fateful 'choice of eternity' and the 'question of damnation'.
69. Which of the following poets wrote the longest satiric poem in the English language?
 1) Lord Byron
 2) Alexander Pope
 3) John Dryden
 4) Percy Shelley

70. Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth.....
- 1) thought of a utopia which would, in their opinion, materialize in the New World.
 - 2) had almost the same view about 'poetic diction' throughout their literary career.
 - 3) decided to challenge Greek anthropomorphism in art by adhering to a medieval, popular kind of poetry.
 - 4) were Royalists in their political thought represented in their co-authored play *The Fall of Robespierre*.
71. Percy Shelley's *Alastor; or, The Spirit of Solitude* (1816).....
- 1) resembles his *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty* in almost every respect.
 - 2) begins with an epigraph from St. Augustine's *Confessions* on love.
 - 3) takes advantage of the spirit and atmosphere of Old English poetry to achieve its artistic effects.
 - 4) is generally regarded as one of the most intensely-imagined pastorals of the English Romanticism.
72. The essayist Charles Lamb (1775 – 1834).....
- 1) lacked all the traits and convictions we think of as characteristically 'Romantic'
 - 2) was highly adept at writing poetry and would even compose an epic before turning to essay-writing.
 - 3) revived the ornate prose style of the 17th-century in his influential *The English Mail Coach*.
 - 4) developed a fast-moving, hard-hitting prose in a style he called 'plain, point-blank speaking'.
73. The works of.....can best be regarded to constitute a self-confident Victorian Hymn to Progress and a celebration of the 'superior' qualities of the English people.
- 1) John Ruskin
 - 2) Thomas Carlyle
 - 3) James Stuart Mill
 - 4) Thomas Macaulay
74. The Victorian *Yellow Book*.....
- 1) represents the aestheticism of the *fin-de-siecle*.
 - 2) was a serious backlash against the 1880s Decadence.
 - 3) came to be quickly considered as an 'all-text, no context' literary periodical.
 - 4) was the first comprehensive directory of all the living Victorian artists.
75. George Meredith's *Modern Love* (1862) is a.....
- 1) Victorian adaptation in fiction of a sonnet sequence by the Italian Petrarch.
 - 2) novel in three volumes on the decline of family values in Victorian Britain.
 - 3) diatribe against the 'fickle' institution of marriage in modern 19th-century Europe.
 - 4) work of 50 poems each of 16 lines on the narrator's unreal ideas about women.
76. Which of the following about Robert Graves (1895 – 1985) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) *The White Goddess* is notable among his non-fiction works.
 - 2) He wrote many novels most of which had a historical basis.
 - 3) As a poet, he detested what he called the 'staid poetry' of Thomas Hardy.
 - 4) Modernism to him was represented by Ransom, Cummings and Williams.
77. The novelists Joseph Conrad, Virginia Woolf and D. H. Lawrence would all concur on the fact that.....
- 1) time consciousness was a new trait among the bourgeois class.
 - 2) the general background of belief had disappeared.
 - 3) the artist had to draw on the existing order of values rather than build up a new one.
 - 4) Marx's materialist dialectics provided the best intellectual framework for the depiction of modern life.
78. The 20th-century figure.....is particularly interested in the Sufi thought in his / her work explored in a science fiction setting.
- 1) Susan Hill
 - 2) Edna O'Brien
 - 3) Kingsley Amis
 - 4) Doris Lessing

II. LITERARY GENRES

79. The 18th-century novelist Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* opens with.....
- 1) "Men can do nothing without the make-believe of a beginning. Even science, the strict measurer, is obliged to start with a make-believe unit, and must fix on a point in the stars' unceasing journey when his sidereal clock shall pretend that time is at Nought."
 - 2) "It is a trite but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts; and if this be just in what is odious and blameable, it is more strongly so in what is amiable and praiseworthy."
 - 3) "A stately, plump buck mulligan came from the stairhead, bearing a bowl of lather on which a mirror and a razor lay crossed. A yellow dressinggown, ungirdled, was sustained gently behind him by the mild morning air."
 - 4) "I wish either my father or my mother, or indeed both of them, as they were in duty both equally bound to it, had minded what they were about when they begot me. had they duly consider'd how much depended upon what they were then doing."
80. Jane Austen's (1775 – 1817).....mocks the Gothic novel.
- 1) *Persuasion*
 - 2) *Mansfield Park*
 - 3) *Northanger Abbey*
 - 4) *Sense and Sensibility*
81. Which of the following about Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* (1847-48) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) There is a character, George Osborne, who is killed at the battle of Waterloo.
 - 2) One of its main characters is the penniless orphaned daughter of an artist and a French opera dancer.
 - 3) The story also involves Sir Pitt Crawley, a coarse old man who bullies his fading second wife.
 - 4) One of the characters marries the wealthy countess of Lyndon, and takes her name.
82. The series of Victorian novels called 'Barsetshire Novels' were written by.....
- 1) Thomas Hardy
 - 2) George Gissing
 - 3) George Meredith
 - 4) Anthony Trollope
83. Which of the following about the novelist Elizabeth Gaskell (1810 – 1865) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) She wrote the first biography of Charlotte Bronte.
 - 2) She managed to win Charles Dickens's support as a writer.
 - 3) She would explore aspects of the Condition of England question in her novels.
 - 4) She wrote her first classic work, *Scenes of Clerical Life*, in her mid-career as a novelist.
84. The Schlegel sisters and the Wilcoxes are characters in E. M. Forster's (1879-1970) novel.....
- 1) *Howard's End*
 - 2) *A Passage to India*
 - 3) *A Room with a View*
 - 4) *Where Angels Fear to Tread*
85. Which of the following about the novelist and short-story writer Katherine Mansfield is TRUE?
- 1) She was greatly admired by Virginia Woolf as a 'richly profound' writer.
 - 2) Her stories were among the first in English to show the influence of Chekhov.
 - 3) She had experiments in imagist poetry as well as what she called 'polyphonic prose'.
 - 4) As a novelist she despised the work done in contemporary Georgian fiction and poetry.
86. In....., the writer expresses the experiences he shared with the unemployed in the 1930s north of England, which 'pleased neither the left nor the right'.
- 1) *The Unnamable*
 - 2) *The Confidential Agent*
 - 3) *The Road to Wigan Pier*
 - 4) *The Heart of the Matter*

87. The 16th-century poet with a definite influence on Shelley's *Revolt of Islam*, Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, Keats's *The Eve of St. Agnes* and Tennyson's *Lotos Eaters* is.....
- 1) Ben Jonson 2) Sir Walter Raleigh 3) Edmund Spenser 4) Christopher Marlowe
88. The 17th-century poet.....is well-known for such 'shaped verse' as 'The Altar' and 'Easter Wings'.
- 1) George Herbert 2) Henry Vaughan 3) Andrew Marvell 4) Richard Crashaw
89. John Milton's poem *Lycidas* (1638) opens with the lines.....
- 1) 'This is the month, and this the happy morn / Wherein the son of Heaven's eternal King / Of wedded maid and virgin mother born / Our great redemption from above did bring.'
- 2) 'Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more / Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere / I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude / And with forced fingers rude / Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.'
- 3) 'What needs my Shakespeare for his honoured bones / The labour of an age in piled stones / Or that his hallowed relics should be hid / Under a star-ypointing pyramid?'
- 4) 'Hence vain deluding Joys / The brood of folly without father bred / How little you bestead / Or fill the fixed mind with all your joys.'
90. The lines 'What dire offense from amorous causes springs / What mighty contests rise from trivial things / I sing—This verse to Caryll, Muse, is due' open.....
- 1) William Cowper's *The Task* 2) Alexander Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*
- 3) Jonathan Swift's *Description of a City Shower* 4) Samuel Johnson's *The Vanity of Human Wishes*
91. William Wordsworth's 'Immortality Ode'.....
- 1) was written as a response to Coleridge's autobiographical *Dejection: An Ode*.
- 2) was published as the figurehead to the seminal volume *The Lyrical Ballads*.
- 3) proposes that the soul only gradually loses 'the vision splendid' after birth.
- 4) is one of the greatest instances in English of the regular Pindaric ode.
92. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Lord Byron's *Don Juan*?
- 1) He managed to complete 16 cantos leaving an unfinished 17th canto.
- 2) One of its 18th-century antecedents is Samuel Johnson *Rasselas*.
- 3) Its terza rima stanzas are closely patterned on Dante's *Divina Comedia*.
- 4) It is really an incessant monologue, in the course of which a story manages to be told.
93. The lines 'It was my thirtieth year to heaven / Woke to my hearing from harbour and neighbour wood / And the mussel pooled and the heron / Priested shore' are taken from poetry by.....
- 1) Dylan Thomas 2) W. H. Auden 3) D. H. Lawrence 4) Seamus Heaney
94. The English poet Philip Larkin (1922-1985) is.....
- 1) well-known for the use of colloquial language in his poetry.
- 2) a minor figure in what came to be called the 'Movement' in the 1950s.
- 3) one of the last major poets writing in the modernist tradition of T. S. Eliot.
- 4) the founder of the so-called post-World War II 'Neo-Romanticism' in Britain.
95. The medieval morality play *Everyman* (after 1485).....
- 1) employs allegory in its most meticulously worked-out form.
- 2) is famously difficult to perform due to its over-elaborate language.
- 3) enjoys a far looser kind of allegory than a work like *Piers Plowman*.
- 4) shares a good deal of rough humour with contemporary mystery plays.

96. *The Argument* in.....opens the work with a description of the main character as 'childless, rich, feigns sick, offers his state to hopes of several heirs, lies languishing'.
- 1) John Dryden's *Alexander's Feast* 2) Ben Jonson's *Volpone*
3) John Webster's *Duchess of Malfi* 4) William Congreve's *The Way of the World*
97. The 18th-century John Gay's *Beggar's Opera*.....
- 1) posits that benevolence and fellow feeling are two of man's cardinal virtues.
2) idealises the life of London's lower classes in the late 18th century.
3) offers plans for man's freedom from crude economic oppression.
4) maintains that vice is the same in high places as in low.
98. Which of the following plays by Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) best involves blackmail and political corruption, and touches on the themes of public and private honour?
- 1) *Woman of No Importance* 2) *Lady Windermere's Fan*
3) *The Duchess of Padua* 4) *An Ideal Husband*
99. What role did Gilbert and Sullivan play in the dramatic scene of the 19th-century Britain?
- 1) They produced comic operas containing much satire.
2) They were the first to translate Ibsen and stage his plays.
3) They published a series of highly influential contemporary continental plays.
4) They managed to revive the long forgotten genre of tragic-comedy in Britain.
100. Which of the following plays best meets the description of the characters passing time by playing Questions, impersonating other characters, and interrupting each other or remaining silent for long periods of time?
- 1) Pinter's *Room* 2) Wesker's *Roots*
3) Eliot's *Cocktail Party* 4) Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*

III. LITERARY CRITICISM

101. Plato (428/427 BC – 348/347 BC) challenges poets mainly because.....
- 1) they tend to forget all about formal considerations.
2) they mislead their audience by telling them white lies.
3) he is opposed to epic and tragedy which emphasize catharsis.
4) he plays the role of an audience-oriented, moral philosopher.
102. The critic.....tries to illustrate his critical argument by referring to a naval battle between the English and the Dutch and four men floating down a barge on the Thames river.
- 1) John Dryden 2) Matthew Arnold 3) Samuel Johnson 4) Sir Philip Sidney
103. The general viewpoint of the self-sufficiency of an aesthetic object was first proposed by.....
- 1) John Locke 2) Thomas Hobbs 3) Immanuel Kant 4) Jean Jacques Rousseau
104. Percy Shelley's *A Defence of Poetry* (written in 1821) is best concerned with the idea that.....
- 1) poetry creates new materials of knowledge and power and arranges them in such a way as to serve the beautiful and the good.
2) language must be elevated with poetry to embody the 'supreme' arts of architecture and sculpture.
3) poetry is a medium which directly aims at the moral improvement of mankind.
4) language of poetry is good as it reminds us of a divine 'external' spirit which we can then feel 'as a gentle wind over the waters'.

105. Russian Formalism may be viewed as a reaction against.....
- 1) Symbolism and Structuralism
 - 2) Socialist Realism and Imagism
 - 3) New Criticism and Reader-response theory
 - 4) Aestheticism and Textual Criticism
106. In his essay 'Tradition and the Individual Talent' (1919), T. S. Eliot posits.....
- 1) the idea of the 'objective correlative'
 - 2) his 'Impersonal Theory' of poetry
 - 3) supremacy of the individual poetic talent over the poetic tradition
 - 4) the continual subversion of old traditions by 'responsible' poetry
107. The British critic F. R. Leavis (1895-1978) is particularly renowned for his treatment of the relationship between art and.....in his work.
- 1) politics
 - 2) psychology
 - 3) morality
 - 4) pure science
108. Which of the following about archetypal criticism is NOT TRUE?
- 1) It posits that myths are closer to the elemental archetype than the artful manipulations of sophisticated writers.
 - 2) The archetypal approach is combined in Fry's thought with the *typological interpretation* of the Bible and the conception of the imagination in William Blake.
 - 3) The death-rebirth theme is often said to be the archetype of archetypes, and is held to be grounded in the cycle of the seasons and the organic cycle of human life.
 - 4) There was a strong belief, particularly by Northrope Fry, on Jung's theory of the collective unconscious as the deep source of archetypal patterns.
109. The term 'hermeneutic circle' refers to.....
- 1) reciprocal writer-reader relationship.
 - 2) circularity of the interpretive process.
 - 3) authorship as recurrence of past intellectual patterns.
 - 4) fictional but not non-fictional and informative works.
110. The statement 'Discourse is a power-charged language in constant articulation with other systems' best applies to.....
- 1) historicism
 - 2) existentialism
 - 3) poststructuralism
 - 4) western humanism

IV. LITERARY TERMS AND SCHOOLS

111. Which of the following about 'concrete poetry' is TRUE?
- 1) Most concrete poems, if not all, can be read and enjoyed in the conventional way.
 - 2) It was famously endorsed by Joseph Addison in the early 18th century as representing 'true wit'.
 - 3) Many concrete poems consist of a single word or phrase subjected to systematic alterations.
 - 4) The 20th century vogue for it dates back to Wyndham Lewis's poetical experiments in the 1910s Britain.
112. The 1960s 'poetry happenings'.....
- 1) were public recitations set to musical accompaniment.
 - 2) would be regularly broadcast live on British and American TV.
 - 3) would have been published for highly specialised poetry festivals.
 - 4) were occasional poems originating in the poets secret ruminations.
113. An 'apologue' is a species of.....
- 1) irony
 - 2) satire
 - 3) allegory
 - 4) burlesque

114. Which of the following about the term 'masque' is NOT TRUE?
 1) Its Elizabethan version would often enjoy highly complicated, over-elaborate plots.
 2) It was abruptly put an end to by the Puritan triumph of mid-seventeenth century Britain.
 3) Its speaking characters, wearing masks, were usually played by court-society amateurs.
 4) Its spirit was revived in relatively modern times in poetry by Percy Shelley and Robert Frost.
115. The literary / secular 'hymn'.....
 1) came into being in England in the early Renaissance
 2) verged closely on another form of praise 'the ode'.
 3) found its highest pitch of perfection in the reign of James I.
 4) was composed, like its religious counterpart, mainly to be sung.
116. The term New Humanism refers best to a.....
 1) special British brand of humanism initiated in the 1860s by John Stuart Mill.
 2) 1910s to 1930s American movement with an emphasis on classical literature.
 3) defence of the central role of humane studies in general education by Matthew Arnold.
 4) synthesis of classical and Christian views typical of such writers as Spenser and Milton.
117. Which of the following about the literary school 'expressionism' is NOT TRUE?
 1) It had some affinities with the British movement Vorticism.
 2) It flourished principally in Germany and took little root in Britain.
 3) Its influence can be traced in the verse dramas of W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood.
 4) It was early manifested in the work of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in the 1860s England.
118. The figure NOT associated with the post-World War II literary-critical movement 'postmodernism' is.....
 1) Thomas Pynchon 2) Jorge Luis Borges 3) Vladimir Nabokov 4) Rainer Maria Rilke
19. Socialist realism was.....
 1) current as a mode of writing in the Soviet Union until 1991.
 2) coined as a literary term in the 1950s by Raymond Williams.
 3) practiced across Europe even before the Russian Revolution of 1917.
 4) used by Georg Lukacs to denigrate the traditional European classics.
20. The concept of 'automatic writing' best applies to the literary school.....
 1) futurism 2) surrealism 3) naturalism 4) symbolism

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۱۲۱ تا ۱۴۰ کدام است؟

- 121- Which of the following are forms of rewriting according to Lefevere?
 1) Restatement and recreation
 2) Literary criticism and translation
 3) Paraphrase and reproduction
 4) Metaphrase and historiography
- 122- Blum-kulka believes that -----.
 1) meaning is shared by the ST and TT
 2) shifts are inherent to translation practice
 3) translation is central to literary development
 4) semantic relations are stronger in TT than in ST
- 123- Which of the following pairs is assigned top priority in Skopos theory?
 1) Purpose of translation and TT function.
 2) Aim of translator and ST writer.
 3) ST reader and TT receiver.
 4) Commissioner and ST function.
- 124- Which of the following is the basis for statistics-based MT?
 1) Matching
 2) Parallel corpus
 3) Bilingual texts
 4) Translational examples
- 125- According to Newmark, a good translation starts as a(n) ----- rendering.
 1) literal
 2) recreative
 3) interpretive
 4) sense-for-sense
- 126- In the revised version of Holmes' map of translation studies, evaluation of translation is a branch of -----.
 1) review
 2) translation criticism
 3) translator training
 4) teaching assessment methods
- 127- For Jakobson, the unit of translation is -----.
 1) meaningful channels
 2) any separate code-unit
 3) the entire message
 4) combination of code-units
- 128- According to Nida, the message gets transformed into the surface structure by going through -----.
 1) restructuring process
 2) kernel level analysis
 3) the four types of functional classes
 4) literal, minimal and literary transfer
- 129- Newmark believes that metaphor -----.
 1) relates language to external situations
 2) connects extra-linguistic reality with the world
 3) contributes to the metalingual function of language
 4) is the link between the expressive and the aesthetic function
- 130- Which of the following translation scholars are known to be prescriptive in their approach?
 1) Kade
 2) Wills
 3) Newmark
 4) Neubert
- 131- Nida's approach to translatability is partly inspired by -----.
 1) Biblical studies
 2) kernel structures
 3) language universals
 4) referential meaning
- 132- Culturally oriented translation scholars reject Nida for -----.
 1) prioritizing meaning over style
 2) minimizing cultural differences
 3) advocating an easy form of expression
 4) trying to solve the conflict between content and form
- 133- Which of the following statements is correct?
 1) Equivalence is context-based, but correspondence is text-based.
 2) Equivalence relates to ST-TT pairs, but correspondence relates to specific ST-TT problems.
 3) Equivalence deals with language use, but correspondence deals with language system.
 4) Equivalence is a subcategory of linguistic knowledge, but correspondence is a branch of contrastive linguistics.

- 152- A constructivist, having studied Persian and English, made the following generalization: "In Persian, but not in English, the subject need not be specified as a personal pronoun, but may be expressed by means of the verb inflection."
What type of study has been conducted?
1) Internal 2) Categorical 3) Structural 4) Functional
- 153- When an error in the foreign language has its source in the foreign language itself, it is called an ----- error
1) intralingual 2) interlingual 3) interference 4) interlanguage
- 154- It is believed that utterances do not contain messages; rather, they help the listener construct meaning on the basis of many other factors.
All of the following are among these factors EXCEPT -----.
1) the listener's attitudes and feelings as revealed in the situation
2) what the speaker thinks the listener knows, believes, and thinks
3) shared knowledge and expected information
4) the listener's and the speaker's level of linguistic competence
- 155- In a contrastive study, a particular theoretical model is first chosen and two comparable structures are then compared and contrasted. If the contrastivist chooses the transformational theory of language as his model for composition, he will -----.
1) deal with identification of parts of speech and their functions in the sentence
2) compare rules which relate the common deep structure to different surface structures
3) use basic sentence patterns, that is, the surface elements of the two languages for comparison
4) compare and contrast noun phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases and details of their applications

قسمت سوم: بررسی مقابله‌ای

پاسخ صحیح سوال‌های ۱۵۶ تا ۱۶۵ کدام است؟

- 156- One unique feature of the stabilization stage of learner language development is -----.
1) the end of fossilization
2) the error-free performance of the learner
3) the postsystematic nature of the learner's system
4) the consistency in producing the second language
- 157- An example of ellipsis can be found in -----.
1) "Did John call Mary?" "He might have done."
2) I found the message. It was in the drawer.
3) "Tommy is sick." "If so, let's stay home."
4) Mary was the second who arrived at the meeting.
- 158- The willingness of the teacher-hearer to let errors go uncorrected refers to an extreme case of -----.
1) optimal correction 2) global error treatment
3) positive cognitive feedback 4) negative affective reinforcement
- 159- Unlike the CAH, error analysis -----.
1) attributes errors to performance
2) emphasizes the cognitive process of input reorganization
3) considers errors as specific to language learning
4) does not try to eradicate errors but sees them as signs of failure
- 160- The learning of the English sounds [θ] by a Persian learner exemplifies the process known as -----.
1) overdifferentiation 2) reinterpretation 3) transfer 4) split

- 61- In translating "What John reads is the Times" as "جان روزنامه تایمز می خواند," what has been mainly distorted in Persian?
- 1) lexical cohesion.
 - 2) The lexical meaning of "read."
 - 3) The theme-rheme structure.
 - 4) The propositional content of the English sentence.
- 62- The phenomenon of fossilization -----.
- 1) is either cognitive or metacognitive by nature
 - 2) indicates lack of fluent command of the language
 - 3) is a common but unnatural stage for many learners
 - 4) can be compatible with principles of human learning
- 63- All of the following are among the claims of contrastive analysis which met strong criticism EXCEPT -----.
- 1) phonological errors are predictable
 - 2) errors made by L2 learners are interlingual
 - 3) L1 is the sole source of interference
 - 4) the greater L1-L2 differences, the more difficult L2 learning
- 64- An Iranian EFL learner producing "foots" due to the use of "s" to make plural forms in English is making the type of error referred to as -----.
- 1) interlingual
 - 2) word coinage
 - 3) interference-like
 - 4) developmental
- 65- One of the main criticism leveled against CA is that it -----.
- 1) does not make a strong predictive claim
 - 2) ignores overgeneralization with in the L2
 - 3) fails to categorize learning difficulties
 - 4) underemphasizes correlation between learning difficulty and L1-L2 differences

قسمت چهارم: واژه شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال های ۱۶۶ تا ۱۷۵ کدام است؟

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ۱۶۶ - کدام کلمه « مشتق مرکب » است؟ | (۱) مردم سالارانه | (۲) دور از دسترسی | (۳) عائله مندی | (۴) خوش قد و قواره |
| ۱۶۷ - کدام فرآیند واژه سازی در ساخت کلمه « دافوس (دوره آموزش فرماندهی و ستاد) » دخالت داشته است؟ | (۱) آمیزش (blending) | (۲) سرآوازه سازی (acronymy) | (۳) سرآوازه سازی (acronymy) | (۴) مختصر سازی (abbreviation) |
| ۱۶۸ - کدام کلمه با فرآیند « ترجمه قرضی (calque) » ساخته شده است؟ | (۱) شال گردن (muffler) | (۲) پخش همراه (walkman) | (۳) پخش همراه (walkman) | (۴) فروشگاه زنجیره ای (multiple shop) |
| ۱۶۹ - وند اشتقاقی « - وار » در کدام گزینه به کار رفته است؟ | (۱) یلوار | (۲) انوار | (۳) خانوار | (۴) ناگوار |
| ۱۷۰ - کدام کلمه با فرآیند اشتقاق ساخته شده است؟ | (۱) نادار | (۲) وفادار | (۳) باردار | (۴) نام دار |
| ۱۷۱ - کدام کلمه « مرکب » است؟ | (۱) دستگاه | (۲) لیموناد | (۳) نابرابر | (۴) پیلتن |
| ۱۷۲ - کدام کلمه در زبان فارسی معاصر قابل تجزیه نیست؟ | (۱) گوشواره | (۲) شهباز | (۳) نونوار | (۴) ادوار |
| ۱۷۳ - در کدام گزینه ریشه وابسته به کار رفته است؟ | (۱) دردناک | (۲) سفارش | (۳) روزه | (۴) مزه |

- 174- ----- is the formation of words by the deletion of actual or supposed affixes.
 1) Clipping 2) Derivation 3) Initialism 4) Backformation
- 175- A(n) ----- is pronounced as a single word.
 1) hypocorism 2) acronym 3) eponym 4) hedge

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۱۷۶ تا ۱۸۰ کدام است؟

۱۷۶- بخل، ترسویی و حرص سه خوی مختلفند که در سوءظن به خدا جمعند.

- 1) Miserliness, cowardliness and greed are diverse temperaments which have in common distrust in God.
- 2) Sordidness, niggardliness and avarice are different natures intermingled in non-reliance on God.
- 3) Close-fistedness, parsimoniousness and avariciousness are varying tempers that are collected in mistrust in God.
- 4) Niggardliness, chicken-heartedness and greediness are various qualities mingled in not relying on God.

۱۷۷- زنهار از اینکه خودپسند باشی و مدح فراوان را دوست بداری.

- 1) Avoid self-indulgence and love of exaggerated admiration.
- 2) Shun self-assertion and being pleased with much praise.
- 3) Beware of being self-absorbed and of exaggerated applause.
- 4) Beware of being pleased with yourself and of the love of lavish praise.

۱۷۸- بر غیرت غرورت، تندی قهرت، زور بازویت و تیزی زبانت مسلط باش.

- 1) Practice power over your jealous pride, your hot rage, your strong arm and your harsh tongue.
- 2) Govern the fervour of thy arrogance, the harshness of thy wrath, the power of thy arm and the abusiveness of thy language.
- 3) Have control over the fervour of your pride, the fierce of your might, the power of your arm und the penetration of your speech.
- 4) Control the ardor of your pride, the violence of your strength, the force of your arm and the edge of your tongue.

۱۷۹- مشکن هیچ سنت شایسته‌ای را که رهبران این امت بدان عمل کرده‌اند.

- 1) Break not any appropriate ceremony acted by the leaders of this Ummah.
- 2) Abolish no proper custom which has been acted upon by the leaders of this community.
- 3) Cancel not any worthy sunnah which has been practised by the authorities of this society.
- 4) Abrogate not any suitable tradition performed by the (religious) leaders of this nation.

۱۸۰- آنان در عظوفت نسبت به تو متمایل ترند و الفتشان با غیر تو کمتر است.

- 1) They have more compassion upon you and less intimacy to other people.
- 2) They are more affectionate toward you and have less association with other men.
- 3) They are more inclined toward you in sympathy and less intimate with people other than you.
- 4) They practise more gentleness concerning you and less friendliness regarding other people.