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عصر جمعه
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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

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

پهمن ماه سال ۱۳۸۹

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

SECTION I. GRAMMAR

Directions: Choose the answer choice (1 , (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 1- Advertising firms understand our fears and desires at least -----, and they have at their disposal the expertise to exploit them.
 - 1) as well as we understand them ourselves
 - 2) to understand us as well as ourselves
 - 3) themselves to understand us ourselves
 - 4) so well to understand us ourselves
- 2- People who are generally more safety conscious (-----) may choose to skate in safer areas such as parks or back yards.
 - 1) and therefore more likely to wear gear
 - 2) therefore wear gear more likely
 - 3) and are more likely of wearing gear
 - 4) are more likely to wear gear
- 3- One must practice the things which produce happiness, since if that is present we have everything -----
 - 1) but when there is no happiness we simply do everything else
 - 2) and if it is absent we do everything in order to have it
 - 3) then when absent we do those things to produce happiness
 - 4) with its being absent we do whatever to have it
- 4- Thoughts emerge from pure consciousness and are then reabsorbed in it, just as waves emerge from the ocean -----
 - 1) then dissolving in it once again
 - 2) being dissolved in it again
 - 3) and again to be dissolved into it
 - 4) and dissolve into it again
- 5- Yet there are more than 30,000 plants -----, so it is baffling that we are so ----- species.
 - 1) on the planet as we know it ... relying on very few
 - 2) we know on the plant ... relying on a few
 - 3) known on the planet ... reliant on so few
 - 4) the planet so known ... reliant on few
- 6- We are only a few years from what has been called "personalized medicine", ----- individual DNA sequences will be cheaply and readily available.
 - 1) based on which it is when
 - 2) when it is a time
 - 3) that is the time when
 - 4) which is when
- 7- The humorous story may be spun out to great length, and may wander around as much as it pleases, ----- the comic and witty stories must be brief and end with a point.
 - 1) yet does not arrive anywhere in particular, while
 - 2) and arrives nowhere compared to
 - 3) and arrive nowhere in particular; but
 - 4) to arrive no particular point, yet
- 8- Students who elect majors in the sciences, -----, can expect an average annual salary that is 50% higher than that of students majoring in the humanities.
 - 1) similar to students in programming, biochemistry, physics
 - 2) and majors in programming, biochemistry, and physics
 - 3) such as those in programming, biochemistry, and physics
 - 4) like programming, biochemistry, and physics

- 9- Our firm is best suited to undertake the project because we have the financial wherewithal, vast experience undertaking similar projects, ----- to complete the work on-time and under buget.
 1) and can use its large employee base, all necessary
 2) and a large employee base, all necessary
 3) with a large base of employee base necessary
 4) using a large employee base necessary
- 10- -----, I began wondering whether to file for bankruptcy or to try to consolidate my debts by taking out a new loan.
 1) After having read through the stack of bills laying on my desk
 2) Having read through the stack of bills lying on my desk
 3) After I read through the stack of files, that were on my desk
 4) To read through the stack of bills lying on my desk

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- Although doctors have been thus far successful at ----- the spread of tuberculosis in the world, they are nonetheless concerned that ----- strains of disease may yet arise.
 1) marginalizing .. innocuous
 2) dismissing .. noxious
 3) imperiling .. responsive
 4) curbing .. virulent
- 12- Geological evidence suggests that the earth's magnetic polarity has switched back and forth many times over the millennia; such fluctuations in the magnetic field may affect the ability of our plant to ----- off cosmic radiation.
 1) balance
 2) taper
 3) render
 4) ward
- 13- Unlike the first lecture, which was ----- and filled with irrelevant references, Ken's presentation was easy to understand and illustrated with ----- examples.
 1) diaphanous .. pertinent
 2) convoluted .. petty
 3) abstruse .. germane
 4) inflated .. esoteric
- 14- Although Ian's argument seemed plausible at first, his opponent in the debate viewed it as mere ----- and refuted it thoroughly.
 1) sophistry
 2) solicitousness
 3) diffidence
 4) substantiation
- 15- Glen is considered one of the most ----- members of the group, having already read dozens of philosophical treatises and ----- researched all new developments in his discipline.
 1) erudite .. assiduously
 2) contrite .. painstakingly
 3) stoic .. lackadaisically
 4) cerebral .. munificently
- 16- The establishment of international phone service in 1964 appeased those citizens of the tiny island who bemoaned the ----- of their community and longed for a greater connection to the world outside.
 1) effervescence
 2) insularity
 3) precociousness
 4) obstinacy
- 17- Echoing throughout our village, the funeral ----- made the stormy day even more grim.
 1) irreverence
 2) larceny
 3) paragon
 4) knell

- 18- Federica expressed doubt about the existence of true altruism, claiming that no one makes a sacrifice without expecting it to be ----- in one from or another.
1) implicated 2) requited 3) portended 4) arrogated
- 19- As ----- the value of free trade, Bennett was often called upon to give speeches around the world ----- the virtues of unencumbered commerce.
1) an antagonist to .. detracting from 2) a caviler about .. elucidating
3) a seer of .. dissenting from 4) a stalwart of .. extolling
- 20- Several months after the devastating -----, all that remained of Jamjang village was a circle of burned huts, wood-and-mud walls reduced to a sad ring of blackened ashes, and ----- smell of smoke that still hung in the air.
1) scourge .. an impregnable 2) conflagration .. an acrid
3) abomination .. a lethargic 4) cacophony .. a pungent
- 21- The judge demanded order after the lawyer's ----- attempt to object by stomping his feet on the courtroom floor.
1) puerile 2) rapacious 3) rambling 4) exuberant
- 22- While the lips of most mammals play a significant role in eating, in horses they are actually -----, permitting them to grasp even very small foods such as grains.
1) prehensile 2) potable 3) retracted 4) ribald
- 23- Eschewing the hierarchical structure of most large companies, Kenneth decided that his design firm should use a flexible collaborative system in order to -----
----- creativity and ----- the establishment of rigid practices.
1) buttress .. release 2) promote .. check
3) encourage .. entail 4) revere .. reiterate
- 24- Might it suffice him that every wholesome growth should be converted into -----
----- and malignant at his touch?
1) voluminous 2) amorphous 3) deleterious 4) impetuous
- 25- Its meetings were fiercely argumentative; members seemed to love nothing better than to cast ----- on each other's intellect and class loyalty.
1) restitution 2) acrimony 3) repugnance 4) aspersion
- 26- Jim Leyland, typically one of the least ----- managers in Major Leagus Baseball, surprised the crowd when he engaged in an explosive altercation with an umpire.
1) magnanimous 2) vacuous 3) contentious 4) vicarious
- 27- To them, his gracious manners only ----- his lies; his amiable protestations and ----- courtesies, new to the foolish and ignorant, too plainly showed their texture to an observing mind.
1) distended .. grubby 2) magnified .. fractious
3) ameliorated .. gregarious 4) draped .. hackneyed
- 28- The Chief Resident loathed the ----- behavior of some medical students who would compliment her excessively in an effort to win her favor.
1) obsequious 2) recalcitrant 3) impertinent 4) pompous
- 29- The garde you got in your last English class doesn't mean ----- to me. I'm only interested in the work you do in my class.
1) molehills 2) the air 3) beans 4) a hike
- 30- General Motors has been losing money for many years, but with the economy improving, they are finally operating ----- again.
1) off the ground 2) in the black 3) on the house 4) for a song

SECTION III. CLOZE PASSAGE

Directions: For each question below, choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the related blank in the following passage. Then mark your answer sheet.

Laughter appears to stand in need of an echo. Listen to it carefully: It is not a/an (31) -----, clear, well-defined sound; it is something which would be prolonged by reverberating from one to another, something beginning with a crash, to continue in successive (32) -----, like thunder in a mountain. Still, this reverberation cannot go on forever. It can travel within (33) -----, you please: The circle remains, nonetheless, a closed one. Our laughter is always the laughter of a group. It may, (34) -----, have happened to you, when seated in a railway carriage or table d'hôte, to hear travelers relating to one another's stories (35) -----, for they laughed heartily. Had you been one of their company, you would have laughed like them; as you were not, you had no desire (36) ----- . A man who was once asked why he did not weep at a sermon, when everybody else was shedding tears, replied: "I don't belong to the parish!" What that man thought of tears would be still more true of laughter. (37) -----, laughter always implies a kind of secret freemasonry, or even (38) -----, with other laughers, real or imaginary. How often has it been said that the fuller the theater, (39) -----! On the other hand, how often has the remark been made that many comice effects are incapable of translation from one language to another, because they refer to the customs and ideas of a particular social group! It is through not understanding the importance of this double fact that the comic has been looked upon as a mere curiosity in which the mind finds amusement, and laughter itself as a strange, isolated phenomenon, without any (40) ----- on the rest of human activity.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 31- | 1) grandiloquent | 2) succinct | 3) eloquent | 4) atriculate |
| 32- | 1) commotions | 2) rumblings | 3) histrionics | 4) squeaks |
| 33- | 1) such a wide circle that | | 2) as wide a circle as | |
| | 3) a wide circle such as | | 4) a circle as widely as | |
| 34- | 1) beforehand | 2) verbatim | 3) perchance | 4) whereupon |
| 35- | 1) they found them comic for themselves | | | |
| | 2) you found them as comic as they did | | | |
| | 3) being as comic to them as being to you | | | |
| | 4) which must have been comic to them | | | |
| 36- | 1) in order to do so at all | | 2) to do so, if any at all | |
| | 3) whatsoever to do so | | 4) if any, to do it so | |
| 37- | 1) However spontaneous it seems | | 2) Spontaneous, however, it seems | |
| | 3) It seems, however spontaneously, | | 4) However, it seems spontaneous | |
| 38- | 1) compunction | 2) complicity | 3) rapport | 4) penchant |

- 39- 1) the laughter of the audience would become more uncontrolled
 2) the more uncontrolled the laughter of the audience
 3) the happier the uncontrolled audience would laugh then
 4) the laughter of the audience cannot be controlled
- 40- 1) bearing 2) imposition 3) requisite 4) grievance

SECTION IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read the following three passages and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

Scientist 1

Based on perturbations in Neptune's orbit, the search for a ninth planet was conducted, and Pluto was discovered in 1930. Pluto orbits the Sun just as the other eight planets do, and it has a moon, Charon, and a stable orbit. Based on its distance from the Sun, Pluto should be grouped with the planets known as gas giants. In addition, Pluto, like the planet Mercury, has little or no atmosphere. Pluto is definitely not a comet because it does not have a tail like a comet when it is near the Sun. Pluto is also not an asteroid, although its density is closer to an asteroid than to any of the other planets. Pluto is a planet because it has been classified as one for more than sixty years since its discovery.

Scientist 2

Pluto should no longer be classified as a planet based on new evidence that has come to light in the last few years. When Pluto was first discovered, nothing was known about its orbit or its composition. Pluto has an orbit that is not in the same plane as the other planets (i.e., it is tilted) and its orbit is more eccentric, or elongated than any other planet's orbit. Pluto orbits the Sun in the outer solar system, and so should be similar in size and composition to the gas giants, but it is not. Pluto lacks rings that all other gas giants possess. Also, Pluto's moon is larger than any other moon relative to its parent planet. In recent years, new objects have been found which belong to the Kuiper Belt, a region of small solid icy bodies that orbit the Sun beyond the orbit of Neptune and Pluto. A large object called Quaoar has recently been discovered which has a density nearly identical to Pluto, Charon, and Triton. Based on these facts, I conclude that Pluto is a Kuiper Belt object.

- 41- Scientist 1 states that "Based on its distance from the Sun, Pluto should be grouped with the planets known as gas giants." Which of the following statements made by Scientist 2 opposes Scientist 1's belief that Pluto is a gas planet?
- 1) Pluto has an orbit that is not in the same plane as the other planets (i.e., it is tilted) and its orbit is more eccentric, or elongated than any other planet's orbit.
 2) Pluto's moon is larger than any other moon relative to its parent planet.
 3) A large object called Quaoar has recently been discovered which has a density nearly identical to Pluto, Charon, and Triton.
 4) Pluto lacks rings that all other gas giants possess.

- 42- What do both scientists agree upon?
 1) Pluto is a Kuper Belt object. 2) Pluto is like Mercury.
 3) Pluto orbits the Sun. 4) Charon is a planet.
- 43- Which of the following are reasons why Scientist 2 believes Pluto should NOT be classified as a planet?
 I. Pluto has no atmosphere.
 II. Pluto is similar in composition to Quaoar.
 III. Pluto has the most eccentric orbit of all the planets.
 IV. Pluto's orbit is not in the same plane as the orbits of the other planets.
 1) III and IV only 2) II and III only 3) II, III, and IV 4) I, III, and IV
- 44- Based on composition and density, Pluto is a/an -----.
 1) Earth-like planet 2) comet
 3) gas giant planet 4) Kuiper Belt object
- 45- Based on the information presented by Scientist 2, what is a possible origin for Neptune's moon, Triton?
 1) Triton is a captured Kuiper Belt object. 2) Triton is a captured asteroid.
 3) Triton is a natural moon of Neptune. 4) Triton is a captured comet.

PASSAGE 2

The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears. They cannot utter the one, nor they will not utter the other. Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortunes more bitter; they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death. The perpetuity by generation is common to beasts, but memory, merit, and noble works are proper to men. And surely a man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless men, which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed. So the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. They that are the first raisers of their houses are most indulgent towards their children, beholding them as the continuance, not only of their kind, but of their work; and so both children and creatures.

The difference in affection of parents towards their several children is many times unequal, and sometimes unworthy, especially in the mother; as Solomon saith, A wise son rejoiceth the father; but an ungracious son shames the mother. A man shall see, where there is a house full of children, one or two of the eldest respected, and the youngest made wantons; but in the midst some that are as it were forgotten, who, many times, nevertheless, prove the best.

The illiberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is a harmful error, makes them base, acquaints them with shifts, makes them sort with mean company, and makes them surfeit more when they come to plenty. And therefore the proof is best when men keep their authority towards their children, but not their purse. Men have a foolish manner (both parents, and schoolmasters, and servants), in creating and breeding an emulation between brothers during childhood; which many times sorteth to discord when they are men, and disturbeth families.

- 46- The passage suggests that parents' feelings towards their children are-----.
 1) not an unknown territory of human relations
 2) deliberately kept secret
 3) too interwoven to be distinguished
 4) ones that they do not reveal

- 47- What does the author mean when he states (in paragraph 1), "they make misfortunes more bitter,"?
- 1) Having children, in addition to sweetening life, makes it harder due to the troubles involved in child upbringing.
 - 2) Parents feel more bitter when they see misfortunes adversely affect their children.
 - 3) Not being able to utter the sadness and fears adds to the chores of taking care of children.
 - 4) Life becomes more troublesome in that parents have to care about their children's future.
- 48- Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 2?
- 1) The difference the father and the mother show in their affection toward their children puts the children at a disadvantage.
 - 2) Children are different in affection and worth, making parents valuing them differently.
 - 3) The father and the mother often have their own preferences among their several children.
 - 4) The discrimination made between children by their parents makes parents' efforts become worthless.
- 49- In a family where there are several children ----- .
- 1) the middle children are regarded to be the bane of the other children
 - 2) the younger ones are more likely to be spoiled
 - 3) sons bring honor to the father and discredit to the mother
 - 4) the oldest hold their parents in more esteem
- 50- According to paragraph 3, parents should be -----.
- 1) open-handed in the matter of fixing the pocket allowance for their children
 - 2) strict as to the way their children spend their pocket allowance
 - 3) lenient with those children who never go to excesses in their expenses
 - 4) miserly with those children who associate with mean people
- 51- The word "emulation" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by -----.
- 1) preconception 2) hatred 3) dichotomy 4) rivalry

PASSAGE 3

This passage is adapted from "The Awakening," by Kate Chopin, originally published in 1899.

Mrs. Pontellier's eyes were quick and bright; they were a yellowish brown, about the color of her hair. She had a way of turning them swiftly upon an object and holding them there as if lost in some inward maze of contemplation or thought. Her eyebrows were a shade darker than her hair. They were thick and almost horizontal, emphasizing the depth of her eyes. She was rather more handsome than beautiful. Her face was captivating by reason of a certain frankness of expression and a contradictory subtle play of features. Her manner was engaging.

Robert LeBrun had a cigar in his pocket which Mr. Pontellier had presented him with, and he was saving it for his after-dinner smoke. This seemed quite proper and natural on his part. In coloring he was not unlike his companion. A clean-shaven face made the resemblance more pronounced than it would otherwise have been. There rested no shadow of care upon his open countenance. His eyes gathered in and reflected the light and languor of the summer day.

Mrs. Pontellier reached over for a palm-leaf fan that lay on the porch and began to fan herself, while she and Robert chatted incessantly; about the things around them;

their amusing adventure out in the water — it had again assumed its entertaining aspect; about the wind, the trees, the people who had gone to the Cheniere; about the children playing croquet under the oaks, and the Farival twins, who were now performing the overture to "The Poet and the Peasant."

Robert talked a good deal about himself. He was very young, and did not know any better. Mrs. Pontellier talked a little about herself for the same reason. Each was interested in what the other said. Robert spoke of his intention to go to Mexico in the autumn, where fortune awaited him. He was always intending to go to Mexico, but some way never got there. Meanwhile, he held on to his modest position in the mercantile house in New Orleans, where an equal familiarity with English, French, and Spanish gave him no small value as a clerk and correspondent.

He was spending his summer vacation, as he always did, with his mother at Grand Isle. In former times, before Robert could remember, "the house" had been a summer luxury of the LeBrunns. Now, flanked by its dozen or more cottages, which were always filled with exclusive tenants from the "Quartier Francais," it enabled Madame LeBrunns to maintain the easy and comfortable existence which appeared to be her birthright. Mrs. Pontellier talked about her father's Mississippi plantation and her girlhood home in the old Kentucky bluegrass country. She was an American woman, with a small infusion of French which seemed to have been lost in dilution. She read a letter from her sister, who was away in the East, and who had engaged herself to be married. Robert was interested, and wanted to know what manner of girls the sisters were, what the father was like, and how long the mother had been dead.

When Mrs. Pontellier folded the letter it was time for her to dress for the early dinner. "I see Leonce isn't coming back," she said, with a glance in the direction whence her husband had disappeared. Robert supposed he was not, as there were a good many New Orleans club men over at Klein's. When Mrs. Pontellier left him to enter her room, the young man descended the steps and strolled over toward the croquet players, where, during the half-hour before dinner, he amused himself with the little Pontellier children, who were very fond of him.

- 52- When Mrs. Pontellier says "I see Leonce isn't coming back," (in the last paragraph) she is expressing her belief that -----.
- 1) she will be having dinner without her husband
 - 2) she must go to Klein's for dinner
 - 3) Robert knew her husband wasn't returning
 - 4) her husband has left her
- 53- It can reasonably be inferred from their conversation that Mrs. Pontellier and Robert are -----.
- 1) each married to someone else
 - 2) about the same age
 - 3) related to each other
 - 4) long-time friends
- 54- The idea that Robert aspires to again more wealth and social stature than he currently has is best exemplified by which of following quotations from the passage?
- 1) "... the young man descended the steps and strolled over toward the croquet players ..."
 - 2) "Robert talked a good deal about himself."
 - 3) "... gave him no small value as a clerk and correspondent."
 - 4) "... where fortune awaited him."

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PART A: Language Teaching Methodology

Directions: Choose the best answer (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

- 61- Which one of the following terms is different from the other three?
 1) Parole 2) Rationalism 3) Surface structure 4) Empiricism
- 62- The Mediation Theory of learning is a theory that -----.
 1) seeks to link the behavioristic model of learning to the nativist one
 2) sounds more like a cognitive-rational theory than a behavioristic one
 3) set the ground for the development of the functional model of language acquisition
 4) was proposed to expand Pavlov's continuity theory to language learning
- 63- In Skinner's operant conditioning, what is deemphasized is the importance of -----.
 1) stimuli 2) reinforcers
 3) the consequences of a response 4) elicited behavior
- 64- All of the following characterize left-brain-dominant people EXCEPT -----.
 1) preferring talking and writing
 2) favoring intuitive problem solving
 3) relying on language in thinking and remembering
 4) preferring certain established information
- 65- When one delays speaking so that one would first learn through listening, one is using a -----.
 1) social strategy 2) cognitive strategy
 3) compensatory strategy 4) metacognitive strategy
- 66- In Prator's hierarchy of difficulty, which of the following presents the least difficulty?
 1) An item for which there is no equivalent in the native language.
 2) An item in the native language that has no equivalent in the target language.
 3) An item in the target language for which there are two items in the native language.
 4) An item in the native language that has two or more items in the target language.
- 67- In Bachman's Communicative Language Proficiency Model, the language function employed when children use "why" questions to inquire about the world around them is called -----.
 1) instrumental 2) regulatory 3) heuristic 4) ideational
- 68- All of the following are mentioned as some drawbacks of the Direct Method EXCEPT that it -----.
 1) requires native or native-like teachers
 2) fails to utilize textbooks as guideposts
 3) bans the native language use under all circumstances
 4) fares well only with highly motivated students
- 69- All of the following language teaching methods draw more on psychology than linguistics EXCEPT -----.
 1) Silent Way 2) Counseling-Learning
 3) Competency-based Language Teaching 4) Total Physical Response
- 70- A view of language in which lexis plays a pivotal role and in which lexical translation is given precedence over contextualization underlies -----.
 1) Suggestopedia 2) Whole Language
 3) Community Language Learning 4) Content-based Instruction
- 71- Which of the following is not a maxim involved in conversational implicature?
 1) Manner 2) Quality 3) Cooperation 4) Relevance

- 72- Widdoson argues that theory and practice are connected via mediation which refers to -----.
- 1) the role of tasks
 - 2) the immediate activity of teaching
 - 3) systemic knowledge combined with schematic knowledge
 - 4) the function of indexical meaning
- 73- In needs analysis, the question of whether one communicates face-to-face or in an indirect fashion is one pertaining to -----.
- 1) mode
 - 2) medium
 - 3) interaction
 - 4) channel
- 74- One drawback of the work of the Council of Europe is that it -----.
- 1) focused more on the ends than the means
 - 2) was more culturally than pedagogically motivated
 - 3) presented a decontextualized view of teaching language for communication
 - 4) disregarded the well-established traditions in the field of ESL
- 75- It is NOT true that functional-notional syllabuses -----.
- 1) are basically analytic
 - 2) set realistic learning tasks
 - 3) allow the use of spiral curriculum
 - 4) enjoy a motivating potential
- 76- The fact that learners sometimes need to learn an item before they are mentally prepared to learn such an item is often cited as a complication that arises when one decides to apply -----.
- 1) the results of needs analysis
 - 2) the principles of procedural syllabus
 - 3) the functional-notional approach in which there is not a one-to-one correspondence between form and function
 - 4) the concept of "inbuilt syllabus" in the preparation of language programs
- 77- ----- are often used to allude to a world shared by the sender and receiver of a linguistic message.
- 1) Rhyme and theme
 - 2) Exosphoric references
 - 3) Cohesion and textuality
 - 4) Cataphoric references
- 78- The use of repetition in writing helps foster a quality known as -----.
- 1) unity
 - 2) cohesion
 - 3) rhetorical function
 - 4) completeness
- 79- From Halliday's perspective, all of the following define the social context of language EXCEPT the -----.
- 1) field of discourse
 - 2) mode of discourse
 - 3) tenor of discourse
 - 4) function of discourse
- 80- Which of the following is a cleft sentence?
- 1) I promise to lend a thousand dollars.
 - 2) Ted purchased a sweater, Mary a skirt.
 - 3) What I would do is phone my father immediately.
 - 4) They are very good, those French ones.
- 81- Based on Oxford' SILL questionnaire, which of the following is an indirect strategy?
- 1) Learning with others
 - 2) Remembering more effectively
 - 3) Compensating for missing knowledge
 - 4) Using all your cognitive processes
- 82- A task designed to induce learners to use a particular, predetermined target feature is primarily known as -----.
- 1) an open task
 - 2) a focused task
 - 3) an unfocused task
 - 4) a one-way task

- 83- What the Input Hypothesis and the Interaction Hypothesis have in common is that they both -----.
- 1) underline the role of input
 - 2) draw on scaffolding to facilitate learning
 - 3) implicitly favor convergent tasks as the best means to promote the negotiation of meaning
 - 4) attach more importance to interactional authenticity than to situational authenticity
- 84- Which of the following represents a non-reciprocal task?
- 1) Instructing students to think of as many solutions to a problem as possible
 - 2) Telling students to read a text to compare and contrast their comprehension
 - 3) Having students decide on one solution to a problem designed to evoke controversy
 - 4) Asking students to listen and draw based on the directions given on the tape
- 85- If one argues that learners benefit from the feedback of their peers and that they get the chance to test their hypotheses about the target-language grammar when they are made to talk one actually seems to be supporting -----.
- 1) the Output Hypothesis
 - 2) the Noticing Hypothesis
 - 3) the External Storage Hypothesis
 - 4) the Instance Hypothesis
- 86- All of the following were among the principles of the Reform Movement that was initiated in the 19th century EXCEPT -----.
- 1) the primacy of speech
 - 2) the dilution of the role of phonetics
 - 3) the inductive approach in grammar teaching
 - 4) the centrality of connected text
- 87- Which of the following methodologies is more directly linked to the concept of reconstructionism in education?
- 1) Natural Approach
 - 2) Procedural Syllabus
 - 3) Grammar-translation
 - 4) Audio-lingualism
- 88- When a piece of connected discourse is presented and the teacher then asks a question targeted at an explicitly stated part in the discourse, the question asked is often referred to as a/an -----.
- 1) procedural question
 - 2) divergent question
 - 3) display question
 - 4) inference question
- 89- In the Post-Method era one tenet based on which it is argued that pedagogy should take account of the methods the learners employ to internalize and perform in the language is known as -----.
- 1) Language ego
 - 2) Interlanguage
 - 3) Strategic investment
 - 4) Enabling objectives
- 90- Kumaravadivelu contends that there might occur some kind of mismatch between teacher intention and learner interpretation. The term that he uses to refer to the mismatch pertaining to teacher/learner recognition of stated, short-and/or long-term objective(s) of classroom activities as is -----.
- 1) evaluative
 - 2) pedagogic
 - 3) communicative
 - 4) procedural

PART B: Language Testing

Directions: Choose the best answer (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

- 91- When one designs a test with an eye to its impact on the teaching enterprise, one has technically concerned oneself with -----.
- 1) washback
 - 2) proficiency
 - 3) aptitude
 - 4) knowledge
- 92- The cumulative frequency of a score of 60 out of 100 on a test administered to 80 people is -----.
- 1) 32%
 - 2) 40%
 - 3) 75%
 - 4) 48%

- ## آخرین اخبار و اطلاعات کارشناسی ارشد در وب سایت مستر تست

- 104- A company that administers a test and ranks the candidates as first, second, etc and lists the names of the first ten people as those chosen is using a scale called -----.
- 1) ratio 2) interval 3) nominal 4) ordinal
- 105- When reliability is defined as the correlation between parallel tests, the assumption is that -----.
- 1) there are no random error scores on either test
2) the error scores on one test cancel out those on the other
3) the observed scores on the two tests are experimentally independent
4) the error scores on each test are correlated with the true scores

PART C: Linguistics

- 106- Which of the following is true of an *index* as a sign? Its form -----.
- 1) has actual characteristics of its meaning
2) is arbitrarily associated with its meaning
3) has characteristics which are only conventionally associated with its meaning
4) has characteristics which are only associated in nature with its meaning
- 107- The fact that translation equivalents from language to language are different in form indicates that linguistic signs are -----.
- 1) iconic 2) symbolic 3) figurative 4) indexical
- 108- The characteristic which allows phrases to expand by the expansion of phrases within themselves is called -----.
- 1) recursion 2) openness 3) grammaticality 4) displacement
- 109- Languages differ from place to place in the world, and we have to learn the form appropriate for the place. This characteristic of language contrasts with the ----- of the typical signs of nonhuman species like songs of birds.
- 1) duality 2) innateness 3) conventionality 4) arbitrariness
- 110- In English, [pat] is a possible word, but [pta] is not. Which characteristic of language would this example refer to?
- 1) creativity 2) grammaticality
3) cultural transmission 4) double articulation
- 111- Which of the following sounds are categorized under *sonorants*?
- 1) nasal stops 2) oral stops 3) affricates 4) fricatives
- 112- The frequency of vibration of the vocal folds is -----. The regular patterns of these frequencies over a phrase or sentence are termed *intonation*.
- 1) loudness 2) intensity 3) stress 4) pitch
- 113- Which of the following is the characteristic of *inflectional affixes*?
- 1) They are followed by other types of affixes.
2) They typically change the function of the word to which they are added.
3) They never change the part of speech of the morpheme to which they are added.
4) One cannot readily or confidently produce or predict their novel uses.
- 114- Which type of rules does not allow semantically deviant utterances according to *generative grammar*?
- 1) phrase structure rules 2) selectional restrictions
3) sentence patterns of a language 4) subcategorization rules

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LITERARY TERMS AND CRITICISM**121. Aristotle's *Poetics*.....**

- 1) credits poetry on the same ethical-didactic grounds Plato had used to discredit it.
- 2) posits, quite in agreement with Plato, that all the arts are imitations.
- 3) was originally intended to formulate a series of absolute rules for evaluating a tragedy.
- 4) was used on publication as a series of lectures in defence of poetry at the Lyceum.

122. The English 18th -century critic Joseph Addison.....

- 1) highlights the importance of 'rules' at the expense of what at the time was considered the idea of the 'sublime'.
- 2) set as his real audience 'the educated public of England' who were capable of understanding him properly.
- 3) believed in dissecting a writer of genius to get at the 'mechanism' by which his works were produced.
- 4) believed in the superiority of the ancient critics compared with the modern ones in the 'battle' between the ancients and moderns.

123. Which of the following about mid-twentieth-century New Critics is NOT TRUE?

- 1) A poem has ontological status.
- 2) The correct interpretation of a text can be assisted through a set of 'norms'.
- 3) A text may have several correct interpretations at the same time.
- 4) The process of uncovering a poem's chief tension is unique.

124. As a reader-oriented critical concept developed by Louise M. Rosenblatt, a poem is basically defined as the result of a(n).....

- 1) event that takes place during the aesthetic transaction
- 2) wholly aesthetic experience in an inter-spirit transaction
- 3) aesthetic reading which is 'conferred' an efferent edge
- 4) sharp break away from the efferent towards the aesthetic

125. Which of the following concepts best matches Wolfgang Iser's definition of a reader who 'embodies all those predispositions necessary for a literary work to exercise its effect—predispositions laid down, not by empirical outside reality but by the text itself....has his or her roots firmly implanted in the structure of the text'?

- 1) 'actual reader' 2) 'implied reader' 3) 'ideal reader' 4) 'virtual reader'

126. In his *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961), the postcolonial writer Franz Fanon.....

- 1) advocates active but peaceful resistance against the colonial rulers
- 2) is an emotional appeal for armed struggle against 'universal tyranny of the colonisers'
- 3) introduces a notion of postcolonialism almost entirely based on psychoanalysis
- 4) develops the concepts of 'native bourgeoisie' and 'native proletariat'

127. Which of the following statements is NOT REJECTED by cultural poetics?

- 1) Autonomous artifacts, including literary texts, can or do exist.
- 2) A historian can establish the 'norms' and the 'truth' of any social order.
- 3) Definitive interpretations of a text are unattainable because relevant material is too far spread to gather exhaustively.
- 4) While literature shapes the individual reader or listener, it is not true to assume that it is shaped by historical moments.

128. The New Historicism of the last decades of the 20th century CANNOT be associated with the canon and critical ideas of.....
- 1) Paul de Man 2) Georg Lukacs 3) Michel Foucault 4) Raymond Williams
129. The ideological idea of 'false consciousness' as developed by Marx and Engels in the 19th century would describe the way that the.....
- 1) dominant social class shapes and controls each person's self-definition and class consciousness.
- 2) proletariat are inculcated into the belief that they can overthrow the existing social order before its time is really due.
- 3) ruling social order has the power to justify its dominant status through an ill-founded conviction of its own superiority.
- 4) class rivalry between the capitalists and the bourgeoisie can lead to the rise of the proletariat.
130. The American structuralist critic Jonathan Culler is mainly concerned with.....in his writings.
- 1) the shift from the reader to the text 2) parole-based linguistic models
- 3) individual analysis of literary works 4) the act of interpretation itself
131. Northrop Fry's concept of monomyth, diagrammed as a circle containing four separate phases, does NOT include a section associated with.....
- 1) romance 2) satire 3) tragedy 4) comedy
132. Ronald Barthes contribution to structuralist theory can be summed up in the term.....
- 1) developing the idea of arche-writing
- 2) elaborating upon the idea of hybridization
- 3) coining the term forestructure for literary analysis
- 4) the title of his most famous text, S/Z
133. The period in American literature which signals the emergence of a national imaginative literature (including the first American comedy, the earliest American novel, and the establishment of the first enduring American magazine) is termed the.....
- 1) American Renaissance 2) Revolutionary Age
- 3) Early National Period 4) Age of Transcendentalism
134. Which of the following statements about 'oral formulaic poetry' is NOT TRUE?
- 1) It does not have modern / contemporary origins.
- 2) It is not necessarily composed by singers and reciters.
- 3) It lends itself easily to improvisation.
- 4) It includes both narrative and lyric forms.
135. Which of the following types of play is applied only to dramas based on the Bible?
- 1) 'mystery play' 2) 'morality play' 3) 'miracle play' 4) 'mummers' play'
136. Isaac Watts, Charles and John Wesley, and William Cowper are noted among English hymnists for.....
- 1) the revival of 'literary hymns' on secular as well as pagan subjects
- 2) addressing pagan gods in their hymns
- 3) their short religious lyric written for public singing
- 4) long and elaborate compositions that was modeled on Latin hymns
137. Which of the following about the term 'melodrama' is TRUE?
- 1) It originally applied to all musical drama excluding the opera
- 2) It is a mass form of entertainment based on sensational action.
- 3) It was initially performed as dumb shows and pantomimes.
- 4) It is the hallmark type of play with English-Victorian drama.

138. Which of the following about 'doggerel' is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It has an important variety called Skeltonics (as exemplified in *Colin Clout*).
- 2) It is originally derived from particular rhymes, developed by Samuel Butler, for his satiric poem *Hudibras*.
- 3) It is rough, heavy-footed, and jerky versification.
- 4) It can apply to verses that are monotonously regular in meter and tritely conventional in sentiment.

139. The recurrent materials of medieval chivalric romances have been divided by scholars into four classes of subjects, which does NOT include.....

- 1) 'The Matter of Spain'
- 2) 'The Matter of Britain'
- 3) 'The Matter of France'
- 4) 'The Matter of Rome'

140. The vogue for the term 'bathos' started in England with a famous essay by.....

- 1) John Dryden
- 2) Samuel Johnson
- 3) Alexander Pope
- 4) Jonathan Swift

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

141. Which of the following works is NOT by the English poet Geoffrey Chaucer?

- 1) Translation of Boethius *Consolation of Philosophy*
- 2) *The Book of the Knight in the Tower*
- 3) *Parliament of Fowls*
- 4) Translation of *Roman de la Rose*

142. According to the Elizabethan conception of art, and of the relation between art and nature.....

- 1) nature was for the first time in English literature truly and intensely glorified
- 2) artists were highly valued for their originality and quality of inspiration
- 3) that art was best which was at its most 'natural', personal and sincere
- 4) there was no uneasiness about a possible conflict between art and nature

143. As far as the Elizabethan concern with models, conventions, and the literary tradition goes, it could be stated that the writers of the period.....

- 1) could even look to contemporary continental models for possible literary inspiration
- 2) gradually began to break away with such revered classical models as Plutus and Terence
- 3) thought of originality as involving revolt against literary traditions or artistic conventions
- 4) were mostly imitators and, except for a few notable examples, not profoundly original

144. Which of the following about the characteristic English Renaissance genre, the complaint, is NOT TRUE?

- 1) The authors of *The Mirror of Magistrates* had a hand in its development.
- 2) The chief convention of the genre is that of a moral warning of a ghost.
- 3) It was originally developed by the Italian Petrarch and his English imitators.
- 4) Its chief practitioner in the Elizabethan times was Drayton (inspired by Ovid).

145. The main figure the 17th c. poet John Milton would reach back to for poetic inspiration was.....

- 1) Ben Jonson
- 2) Edmund Spenser
- 3) John Donne
- 4) Abraham Cowley

146. Which of the following about the birth and death of literary forms in 17th century English literature is TRUE?

- 1) Masques and madrigals enjoyed a great vogue after the Restoration.
- 2) Sonnets, particularly sonnet sequences, were all the rage throughout the century.
- 3) Formal verse satire had already been established in the Caroline period.
- 4) Oratorios and operas would progressively replace indigenous music for the gentry.

147. Which of the following works is NOT a Restoration comedy?

- 1) Dryden's *All for Love*
- 2) Congreve's *Love for Love*
- 3) Congreve's *The Way of the World*
- 4) Dryden's *The Enchanted Island*

148. The 18th c. literary figure Thomas Chatterton.....

- 1) initiated the tradition of long blank verse poems characteristic of the 'graveyard school'
- 2) composed sham medieval ballads he pretended to have found in an old manuscript
- 3) managed to create a taste for the Gothic through his various writings on the topic
- 4) made the oral genre of the ballad fashionable with his collection of ancient English ballads

149. John Bunyan's *Grace Abounding in the Chief of Sinners* (1666) is.....

- 1) a fictional account of the fallen man's salvation
- 2) his spiritual autobiography
- 3) a diatribe on the state of religion in England
- 4) a satire on the Restoration of the 'sinful' Charles II

150. William Blake's *Visions of the Daughters of Albion* (1793) has direct affinities with.....

- 1) Mary Wollstonecraft *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- 2) Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man*
- 3) Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- 4) William Godwin's *An Enquiry Concerning Political Justice*

151. Which of the following about Dorothy Wordsworth's (1771-1855) journals best describes it?

- 1) They are an account of her life with her brother and the events surrounding them up until his death in 1850.
- 2) They were in cases dictated by her brother and would thus serve as a kind of semi-autobiography for him as well.
- 3) They are interspersed with poetry of her own which ranks with some of the best her brother ever wrote .
- 4) They are only written on four of the long years of their long life together—partly in Alfoxden.

152. Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) was in the decades after 1800 mainly in opposition to the idea of.....

- 1) 'metaphysics'
- 2) 'secondary imagination'
- 3) 'associationism'
- 4) 'mind as creative in perception'

153. The Romantic figure.....wrote of the French Revolution that "I started my life with the French Revolution, and I have lived, alas! to see the end of it...Since then, I confess, I have no longer felt myself young, for with that my hopes fell."

- 1) Charles Lamb
- 2) Thomas De Quincey
- 3) Leigh Hunt
- 4) William Hazlitt

154. John Ruskin's *Modern Painters* (1843) would.....

- 1) argue that modern painters can never hope to equal the mastery and technique of such old masters as Ruben.
- 2) under the pretext of a discussion of modern painting defend modern European art in general.
- 3) defend the work of such modern painters as William Turner against the work of the old masters of the landscape.
- 4) support the emerging Victorian aesthetics as exemplified in the works of James McNeill Whistler.

155. All the following statements about William Morris (1834-1896) is TRUE EXCEPT that he was.....

- 1) particularly fascinated by the modern industrial world.
- 2) attracted by Marx's notions of a communist society.
- 3) deeply attached to his literary master, Ruskin.
- 4) primarily, like Chaucer, a narrative poet.

156. The symbolist movement of the end of the nineteenth century in England would best include all following figures EXCEPT.....

- 1) Walter Pater
- 2) John Gray
- 3) Francis Thompson
- 4) Ernest Dowson

157. In his 'Tradition and the Individual Talent' (1920), T. S. Eliot.....

- 1) argues that fidelity to tradition requires the great poet to forfeit novelty in an act of surrender to Repetition.
- 2) believes tradition represents a 'simultaneous order,' and, at the same time, a sense of present temporality
- 3) endorses the challenging perception that a poet's greatness and individuality lies in his departure from his predecessors
- 4) maintains that 'tradition' consists in a resemblance to traditional works and an awareness of their 'true moment' in history

158. The English poetry of the 1940s is associated with.....

- 1) leftist politics
- 2) The Movement
- 3) New Romanticism
- 4) neo-Modernism

159. Which of the following statements about Samuel Beckett (1906 -1989) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) As a dramatist, he wrote for the theatre, the radio, BBC television and even for the cinema.
- 2) He had worked closely with James Joyce and his international circle in Paris in the late 1920s.
- 3) He would write all his major works first in French and then translate some of them into English.
- 4) His trilogy published in the 1950s consisted of *Molloy*, *Malone Dies* and *The Unnamable*.

160. Which of the following figures wrote poems for musical entertainment, *Façade*, in collaboration with the composer William Walton?

- 1) Hugh MacDiarmid
- 2) Alan Sillitoe
- 3) Sean O'Casey
- 4) Edith Sitwell

LITERARY GENRES

161. Which of the following characters is the narrator in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* (1847)?

- 1) Nelly Dean
- 2) Catherine Earnshaw
- 3) Lockwood
- 4) Heathcliff

162. Charles Dickens's novel *Little Dorrit* (1855-7) is.....

- 1) set entirely in England with some few forays into Ireland, where the setting is used for a minor subplot.
- 2) particularly critical of the institution of debtor's prison as represented by Marshalsea in the novel.
- 3) a rare novel in his canon in that it depicts an ideal social cohesion between the classes which was in reality far from the case.
- 4) a satire on the shortcomings of the educational system in the pre-Reform (1832) England.

163. 'Novel / Character(s)' DO NOT match in George Eliot's.....

- 1) *Adam Bede* / Stephen Guest, Philip Wakem, Mrs. Glegg
- 2) *Silas Marner* / Godfrey Cass, William Dane, Eppie
- 3) *Middlemarch* / Will Ladislaw, Rosamond Vincy, Tertius Lydgate
- 4) *Daniel Deronda* / Gwendolen Harleth, Lydia Glasher, Mira Lapidoth

164. Thomas Hardy's *Return of the Native* (1878).....

- 1) the novel takes place in the environs of the city of Dorchester in his fictional Wessex.
- 2) adheres to a classical sense of tragedy and the three unities of time, place, and action.
- 3) covers a time-span of three generations (almost a century) in a family.
- 4) is regarded as nearly the most conventional work in his entire *oeuvre*.

165. The *Patna*, a ship full of pilgrims travelling to Mecca for the hajj, appears in Conrad's novel.....

- 1) *Typhoon*
- 2) *The Rescue*
- 3) *Nostramo*
- 4) *Lord Jim*

166. Which of the following about Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It was inspired by and written as a parody of H. G. Wells's Utopian *Men Like Gods*.
- 2) Many of the novel's characters named after widely-recognized influential people of the time.
- 3) Although the novel is set in the future, it contains contemporary issues of the early 20th century.
- 4) It was followed by two sequels *Brave New World Revisited* (1958) and *An Island* (1962).

167. Evelyn Waugh (1903-1966) wrote all the following EXCEPT.....

- 1) *Decline and Fall*
- 2) *Brideshead Revisited*
- 3) *The Comfort of Strangers*
- 4) *A Handful of Dust*

168. Character / Character description match in William Shakespeare's *Othello* (1603) in.....

- 1) Bianca: Othello's Venetian predecessor in the government of Cyprus
- 2) Cassio: A servant
- 3) Emilia: Iago's wife and Desdemona's maidservant
- 4) Roderigo: Venetian senator, Gratiano's brother, and Desdemona's father

169. Christopher Marlowe's *Dr Faustus* (published 1604).....

- 1) is set in blank verse with a few introductory remarks at the beginning of each act in prose.
- 2) includes a chorus who does not interact with the other characters but provides an introduction and conclusion to the play.
- 3) emphasizes the vices in the character of the Faust of the legend and minimises his intellectual aspirations and curiosity.
- 4) is the epitome of the perfect tragedy 'untainted by the Elizabethan usual flair for the comic'.

170. John Millington Synge's.....contains a character who claims he is on the run because he has killed his own father, but is eventually found out that he has been lying about it and is called a coward.

- 1) *The Playboy of the Western World* 2) *Riders to the Sea*
3) *In the Shadow of the Glen* 4) *Dierdre of the Sorrows*

171. Harold Pinter's *No Man's Land* (1975) takes place in a.....

- 1) distant (and unnamed) British colony in the inter-War years.
2) small cabin outside a wood near a town in the British midlands.
3) large room in a house in North West London on a summer night.
4) war-torn African banana republic of the late 1950s.

172. The contemporary play *A Mouthful of Birds* is by the British playwright.....

- 1) Brian Friel 2) August Wilson 3) Caryl Churchill 4) David Mamet

173. Which of the following statements about John Keats's *Hyperion* is NOT TRUE?

- 1) Keats broke new ground in terms of the poem's meter and style.
2) The poet famously did not manage to finish the poem.
3) It deals with the once-ruling Titans now destined to fall to the Olympians.
4) *The Fall of Hyperion, A Dream* also enjoys the same themes and ideas as his *Hyperion*.

174. The English poetic form 'roundel' (based on the repetition of refrains) was invented in the.....by.....

- 1) Victorian period / Alfred, Lord Tennyson
2) Twentieth century / W. H. Auden
3) Twentieth century / Dylan Thomas
4) Victorian period / Algernon Swinburne

175. W. B Yeats's *The Wild Swans at Coole* (1917) opens with.....

- 1) 'I am worn out with dreams / A weather-worn, marble triton / Among the streams / Upon this lady's beauty/ As though I had found in a book / A pictured beauty'
2) The trees are in their autumn beauty / The woodlands paths are dry / Under the October twilight the water / Mirrors a still sky'
3) 'Time drops in decay / Like a candle burnt out / And the mountains and woods / Have their day, have their day'
4) 'Although you hide in the ebb and flow / Of the pale tide when the moon has set / The people of coming days will know / About the casting out of my net'

176. T. S. Eliot's *Gerontion*.....

- 1) is a dramatic monologue on Europe after World War I.
2) is a narrative poem dealing with anxieties leading to World War I.
3) was published as an addendum to *The Waste Land* in 1922.
4) served, in fact, as a long prologue to his *Hollow Men*.

177. The lines 'She looked over his shoulder / For vines and olive trees / Marble well-governed cities / And ships upon untamed seas' open.....

- 1) Dylan Thomas's *Poem in October* 2) Louis MacNeice's *Bagpipe Music*
3) D. H. Lawrence's *The Ship of Death* 4) W. H. Auden's *Shield of Achilles*

178. Craig Raine's *A Martian Sends a Postcard Home* (1979) ends in.....

- 1) 'It is not what they built. It is what they knocked down / It is not the houses. It is the spaces between the houses'
- 2) 'At night, when all the colours die / they hide in pairs / and read about themselves / in colour, with their eyelids shut'
- 3) 'Like a convalescent, I took the hand / stretched down from the jetty, sensed again / an alien comfort as I stepped on ground'
- 4) 'And afterwards, I blunder with the washing on the line / headless torsos, faceless lovers, friends of mine.'

179. Which of the following poets wrote a poem during the 1984-1985 miners strike in England describing his visit to his parents' grave in a Leeds cemetery now "vandalised by obscene graffiti"?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) James Fenton (in <i>Wind</i>) | 2) Geoffrey Hill (in <i>Lachrimae</i>) |
| 3) Tony Harrison (in <i>V</i>) | 4) Thom Gunn (in <i>Black Jacket</i>) |

180. The English poet Ted Hughes (1930-1998).....

- 1) was faithful to traditional patterns of metrics throughout his career even though the subjects he dealt with became more and more esoteric
- 2) abandoned the semblance of realism and traditional metrical patterning of his early work in the 1970s.
- 3) bore the influence and poetic example of his wife Sylvia Plath, particularly late in his career.
- 4) was the poet of the 'concrete and steel' of north English towns, more or less in the manner of the futurist poets of the early 20th century.

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۱۸۱ تا ۲۰۵ کدام است؟

- 181- According to Holmes, the field of 'pure' translation studies encompasses -----.
- 1) prediction of the phenomenon of translation
 - 2) explaining the roles of translation
 - 3) description of translation and its general principles
 - 4) establishing partial theories which can later be generalized
- 182- Process-oriented DTS concerns -----.
- 1) functional issues
 - 2) social trends
 - 3) translator's behavior in society
 - 4) psychological aspects of translation
- 183- The study of how English relative clauses are translated into Persian may contribute to a ----- theory of translation as specified in the map of the discipline.
- 1) grammatical
 - 2) functional
 - 3) area-restricted and text-restricted
 - 4) rank-restricted and problem-restricted
- 184- Toury identifies ----- restriction as something lacking in Holmes' map.
- 1) discourse-type
 - 2) interpreting
 - 3) text-type
 - 4) language
- 185- Steiner believes that the debate concerning ----- has been futile.
- 1) types of translation
 - 2) equivalence
 - 3) literary translation
 - 4) interdisciplinary
- 186- Dryden uses the term ----- for line by line translation.
- 1) modification
 - 2) metaphrase
 - 3) paraphrase
 - 4) mutation
- 187- According to Jacobson, translation involves equivalence at the level of -----.
- 1) signs
 - 2) text
 - 3) message
 - 4) semantics
- 188- In Nida's theory, meaning is analyzed at the ----- levels.
- 1) emotive and textual
 - 2) referential and connotative
 - 3) text-linguistic and formal
 - 4) kernel and deep-structure
- 189- In Nida's terminology, determining the meaning of a lexical item in relation to the meaning of the other items appearing along with it is called ----- meaning.
- 1) syntactic
 - 2) referential
 - 3) semotactic
 - 4) componential
- 190- In Nida's theory, a word such as "repetition" is a/an -----.
- 1) event
 - 2) object
 - 3) abstract
 - 4) relation
- 191- Formal equivalence relates to the -----.
- 1) reader's interpretation
 - 2) writer's intention
 - 3) grammatical structure of the ST sentence
 - 4) form and content of the ST message

- 192- An equivalent-effect translation focuses on the -----.
- 1) spirit and manner of the original
 - 2) simple forms of expression
 - 3) function of the TT in the target society
 - 4) linguistic needs and cultural expectations of the readers
- 193- Gertzler believes that ----- serves the purpose of advocating Christianity.
- 1) the structuralist approach to translation
 - 2) any European translation theory
 - 3) dynamic equivalence
 - 4) semantic translation
- 194- In Koller's model, text-normative equivalence deals with -----.
- 1) the indirect meanings which underlie sentences
 - 2) the various meanings of a terms used in different text-types
 - 3) style in literary texts
 - 4) the various meanings of a term used in different text-types
- 195- Which of the following translation strategies may be used to preserve the local colour of the ST?
- 1) Adaptation
 - 2) Calque
 - 3) Partial translation
 - 4) Pragmatic translation
- 196- Which of the following is a step for the translator moving from ST to TT according to Vinay and Darbelnet?
- 1) Rethinking intervals and limits in space and time
 - 2) Transferring the meaning
 - 3) Analyzing the sentences at the level of propositions
 - 4) Reconstructing the metalinguistic context of the message
- 197- Newmark believes that informal language is -----.
- 1) emotive
 - 2) factual
 - 3) descriptive
 - 4) impersonal
- 198- What are the types of meaning Newmark assigns to common nouns?
- 1) Social, structural, textual
 - 2) Physical, philosophical, functional
 - 3) Material, figurative, technical, colloquial
 - 4) Denotative, connotative, textual, contextual
- 199- According to Popovič, an analysis of the shifts of expression identifies -----.
- 1) stylistic equivalence
 - 2) linguistic systems
 - 3) the general translation method
 - 4) the expressive identity of the TT
- 200- Translating a singular noun into a plural noun is a type of ----- shift in Catford's theory.
- 1) structural
 - 2) intra-system
 - 3) units
 - 4) class
- 201- Cognitive translation is defined as -----.
- 1) reproducing the ST information in the TT
 - 2) recreating the aesthetic features of the ST in the TT
 - 3) transcription
 - 4) transposition

- 202- Which of the following is an example of the expressive text types?
- 1) Personal correspondence
 - 2) Instructions
 - 3) Commercial statements
 - 4) Minutes of a meeting
- 203- Which of the following characterize a degree of formality in Newmark's approach?
- 1) friendly talks
 - 2) cliché's
 - 3) business correspondences
 - 4) taboo words and phrases
- 204- Newmark distinguishes text styles as -----.
- 1) standard, non-standard
 - 2) formal, informal
 - 3) narrative, descriptive, discussion, dialogue
 - 4) expository, explanatory, documentary, expression
- 205- Universal phaticisms, as Newmark suggests, need to be rendered by -----.
- 1) literal translation
 - 2) standard equivalents
 - 3) free translation
 - 4) dynamic equivalents

قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال های ۲۰۶ تا ۲۱۵ کدام است؟

- 206- Which one is not a component of communicative competence?
- 1) strategic competence
 - 2) psychological competence
 - 3) grammatical competence
 - 4) sociolinguistic competence
- 207- Which one is not a Gricean maxim?
- 1) manner
 - 2) quality
 - 3) quantity
 - 4) reference
- 208- The repeated application of a rule in generating phrase structures is referred to as
- 1) redundant
 - 2) addition
 - 3) recursion
 - 4) reduplication
- 209- The distinction between the pronunciation of the noun "contest" and the verb "contest" is marked by
- 1) intonation
 - 2) tone
 - 3) stress
 - 4) juncture
- 210- Words in different languages that have similar form and meaning are called:
- 1) clusters
 - 2) cognates
 - 3) synonyms
 - 4) collocations
- 211- Assimilation is a process in which
- 1) one sound becomes more like another sound through contact
 - 2) one language becomes more like another language through contact
 - 3) two words receive a similar pattern of stress
 - 4) two sounds receive a single phonetic symbol

- 212- We can say that the word Tide in Persian is the result of -----.
- 1) extension
 - 2) coining
 - 3) narrowing
 - 4) backformation
- 213- Grammar is -----.
- 1) a set of rules about our performance
 - 2) the explicit description of performance
 - 3) a set of rules which make up the competence
 - 4) the formal description of linguistic competence
- 214- Performance is -----.
- 1) the use of language in daily life
 - 2) the actual language competence
 - 3) the unconscious knowledge about sounds, meaning, and syntax
 - 4) a representation of human communication in its abstract form
- 215- Which linguistic phenomenon is cited in the sentence, "The food is too hot for me to eat"?
- 1) productivity
 - 2) ambiguity
 - 3) passivity
 - 4) ungrammaticality

قسمت سوم: بررسی مقابله‌ای

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۱۶ تا ۲۲۵ کدام است؟

- 216- The suggestion that the analyst should be most interested in the levels between deep and surface structures is probably supported by -----.
- 1) generative contrastive analysis
 - 2) structural linguistics
 - 3) slot-and-filler grammar
 - 4) strong version of contrastive analysis
- 217- The use of the structure "Although -----, but -----" by an Iranian learner of English -----.
- 1) shows the independent nature of interlingua
 - 2) is an error which cannot be explained by error analysis
 - 3) indicates the negative transfer of cohesive device
 - 4) is an evident sign of overgeneralization

- 218- Investigating all of the following categories is within the domain of traditional contrastive analysis **EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) phonological transfer
 - 2) appreciative systems
 - 3) tenses in L1 and L2
 - 4) hierarchy of difficulties
- 219- The sentence "what you are saying is vague" is an example of -----.
- 1) affective feedback
 - 2) negative feedback
 - 3) neutral cognitive feedback
 - 4) negative affective feedback
- 220- To connote the idea that learner's language is specific to a particular individual, Corder used the term -----.
- 1) diglossia
 - 2) idiolect
 - 3) proto-language
 - 4) idiosyncratic dialect
- 221- In the four stages of learner language development, -----.
- 1) stabilization follows fossilization
 - 2) fossilization is the last stage
 - 3) variability mostly happens in the last stage
 - 4) self-correction is the salient feature of the systematic stage
- 222- The principle of stimulus generalization implies that a Persian learner of English will make -----.
- 1) more errors on the English items that are different from Persian than on those which are similar
 - 2) fewer errors on the English items that are similar to Persian than on those which are Different
 - 3) fewer errors on the English items that are different from Persian than on those which are similar
 - 4) fewer errors on the English items that are minutely different from Persian than those which are very different
- 223- The reader interprets a text based on the activation of his own background knowledge. If this is the case, then the reader of a text in a foreign language has -----.
- 1) a universal body of knowledge based on UG which helps him to interpret the text
 - 2) command of communicative competence as a natural endowment that helps him to interpret the text
 - 3) no difficulty interpreting the text, because he shares a lot of life experiences with the author
 - 4) difficulty interpreting the text, because he does not share much life experiences with the author

224- Coalescence refers to the situation in which -----.

- 1) two or more items in the native language converge into one item in the target languages
- 2) there is an item that exists both in the native and target language; sometimes they are equivalents, but other times they are not
- 3) the equivalence of an item in the native language is absent in the foreign language
- 4) an item in the native language diverges into two or more items in the target language

225- All of the following choices EXCEPT ----- are grammatical signals used in languages.

- 1) inflection
- 2) intonation
- 3) word order
- 4) coherence

قسمت چهارم: واژه‌شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۲۶ تا ۲۳۵ کدام است؟

- 226- Which word contains a derivational affix?
1) Decade 2) Debit 3) Defrost 4) Decide
- 227- Which word contains a free lexical morpheme?
1) Recipient 2) Agreement 3) Relatives 4) Grammatical
- 228- The affix 'be' in unbeknown is a(n) -----.
1) suffix 2) interfix 3) prefix 4) infix
- 229- Which word is an example of coining?
1) Geek 2) Motel 3) Laser 4) PC
- 230- Which word contains one derivational and one inflectional morpheme?
1) Proposal 2) Director 3) Unusual 4) Reconsiders
- 231- Which of the following definitions can be taken as a correct one for "allomorphs"?
1) A group of different morphs, all versions of one morpheme
2) A group of different syllables, creating a morpheme
3) A group of different phones, all versions of one phoneme
4) A group of different words, all of which are related morphologically
- 232- It is true that
1) none of the inflectional and derivational rules are productive
2) inflectional rules are more productive than derivational ones
3) derivational rules are more productive than inflectional ones
4) both inflectional and derivational rules are equally productive
- 233- Which one is included in the category of functional morphemes?
1) adverbs 2) verbs 3) adjectives 4) articles
- 234- The items "downfall, afterthought, overlook" are
1) derivations 2) compounds 3) inflections 4) affixations
- 235- Closed-class words basically consist of
1) conjunctions 2) deixis
3) lexical morphemes 4) functional morphemes

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۳۶ تا ۲۴۰ کدام است؟

۲۳۶- علی علیه السلام به مالک توصیه کرد که نفس خود را از شهوات رام سازد و آن را به هنگام سرکشی- هایش باز دارد.

- 1) Ali, salutation to him, ordered Mālik to tame his lower self from desires and restrict it when it is headstong.
- 2) Ali, on him be peace, advised Mālik to subjugate the caprices of his lust and control it when it has obduracies.
- 3) Ali, peace be upon him, charged Mālik to break the passions of his soul and restrain it in its recalcitrance.
- 4) Ali, upon whom be peace, recommended Mālik to calm the appetites of his soul and keep it back from obstinacies.

۲۳۷- هرگز به امان خویش خیانت مکن و پیمان خود مشکن.

- 1) Never exercise treacherousness in your loyalty, nor try to break your contract.
- 2) Never be treacherous in fulfilling your faithful contract, nor negligent of your covenant.
- 3) Never practice treachery in your covenants, nor fail to fulfill your promises.
- 4) Never betray your protective covenant, nor break your agreement.

۲۳۸- علی، امیرمؤمنان، مالک اشتر را به فرمانداری مصر منصوب کرد.

- 1) Ali, the Ruler of the believers, appointed Mālik al-Ashtar as the commander of Egypt.
- 2) Ali, Commander of the Faithful, appointed Mālik al-Ashtar governor of Egypt.
- 3) Ali, the Governor of the Faithful, charged Mālik al-Ashtar with ruling over the Egyptian people.
- 4) Ali, Master of the believing people, put Mālik al-Ashtar in the position of Egyptian government.

۲۳۹- مداومت در ستمگری موجب تغییر نعمت خدا و باعث تعجیل انتقام او می‌شود.

- 1) To remain in injustices engenders the reversal of Allah's grace and the quickening of His retaliation.
- 2) To prolong the oppressing is inductive of the vanishing of God's bounty and the engendering of His revenge.
- 3) To continue in wrongdoing is conducive to the removal of God's blessing and the hastening of His vengeance.
- 4) Continuance in oppression brings about the change of God's blessing and the accelerating of the retribution.

۲۴۰- هیچ چیز نقت‌آورتر از خون‌ریزی به ناحق نیست.

- 1) Nothing is more deserving of vengeance (from God) than shedding blood unjustly.
- 2) Nothing is more worthy of engendering retaliation than spilling unallowed blood.
- 3) Nothing is more conducive to removal of blessing than spilling unlawful blood.
- 4) Nothing is more effective in bringing about retribution than shedding the blood of an innocent man.