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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 انگلیسی)	۶۰	۶۱	۱۲۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (ادبیات انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱۲۱	۱۸۰
۴	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان)	۶۰	۱۸۱	۲۴۰

پهمن ماه سال ۱۳۹۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

Section I: Grammar**Directions:** Choose the number of the answer choice that best completes the blank.

- 1- State refers, -----, to any self-governing set of people organized so that they deal with others as a unity.
 - 1) in its widest sense
 - 2) in its sense being widest
 - 3) to the word of the widest sense
 - 4) to a wide sense of the word
- 2- ----- should be viewed as either positive or negative, as in the case of the normative reference group.
 - 1) Such subjects as referred
 - 2) Reference to any such object
 - 3) Such a subject to be referred
 - 4) Referring any of such object
- 3- Sapir contributed significantly to the development of linguistic theory, the concept of the phoneme ----- .
 - 1) who defined as the first
 - 2) the first of which to define
 - 3) being the first to define
 - 4) which was the first of defining
- 4- Only where market failure occurs ----- to worry, and even such failure may tend to excessive conservation.
 - 1) is there perhaps cause
 - 2) does it perhaps cause
 - 3) it perhaps causes us
 - 4) perhaps there is cause us
- 5- ----- to assess Bateson's unique career and his various contributions to the social sciences.
 - 1) Right now it is not being enough early
 - 2) Up to now it is very early
 - 3) It is already very early
 - 4) It is, as yet, too early
- 6- All meteors belong to the solar system ----- .
 - 1) part of its is earth
 - 2) which is earth part of it
 - 3) where the earth is its part
 - 4) of which the earth is a part
- 7- Since the days of Linnaeus a great advance has been made ----- natural systems of classification.
 - 1) for the construction known
 - 2) in constructing what are known as
 - 3) to the construction of what is known
 - 4) of constructing what to be known as
- 8- When the blood's tiniest particles ----- air or any other foreign bodies, they disintegrate.
 - 1) come to contact with
 - 2) have come to a contact by
 - 3) come in contact with
 - 4) have come into a contact by
- 9- ----- neck region the spinal cord thickens.
 - 1) The point above just the
 - 2) It is at the point just above
 - 3) It is just a point above where
 - 4) At a point just above the
- 10- Knowing the distance of the food source ----- unless the direction is indicated.
 - 1) of hive does not help
 - 2) where the hive help
 - 3) where not helping hive
 - 4) from the hive is no help

Section II: Vocabulary

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

- 11- The building is ----- to be built in the first century B.C.
1) presumed 2) granted 3) scheduled 4) embraced
- 12- There is a long way to ----- the secrets of genetics.
1) allege 2) unravel 3) stipulate 4) dissemble
- 13- Within minutes, the jury had ----- that he was guilty.
1) concurred 2) spurned 3) disfigured 4) discharged
- 14- The country is ----- the worst economic condition since 2001.
1) agitating 2) mustering 3) aspiring 4) enduring
- 15- Several months ----- before his case was brought to trial.
1) elapsed 2) surged 3) circulated 4) surpassed
- 16- These pictures ----- the days of the French Revolution.
1) underpin 2) impart 3) discern 4) recapture
- 17- The lawyer ----- the claim and tried to prove it was false.
1) appealed for 2) contested 3) transgressed 4) kept back
- 18- I finally managed to ----- the book I wanted in a shop near the university.
1) sort out 2) date back 3) catch up with 4) track down
- 19- Although she said her comments were -----, the newspaper published them anyway.
1) on tap 2) off form 3) on the run 4) off the record
- 20- I expect to see you here at eight o'clock -----.
1) above par 2) on the dot 3) at the ready 4) in the balance
- 21- Jane has been ----- ever since she lost her job.
1) out of bounds 2) to a fault 3) up to scratch 4) at loose ends
- 22- The prisoner stood before the judge with his wife -----.
1) hanging in the balance 2) standing the pace
3) taking her pick 4) keeping up with him
- 23- The man who had lost his family appeared very ----- despite the stress he was under.
1) equitable 2) composed 3) engrossed 4) disposed
- 24- The ----- of the car has been changed making the new model less boxlike.
1) valor 2) outfit 3) contour 4) prospect
- 25- Smokers often feel as though they are being treated as social -----.
1) lodgers 2) outcasts 3) instigators 4) swindlers
- 26- Despite the increased profits, the company's shares are still ----- well below last year's peak.
1) pursuing 2) sustaining 3) languishing 4) meandering
- 27- The two cultures were so utterly ----- that she found it hard to adapt from one to the other.
1) didactic 2) discreet 3) disparate 4) dissolute
- 28- The long ----- volcano has recently shown signs of life.
1) dormant 2) sluggish 3) decrepit 4) archaic
- 29- The Government is now claiming that inflation is on a downward -----.
1) premise 2) disposition 3) cornerstone 4) trajectory
- 30- During his lifetime, this man's ----- as a social theorist was tremendous.
1) foundation 2) permanence 3) venue 4) stature

Section III: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A specific state is defined necessarily with respect both to a territory and a population which occupies it, and which (31) ----- the society of which the state is the emanation. In a state, political power is (32) ----- by a dominant, specialized, and numerically minority group, which (33) ----- of the means of military force that is used for wars outside and for (34) ----- within. Born in violence, the power of the state can perpetuate itself only by inducting a social (35) -----; at the very moment that it (36) ----- political power for its own profit, the dominant group is (37) ----- to elaborate, for the society at large, an ideology which legitimates it, which serves to establish a contractual (38) ----- associating the state and the society.

The appearance of the state marks a radical (39) ----- in the history of the society, from the point of view of spatial organization, the internal (40) ----- of the society, and the control of economic and social relations. The most evident consequence of these changes is a shift in the scale of the frame of reference of social life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 31- 1) constituting | 2) constitutes | 3) each constituting | 4) it constitutes |
| 32- 1) governed | 2) presumed | 3) monopolized | 4) surrounded |
| 33- 1) deals | 2) transfers | 3) disposes | 4) allocates |
| 34- 1) coercion | 2) disposal | 3) disparity | 4) constitution |
| 35- 1) display | 2) exposure | 3) penetration | 4) consensus |
| 36- 1) announces | 2) captures | 3) persists | 4) impels |
| 37- 1) obliged | 2) linked | 3) extended | 4) assigned |
| 38- 1) bond | 2) sequel | 3) verdict | 4) counteraction |
| 39- 1) breakdown | 2) parallel | 3) break | 4) barrier |
| 40- 1) abstraction | 2) differentiation | 3) standing | 4) disposition |

Section IV: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

Natural selection is the only known theory that can account for the existence in nature of adaptation. However, that does not mean that natural selection is the driving force of all evolution, because not all evolutionary change is necessarily adaptive. At the molecular level, in particular, there is growing support for the idea that most evolutionary change is actually neutral. This "neutral theory of evolution" has been most effectively championed by the distinguished Japanese geneticist Motoo Kimura. The neutral theory does not state that genes are doing nothing useful. Rather, it suggests that different forms of the same gene are indistinguishable in their effects. Therefore, a mutation from one form of the gene to another is neutral in that the change has no effect upon the phenotype. The most obvious example is synonymous mutation. The final phenotypic expression of two forms of the gene can therefore be identical, and mutation from one form to the other is again neutral. Kimura and his colleagues point to evidence that the majority of gene substitutions in nature are neutral. It is, in their view, the main cause of genetic variation in wild populations.

The neutral theory is sometimes portrayed as anti-Darwinian, but this is very misleading. Neutral mutations are equivalent to changes in typeface from, for example, Times Roman to Baskerville Light: the meaning of the sentences written is unchanged. Darwinian selection judges genes by their phenotypic expression—by the meaning of the sentences. If a mutation has literally no effect on the phenotype—it is purely a change of typeface—natural selection will obviously be indifferent to it. The neutral theory says nothing, one way or the other, about the importance of Darwinian natural selection at the level of phenotypes.

The neutral theory was hotly disputed when first proposed in the late 1960s, perhaps partly because it was wrongly perceived—and even wrongly oversold—as anti-Darwinian. Since that time it has gained ground and is now widely supported. One interesting consequence of it is the idea of a "molecular generic clock". If most gene substitutions are neutral, the rate of substitution is expected to be roughly constant at any particular genetic locus. On this assumption, the time at which the common ancestor or any pair of species lived can be calculated from the number of amino acid differences between the two species. At first, such times may be measured in arbitrary units, but they can be calibrated in millions of years for any given gene, using lineages where the fossil record happens to be rich. It is from evidence of this kind that the branch points mentioned above for human and ape lineages have been dated.

Natural selection chooses the "fittest" but the fittest what? For Darwin the answer was clear: the fittest individual organisms. Fitness, for Darwin, meant whatever qualities assisted an organism to survive and reproduce. Components of fitness were qualities such as fat-running legs, keen eyes, and abundant, high quality milk. "Fitness" later became a technical term used by mathematical geneticists to mean "whatever is favored by natural selection". As a trivial consequence of this, it became possible to argue that "survival of the fittest" is a tautology.

Notwithstanding Darwin's emphasis on individual survival and reproduction, other evolutionists have sometimes thought of natural selection as choosing among larger units: groups of individuals, or species. Restraint in aggression, for instance, has been explained as resulting from natural selection between species: those species whose individual members tore each other limb from limb became extinct. At least in this simple, naive form, such "group selectionism" is now discredited. The 1960s and 1970s saw a reversion among theorists, away from group selectionism, back to the Neo-Darwinian rigor of the 1930s. Evolutionary change comes about through gene substitutions in gene pools and these ordinarily result from differences in genetic effects on individual survival and reproduction. Subtle and indirect ways in which genes might influence their survival were also recognized. For example, worker ants are sterile, but they can still affect the representation of copies of their genes in the gene pool, by favoring the reproduction of their close relatives, such as their reproductive sisters. In a notable theoretical advance, W.D. Hamilton proposed "inclusive fitness" as a generalization of "Darwinian fitness" which took account of such indirect kinship effects. The phrase "kin selection" is helpfully used to distinguish this important theory from the discredited "group selection" which it superficially, and misleadingly, sometimes seems to resemble.

41- **The neutral theory -----.**

- 1) supports that all evolutionary change is adaptive
- 2) indicates that genes aren't contributing anything to evolution
- 3) expresses that the evolution would not occur without the help of genes
- 4) signifies that the contribution of the genes to evolution is neutral

42- **Fitness can be described as -----.**

- 1) the qualities all living organisms are highly required to possess
- 2) attributes an organism needs to survive and to reproduce
- 3) a technical term originated by mathematicians
- 4) the physical qualities natural selection favors

43- **In order NOT to become extinct, -----.**

- 1) species became more and more aggressive
- 2) species have focused on reproducing more
- 3) strong members of some species killed the weaker ones
- 4) members of some species avoided aggression

44- **The purpose of the text is to -----.**

- 1) inform the reader about natural selection and the neutral theory
- 2) prove that the neutral theory is more reliable than natural selection
- 3) prove that natural selection is more reliable than the neutral theory
- 4) inform the reader about some very important theoreticians such as Darwin and Kimura

45- **What does "mutation" in paragraph 2 mean?**

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) situation | 2) stance | 3) change | 4) progress |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

46- **What does "it" in line 23 refer to?**

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) ground | 2) consequence | 3) anti-Darwinian | 4) the neutral theory |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|

47- **What does "it" in the last line refer to?**

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1) the phrase | 2) group selection | 3) important theory | 4) inclusive fitness |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|

PASSAGE 2:

Waste, rubbish or materials can be explained as the things that are not needed and are economically unusable without further processing. It may be in liquid, gas, or solid form and originate from a wide range of human operations, such as industry, commerce, transport, agriculture, medicine, and domestic activities. Waste may be classified in many different ways, such as according to its origin (for example, domestic, industrial, commercial, clinical, construction, nuclear, agricultural) or its properties (for example, inert, toxic, inflammable). Without suitable treatment such waste becomes a source of pollution of the environment at large, and leading to air pollution (such as acid rain or traffic pollution), water pollution, and oil pollution.

The amount of waste produced by human activities is increasing in most parts of the world, accompanied by problems of disposal. In developing countries waste-disposal facilities are minimal, but extensive quantities are diverted for recycling. Waste disposal operations in the developed world are becoming increasingly sophisticated with specialist companies and facilities. The United Kingdom produces 500 million tones of waste per year, this consisting of mineral (27 per cent), agricultural (40 per cent), industrial (20 per cent), and municipal (4 per cent) wastes, dirt mud (7 per cent), and searched spoil (2 per cent). Most UK solid waste disposal is done through landfill in 4,000 licensed sites. Suitable locations for landfill are becoming increasingly difficult to find and disposal of waste by this method has potential environmental problems, such as leakage of toxins into groundwater and generation of explosive methane gas (which may also contribute to the greenhouse effect). Explosive wastes can be burned, but the process is expensive, may result in air pollution, and has a low level of public acceptability. Highly specialized incinerators are used to burn hazardous wastes and eliminate their toxic properties; they produce a solid remainder that is landfilled, but the volume is much reduced and it is unmovable. Sewage disposal in the United Kingdom used to see much dirt mud being dumped at sea, but in 1998 this was banned, and anaerobic digestion (in which waste decomposes in an enclosed chamber) and burning are now the common alternatives. Certain wastes represent special hazards and require appropriate treatment, for example, clinical waste, which may be polluted with pathogens, and nuclear waste for which highly engineered burial facilities are required.

Many countries are now adopting policies to encourage waste minimization, which consists of a hierarchy of management options ranging from termination of waste production (the most favored), reuse, recycling, combustion for fuel and disposal by landfill, and so on, to burning (the least favored). In order to encourage waste minimization the UK government introduced a tax in 1996 of £7 per tone on landfill for many wastes (£7 per tone for chemically inert waste). Together with other strategies, such as encouragement of recycling centers and domestic composting of organic matter, it is likely that there will be an important move away from traditional waste-disposal practices. Indeed, the UK government has set a target for 2015 by when 33 per cent of household waste will be recycled. Finally, these measures will hopefully put an end to this alarming condition.

48- Which of the following is the most appropriate topic for the text?

- 1) The reasons for pollution that is caused by waste and its chemicals.
- 2) The kinds of wastes people are responsible for and complain about.
- 3) Wastes and the precautions taken by governments against its harmful effects.
- 4) The increase in the amount of waste produced by human activities and dangers of it.

- 49- **What makes wastes dangerous for human beings and environment?**
 1) Inappropriate treatment makes waste become a source of air, water and oil pollution.
 2) Waste-disposal facilities are minimal, but large quantities are diverted for recycling.
 3) Suitable locations for landfill are becoming increasingly difficult to find and reuse.
 4) Explosive wastes can be burned, but the process is expensive and inapplicable.
- 50- **According to the text, which of the following waste doesn't have to get a special treatment while terminating?**
 1) nuclear researches' 2) fertilized lands' 3) hospitals' 4) factories'
- 51- **Why do most countries try to stay away from burning method in termination of wastes?**
 1) It is unmoving. 2) It causes air pollution.
 3) It requires special techniques. 4) It is a very long process.
- 52- **Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?**
 1) Sewage disposal was banned in almost all countries, so burning is now the most common alternative for it.
 2) With special measures, an important move away from traditional waste-disposal practices may be achieved.
 3) The waste produced by human activities is increasing in most parts of the world, accompanied by problems of disposal.
 4) The UK government introduced a tax in 1996 of £7 per tone on landfill for many wastes to encourage waste minimization.
- 53- **Who or what does "it" in line 24 refer to?**
 1) landfilled 2) the volume 3) sewage disposal 4) solid remainder

PASSAGE 3:

Historical studies have indicated that family structure has been less changed by urbanization and industrialization than was once supposed. As far as is known, the nuclear family was the most customary pre-industrial unit and is still the basic unit of social organization in most modern industrial societies. The modern family differs from earlier traditional forms, however, in its functions, composition, and life cycle, and in the roles of mothers and fathers.

The only function of the family that continues to survive all change is the provision of affection and emotional support by and to all its members, particularly infants and young children. Specialized institutions now perform many of the other function that were once performed by the rural family: economic production, education, religious schooling, and recreation. Employment is usually separate from the family group; family members often work in different occupations and in locations away from the home. Education is provided by the state or by private groups. Religious training and recreational activities are available outside the home, although both still have a place in family life. The family is still responsible for the socialization of children, but even in this capacity, the influence of peers and of the mass media has assumed a larger role.

Family composition in industrial societies has changed dramatically since the start of the Industrial Revolution. The number of years separating the births of the youngest and oldest children has declined. This has occurred in conjunction with increased long longevity. In earlier times, marriage normally dissolved through the death of a spouse before the youngest child left home. Today, husbands and wives potentially have about as many years together after the children leave home as before. The proportion of traditional nuclear family households in the United Kingdom, comprising a couple with one or more dependent children, fell from a third in 1971 to just under a quarter in spring 2002.

During the 20th century, extended family households declined in popularity in the West. This change is associated particularly with increased residential mobility and with diminished financial responsibility of children for ageing parents, as pensions from jobs and government-sponsored benefits for retired people became more common.

By the 1970s the prototypical nuclear family had yielded somewhat to modified structures including the single-parent family, the stepfamily, and the family without children. One-parent families in the past were usually the result of the death of a partner or a spouse. Now, however, most one-parent families are the result of divorce, although some are created when unmarried mothers bear children. Between 1971 and 1991 the proportion of lone-parent households with dependent children doubled, from 3 to 6 per cent. The proportion remained at around this level in 2002. At the end of the 20th century, a total of around 3 million children—nearly a quarter of children—lived in a single-parent family. Almost one in five dependent children live in lone-mother families, while lone-father families accounted for around 2 per cent of all families with dependent children in 2000.

Families without children may be increasingly the result of deliberate choice on the part of the partners or spouses and facilitated by the wider availability of birth control. For many years the proportion of couples who were childless declined steadily as cures for diseases that cause infertility were discovered. In the 1970s, however, the changes in the status of women reversed this trend. Couples particularly in the West now often elect to have no children or to postpone having them until their careers are well established.

54- Which of the following best summarizes the topic of the text?

- 1) The variations on the family unit in developed countries like UK.
- 2) The change in the family structure and function over the centuries.
- 3) The ideal nuclear family and its functions, composition and life cycle.
- 4) The harmful effects of the innovations in family structure and function.

55- As it can be inferred from the text, why is the modern family different from the traditional form?

- 1) Modern family structure is physically smaller but, in terms of educational opportunities, it is far better.
- 2) Modern family members often prefer working in different jobs and in places far from their families' houses.
- 3) Traditional family had to supply their children with education, occupation and religious training.
- 4) Traditional family used to give a better support and affection to all its members, especially infants.

56- Nowadays couples live together for longer years than before after their youngest child leaves home because -----.

- 1) the age span between their children's ages isn't that much
- 2) the marriages of today are stronger than those of before
- 3) they share a healthier life cycle with improvement in medicine
- 4) extended family households have declined throughout the years

57- What is the most significant factor that prevents a couple from having a child in recent decades?

- 1) Diminishing traditional values of society.
- 2) The unsolvable diseases causing infertility.
- 3) Worsening economical problems during years.
- 4) The change in the status of women in business.

58- Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

- 1) The socialization of children can be achieved by the mass media and effect of peers.
- 2) Recently, young couples have started living together without marrying, as it is more economically practical.
- 3) Pensions and government-sponsored benefits enable the children to leave the responsibility for their parents.
- 4) Since 1970, the numbers of one-parent families has increased incredibly due to the constantly rising divorce rate

59- What does "longevity" in paragraph 3 mean?

- 1) long life
- 2) old people
- 3) adulthood
- 4) good health

60- What or who does "both" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- 1) different occupations
- 2) the state or private groups
- 3) training and activities
- 4) peers and the mass media

A: Methodology

- 61- If by "method" we mean a particular instructional design based on a specific theory of language and learning, it is most likely to include -----.
- 1) total physical response
 - 2) whole language
 - 3) content-based instruction
 - 4) neurolinguistic programming
- 62- One of the main aims of the post-task phase in TBLT is to -----.
- 1) perform a role play
 - 2) highlight useful words and phrases
 - 3) help students understand the theme of the task
 - 4) have further practice in task performance
- 63- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Grammar Translation Method?
- 1) de-emphasizing pronunciation
 - 2) being theory-less
 - 3) giving long explanations of grammar
 - 4) paying much attention to the context of texts
- 64- In the Notional-Functional syllabus, -----.
- 1) space and time are instances of notions
 - 2) all class activities are done in pairs
 - 3) curriculum is organized around notions
 - 4) aspects of communicative language teaching are ignored
- 65- The interaction hypothesis of second language acquisition -----.
- 1) was proposed as a reaction to CLT
 - 2) highlights negotiation of meaning
 - 3) considers L2 learning as a primarily comprehension process
 - 4) emphasizes output as the single way for language development
- 66- Task-based instruction is a perspective -----.
- 1) emphasizing read-world activities
 - 2) within community language learning
 - 3) focusing on the forms of language
 - 4) introduced against learner-centered instruction
- 67- In additive bilingualism, -----.
- 1) the person is trilingual
 - 2) L1 is held in prestige
 - 3) L1 is detrimental to L2 learning
 - 4) L2 is the only accepted norm
- 68- The jigsaw techniques is based on -----.
- 1) brainstorming
 - 2) opinion exchange
 - 3) information gap
 - 4) giving members of a group the same information
- 69- Compensatory techniques for too much right-brain dominance in L2 learning include -----.
- 1) fluency tasks
 - 2) role-play
 - 3) retelling stories
 - 4) syntactic clue searches
- 70- All of the following are among bottom-up exercises EXCEPT -----.
- 1) recognizing the topic
 - 2) selecting details from text
 - 3) discriminating between phonemes
 - 4) listening for normal sentence word order
- 71- Teaching language usage, rather than language use, -----.
- 1) is the main focus in CLT
 - 2) focuses on message
 - 3) reinforces language-oriented activities
 - 4) was a reaction to the Audiolingual Method

- 72- In language center contexts, display writing -----.
- 1) is primarily task-based
 - 2) is contrasted with real writing
 - 3) is for the reader who genuinely wants information
 - 4) cannot be realized through written exercises and short essays
- 73- The reader's knowledge of the discourse structure of the reading text is known as -----.
- 1) top-down processing
 - 2) bottom-up processing
 - 3) formal schemata
 - 4) content schemata
- 74- All of the following are among the underlying assumptions of CLT EXCEPT for -----.
- 1) attention to function rather than form
 - 2) stress on the sociocultural context of language use
 - 3) exposure to language in controlled situations
 - 4) emphasis on fluency and comprehensibility rather than structural accuracy
- 75- Which of the following is NOT considered as an implication of Ausubel's "subsumption theory" for second/foreign language teaching?
- 1) Teachers should assign meaning to tasks and activities.
 - 2) Students may be trained to forget less urgent details.
 - 3) Teachers should motivate students to make global conceptualizations.
 - 4) Students make meaningful links between concepts through repeated practice.
- 76- In Krashen's monitor model, ----- gets assigned to the learners' -----.
- 1) intake/long-term memory
 - 2) intake/short-term memory
 - 3) input/long-term memory
 - 4) input/long- and short-term memories
- 77- Emphasis on the importance of metalingual knowledge and the intellectual activity needed to acquire it is a feature of -----.
- 1) Direct Method
 - 2) Silent Way
 - 3) Total Physical Response
 - 4) Cognitive-code Learning
- 78- Immediate error correction is criticized for all of the following reasons EXCEPT -----.
- 1) it generally delays defossilization of errors
 - 2) it does not ensure correct usage in the future
 - 3) it increases the incidence of avoidance among speakers
 - 4) it causes students to pick up inappropriate communication strategies
- 79- Deductive grammar teaching is based on the principles of -----.
- 1) cognitive approaches
 - 2) humanistic psychology
 - 3) metacognitive strategies
 - 4) behaviouristic psychology
- 80- Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Krashen's theory?
- 1) The sharp distinction between acquisition and learning
 - 2) Output receives little attention
 - 3) The best acquisition occurs in a low anxiety environment
 - 4) There is a fuzzy distinction between subconscious and conscious process
- 81- According to Critical Period Hypothesis -----.
- 1) authentic pronunciation of a 2nd language cannot be acquired after the age of puberty
 - 2) a foreign language cannot be learned after the age of puberty
 - 3) a foreign language learner at the age of puberty loses a native-like linguistic competence
 - 4) at the age of puberty a second language learner cannot have authentic performance
- 82- In the associative stage of skill acquisition, learners -----.
- 1) form an image of the skill in their minds
 - 2) progress from a conscious beginning to automatization
 - 3) develop the ability to perform the activity automatically
 - 4) devise a method for performing the skilled activity

- 83- **A functional approach to L1 acquisition** -----.
- 1) is likely to emphasize cognition
 - 2) has a nativist orientation
 - 3) ignores form-function relationship
 - 4) is founded on the principle of ruled-governed acquisition
- 84- **The critical period hypothesis is most likely to apply to** -----.
- 1) code-switching
 - 2) affective development
 - 3) lexical acquisition
 - 4) authentic control of phonology
- 85- **An inductive process is closely related to** -----.
- 1) Krashen's notion of "learning"
 - 2) Grammar Translation
 - 3) untutored language learning
 - 4) moving from a generalization to specific instances
- 86- **Based on the interaction hypothesis,** -----.
- 1) L2 learning depends on both input and interaction
 - 2) learners construct the new language through ZPD
 - 3) interaction is the result of comprehensible input
 - 4) modified interaction is a barrier to L2 learning
- 87- **As an affective variable, anxiety** -----.
- 1) can be defined as negative self-esteem
 - 2) is totally harmful
 - 3) is associated with self-doubt and apprehension
 - 4) can be divided into state and act anxieties
- 88- **Code-switching** -----.
- 1) might be used to fill in missing knowledge
 - 2) refers to the use of two L2 words with the same meaning
 - 3) occurs when prefabricated patterns are used
 - 4) is usually used between learners with different first and second languages
- 89- **From a traditional point of view, intelligence** -----.
- 1) is linguistic and logical-mathematical abilities
 - 2) is definitely culture-free
 - 3) can be divided into seven types
 - 4) is incompatible with the notion of IQ
- 90- **Ausubel's meaningful learning theory considers "meaningfulness" to depend on** -----.
- 1) the storage of items as arbitrary
 - 2) the acquisition of discrete entities
 - 3) subtractive bilingualism among members of a minority group
 - 4) the subsumption of new material under a more inclusive conceptual system

B: Testing

- 91- **The "syllabus-content" approach is most relevant to** -----.
- 1) achievement tests
 - 2) test-wiseness
 - 3) objectivity of a test
 - 4) the negative washback of a test
- 92- **The unreliability of a multiple-choice test has two origins:** -----.
- 1) the test format and scoring
 - 2) intrarater and interrater inconsistencies
 - 3) the content of items and the number of items
 - 4) the features of the test and the administration condition

- 93- **Measuring different language skills in communicative tests is founded on -----.**
 1) the washback perspective 2) the divisibility hypothesis
 3) the Gestalt theory of closure 4) the integrative approach to language testing
- 94- **In measuring writing ability, the identification of the erroneous elements in a sentence is an example of -----.**
 1) subjective testing 2) recognition items
 3) multiple-choice tests 4) transformation items
- 95- **Standard error of measurement -----.**
 1) is the same as standard deviation squared 2) ranges between -1 and +1
 3) is zero in multiple-choice tests 4) has a negative relationship with reliability
- 96- **Role play is particularly used for -----.**
 1) analytic scoring
 2) elicitation of language functions
 3) assessing grammatical accuracy
 4) testing the correlation between speaking and writing
- 97- **An impressionistic scoring of writing -----.**
 1) is related to the process of writing
 2) is holistic by nature
 3) is only viable at the advanced level
 4) involves the assignment of a set of tentative scores to a single paper
- 98- **In a C-Test, -----.**
 1) every 7th word is deleted
 2) every other word is deleted
 3) exact scoring is possible
 4) the passages are easier to read than a cloze passage
- 99- **If one rater gives different scores on two occasions, what is a matter of concern is -----.**
 1) predictive validity 2) concurrent validity 3) intrarater reliability 4) inter-rater reliability
- 100- **The term "construct" in construct validity refers to -----.**
 1) any underlying trait hypothesized in a theory of language ability
 2) the four language skills and their components
 3) the correlation between theory and practice
 4) theories of second language learning and teaching
- 101- **One of the key features of indirect testing is -----.**
 1) its inability to measure comprehension skills
 2) authenticity of texts
 3) measuring the abilities which underlie a skill
 4) the ease to carry out when it is intended to measure production
- 102- **Diagnostic tests do NOT intend to identify -----.**
 1) students' weaknesses 2) students' strengths
 3) the necessary future teaching 4) the washback of testing to teaching
- 103- **In case the testees in both low and high groups answer an item correctly in a 20-item test, -----.**
 1) mean will be 10 2) variance will be -1
 3) item facility will be .5 4) item discrimination will be zero
- 104- **Norm-references tests rely on -----.**
 1) course objectives
 2) teacher-made items
 3) a continuum in rank order
 4) giving test-takers feedback on specific lesson objectives

105- In contrast to traditional assessment, alternative assessment -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) uses standardized exams | 2) is oriented to the learning process |
| 3) fosters extrinsic motivation | 4) focuses on the right answer |

C: Linguistics

106- The sentence "Many books, my husband has written" is characterized by -----.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) rebus principle | 2) topicalization | 3) semantic anomaly | 4) telegraphic speech |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|

107- The thematic role of experience is present in the sentence -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Mr. Brown is an economic professor | 2) Tom opened the can |
| 3) Helen heard Dan playing the piano | 4) Harry has a number of books on history |

108- In the sentence "I resign, Mr. Brown!" -----.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) a performative verb is used | 2) a marked structure is used |
| 3) the maxim of quantity is negated | 4) there are two person deictic words |

109- The sentence "George loves Betty more than Harry" -----.

- 1) has transformationally induced ambiguity
- 2) includes six referential words
- 3) does not conform to the rules of grammar
- 4) is likely to originate from different surface structures

110- Evidence for language lateralization and for understanding contralateral brain functions can be provided by -----.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) multilinguals | 2) deaf children | 3) infants at ages 1-2 | 4) split-brain patients |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|

111- The phonological process occurring in /kæt+z/[kats] can be called -----.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) coarticulation | 2) suffixation | 3) dissimilation | 4) consonant voicing |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|

112- The vowel in the word "pot" is an example of a(n) -----.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) diphthong | 2) nasal vowel | 3) oral vowel | 4) lip rounding |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|

113- The thematic roles of "agent," "theme," and "goal" are realized respectively in the sentence -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) Jane bought the book from John | 2) John sold the book to Jane |
| 3) John has a book on linguistics | 4) A book on linguistics is possessed by John |

114- A marked gradable antonym is used in "-----."

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) ten thousand feet high | 2) two inches wide |
| 3) how slow did she walk | 4) how old is Ms. Morris |

115- The head of the phrase comes last in "-----."

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) in the morning | 2) have a nice day |
| 3) those whom I met | 4) a very large house |

116- MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) is an example of -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) bending | 2) acronyms | 3) clipping | 4) back-formations |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|

117- Linguistic relativism -----.

- 1) is the extreme opposite of Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
- 2) says that different categories exist in a single language
- 3) is a weaker form of linguistic determinism
- 4) is specific to sign languages

118- In UG, what limits the grammatical options to a small well-defined set is called -----.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) parameter | 2) unitary system |
| 3) transformations | 4) transfer of grammatical rules |

119- The word "nurse" makes the word "doctor" readily accessible for a few moments. This effect is known as -----.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) garden path | 2) reference | 3) overgeneralization | 4) semantic priming |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|

120- In pronouncing "sixth" as [SIKST], -----.

- 1) backtracking is at work
- 2) fricative dissimilation is involved
- 3) a morphological change occurs
- 4) the value of two segments are made more similar

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**121. Geoffrey Chaucer's poem *Troilus and Criseyde* (finished 1380s).....**

- 1) is the first English poem composed in heroic couplets
- 2) is usually considered to be a courtly romance
- 3) takes its main characters from medieval Scots poetry
- 4) was co-authored with the medieval Scots poet Henryson

122. The English Renaissance scholar Roger Ascham (1515 –1568).....

- 1) wrote his *Toxophilus* in eloquent Latin, a dialogue in praise of archery with the traditional longbow and in deference to ancient Roman stoicism
- 2) was a harsh opponent of the famous Renaissance technique of 'double translation' as a method for learning Latin as it would virtually 'de-sanctify the tongue'
- 3) eager to influence the pious inclinations of his countrymen never wrote in any language but Latin though was considered a master stylist of 'English' in his personal correspondence
- 4) believed in the study of Latin and Greek classics for erudition and aesthetic pleasure as well as guidance in moral values and in political activity

123. The Protestant *Book of Common Prayer*, developed in the first half of the sixteenth century, and described as having a lasting and 'profound influence on the English language' had as 'its principal architect' the Archbishop of Canterbury,.....

- 1) Thomas Cranmer
- 2) John Wycliff
- 3) Myles Coverdale
- 4) William Tyndale

124. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1517-1547) was.....

- 1) developed (with Wyatt) the influential Tottel's miscellany
- 2) among the first detractors of Petrarch in English
- 3) the first English poet to publish in blank verse
- 4) translated a part of Homer's *The Odyssey* into modern English

125. The Renaissance figure.....wrote his self-styled masterpiece *Poly-Olbion*, a thirty-thousand-line historical-geographical poem celebrating all the counties of England and Wales, and had a significant contribution as well to the..... with his *Idea's Mirror*.

- 1) Walter Raleigh / age's penchant for antiquarian scholarship
- 2) Samuel Daniel / development of the verse epistle
- 3) Michael Drayton / period's vogue for sonnets
- 4) Philip Sidney / formation of long epic romance in prose

126. The late sixteenth century 'University Wit' Thomas Nashe (1567-1601).....

- 1) disparaged the 'vulgar and unartificial [inartistic] custom of rhyming' in his *Observations in the Art of English Poesy*
- 2) wrote the picaresque narrative *The Unfortunate Traveler of the Life of Jack Wilton* on the adventures of the young hero all over Europe
- 3) produced an important version of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, the first complete English version of the poem, in rhyming couplets of 'fourteeners'
- 4) composed one of the best Elizabethan sonnet sequences, *Delia*, and a verse dialogue on the purpose of writing poetry, *Musophilus*

127. Francis Bacon's *Novum Organum* (1620) would best.....

- 1) be regarded as a pioneer work in the genre of scientific utopia
- 2) see human history as a process of inevitable degeneration and decay
- 3) urge induction as the right method of investigating nature
- 4) attempt a survey of the entire field of learning and its obstacles

128. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Samuel Butler's (1612-1680) *Hudibras*?

- 1) It makes the history of England from 1642 to 1660 appear mere sound and fury.
- 2) It takes a serious subject and debases it by using a low style or distorts it by grotesque exaggeration.
- 3) It expresses his intense contempt for the Puritans and their commonwealth.
- 4) It mocks the Restoration government of Charles II and its moral laxity.

129. Samuel Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* (1779 and 1781).....

- 1) omits such standard poets as Chaucer, Spenser, Sidney and Marvell
- 2) included poets rigorously selected by the poet to form a canon of literature
- 3) does not in anything but name deal with the biography of the poets discussed
- 4) most outstandingly fails to include the late Renaissance poet John Milton

130. Edmund Burke's *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful* (1757) mainly claims that

- 1) sublime objects are never capable of imparting pain
- 2) no instinctive feeling is 'valid' without the intervention of reason
- 3) instinctive feeling about certain objects does not depend on reason
- 4) the pleasure derived from beautiful objects is ever mingled with pain

131. The Romantic playwright Joanna Baillie (1762-1851) would best.....in the preface to her 1798 *Series of Plays*.

- 1) claim that no gap existed between her theory as a dramatist and her practice and deny the impossibility of wedding them on stage
- 2) inspire Keats's notion of self-effacing empathic 'poetical character' by her focus on both the writer's and the reader's 'sympathetic curiosity'
- 3) disagree with her contemporary William Wordsworth on naturalness of language and subject matter as fit for a 'work of true art'
- 4) defend her own practice of writing songs, in standard English, for inclusion in her plays which would otherwise take an archaic character for their frequent use of medieval settings

132. The Scottish poet Robert Burns (1759-1796) tried his hand and produced masterpieces in all the following EXCEPT.....

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1) satires | 2) verse epistles |
| 3) translations | 4) mock-heroic narratives |

133. The legendary 'Byronic hero', a creation of the Romantic age, first appeared in the poet's.....

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) <i>English Bards and Scotch Reviewers</i> | 2) <i>Don Juan</i> |
| 3) <i>Childe Harold's Pilgrimage</i> | 4) <i>Manfred</i> |

134. Thomas Carlyle's *Past and Present* (1843).....

- 1) implies that the world of the machine can never be redeemed by human enterprise and confidence
- 2) believes that modern industrialization has been completely unable to alter the nature of society
- 3) utterly rejects the Victorian medievalist idea of an organic, stratified, and securer social past
- 4) suggests that there is room for a visionary optimism of the type indulged in by such 'prophetic' writers as Blake

135. Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) playfully divides English society into three constituent classes: a 'Barbarian' aristocracy, a 'Philistine' bourgeoisie and an unlettered 'Populace' in his.....

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <i>Essays in Criticism, First Series</i> (1865) | 2) <i>Essays in Criticism, Second Series</i> (1888) |
| 3) <i>Literature and Dogma</i> | 4) <i>Culture and Anarchy</i> |

136. W. S. Gilbert's (1836-1911) verse would best.....

- 1) represent itself as inspiration for literary parody, philosophical speculation, and linguistic and mathematical puzzles
- 2) be regarded as the last attempt in the Victorian age to assimilate modern English poetry to its roots in the golden age of the Renaissance
- 3) lend itself to burlesque mode, to poke fun at a host of social and political issues and figures
- 4) serve as model for *fin-de-siècle* poets and their indulgence in symbolism and the extraordinary

137. The 1914 manifesto of the journal *Blast*, a key moment in the development of modernism in England, is most visibly influenced by.....

- 1) 'imagism' of Ezra Pound and the early poetry of T. S. Eliot and Amy Lowell
- 2) the Spanish expatriate artist Picasso's cubist paintings of the early 1900s
- 3) T. E. Hulme's key lecture 'Romanticism and Classicism' just about the same time
- 4) Italian futurism, particularly the doctrines of the poet Italian F. T. Marinetti

138. George Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia* (1938).....

- 1) shows the 'disastrous effects of patriotism' on a nation's well-being
- 2) recounts in exact detail the causes of Civil War in Spain
- 3) strongly criticized the Communist part in the Spanish Civil War
- 4) was, in fact, pro-Soviet propaganda (much to his future regret)

139. Brian Friel's *Translations* (1980), dubbed as 'one of the richest late-twentieth century meditations on the role of English language and British colonialism'.....

- 1) announces a rapprochement between Irish culture and the English language, the moment when the language of the colonizer is appropriated for as a means for independence
- 2) re-imagines the transitional moment when the language of the colonizer is supplanting the language of the colonized
- 3) laments the usurpation of the indigenous Irish tongue by 'the invading cavalry of the English language'
- 4) expresses the age-old, but (to him) ill-founded grievances of the Irish against English, regarded as a medium of domination in Ireland

140. Which of the following about the short story writer Alice Munro (b. 1931) is TRUE?

- 1) She often visualizes life as it can be seen from a suburban man's perspective and puts a satirical edge to it may stand for
- 2) She often writes in the first person, from the perspective of women whose voices suggest the author's history.
- 3) She is resolutely averse to the mode of fiction which tries, however marginally, to approximate the writer's life and experiences.
- 4) She is unique in expressing her opinions and emotions in the rather rare and technically complicated second-person point of view.

LITERARY GENRES

141. Which of the following is NOT a comedy by William Shakespeare?

- 1) *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*
- 2) *The Two Noble Kinsmen*
- 3) *Titus Andronicus*
- 4) *Cymbeline*

142. William Shakespeare's *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar* (1599) opens with.....

- 1) a quarrel scene, where Brutus attacks Cassius for soiling the noble act of regicide by accepting bribes
- 2) a tribute to Brutus by Antony, who proclaims that Brutus is 'the noblest Roman of them all'
- 3) Brutus's arguments with Cassius and his struggle with his own conscience
- 4) Caesar coming to the Senate having ignored all premonitions not to do so

143. The characters.....are taken from Oscar Wilde's comedy *Lady Windermere's Fan* (1892).

- 1) Mrs. Cheveley and Lord Goring
- 2) Mrs. Arbuthnot and Lord Illingworth
- 3) Mrs. Allonby and Lord Augustus
- 4) Mrs. Erlynne and Lord Darlington

144. Which if the following about George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House* is NOT TRUE?

- 1) Its action takes place just before the outbreak World War I.
- 2) It deals with late nineteenth century mores and conventions, particularly the problematic of marriage.
- 3) It contains a bride- and groom-to-be getting invited to a party.
- 4) It is at least partly a critique on self-indulgence and lack of understanding of on the part of its high-class characters.

145. Which of the following works by Samuel Beckett is NOT a one-act play?

- 1) *Happy Days*
- 2) *Krapp's Last Tape*
- 3) *That Time*
- 4) *Endgame*

146. The characters.....appear in Jane Austen's novel.....(1818).

- 1) Catherine Morland and Henry Tilney / *Sense and Sensibility*
- 2) Fanny Price and Henry Crawford / *Northanger Abbey*
- 3) Anne Elliot and Frederick Wentworth / *Persuasion*
- 4) Marianne Dashwood and John Willoughby / *Mansfield Park*

147. Which of the following about George Eliot's novel *Middlemarch* (1874) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It was Eliot's last novel but one (before *Daniel Deronda*)
- 2) It is set in the fictitious Midlands town of during the period 1830–32.
- 3) Unusually for a realistic novel, it rarely refers to the topical issues of its time.
- 4) Its narrative is heavily interspersed with Eliot's own authorial intrusions.

148. Alex, an anti-hero and leader among his gang members, who refers to himself as 'Your Humble Narrator' in the work features in a novel by.....

- 1) Ian McEwan
- 2) Anthony Burgess
- 3) Evelyn Waugh
- 4) Kingsly Amis

149. Samuel Beckett's novel *Molloy* (1951),.....

- 1) deals mainly with the details of the main character's existence in his cell
- 2) forms a sequel to his other novel *Malone Dies* published earlier in the same year
- 3) is developed in the form of an interior monologue narrated throughout by one character
- 4) is set in Ireland, his country of birth, though this is never acknowledged openly in the work

150. Novelist / novel match in.....

- 1) V. S. Naipaul / *The Bell*
- 2) Iris Murdoch / *Under The Net*
- 3) C. S. Lewis / *Bruno's Dream*
- 4) William Golding / *The Red and the Green*

151. Which of the following about David Lodge's novel *Changing Places* (1975) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It is closely based on the writer's own life.
- 2) It is often regarded as a comedy.
- 3) It is one of his so-called 'campus novels'.
- 4) It is related to his other novel *Small World*.

152. Somerset Maugham's *Of Human Bondage* (1915),.....

- 1) strats with the death of the mother of the nine-year-old protagonist, Philip Carey.
- 2) takes place in the house of a plantation owner, Robert Crosbie, and his wife Leslie in the then-British colony of Malaya
- 3) tells the story of Larry Darrell, an airman traumatized by his experiences early in World War I
- 4) is, in fact, an elaborate account of a boating holiday on the river Thames 'between Kingston and Oxford'.

153. Percy Bysshe Shelley's ode *Mont Blanc* (1817) opens with the lines.....

- 1) 'We are as clouds that veil the midnight moon / How restlessly they speed, and gleam, and quiver / Streaking the darkness radiantly!—yet soon / Night closes round, and they are lost forever'
- 2) 'The everlasting universe of things / Flows through the mind, and rolls its rapid waves / Now dark—now glittering—now reflecting gloom— / Now lending splendor...'
- 3) 'Monarch of Gods and Daemons, and all Spirits / But One, who throng those bright and rolling worlds / Which Thou and I alone of living things / Behold with sleepless eyes!'
- 4) 'The sun is warm, the sky is clear / The waves are dancing fast and bright / Blue isles and snowy mountains wear / The purple noon's transparent might...'

154. In his poem.....John Keats (1795-1821) combines a superstition with the Romeo and Juliet theme of young love thwarted by feuding families and tells the story in a sequence of evolving.....stanzas.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <i>Lamia</i> / Spenserian | 2) <i>The Eve of St. Agnes</i> / Spenserian |
| 3) <i>The Eve of St. Agnes</i> / rime royal | 4) <i>Lamia</i> / rime royal |

155. The lines 'I have lived long enough, having seen one thing, that love hath an end; / Goddess and maiden and queen, be near me now and befriend. / Thou art more than the day or the morrow, the seasons that laugh and weep; For these give joy and sorrow...' are taken from.....by.....

- 1) Alfred, Lord Tennyson's *Mariana*
- 2) Robert Browning's *Porphyria's Lover*
- 3) Dante Gabriel Rossetti's *The Blessed Damozel*
- 4) Algernon Swinburne's *Hymn to Prosperine*

156. Which one the following is the correct order of W. B. Yeats's poems in terms of their appearance?

- 1) The Lake Isle of Innisfree → Adam's Curse → Easter 1916 → Among School Children
- 2) Adam's Curse → The Lake Isle of Innisfree → Among School Children → Easter 1916
- 3) The Lake Isle of Innisfree → Easter 1916 → Adam's Curse → Among School Children
- 4) Adam's Curse → Among School Children → The Lake Isle of Innisfree → Easter 1916

157. As compared to his *The Waste Land*, T. S. Eliot's collection of four long poems *Four Quartets* (1943) enjoys.....

- 1) frequently-occurring juxtaposed scenes
- 2) far more clashing multiple speakers
- 3) a smoother narrative surface
- 4) a larger number of disparate or outlandish quotations

158. Which of the following poems is NOT by W. H. Auden (1907-1973)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) <i>September 1, 1939</i> | 2) <i>In Memory of W. B. Yeats</i> |
| 3) <i>Spain</i> | 4) <i>Poem in October</i> |

159. Seamus Heaney's (b. 1939) celebrated 'bog poems'.....

- 1) deal with the beauty of Northern Ireland bogs and the sense of moral duty they instill in the 'half-war-torn' citizen there
- 2) are about the well-preserved Iron Age corpses discovered in the peats of Northern Europe and Ireland
- 3) take 'bogs' as a fixture, emblematic of European soul-searching, which can ultimately purify all its 'souls and spirits'
- 4) regards Ireland's bogs as a channel through which the Irishman's sense of belonging to his homeland works its wonders

160. Which of the following sets of poets could best be regarded as models for the 'movement' poet Philip Larkin (1922-1985)?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Hardy, Housman, Auden | 2) Hardy, Yeats, Thomas |
| 3) Auden, Eliot, Yeats | 4) Eliot, Pound, Auden |

LITERARY CRITICISM AND TERMS

161. Mikhail Bakhtin's 'heteroglossia' would

- 1) constitute all the forms of social speech that people use in their daily activities
- 2) include speech which is oriented toward a particular listener or audience
- 3) refer to truth as interaction between the speaker-audience consciousnesses
- 4) refer to 'socialized sphere' existing between the writer and his / her audience

162. In his 'The Art of Fiction', Henry James stipulates that 'the only obligation to which in advance we may hold a novel, without incurring the accusation of being arbitrary, is that it be.....The ways in which it is at liberty to accomplish this result are.....'

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1) of a fixed length / unlimited | 2) interesting / innumerable |
| 3) morally 'true' / of little relevance | 4) life-like / immaterial |

163. Louise M. Rosenblatt holds that as far as 'efferent' and 'aesthetic' types of reading in a reading process are concerned.....

- 1) only 'aesthetic' reading may be switched over to the other
- 2) depending on the features of the text only one type can be engaged in
- 3) the efferent will always play the dominant role
- 4) it is quite possible to shift back and forth to each

164. In his 'horizons of expectation' Hans Robert Jauss maintains that the.....

- 1) evaluation of a text from one historical period to another necessarily changes
- 2) ideal reader's evaluation of a text in any period is geared to the 'perennial features' of the text
- 3) text communicates its message to the reader in proportion to their intellectual receptivity
- 4) informed readers of any age arrive at the same 'core significances' in their evaluation of a text

165. In 'subjective criticism', as founded by David Bleich, the.....

- 1) role of the text in the interpretative process is devalued and its objective existence is denied
- 2) 'collective meaning' of a text depends on the subjectivity of a text and its paraphernalia
- 3) text itself provides only the starting point for the reader's responses in its interpretation
- 4) reader's past literary experiences are irrelevant to his appreciation of a (literary) text

166. The French critic Roland Barthes argues that the message encoded within the text can be explained.....

- 1) only through recognizing the codes or binary operations within the text
- 2) by extending meaning through difference to all the social contexts involved
- 3) if the text is freed from its author and is attached to its approximate genre
- 4) by setting in constant motion its various sets of parallel binary opposition

167. According to Derrida, logocentric thinking has its origin best in.....

- 1) the Socratic method of proposing questions
- 2) Medieval syllogistic thought
- 3) the Platonic expression Idea
- 4) Aristotle's principle of noncontradiction

168. Which of the following about deconstructors' critical practice is NOT TRUE?

- 1) They solicit an ongoing relationship between text and interpreter.
- 2) They want to set up a new literary theory of analysis.
- 3) They believe meaning emerges through interpretation.
- 4) They look for places where the author loses control of language.

169. The relationship between Freud's economic and dynamic models of the human psyche is best that of the former

- 1) condensing the latter and finally transforming into a third more comprehensive model
- 2) lending some of its elements to the latter to make it more explanatory
- 3) enlarging upon but retaining most of the ideas posited in the latter
- 4) being in dialectical relationship with the latter and ultimately rejecting it altogether

170. At the heart of Lacan's theory and his understanding of the human psyche, particularly as relates to his conception of literary works, are best.....

- 1) 'fulfillment and wholeness'
- 2) 'satisfaction and cavil'
- 3) 'enthusiasm and frustration'
- 4) 'lack and fragmentation'

171. Elaine Showalter's gynocriticism, providing critics with four models that address the nature of women's writing, is best represented by the biological model followed by.....in order.

- 1) linguistic model → psychoanalytic model → cultural model
- 2) linguistic model → cultural model → psychoanalytic model
- 3) cultural model → psychoanalytic model → linguistic model
- 4) cultural model → linguistic model → psychoanalytic model

172. What Marx and Engels term as 'Verhältnisse' concerns the idea that.....

- 1) any 'is' is an aggregate of numerous 'was's
- 2) nothing exists in isolation or just 'is'
- 3) things exist only as 'is'; there is no 'was'
- 4) a society's 'is' is always a matter of 'will's

173. Cultural Materialism, the approach to textual interpretation that appeared in the 1970s and early 1980s declares that is best based on.....

- 1) irrelevance of historical critique
- 2) negation of history as 'reality'
- 3) subjectivity of all history
- 4) fictional nature of history

174. The postcolonial critic Homi K. Bhaba argues that postcolonialism is best a set of.....

- 1) strategies developed about certain philosophical positions
- 2) inscriptions etched mainly by the 'subaltern'
- 3) diverse methodologies that possess no unitary quality
- 4) cultural strategies 'centred on history'

175. The German movement in literature and the other arts known as expressionism

- 1) tended, in drama, to represent highly individualised characters instead of anonymous human type fashionable in 19th c. melodrama
- 2) would, in its politically radical form, project dystopian views of a future community in a degenerate world
- 3) was at its height between 1895 and 1905—that is, at about the turn of the twentieth-century
- 4) included among its literary precursors the French poet Baudelaire and the Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoevsky

176. A classic example of.....can be found in the discussion of their coming marriage by the lovers Mirabel and Millamant in William Congreve's *The Way of the World* (1700), Act IV.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) hubris | 2) rapartee |
| 3) false wit | 4) hamartia |

177. Which of the following works CANNOT be termed as belonging to the 18th c. literature of sensibility?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Goethe's <i>The Sorrows of Young Werther</i> | 2) Rousseau's <i>Julie, or the New Héloïse</i> |
| 3) Voltaire's <i>Candide</i> | 4) Rousseau's <i>The Confessions</i> |

178. An 'envoy' is a.....

- 1) short formal stanza which is appended to a poem by way of conclusion
- 2) highly elaborate stanza used in long verse epistles in the 17th century
- 3) two-line stanza used appearing as a pseudo-preface to a book of poetry
- 4) sequence of rhyming four-line stanzas in a blank verse Elizabethan play

179. The term 'sprezzatura' has application in discussions of.....

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) courtesy books | 2) problem plays |
| 3) new philosophy | 4) new science |

180. The lines in "Eve, with her I basket, was // Deep in the bells and grass" are.....

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) anapestic | 2) dactylic |
| 3) trochaic | 4) catalectic |

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۱۸۱ تا ۲۰۵ کدام است؟

- 181- The Leipzig school presented several typologies of -----.
- 1) equivalence
 - 2) translation performance
 - 3) translation competence
 - 4) correspondence
- 182- Partial theories of translation fall under -----.
- 1) applied translation studies
 - 2) pure translation studies
 - 3) problem-restricted models
 - 4) product-restricted models
- 183- Machine translations theories are considered ----- in Holmes' map.
- 1) CAT tools
 - 2) instrument-oriented
 - 3) medium-restricted
 - 4) translation aids
- 184- The study of various translations of "One Thousand and One Nights" can contribute to a ----- theory of translation as specified in the map of the discipline.
- 1) literary
 - 2) comparative
 - 3) time-restricted
 - 4) text-type restricted
- 185- According to Pym, Holmes' map ignores -----.
- 1) translation policy
 - 2) clarification and division of labour between the areas in translation studies
 - 3) workings practices of human translators
 - 4) interpreting studies
- 186- In Cicero's words, a translator who works like an "orator" produces what today one may call ----- translation.
- 1) semantic
 - 2) reader-centered
 - 3) literal translation
 - 4) dynamic equivalence
- 187- Paraphrase, in Dryden's triad, is a method to -----.
- 1) preserve the author's style
 - 2) make the translation readable
 - 3) produce a faithful translation
 - 4) rewrite the original in the TL
- 188- Which of the following are instances of cross-linguistic differences according to Jacobson?
- 1) action and event
 - 2) gender and aspect
 - 3) grammatical and lexical mismatches
 - 4) discoursal and functional categories
- 189- Kernel level analysis is -----.
- 1) rough translation of the SL sentence into the TL
 - 2) paraphrasing the meaning in the target language
 - 3) rewriting of the SL sentence in the source language
 - 4) anglicizing the sentence at the deep-structure level
- 190- According to Nida, the meaning of a complex semantic term -----.
- 1) depends on semotactic marking
 - 2) is the result of its components
 - 3) is conditioned by its context
 - 4) depends on the structure the term is used in
- 191- In Nida's semantic category, "lively" is a/an -----.
- 1) stative
 - 2) abstract
 - 3) adverb
 - 4) state
- 192- Formal equivalence is -----.
- 1) ST-oriented
 - 2) TL-oriented
 - 3) writer-centred
 - 4) function-centred
- 193- Which of the following is a reader-based translation method?
- 1) acculturation
 - 2) communicative translation
 - 3) covert translation
 - 4) foreignization
- 194- In Koller's terminology, formal equivalence refers to -----.
- 1) text-types
 - 2) aesthetic features
 - 3) linguistic properties
 - 4) grammatical arrangement
- 195- In Vinay and Darbelnet's model, literal translation is a type of -----.
- 1) modulation
 - 2) indirect translation
 - 3) direct translation
 - 4) transposition

- 196- Servitude, in Vinay and Darbelnet's terminology -----.
- 1) is an obligatory shift
 - 2) is a stylistic change
 - 3) relates to the realm of stylistics
 - 4) reflects differences in language systems
- 197- Which of the following characterize the normative style in Newmark's classification?
- 1) linking verbs, adjectives and nouns
 - 2) adjectival nouns, adverbs and dummy verbs
 - 3) events, empty verbs and phrasal verbs
 - 4) nouns, verbs, adverbs and dummy verbs
- 198- To Newmark, the cohesive level in the process of translation follows -----.
- 1) the theme and rheme structures
 - 2) the structure and the moods of the text
 - 3) the sequence of time, space and logic
 - 4) the emotive and neutral aspects of the text
- 199- A 'travelogue' is an example of ----- text.
- 1) vocative
 - 2) informative
 - 3) expressive
 - 4) appellative
- 200- Adequacy of translation is defined by Popovič in terms of -----.
- 1) form
 - 2) function
 - 3) ideational meaning
 - 4) faithfulness and style
- 201- Coherence is -----.
- 1) lexical consistency in a text
 - 2) the grammatical binding between sentences
 - 3) the notional and logical unity of a text
 - 4) the relation between text and mind
- 202- What are the other two terms used instead of 'vocative' to define a text type?
- 1) connative and operative
 - 2) instrumental and functional
 - 3) pragmatic and entertaining
 - 4) persuasive and appellative
- 203- To Newmark, the sentence is the unit of translation because it -----.
- 1) is the unit of thought
 - 2) presents ideas as propositions
 - 3) is the smallest unit of sense
 - 4) presents objects and states
- 204- Academic translation is defined as translating -----.
- 1) poetry into prose
 - 2) for educated readers
 - 3) according to the principles taught in the academia
 - 4) an original to an elegant, idiomatic TL version
- 205- Which of the following are the levels a translator has in mind in the process of translating according to Newmark?
- 1) language, function, purpose and intention
 - 2) Text and context
 - 3) SL, TL, meaning, form
 - 4) ST, objects and events, cohesion, naturalness

قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۰۶ تا ۲۱۵ کدام است؟

- 206- What is the basic lexical relation between each pair of these words: color/green, youth/adolescent, pale/pail?
- 1) Hyponymy, synonymy, homophony
 - 2) Metonymy, synonymy, homophony
 - 3) Hyponymy, antonymy, polysemy
 - 4) Polysemy, hyponymy, homonymy
- 207- A complement clause is introduced by a complementizer like -----.
- 1) as
 - 2) that
 - 3) this
 - 4) but
- 208- Which sentence is ambiguous?
- 1) Barbara fed her lion meat.
 - 2) Barbara fed that lion meat.
 - 3) Barbara fed his lion meat.
 - 4) Barbara fed him lion meat.
- 209- Competence is -----.
- 1) the grammar of a language
 - 2) a set of rules about grammar
 - 3) the body of linguistic knowledge
 - 4) the unconscious use of sounds and meanings
- 210- One of the defining features of a register is the use of -----.
- 1) slang
 - 2) taboo terms
 - 3) dialect
 - 4) jargon

211- Tone languages use the pitch features to distinguish -----.

- 1) verbs from nouns
- 2) between statements and questions
- 3) the attitude of the speaker
- 4) one lexical item from another

212- Tautology is a sentence that -----.

- 1) is anomalous
- 2) is true in all situations
- 3) is false in all situations
- 4) is either true or false

213- All of the following except "-----" are proverbs.

- 1) A stitch in time saves nine
- 2) Sam and Joe decided to bury the hatchet after their fight
- 3) There is no use crying over spilled milk
- 4) Every cloud has a silver lining

214- The sentence "Forgetting parents can be heart-breaking" is ambiguous, because -----.

- 1) the word *forgetting* has two names in grammar:
 - a. it is a present participle
 - b. it is a gerund
- 2) *forgetting* has two meanings:
 - a. to forget parents can be heart-breaking
 - b. parents who forget can be heart-breaking
- 3) the word *forgetting* has two syntactic functions:
 - a. it functions as a modifier for *parents*.
 - b. it functions as a subject for the sentence.
- 4) the word *forgetting* contains two morphemes:
 - a. one is *forget* which is a verb.
 - b. the other is *ing* which is an inflection.

215- What is the term used to describe the process involved when a child used "ball" to refer to an "orange"?

- 1) overgeneralization
- 2) overextension
- 3) holophrastic
- 4) underextension

- 216- Changes of mind and false starts are two sources of -----.
- 1) errors
 - 2) interference
 - 3) performance failure
 - 4) unmarked structures
- 217- In the methodology of error analysis, -----.
- 1) data can be collected through elicitation
 - 2) errors should be identified prior to data collection
 - 3) relative frequency of errors is not significant
 - 4) all errors are divided into syntactic categories
- 218- According to Universal Grammar (UG), -----.
- 1) UG principles cause almost no problems
 - 2) there is no distinction between interference and transfer
 - 3) unmarked structures are more difficult than marked ones
 - 4) the same value of a parameter in L1 and L2 is the source of most errors.
- 219- All of the following are true of mistakes (as opposed to errors) EXCEPT their being -----.
- 1) slips
 - 2) self-corrected
 - 3) performance errors
 - 4) systematic guesses
- 220- The conclusion that L1-L2 differences do not necessarily cause great difficulty -----.
- 1) negates markedness theory
 - 2) downgrades L1 negative transfer
 - 3) supports the cross-linguistic influence
 - 4) underscores the significance of interlingual error
- 221- "One of the principal barriers to L2 acquisition is the intralingual transfer." This claim is mostly supported by -----.
- 1) the strong version of the CAH
 - 2) the weak version of the CAH
 - 3) approximative system
 - 4) error analysis
- 222- The ultimate syntactic form of a sentence is believed to be the result of different forces. All of the following choices except ----- are the forces.
- 1) textual iconism
 - 2) syntactic valency
 - 3) discourse pattern
 - 4) new-given information
- 223- A Persian learner of English produced the sentence below. Select one of the choices that explains the source of the error.
- * John interests the book*
- 1) The learner is not familiar with the correct form of the verb "to be interested in," and thinks that "interest" is a verb.
 - 2) The learner is following the general rule of word order. But some psychological verbs deviate from the general SVO rule in English and *interest* is one such verb.
 - 3) The learner does not know the structure "John is interested in the book," and thinks that *interest* is a transitive verb.
 - 4) The learner is following the pattern in his native language. He has translated the equivalent Persian sentence into English.

224- Discourse analysis, a recent development in contrastive linguistics, is of immediate interest to language teachers, because it provides the language teacher with -----.

- 1) an awareness of natural communication which enables him to evaluate the methodology he applies for teaching, the learning materials, the classroom activities, and the end product of his teaching
- 2) insight into how texts are structured beyond sentence level, how the elements of a sentence are related to one another, and how phrases are combined into longer stretches
- 3) information about how conversation follow regular patterns in different situations, and how learners are engaged in activities aimed at making them proficient readers in their target language
- 4) an awareness of how underlying rules that speakers and writers use in language differ from culture to culture, and how to select the actual teaching material on the basis of teachability and frequency of occurrence.

225- Amir loves fish. He was born in the North. Now decide which of the following choices is correct.

- 1) The sentences are both coherent and cohesive because they refer to the same person, Amir.
- 2) The sentences are coherent because we know that there is an association between being from the North and loving fish.
- 3) The sentences are cohesive because we know that there is an association between being from the North and loving fish.
- 4) The sentences are coherent because the pronoun *he* in the second sentence refers to the noun phrase Amir in the first.

قسمت چهارم: واژه‌شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۲۶ تا ۲۳۵ کدام است؟

- 226- Which word contains an inflectional affix?
 1) Driver 2) Clever 3) Higher 4) Hammer
- 227- The word 'googled' is an instance of -----.
 1) Analogy 2) Backformation 3) Compounding 4) Conversion
- 228- Which word contains a bound lexical morpheme?
 1) Recall 2) Separate 3) Productivity 4) Characteristic
- 229- Which word is considered to be headless?
 1) Pickpocket 2) Talk show 3) Greenhouse 4) Highchair
- 230- The word "whitened" consists respectively of "white + -----".
 1) two derivational morphemes
 2) two inflectional morphemes
 3) one inflectional and one derivational morpheme
 4) one derivational and one inflectional morpheme
- 231- In which of the examples "apple, a bird, atypical, AIDS" should the "a" be treated as a bound morpheme?
 1) atypical 2) apple 3) AIDS 4) a bird
- 232- Which of the following pairs contains an example of conversion?
 1) bread, desk 2) report, desk 3) chair, bread 4) report, chair
- 233- Which one of the choices best represents these morphemes: teach, -ing, -ly, under?
 1) functional, derivational, inflectional, lexical
 2) derivational, lexical, inflectional, functional
 3) lexical, functional, derivational, inflectional
 4) lexical, inflectional, derivational, functional
- 234- Identify the word formation processes involved in the formation of these words: "bit, radar, boyish, ad."
 1) clipping, acronym, derivation, blending
 2) blending, clipping, compounding, acronym
 3) blending, acronym, derivation, clipping
 4) acronym, blending, clipping, derivation
- 235- Which statement is always true about derivational affixes?
 1) Derivational affixes are always suffixes.
 2) Derivational affixes follow inflectional ones.
 3) Derivational affixes change word category.
 4) Derivational affixes make new words.

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۳۶ تا ۲۴۰ کدام است؟

۲۳۶- دیری نباید که پرده‌های امور از پیش چشمها بردارند و داد مظلومان از ظالمان بستانند.

- 1) Little remains until the coverings of affairs are lifted from before the eyes and justice is demanded from the wrong-doers for the wronged.
- 2) It will last not so long that the curtains are taken from before the eyes, and they ask justice from the oppressors for the oppressed ones.
- 3) Soon the veils will be drawn away from the eyes, and they will ask for justness from the unjust for the abased ones.
- 4) It will take not long that the masks of affairs are vanished from the faces, and justice is sought from the tyrants for the tyrannized.

۲۳۷- زنهار از رقابت کردن با خدا در عظمتش و از تشبیه کردن خودت به او در جبروتش.

- 1) Beware of vying with God in His tremendousness and likening yourself to Him in His exclusive power.
- 2) Avoid rivaling God in His tremendous might and matching yourself with Him in His great glory.
- 3) Be aware of competing with God in His tremendousness and likening yourself to Him in His exclusive power.
- 4) Be away from contending with God in His mightiness and making yourself similar to Him in His gloriousness.

۲۳۸- آنان به انصاف ناخشنودتر، در تقاضاها سمجتر، و در برابر (دریافت) عطا کم سپاسترند.

- 1) They are more displeased with justice, more persisting in requests, and less thankful for (receiving) a favor.
- 2) They are more dissatisfied with justness, more demanding in wants, and less grateful for (getting) a beneficence.
- 3) They are more annoyed by fairness, more urgent in requisitions, and less thankful for favors.
- 4) They are more disgusted by equity, more importunate in demands, and less grateful upon bestowal.

۲۳۹- و صالحان تنها از آنچه خدا در مورد آنان بر زبان بندگان خود جاری می‌کند شناخته می‌شوند.

- 1) And the pious ones are identified only through whatsoever God allows His servants to express in favor of them.
- 2) And the God-fearing are only recognized by whatever Allah lets His bondmen speak about them.
- 3) And the righteous are only known by that which God causes to pass concerning them on the tongues of His servants.
- 4) And the prosperous are distinguished only by what Allah circulates in the tongues of His slaves regarding them.

۲۴۰- در برابر ناملایمات روزگار شکیا باش.

- 1) Practise forbearance when faced with the calamities of the world.
- 2) Show patience against the miseries of the world.
- 3) Be steadfast against the vices of the time.
- 4) Be patient at the misfortunes of time.