

نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضاء:

عصر جمعه

۹۱/۱۱/۲۰



اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.

امام خمینی (ره)

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

آزمون ورودی دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل – سال ۱۳۹۲

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی – کد ۱۱۲۱

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۴۰

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

بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۹۱

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

- 1- This caution is understandable, particularly five years.
 1) inflation raising over the country in the last
 2) inflation rise in the country in the past
 3) with inflation in the country rising over the past
 4) with inflation raise over the country in the last
- 2-, the match had to be cancelled.
 1) To the disappointment of the spectators
 2) To the disappointing spectators
 3) To the spectators disappointed
 4) With the spectators disappointing
- 3- Plant disease, ruined most of the crops.
 1) along a prolonged drought, has
 2) together with a prolonged drought, has
 3) with prolonged drought, have
 4) along with prolonged drought, have
- 4- Mr. Hill decided to offer the position to Henry,
 1) having rejected his job offer by Bill
 2) Bill having rejected his job offer
 3) Bill rejecting his job offer
 4) being rejected his job offer by Bill
- 5- equipment is, it won't produce the desired results.
 1) While excellent this communication
 2) Though being an excellent communications
 3) Despite being an excellent communication
 4) However excellent this communications
- 6- Not until the thief left the house, him although they were at home.
 1) did they notice
 2) but also the noticed
 3) neither did they notice
 4) they didn't notice
- 7- A car is much better than a bicycle
 1) as for comfort is concerned
 2) as much as comfort is concerned with
 3) to the extent comfort is concerned with
 4) as far as comfort is concerned
- 8- A giant kind of grass, bamboo ma reach a diameter of one foot and
 1) its height is 120 feet
 2) a height of 120 feet
 3) a 120-foot high
 4) as high as 120 feet
- 9- Hit on the head by one of the assailants,
 1) it was a terrible sight
 2) seeing the manager fainted was terrible
 3) the manager's friend took him to hospital
 4) the manager fainted
- 10- they are hot beverages.
 1) Both tea as well as coffee are similar in that
 2) Tea as well as coffee are similar on that
 3) Both tea and coffee are similar in that
 4) Tea and coffee are similar on that

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

- 11- Oil companies have been accused of in the pollution of the ocean.
 1) surpassing
 2) procuring
 3) acquiescing
 4) mutilating
- 12- An elected committee will meet monthly to The council's energy policy.
 1) designate
 2) irrigate
 3) detonate
 4) modulate
- 13- Many scholars were burned at the stake in the Middle Ages for
 1) incursion
 2) heresy
 3) outrage
 4) transgression
- 14- The new law removed the last of royal power.
 1) pledges
 2) ruptures
 3) skirmishes
 4) vestiges
- 15- His speech was just a collection of cliches and
 1) vantage points
 2) expulsions
 3) truisms
 4) dialectics
- 16- There are lots of really apartments in the city's poorer areas.
 1) pivotal
 2) piercing
 3) sordid
 4) solicitous
- 17- The two states are with each other, but the laws are quite different.
 1) impending
 2) looming
 3) akin
 4) contiguous
- 18- The magazine appeals to many readers as it carries a(n) mixture of high fashion, gossip, and racing.
 1) prosy
 2) intriguing
 3) congenital
 4) incorporated
- 19- They adopted proper learning strategies to the learning process.
 1) expedite
 2) embed
 3) notify
 4) impart
- 20- Senator Bryant attempted to support for the measure against abortion.
 1) constitute
 2) thrive
 3) marshal
 4) probe

21- Due to the unexpected rise in the foreign currency and devaluation in the country, business has become

- 1) deleterious 2) stagnant 3) scanty 4) overhauled

22- He was cleared of the charge of theft and as head of security.

- 1) procured 2) reinstated 3) detonated 4) corroborated

23- I tripped on a stone and went on the pavement.

- 1) straying 2) dripping 3) stumbling 4) scattering

24- Bright-light therapy is used as a(n) for sunshine, but their effects are not the same.

- 1) aggregate 2) appellation 3) surrogate 4) token

25- Scientists are of making a major new discovery about the beginning of the universe.

- 1) in aggregate 2) in the face 3) on the brink 4) on top

26- The Conservatives won the division of the opposition between the Labour Party and the Liberal Democrats.

- 1) in unison with 2) preserved on 3) hinged on 4) subscribed to

27- I've personally never the view that either gender is superior to the other.

- 1) adjoined with 2) preserved on 3) hinged on 4) subscribed to

28- I keep trying to get Bob to come to the library with us, but it's just because he says he hates reading.

- 1) seeing somebody red 2) flogging a dead horse
 3) grinding to a halt 4) hitting the nail on the head

29- If something that you say is, you do not intend it to be considered as official.

- 1) off the cuff 2) at close quarters 3) at a pinch 4) off the record

30- The began at 5 A.M. and they reached the peak of the mountain at noon.

- 1) second nature 2) far cry 3) long haul 4) rolling stone

Part C: Cloze Test

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

For centuries, people have speculated over the origins of human language. What is the world's oldest spoken language? Have all languages developed from a/an (31) source? What was the language spoken in the Garden of Eden? How did words come (32), in the very beginning? These questions are fascinating, and (33) experiments and discussion whose history (34) Back 3,000 years. The irony is that the (35) is a fruitless one. Each generation asks the same questions, and reaches the same (36) the absence of any evidence relating to the matter, (37) The vast, distant time-scale involved. We have no direct knowledge of the origins and early development of language, (38) easy to imagine how such knowledge might ever be obtained. We can only speculate, arrive at our own conclusions, and remain dissatisfied. Indeed, (39) was one group of 19th - century scholars that they took drastic action: in 1866, the Linguistic Society of Paris published a/an (40) banning discussion of the topic at their meetings. But the theorizing continues, and these days there is a resurgence of interest, as new archaeological finds and modern techniques of analysis provide fresh hints of what may once have been.

- 31- 1) exclusive 2) unique 3) single 4) isolated
 32- 1) to use 2) to be 3) being 4) using
 33- 1) provoke 2) are provocative 3) have provoked 4) provoking
 34- 1) dates 2) turns 3) gets 4) precedes
 35- 1) qualm 2) debate 3) controversy 4) quest
 36- 1) impasse 2) stamina 3) recess 4) suspense
 37- 1) for 2) through 3) given 4) in case of
 38- 1) though it isn't 2) it is neither 3) where it is not 4) nor is it
 39- 1) such dissatisfaction 2) to be dissatisfied
 3) to their dissatisfaction 4) so dissatisfied
 40- 1) covenant 2) pledge 3) edict 4) articulation

Part D: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

The spectacular and fatuous eruptions of Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone National Park do not occur like clockwork. Before the earthquake of 1959, eruptions came every 60 to 65 minutes; today they are as little as 30 minutes or as much as 90 minutes apart. Changes in weather and in atmospheric pressure can influence the regularity of the eruptions and the height of the column. The geyser usually gives a warning: a short burst

of steam. Then a graceful jet of water and steam rises up to 150 feet in the air, unfurling in the sunlight with the colors of the rainbow playing across it.

The eruption is only the visible part of the spectacle. In order for a geyser to erupt, there are three necessary ingredients: a heat source, a water supply, and a plumbing system. In the geyser fields of Yellowstone, a steady supply of heat is provided by hot spots of molten rock as little as two miles below the surface. The water supply of Old Faithful comes from groundwater and rainfall, but other geysers in Yellowstone are located on river banks. Geysers have various types of plumbing systems. Geologists studying Old Faithful theorized that it had a relatively simple one consisting of an underground reservoir connected to the surface by a long, narrow tube. In 1992 a probe equipped with a video camera and heat sensors was lowered into the geyser and confirmed the existence of a deep, narrow shaft and of a cavern, about the size of a large automobile, about 45 feet beneath the surface.

As water seeps into Old Faithful's underground system, it is heated at the bottom like water in a teakettle. But while water in a kettle rises because of convection, the narrow tube of the plumbing system prevents free circulation. Thus, the water in the upper tube is far cooler than the water at the bottom. The weight of the water puts pressure on the column, and this raises the boiling point of the water near the bottom. Finally, the confined, superheated water rises, and the water in the upper part of the column warms and expands, some of it welling out of the mouth of the geyser. This abruptly decreases the pressure on the superheated water and sudden, violent boiling occurs throughout much of the length of the tube, producing a tremendous amount of steam and forcing the water out of the vent in a superheated mass. This is the eruption, and it continues until the water reservoir is emptied or the steam runs out.

There are two main types of geysers. A fountain geyser shoots water out in various directions through a pool. A columnar geyser such as Old Faithful shoots water in a fairly narrow jet from a conical formation at the mouth of the geyser that looks like a miniature volcano.

41- It can be inferred from the passage that the earthquake of 1959 made Old Faithful geyser erupt

- 1) more suddenly 2) less regularly 3) more frequently 4) less spectacularly

42- Why dose the author mention a rainbow in paragraph 1?

- 1) The column of water forms an arc in the shape of a rainbow.
 2) In the sunlight, the column of water may produce the colors of the rainbow.
 3) Rainbows can be seen quite frequently in Yellow stone National Park.
 4) The rainbow, like the geyser, is an example of the beauty of nature.

43- It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would be LEAST likely to cause any change in Old Faithful' eruptions?

- 1) A rise in the water level of a nearby river 2) An earthquake
 3) A drop atmospheric pressure 4) A period of unusually heavy rainfall

44- The passage implies that Old Faithful would probably not erupt at all if

- 1) the climate suddenly changed
 2) the tubes of its plumbing system were much wider
 3) there had not been an earthquake in 1959
 4) its underground tubes were much longer

45- The author implies that, compared to Old Faithful, many other geysers

- 1) shoot water much higher into the air 2) have a more complex plumbing system
 3) are more famous 4) have far larger reservoirs

46- The author mentions the probe that was lowered into Old Faithful in 1992 to indicate that

- 1) Old Faithful' structure was more intricate than had been believed
 2) the geologists' original theory about Old Faithful was correct
 3) it is very difficult to investigate geysers
 4) some very surprising discoveries were made

47- The author probably compares the formation at the mouth of Old Faithful with a volcano because of the formation's

- 1) size 2) power 3) age 4) shape

Passage 2:

The term "Ice Age" may give a wrong impression. The epoch that geologists know as the Pleistocene and that spanned the 1.5 to 2.0 million years prior to the current geologic epoch was not one long continuous glaciation, but a period of oscillating climate with ice advances punctuated by times of interglacial climate not very different from the climate experienced now. Ice sheets that derived from an ice cap centered on northern Scandinavia reached southward to Central Europe. And beyond the margins of the ice sheets. climatic oscillations affected most of the rest of the world: for example. In the deserts, periods of wetter conditions (pluvials) contrasted with drier, interpluvial periods. Although the time involved is so short, about 0.04 percent of the total age of the Earth, the amount of attention devoted to the Pleistocene has been incredibly large, probably because of its immediacy, and because the epoch largely coincides with the appearance on Earth of humans and their immediate ancestors.

There is no reliable way of dating much of the Ice Age. Geological dates are usually obtained by using the rates of decay various radioactive elements found in minerals. Some of these rates are suitable for very old rocks but involve increasing errors when used for young rocks; others are suitable for very young rocks but errors increase rapidly in older rocks. Most of the Ice Age spans a period of time for which no element has an appropriate decay rate.

Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events. For example, an early classification of Alpine glaciation suggested the existence there of four glaciations, named the Gunz, Mindel, Riss, and Wurm. This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological remains found in interglacial beds themselves interstratified within glacial deposits. Yet this succession was forced willy-nilly onto the glaciated parts of Northern Europe, where there are partial successions of true glacial ground moraines and interglacial deposits, with hopes of ultimately piecing them together to provide a complete Pleistocene succession. Eradication of the Alpine nomenclature is still proving a Herculean task.

There is no conclusive evidence about the relative length, complexity, and temperatures of the various glacial and interglacial periods. We do not know whether we live in a postglacial period or an interglacial period. The chill truth seems to be that we are already past the optimum climate of postglacial time. Studies of certain fossil distributions and of the pollen of certain temperate plants suggest decreases of a degree or two in both summer and winter temperatures and, therefore, that we may be in the declining climatic phase leading to glaciation and extinction.

48- In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with -----.

- 1) searching for an accurate method of dating the Pleistocene epoch
- 2) declaring opposition to the use of the term "Ice Age" for the Pleistocene epoch
- 3) discussing problems involved in providing an accurate picture of the Pleistocene epoch
- 4) refuting the idea that there is no way to tell if we are now living in an Ice Age

49- The "wrong impression" (line 1) to which the author refers is the idea that the ----- .

- 1) climate of the Pleistocene epoch was composed of periods of violent storms
- 2) Pleistocene epoch consisted of very dry, hot periods
- 3) Pleistocene epoch comprised one period of continuous glaciation during which Northern Europe was covered with ice sheets
- 4) Pleistocene epoch had no long periods during which much of the Earth was covered by ice

50- According to the passage, one of the reasons for the deficiencies of the "early classification of Alpine glaciation" is that it was ----- .

- 1) derived from evidence that was only tangentially related to times of actual glaciation
- 2) based on unmethodical examination of randomly chosen glacial biological remains
- 3) based primarily on fossil remains rather than on actual living organisms
- 4) derived from evidence that had been haphazardly gathered from glacial deposits and inaccurately evaluated

51- Which of the following does the passage imply about the "early classification of Alpine glaciation"?

- 1) It was a valuable tool, in its time, for measuring the length of the four periods of glaciation.
- 2) It could be useful, but only as a general guide to the events of the Pleistocene epoch.
- 3) It should not have been applied as widely as it was.
- 4) It does not shed any light on the methods used at the time for investigating periods of glaciation.

52- It can be inferred from the passage that an important result of producing an accurate chronology of events of the Pleistocene epoch would be a ----- .

- 1) more detailed understanding of how radioactive dating of minerals works
- 2) clearer understanding of the reasons for the existence of the deserts
- 3) clearer picture of the Earth during the time that humans developed
- 4) firmer understanding of how the northern polar ice cap developed

53- The author refers to deserts primarily in order to ----- .

- 1) support the view that we are probably living in a postglacial period
- 2) illustrate the idea that the effects of the Ice Age's climatic variations extended beyond the areas of ice
- 3) support the view that during the Ice Age sheets of ice covered some of the deserts of the world
- 4) illustrate the idea that what happened in the deserts during the Ice Age had far-reaching effects even on the ice sheets of Central and Northern Europe

54- The author would regard the idea that we are living in an interglacial period as ----- .

- 1) unscientific
- 2) plausible
- 3) absurd
- 4) unimportant

Passage 3:

Elements make up everything in the world. Elements are the basic substances that we cannot divide into simpler substances. We group elements by the things they have in common - what they look like, how they react with other substances, if they conduct electricity, etc. We group elements into nine official groups. The element "Hydrogen" is in a group by itself: It is different from all the other elements.

Hydrogen is a basic substance. 90% of all atoms in the universe are hydrogen atoms.

Hydrogen atoms are the lightest atoms. Hydrogen got its name from the scientist Lavoisier. Lavoisier noticed that hydrogen atoms are always present in water. The root "*Hydro*" means water. Therefore, it was intuitive to represent hydrogen with the letter H.

The second group is the alkaline-earth metals. You can find these elements in the earth's crust. They react with water. This group of elements contains elements such as Calcium.

Calcium is a basic substance found in substances like milk and chalk. It is a member of the second group of elements. Some other members of the second group are beryllium and magnesium.

The third group is the alkali metals. These elements react very strongly with water. They might even explode if they touch water. This group of elements contains elements such as Sodium. Sodium is an element found in table salt. Scientists represent sodium with the letters Na. Some other members of the third group are lithium and potassium.

The fourth group of elements includes metals. It is the largest group of elements. It includes iron, silver, gold, nickel, platinum and titanium. Elements in this group conduct electricity. They are hard and shiny. Members of this group are called the transition metals.

The fifth group of elements is the actinides. The elements in this group are radioactive metals. Most of the members of this group are synthetic elements. They are non-natural elements. They are made in special labs. Some members of this group are uranium and plutonium.

The sixth group of elements is the lanthanides. Some people call this group the rare-earth elements. Some people call them the inner-transition elements. They conduct electricity very well. They tarnish when they come into contact with air.

The seventh group consists of the nonmetals. Carbon is a member of this group. Every living thing depends on carbon. Oxygen is also a member of this group. We take in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide (which is a combination of carbon and oxygen) when we breathe.

The eighth group consists of the inert gases. They are called inert gases because they do not react easily with other substances. Most of these gases are present in lighting. When a current of electricity goes through neon, it glows red. Some other members of this group are argon and xenon. This group is sometimes called Group Zero or Group 0.

The ninth group consists of the poor metals. These metals are different from the metals in the fourth group because these metals are soft. These metals melt easily. They also mix well with other metals to form alloys. Both lead and aluminum are poor metals.

The last group consists of the semi-metals. The members of this group are like metals in some ways, They are also like non-metals in some ways. Some semi-metals are arsenic and bismuth. Depending on which other substances touch them, they can be conductors of electricity or they can insulate substances from electricity. Some scientists call the semi-metals "double metal" because of their structure.

55- What did Lavoisier notice about hydrogen?

- 1) That it was the lightest atom.
- 2) That it was always in water.
- 3) That it is a basic substance.
- 4) That 90% of all atoms in the universe are hydrogen atoms.

56- Where is calcium NOT mentioned to be found?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1) In the earth's crust. | 2) In chalk. |
| 3) In milk. | 4) In substance. |

57- What do the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth groups have in common?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) They are all metals. | 2) They are all synthetic. |
| 3) They all tarnish in the air. | 4) They are all present in water. |

58- Why are uranium and plutonium grouped together?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) They are radioactive. | 2) They are metals and radioactive. |
| 3) They are found in the earth's crust. | 4) They are metals, |

59- Lead and aluminum are grouped together because they do NOT

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) are soft metals | 2) melt easily |
| 3) constitute few metals | 4) mix with other |

60- The best synonym for "insulate" is

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1) conduct | 2) melt | 3) protect | 4) combine |
|------------|---------|------------|------------|

Part A: Language Teaching Methodology

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

- 61- The lexical approach does NOT support the assumption that**
- 1) new items need to be learned in several occasions
 - 2) there is a distinction between input and intake
 - 3) teacher talk is a main source of language input
 - 4) the nature of language acquisition is linear
- 62- Content-based instruction may be mainly criticized on the grounds that it does NOT aim to**
- 1) provide learners with enough new information
 - 2) encourage collaborative learning
 - 3) facilitate learning by doing
 - 4) help learners become autonomous
- 63- Having great impact on the theory of content-based instruction, Immersion Education is a kind of foreign language instruction in which**
- 1) different content area textbooks are presented in the foreign language, but the language of instruction is students L1
 - 2) the foreign language is taught through the medium of students' native language
 - 3) the regular school curriculum is taught through the medium of the foreign language
 - 4) language syllabus is subordinated to the more general themes
- 64- According to Anderson, procedural knowledge**
- 1) is the prior knowledge that individuals have acquired and use to comprehend and remember new information
 - 2) moves from the abstract to concrete
 - 3) ultimately leads to automatization
 - 4) proceeds from theory to practice
- 65- Based on Markedness Differential Hypothesis, marked items in a language are more difficult to learn since they**
- 1) fall within Universal Grammar
 - 2) have a wider range of distribution
 - 3) correspond to degrees of difficulty
 - 4) contain more features
- 66- "The student can most effectively acquire a language when it becomes incidental to the communication " This is a characteristic of**
- 1) Competency-Based Language Teaching
 - 2) Total Physical Response
 - 3) Content-Based Instruction
 - 4) Silent Way
- 67- According to Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD), every child reaches his/her potential development**
- 1) by parameter setting
 - 2) through social interaction
 - 3) through linguistic experience
 - 4) by predetermined stages
- 68- In cooperative language learning,**
- 1) the syllabus is based on TBLT
 - 2) the learning environment is structured and organize
 - 3) postmethod is the guiding principle
 - 4) learning activities are mostly directed toward elementary learners
- 69- Which of the following is NOT cited by Chomsky in his counterarguments concerning language as a verbal behavior?**
- 1) speed of first language acquisition
 - 2) significance of operants
 - 3) creativity in human language
 - 4) poverty of stimulus
- 70- Those learners who are more predominantly field-independent benefit more from**
- 1) natural (untutored) settings that involve communicative aspects of language learning
 - 2) classroom (tutored) second language learning that involves analysis and attention to details
 - 3) inductive approaches to second language learning
 - 4) subconscious attention to forms
- 71- All of the following principles are compatible with Situational Language Teaching EXCEPT**
- 1) a deductive approach to the teaching of grammar
 - 2) generalization in vocabulary acquisition
 - 3) languages as purposeful activity
 - 4) the theory of language based on British structuralism
- 72- A speaking task involving students' cooperation in order to evaluate a social problem (i.e, unemployment) is typical of a/an task.**
- 1) information-gap
 - 2) form-focused
 - 3) reasoning-gap
 - 4) opinion-gap

(A)

73- All of the following are considered as purposes of post-reading EXCEPT -----.

- 1) raising the student's awareness of generic patterning of the text
- 2) improving the reader's evaluation strategies
- 3) enhancing the reader's critical thinking
- 4) raising the student's motivation

74- As far as the theory of learning is concerned, the Audiolingual Method is founded on the idea that ----- .

- 1) language is detached from culture
- 2) habit formation leads to positive reinforcement
- 3) intrinsic self-satisfaction can function as reinforcement
- 4) mistakes are minimized when a language is learned analytically

75- The silent way method is specially geared to activating and engaging the learner's ----- intelligence.

- 1) interpersonal
- 2) emotional
- 3) intrapersonal
- 4) musical

76- The ----- processing model of listening comprehension as a linear decoding process is NOT supported by the current empirical psycholinguistic research.

- 1) top-down
- 2) bottom-up
- 3) interactive
- 4) schema theory

77- In order to identify the problems which students have encountered practice is to carry out ----- .

- 1) miscue analysis
- 2) authenticity test
- 3) readability test
- 4) semantic construe'

78- The systematic process of collaboration in which one teacher observes and gives feedback to another teacher, usually with some form of reciprocity, is referred to as ----- .

- 1) collaborative development
- 2) team teaching
- 3) corrective feedback
- 4) peer coaching

79- Which of the following statements is considered FALSE by a Direct Method teacher'?

- 1) Oral communication is more important than writing.
- 2) The syllabus should be based on situations or topics.
- 3) The ability to pronounce correctly is considered very important.
- 4) Students should be taught to be conscious of the grammatical rules of the target language.

80-- In task-based instruction, ----- .

- 1) the overall focus is on grammar and vocabulary
- 2) the teacher consciously simplifies the language
- 3) the teacher avoids providing any corrective feedback
- 4) form-focused instruction is given at the post-task phase

81- All the following activities are geared to utilizing EFL learners' intrapersonal intelligence EXCEPT ----- .

- 1) goal setting
- 2) code creating
- 3) journal keeping
- 4) reflective learning

82- The proponents of postmethod era believe in the following principles EXCEPT -----.

- 1) promoting cooperation among learners
- 2) engaging all learners in the classroom
- 3) designing situational syllabuses for the learners
- 4) developing learners' cultural awareness

83- Based on Krashen's monitor hypothesis, -----.

- 1) conscious knowledge of rules has only limited use in normal speaking and in generating utterances in the language
- 2) individuals internalize a second language by developing a monitor or editor
- 3) conscious knowledge of rules activates learners' monitor to communicate in the language
- 4) subconscious knowledge of rules has important implications

84- In input → Processing → Intake/Output, ----- .

- 1) intake is an abstract entity of learner language that comes after psycholinguistic processing
- 2) intake is no more than a part of input and is independent of language-learning processes
- 3) there is a simple part-whole relationship between intake and input, and between intake and output
- 4) intake is a subset of input before the input is processed by learners

85- Transposition, expansion, contraction, transformation, integration, rejoinder, and restoration are associated with -----

- 1) Direct Method
- 2) Communicative Approach
- 3) Cooperative Learning
- 4) Audiolingual Method

86- All of the following characterize functional-notional syllabus EXCEPT ----- .

- 1) using notions such as family and education to develop materials
- 2) using communicative textbooks and materials
- 3) organizing curricula around requesting, apologizing, refusing, etc
- 4) focusing on pragmatic purposes

87- In task-based language teaching,

- 1) unitary models of language inform task-based instruction
- 2) new points are introduced and practiced situationally
- 3) language is primarily a means of making meaning
- 4) lexical units are the core of gradation

88- Which of the following is considered as a shortcoming of CBI instruction? ·

- 1) Having a hybrid theoretical basis
- 2) Lowering language teachers' self-efficacy
- 3) Merging language and content instruction
- 4) Integrating EGP and ESP instruction

89- Behavioristic learning theories have had a lasting impact on our understanding of the process of human learning; that is why many teachers still believe in rote learning which is described as ----- .

- 1) the process of acquiring material as discrete and relatively isolated entities in association with existing cognitive structure
- 2) the process of mental storage of items, having little or no association with existing cognitive structure
- 3) the process of relating and anchoring new material to relevant established entities in cognitive structure
- 4) a system of verbal operants and understanding the role of conditioning

90- In the ----- stage, second language learner's errors are best identified by some backsliding.

- 1) random
- 2) systematic
- 3) stabilization
- 4) emergent

Part B: Language Testing

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

91- Scorer reliability -----.

- 1) is almost always higher than test reliability
- 2) should be applied to objective tests
- 3) is needed when the construct is defined theoretically
- 4) is most likely to fall between 5 and 1

92- Analytic scoring is NOT more appropriate than holistic scoring if ----- ·

- 1) the raters are homogeneous
- 2) diagnostic information is required
- 3) rating is going to be economical
- 4) it is carried out by a small well-knit group at a single site

93- Rasch analysis has all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

- 1) identifying test takers whose behavior does not fit the mode
- 2) determining items that do not belong in the test
- 3) being an effective type of classical item analysis
- 4) being based on item response theory

94- Like cloze, dictation

- 1) sheds light on testees' performance on separate skills
- 2) has the advantage of involving listening ability
- 3) provides easily interpreted diagnostic information
- 4) can predict overall ability

95- Cloze tasks should NOT be used as a measurement instrument since it

- 1) works on the basis of redundancy principle
- 2) does not present natural language
- 3) is not appropriate for specific levels
- 4) is mostly a test of reading proficiency

96- An average difficult level of will result in maximum differentiation among test-takers.

- 1) 0
- 2) .50
- 3) .75
- 4) 1

97- Traditional reliability measures are NOT appropriate to estimate the reliability of CRTs because these tests

- 1) are based on different measurement scales
- 2) do not aim to generate variability
- 3) cannot discriminate among extreme scores
- 4) are compared with an ideal criterion

98- In language testing, the difference index (DI) is used to indicate the degree to which an item

- 1) discriminates low and high students
- 2) indicates item distribution
- 3) reflects gain in knowledge
- 4) indicates item facility

99- In order to determine the relationship between a student's attendance and non-attendance in language classes and his/her proficiency level, which of the following would you use?

- 1) The co-efficient of correlation
- 2) Rank-order correlation
- 3) Point-biserial correlation
- 4) Non-linear correlation

100- Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the index of correlation between two tests as an estimate of validity when it is squared?

- 1) It indicates relationship between the validity and reliability of the two tests.
- 2) It indicates extent to which the two tests are reliable.
- 3) It indicates-the common variance between the two tests.
- 4) It indicates the extent to which the two tests are valid.

101- Which of the following reading tests is more concerned with testing reading enabling skills?

- 1) C-test
- 2) Short-context reading items
- 3) A cloze passage
- 4) A text with multiple-choice comprehension items

102- The claim that "tests are deeply rooted in culture and ideology" is most likely made in

- 1) communicative language testing
- 2) critical language testing
- 3) integrative language testing
- 4) task-based assessment

103- As a form of assessment, portfolios -----.

- 1) are considered as an important peer-assessment strategy
- 2) are a procedure for cooperative test construction
- 3) were mostly encouraged in the psychometric-structuralist era
- 4) are a purposeful selection of students' work

104- self-assessment is considered to be disadvantageous in terms of

- 1) discouraging learner autonomy
- 2) subjectivity of assessment
- 3) students' direct involvement
- 4) speed of assessment

105- "Being able to handle with confidence but no with facility most situations" is most probably a subcategory of the speaking test scoring category of

- 1) comprehension
- 2) grammar
- 3) fluency
- 4) task

Part C: Linguistics

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence, and then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

106- The Head Parameter

- 1) needs years of exposure to be acquired by the child
- 2) requires the movement of verb
- 3) has two values in an SVO language
- 4) is set as head-first in English

107- The correct syllabification for the word "construction" is represented by

- 1) cons-truc-tion
- 2) const- ruc-tion
- 3) con-struc-tion
- 4) cons-tru-ction

108- The feature distinguishing [l,u] from [e,o] is

- 1) [+low]
- 2) [+back]
- 3) [+front]
- 4) [+high]

109- According to the separate systems hypothesis of bilingual development, ----- .

- 1) a bilingual child builds a distinct lexicon and grammar for each language
- 2) bilingualism requires the violation of IJG parameters
- 3) verbal communication precedes non-verbal communication in children
- 4) the four language skills have no common features

110- That the verb "find" requires an animate subject and a concrete NP complement is best described by

- 1) verb- particle agreement
- 2) verb shift principle
- 3) complementizer relations
- 4) S-selection

111- The suffix is an inflectional morpheme in the word

- 1) civilize
- 2) privacy
- 3) closed
- 4) government

112- Moving the auxiliary of the main clause rather than the first auxiliary to produce questions is indicative of ----- .

- 1) transfer of grammatical rules
- 2) structure dependency
- 3) child-directed speech
- 4) impoverished input

113- coarticulation in English ----- .

- 1) happens when a phonetic feature spreads within a sound
- 2) is reflected in assimilation
- 3) is the same as nasalization
- 4) makes words sound harsher

114- When the listeners opens the window after receiving the request "It's hot in here,"

- 1) the perlocutionary effect is at work
- 2) the maxim of relation is violated
- 3) a performative verb is produced
- 4) the speech act of request is made directly

115- The relationship between "Tom sings terribly" and "Tom sing"

- 1) is an entailment
- 2) is best described in terms of person deixis
- 3) shows covert contradiction
- 4) can be explained through the implicature

116- The semantic role of "theme" exists in the sentence".....".

- 1) I have two dogs
- 2) The key opened the door
- 3) The boy gave the book to Jane
- 4) The dog bit the stick

117- The basic formal units of sign languages that correspond to phonological elements of spoken language are called

- 1) prosodic features
- 2) pro-forms
- 3) propositions
- 4) primes

118- All of the following choices are idioms EXCEPT

- 1) lighthouse
- 2) greenhouse
- 3) matchbox
- 4) hotdog

119- All of the following groups of consonants are a natural class EXCEPT

- 1) /b,d,g,m,n/
- 2) /p,s,c,d,l/
- 3) /b,z,m,r,y,w/
- 4) /s,z .. s.,z/

120- The rule underlying VP → VP PP is

- 1) recursive rule
- 2) reference rule
- 3) retroflex rule
- 4) duplication rule

1)

LITERARY CRITICISM AND TERMS

121- Which of the following is TRUE about Longinus (1st c. C. E.)?

- 1) I Like Aristotle and Horace , h concentrates on single elements of a text.
- 2) We do not need to take account of the 'intellect' in our discussions of the sublime
- 3) He equally emphasizes author, reader and text in his discussion of the sublime.
- 4) Following Plato, he moves exclusively within the indigenous Greek literary tradition.

122- In his *Apology for Poetry* (1595), Sir Philip Sidney

- 1) argues that by moving the mind, poetry, like philosophy, is a teacher of virtue
- 2) values history over poetry but contends that the 'chief passages of best historic' are essential poetry
- 3) maintains that, far from counterfeiting or figuring forth, poetry is *mimesis* or representing
- 4) asserts that by engaging the reader's emotions, poets blend truth with symbolism

123- The neoclassical critic Joseph Addison (1672-1719),

- 1) believed that the aim of literary critics is not to dissect the writer of genius but to look at what occurs in the interaction of literature and it audience
- 2) maintained that ancient critics have not (contrary to what his contemporary critics Dryden and Pope held) already said all there is to say, and to write after them is to expand upon and even occasionally modify their past criticism
- 3) considered morality as the ultimate touchstone for a truly great work of art, and set his literary goal as endeavouring to promote morality even at the expense of wit
- 4) argued that greatness in literature is not mechanical superiority but the prowess to display the immensity of life in a way that the imagination is able to absorb

124- According to the Russian formalist critic Mikhail Bakhtin (1895-1975),.....

- 1) the truth of the polyphonic novel is an active creation in the con. allowing genuine surprises even to the creator of the work himself
- 2) polyphonic novels have a carnival sense of the world, a sense of the world are careful deliberation where voices can be heard each in their own turn only obliquely influencing their hearers.
- 3) the polyphonic nature of the novel implies at her are many truths and that each character speaks and thinks his or her own truth
- 4) whatever meaning the language of the text possesses resides in the polyphony of the text itself which is nevertheless' ever and inevitably tempered by the intention of the individual reader'

125- In his *Of Grammatology* (1974), the French critic Jacques Derrida best asserts hat

- 1) writing is directly related to what Saussure believed to be the basic clement of language: difference
- 2) the element of "undecidability" does not hold equally well for all aspects of a written system of communication
- 3) the meaning of the written word is decided in the interplay between various signifiers pitted against one another
- 4) writing can, in a final analysis, be reduced to letters or symbols which are " inscribed' on a page

126- The psychoanalytic critic Sigmund Freud (1859-1939) / his proponents best believed that

- 1) the hidden meanings of a story can never be unlocked
- 2) a text is writer's dreams un-disguised'
- 3) artistic creation plunges the artist deep into a state of neurosis
- 4) a literary text must be analysed like a dream

127- In a deconstructionist reading of a text,

- 1) the meaning of a text depends on the close interaction of the text, the reader and social and cultural elements
- 2) there is no affinity between the way a text is read (in a deconstructionist way) and other types of reading or interpretative process
- 3) we have every right to stop finding meaning in a text upon our first reading of it, as our subsequent readings would, in abstract terms, offer the same result
- 4) the criticism of a text takes the upper hand of the text being read in terms of the essential value it yields

128- Which of the following is NOT (best) a concern with contemporary AfricanAmerican criticism?

- 1) reading race into all American literature
- 2) significance of slavery as past historical events and is present-day implications
- 3) social, political, economic, ideological and literary oppression
- 4) discovering signs of black art in modern American white art

129- The American critic John Crowe Ransom (1888 -1974) would

- 1) explore, in a series of important critical essays, the distinctive expressions of consciousness in several Western authors, spanning the Renaissance to the modern period.
- 2) consider the "ethical" approach of the New Humanism and Marxism as "false" and find fault with the teaching of literature in universities by literary historians and scholars.
- 3) would assert that all kinds of criticism serve useful purposes-and will be even more useful if the critic is explicit enough about his goals
- 4) would in his seminal essay "Marxism and Literature," (1938) strongly advocate contemporary attempts to connect Marxism and lit at re

130- Which of the following statements as regards the structuralist critic Roman Jakobson (1896-1982) and the American New critics is TRUE?

- 1) Jakobson and the New Critics would both oppose vulgar biographism' and the "intentional fallacy", but would, at the same time, analyze the myth of the poet as a function of cultural history.
- 2) Jakobson tended to frame interpretation within a working sense of imagination and mind, whereas the New Critics subjected the largest and the smallest patterns to linguistic and cultural analysis, without regard for individual craft.
- 3) Jakobson welcomed the contributions of science to the work of literary studies, while the New Critics were trying to defend "humanistic" values against the spread of scientific "professionalism.
- 4) Jakobson did not believe in the unity of the human imagination as the New Critics did, and would, contrary to the New Critics, contend that no critic could ever hope to entirely capture the human imagination.

131- The form of Japanese theatre, kabuki,

- 1) enjoys lavishly designed sets, costumes, and makeup all contributing to its popularity
- 2) wa first developed in medieval Japan, and introduced and taken up in Europe (first in France) earl in the 16th century.
- 3) is, like its sister form, the Noh theatre, a highly abstract type of "artistic theatre" with very minimal action.
- 4) uniquely employs an all-woman east (thus making it a particular favourite in feminist criticism)

132- The term "Gilded Age" would originally refer to features of the American society as in the

- 1) decade of prosperity ensuing World War II
- 2) idyllic Romantic life of the early settlers in the American East
- 3) 1920s pre-depression period
- 4) post-Civil War (1861-1865) era

133- As a philosophical system based on the doctrines of Plato, Neoplatonism

- 1) sets up a vision of existence in which all things emanate from the universe of visible matter
- 2) incorporates elements of Asian mysticism with the ideas of Plato and, in some periods, was frequently combined with Christian mysticism.
- 3) was developed in its modern form by such Enlightenment philosophers as Hume and Rousseau in the 18th century
- 4) find its fullest modern expression in two works by Kant: The Critique of Judgement and The Critique of Pure Reason

134- Which of the following about the 'heroic couple' is TRUE?

- 1) It would often lake advantage of two end-stopped lines which subunits by *caesuras*, or medial pause in their syntax.
- 2) It was the predominant English measure, along with blank verse" for all the poetic kinds during the Neoclassical Period.
- 3) As a verse form, it was first introduced into English poetry by Geoffrey Chaucer in such works as The *Legend of Good Woman*.
- 4) The *closed* neoclassic couplet was later partly taken up is such characteristically Romantic poems as Keats' *Endytuion*.

135- The "term: term definition" DO NOT, as far as narratology is concerned, match in

- 1) "story: the organized and meaningful structure of a literary plot"
- 2) "narrate: the explicit or implied person or audience to whom the narrator addresses the narrative"
- 3) "fibula: the elemental materials of a story"
- 4) "syuzhet: the concrete representation used to convey the story"

136- Light Verse ("applied to poem that use an ordinary speaking voice and a relaxed manner") would

- 1) develop its subjects out of concepts that are petty or essentially inconsequential but have great applications for social satire
- 2) evolve as a large subclass to 'verse de societe' originally dealing with relationships, concerns and doing of polite society
- 3) find one its exponents in the children's nonsense verse of the Victorian era-as in Edward Lear's *The Owl and the Pussy Cat*.
- 4) be written initially as nursery rhymes which were then popularized as ribald or decorous limericks

137- Which of the following about the term "Seven Deadly Sins" is TRUE?

- 1) They were called "deadly" because they were considered to put the soul of anyone manifesting them in peril of eternal perdition; such sins could never be forgiven.
- 2) They were usually identified as Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Envy, Gluttony" Anger, and Sloth in edieval and later Christian theology.
- 3) They were regarded with even more disgust than cardinal sins and were defined and discussed at length by such major theologians as Gregory the Great and Thomas Aquinas.
- 4) They played an important role in many works of medieval and Renaissance literature--sometimes in elaborately developed personifications-including Chaucer's "The Miller's Tale", and Marlowe's *Hero and Leander*

138- Which of the following works best represent a 'Juvenalian satire'?

- 1) Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy
- 2) Pope's Morel Essays
- 3) Rabelais' Gergutue and Pantagruel
- 4) Samuel Johnson's "London"

139- The term 'subversion-containment dialectic' best pertains to the concerns and ideas held by

- 1) new historicist critics of Renaissance literature
- 2) history of ideas critics of the Romantic period
- 3) critical theorists of the Frankfurt School
- 4) Yale School deconstructionists

140- Which of the following about " Black Arts Movement" is TRUE?

- 1) Its purely artistic. socially-pacifist ethics influenced the American postmodern literature of the 1 970s and 80s.
- 2) It complemented, in intellectual terms, the 'high art' and modernist forms developed by Ralph Ellison and other African-American writer' in the 1950s.
- 3) It designates a number of African-American writers whose work was shaped by the social and political turbulence of the 1930s.
- 4) It was associated with the Black Power movement in politics, whose spokesmen, including Malcolm X advocated black separatism black pride.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

141- The Elizabethan poet Edmund Spenser The Shepheardes Calender (1579)

- 1) makes sharply satirical comments on controversial religious and political issues of his day such as Elizabeth's suppression of Puritan clergy in the Church of England.
- 2) is an allegorical pastoral based on the subject of a visit to London and is written as a lightly veiled account of the trip.
- 3) celebrates, memoriazes, and critiques the Tudor dynasty much in the tradition of Virgil's *Aeneids* celebration of Augustus Caesar's Rome (as it suggests that the Tudor lineage can be con ct to. in Arthur)
- 4) was basically written to introduce (and expand upon) the scriptural readings prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer for specific dates in the year it was published

142- Which of the following about John Donne (1572 .. 1631) and his work is NOT TRUE?

- 1) He wrote *An Anatomy of the World* (1611) to mark the first anniversary of the death of the young daughter of one of his friends and patrons.
- 2) His collection *Songs and Sonnets* (1633) directly challenges the popular Petrarchan sonnet sequences of the 1590s: it contains only one formal sonnet and the 'songs' are not lyrical.
- 3) He *Pseudo-Meityt* (1610) as a Catholic to denounce King James's insistence that Catholics take the Oath of Allegiance and subscribe to Protestant ethics.
- 4) His 'Divine Poems', a variety of religious poems, include a group of 'Holy Sonnets' that reflect his interest in Jesuit and especially Protestant meditative procedures.

143- As pioneer essayists, Sir Francis Bacon (1561 .. 1626) would

- 1) rarely deal with topics 'Civil and Moral'; his essays are tentative in structure; witty, expansive, and reflective in style; and intimate, candid and affable in tone.
- 2) stand at almost the opposite pole from his French predecessor, Michel de Montaigne, who proposed to learn about humankind by an intensive analysis of his own body and mind
- 3) often use his "I" to present himself as challenging his society's supposedly accumulated wisdom
- 4) generally write his essays from the vantage point of a profound moralist rather the point of view of a man of affairs--even when writing on such topics as truth, marriage and love.

144. Which of the following about John Milton's career after the execution of Charles I in 1649 is NOT TRUE?

- 1) He was appointed Latin Secretary to the Commonwealth, government, which meant that he wrote official letters to foreign heads of states in Latin.
- 2) He published the *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, in defence of revolution and regicide.
- 3) He wrote the masque called *Comus*, in seductive and dissolute Cavalier.
- 4) He wrote *Eikonoklastes* to counter the powerful emotional effect of *Eikon Basilike* written by the king just before his death.

145- John Dryden's *Mac Flecknoe* (published 1682) would

- 1) be the outcome of a series of personal, professional and critical collaborations between Dryden and the Restoration poet Thomas Shadwell
- 2) brilliantly exploit the crudity of the poet Thomas Shadwell's farces (notably *The Virtuoso*) and critical writings
- 3) (unusually for a Restoration satirical masterpiece) take advantage of few allusions, either modern or literature
- 4) also bitterly satirize work done by other Restoration dramatists, notably his own friend and disciple William Congreve

146- Jonathan Swift's *Journal. To Stella* a series of intimate letters (1710-13) mainly to his beloved Esther Johnson

- 1) is addressed, contrary to the 'Stella' of the title, to Stella's life-long companion and friend Rebecca Dingley
- 2) uniquely contains sketches of fictional adventures originally written to entertain Stella but later developed and incorporated into his *Gulliver's Travels*.
- 3) is devoted exclusively to his love for her and is interspersed with some of Swift's most poignant love poems
- 4) gives a vivid account of Swift's daily life in London where he was in close touch with Tory ministers.

147- Which of the following important 'sets of pictures' does not belong to the 18th c. painter and engraver William Hogarth (1697-1764) (who had considerable influence on Swift, Fielding and Sterne, among others)?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) A Harlot's Progress | 2) A Wandering Scholar in the Levant |
| 3) A Rake's Progress | 4) Marriage A-la-Mode |

148. Which of the following two 18th c. figures were (best) in a kind of dialogue (albeit in fierce negation of each other) on the subject of women in some of their prominent work?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) Mary Wollstonecraft and Samuel Johnson | 2) Samuel Johnson and Mary Astell |
| 3) Alexander Pope and Anne Finch | 4) Jonathan Swift and Mary Montagu |

149- Which of the following 'emancipations' WAS NOT on Edmund Burke's (1729-97) literary / political agenda in the second half of the 18th c. ?

- 1) emancipation of Ireland
- 2) emancipation of the American colonies
- 3) emancipation of India from the misgovernment of the East India Company
- 4) emancipation of women

150- The English revolutionary and pamphleteer Thomas Paine (1737-1809)?

- 1) wrote his *Age of Reason* (1794) while imprisoned in France by the Jacobins for a year in 1793-94 while awaiting the guillotine
- 2) wrote about his active service in the American War of Independence in his *Common Sense* (1776)
- 3) dedicated his *Rights of Men* (1791), in reaction to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* to the French to the French revolutionary Georges Danton
- 4) published his *Rights of Man* in two instalments in the radical English Journal, *The Free Englishman* in 1790

151- Which of the following Romantic figures, in her advocacy of natural language and subject matter in her work, prefigured and duly influenced Wordsworth and Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads*?

- 1) Maria Edgeworth in her *Letters for Literary Ladies*
- 2) Charlotte Smith in her *Elegaic Sonnets and Other Essays*
- 3) Joanna Baillie in her *Scenes of Plays*
- 4) Anna Barbauld's in her *Devotional Pieces*

152- Which of the following about Romantic poet William Blake (1757-1827) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) His first attempt to articulate his full myth of humanity's present, past, and future was *Tue Four Zoas*.
- 2) In his trenchant prophetic satire *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* (written in the early 1790s) he represented the French Revolution as a kind of purifying violence
- 3) Two of his major prophetic books on which he worked until about 1820 were *Milton, and Jerusalem*.
- 4) His *Poetical Sketches* was idiosyncratically developed largely in illustrations and engravings with only minimal poetry-in-handwriting inserted in between,

153- The "Romantic essayist/work" match in all the following EXCEPT

- 1) Thomas De Quincey / "On the Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth"
- 2) Charles Lamb / 'On the Tragedies of Shakespeare'
- 3) Thomas De Quincey / 'On Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts'
- 4) Charles Lamb / "On the Pleasure Derived from Objects of Terror"

154- William Beckford's Gothic novel *Vuthek*:

- 1) heavily inspired (and is now regarded as the progenitor of),-through its revival of the medieval Gothic ethos-later-eighteenth century Gothic garden design and architecture
- 2) is widely regarded as the initiating prototype to the genre (published nearly a decade before Walpole's *Otrunto* appeared)
- 3) is 'oriental' rather than medieval but would, nevertheless, blend cruelty, terror and eroticism
- 4) purported to be a translation from a twelfth century Italian work, thus setting the fashion for (spuriously) attributing Gothic works' authorship to the medieval times

155- Which of the following about Thomas Carlyle in *Past and Present* (1843) is TRUE?

- 1) He would call for heroic leadership of the type England had previously experienced in Thomas Cromwell and particularly Abbot Samson" a medieval monk.
- 2) He was particularly concerned with the destructive mobs (now thin disguised as the 'Working Aristocracy') who had to be suppressed at any cost.
- 3) He had completely washed hands off the "present Captions of Victorian Industry" in matching the artisans of the past in bringing about peace and prosperity to the people of England.
- 4) He placed enormous confidence on the landed aristocracy as the traditional anchors stability for the British nation in time of trouble.

156- The Victorian critic-poet-essayist Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) would

- 1) contend in *Culture and Anarchy* (1869) that the world of the future, in England at any rate, would be a working-class world fraught with periodic challenges to it by the middle- classes and aristocracy
- 2) argue. in his *Essays in Criticism*(1865,1888), that a literary canon made exclusively (If classical Greek masters can provides all the virtues a modern civilised nation lacks.
- 3) develop three full-length studies of the Bible, including *Literature and Dogma* (1873) which is considered as a post-script to his social criticism
- 4) display deep appreciation for Chaucer's humour in his 'The Study of Poetry' (1880) and recommends he be taken up by the Victorian reading public as the model for a distinctively" English kind of virtue".

157- The early twentieth-century figure T.E. Hulme (1883-1917)

- 1) wrote numerous ambitiously long poems to break the mould of the brief imagist lyric to prove the application of the newly emerging modernist principles to poems both short and long
- 2) would, as a prototypical modernist, sharply repudiate the split religion' of Romanticism, responsible for vagueness in the arts.
- 3) would, along with Wyndham Lewis, help found a new modernist movement in the arts, vorticism, which emphasised dynamism of content.
- 4) encouraged the Italian poet F.T. Marinetti to organise his hugely influential modernist avant-garde ideas into his first futurist manifesto in the first decade of the 20th c.

158- George Orwell's *Down and Out in Paris and London* (1933)

- 1) is a vivid account of his experiences of extremely difficult times in Paris (where he had gone to earn a living by teaching) followed by a spell as a tramp in England
- 2) compares the gruesome living conditions of the industrial workers living in and around the two cities of Paris and London in the early 1930s
- 3) defends the socialist tendencies of the government in France-s-as compared to England- in providing its poorer classes with the bare necessities of life
- 4) sets down his vision of egalitarian urban life as it could have been potentially lived in Paris and London, had the absurdity of politicians" decisions allowed that to happen

159- "Author / work" do NOT match in

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Chinua Achebe / <i>Arrow of God</i> | 2) Ted Hughes / <i>Tales from Ovid</i> |
| 3) Brian Friel/ <i>Faith Healer</i> | 4) V. S. Naipul/ <i>Anthills of the Savannah</i> |

160- Virginia Woolf's *A Sketch from the Past*

- 1) is a very early work mainly concerned with the origins of her own aristocratic family
- 2) is devoted to the life and work of the fellow Bloomsbury post- impressionist painter Roger Fry
- 3) was written just before World War II and deals with her bright memories of childhood
- 4) explores the history of the Renaissance to reconstruct the portrait of the true British cavalier

161- In Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, an abbreviated version of Boccaccio's *Teseida*, is an appropriately high- minded history of the rivalry of two noble cousins for the love of a princess, a history elegantly complemented by accounts of supernatural intervention in human affairs and equally elegant and decisive human ceremonial.

- 8) 1) 'The Knight's Tale' 2) 'The Wife of Bath's Tale'
 3) 'The Squire's Tale' 4) 'The Franklin's Tale'

162- John Donne's *The Bait* (1633) opens with

- 1) 'Come with me and be my love / And we will some new pleasures prove / Of golden sands and crystal brooks / With silver lines and silver hooks
- 2) "Twice or thrice had I loved thee /Before I knew thy face or name / So in a voice, so in a shapeless flame / Angels affect us oft, and worshipped be.
- 3) When by thy scorn, O murderess, I am dead / And that thou thinkst thee free / From all solicitation from me/...
- 4) "Some that have deeper digged love's mine than I/ Say where his centric happiness doth lie/ I have loved, and got, and told....

163- Alexander Pope's *Epistle to Dr: Arbuthnot* (1735)

- 1) is 'a major satire on a minor incident' by comparing it to the epic world of the gods-- it was based on an actual incident recounted by Dr. Arbuthnot
- 2) is regarded as one of his major forays into the realm of natural history. citing many scientists and philosophers of his time including Newton, Locke and Dr. Arbuthnot himself
- 3) would, in fact, form part of sequences of epistles he wrote as Moral Essays (which included also his *Epistle to a Lady*' and *Epistle to Burlington*)
- 4) his 'most directly autobiographical work.' has Dr. Arbuthnot speaking from time to time in the poem thus converting the original letter to a dramatic

164- William Wordsworth's *Michael: A Pastoral poem* (1800) opens with

- 1) '[f from the public way you turn steps / Up the tumultuous brook of Green-head Ghyll / You will suppose that with an upright path/ Your feet must struggle...'
- 2) '...It seems a day/ (I speak of one from singled out) / One of those heavenly days that cannot die / when in the eagerness of boyish hope / I left our cottage threshold...'
- 3) 'There was a time when meadow, grove, and stream / the earth, and every common sight/ To me did seem appareled in celestial light...'
- 4) ' 'Twas summer and the sun was mounted high / Along the south the uplands feebly glared / Through a pale steam, and all the northern downs / in clearer air ascending shewed far off ...

165- Which of the following about matthew Arnold's *Scholar Gypsy* (published 1867) is NOT TRUE

- 1) It begins in pastoral mode, invoking a shepherd and describing the beauties of a rural scene, with Oxford in the distance.
- 2) It has the 'scholar' of the poem like Keats's nightingale, escape 'the weariness, the fever and the fret' of modern life
- 3) It is partly on the spirit of the scholar in the title which has achieved immortality by a serene pursuit of the secret human existence.
- 4) It tells the story of an impoverished Oxford scholar who joined a band of gypsies and was lovesick for life with the beauty of a 'gypsy enchantress'

166- T.S. Eliot's *Little Gidding* (1942) opens with

- 1) 'Midwinter spring is its own season / Sempiternal though sodden towards sundown / Suspended in time, between pole and tropic / when short day is brightest, with frost and fire ...'
- 2) 'A cold night we had of it / just the worst time of the year / For a journey, and such a long journey / The ways deep and the weather sharp / The very dead of winter...'
- 3) Time present and time past / Are both perhaps present in time future, / And time future contained in time past / If all time is eternally present / All time in unredeemable...'
- 4) 'In my beginning is my end. In succession / houses rise and fall, crumble, are extended / are removed, destroyed, restored, or in their place / Is an open field, or a factory, or a by pass...'

167- W.H. Auden's poem *Spain* (1937) beginning 'Yesterday all the past / The language of size / Spreading to china along the trade-routes'.....

- 1) predicts future for Spain where the 'children of the continent' would feel merry in the streets of Barcelona, however grim the prospects of the Civil War appear
- 2) traces the history of Spain from the glory of its colonial times to the utter decline and devastation it was suffering in the Spanish Civil War—it contains a woven pastiche of nearly all the major wars Spain had been through up to that time.
- 3) describes the history that led up to the Spanish Civil War, then the arrival of the international Brigades at the war itself, then foresees a possible future that may result from the war
- 4) compares the ancient civilization of Spain to some of the oldest civilizations of the world (including that of China) and hopes peace and prosperity will be restored to the country once the Civil War comes to an end

168- It can be said of Philip Larkin (1922-1985) as a poet that he

- 1) fashions a mythical consciousness in his poems embodied in violent metaphors, blunt syntax, harsh alliterative clusters and a dark brooding tone
- 2) presents the welfare-state world of post-imperial Britain more vividly, unsparingly and tenderly than any other poet.
- 3) was early identified with the other liberal and leftist Oxford poets such as Stephen Spender and C. Day Lewis
- 4) widely adapted various European literary archetypes (e.g. the Greek character Philocetes) and forms (epic, quatrain, terza rima, etc)

169- '18th c. novelist / novel' do not match in

- 1) Tobias Smollet / The Adventures of Roderick Random
- 2) Daniel Defoe / Amelia
- 3) Lawrence Sterne / A sentimental Journey Through France and Italy
- 4) Henry Fielding / Jonathan Wild

170- Ann Radcliffe's Gothic novel The Mysteries of Udolpho (1794).....

- 1) is concerned with a Faust-like figure whose character is revealed through several nested stories – within a – a story that work backwards through time
- 2) starts in Naples, Italy in the early 18th century, in the church Santa Maria del Pianto, where an Englishman is speaking with an Italian friar; the Englishman notices a man in a shadowy area of the church, who is an assassin, according to the friar.
- 3) deals with the adventures of Sir Philip Harclay, who returns to medieval England to find that the castle seat and estate of his friend Lord Lovel have been usurped.
- 4) follows the fortunes of Emily St. Aubert who suffers, among other misadventures, the death of the father, supernatural terrors in a gloomy castle, and the machinations of an Italian brigand.

171- 'Jane Austen's novel / novel characters' match in

- 1) Emma / Jane Fairfax, Harriet Smith and Mr. Weston
- 2) Sense and Sensibility / Miss Bates, Mr. Henry Woodhouse and Isabella Knightley
- 3) Northanger Abbey / John Willoughby, Edward Ferrars and Elinor Dashwood
- 4) Persuasion / Mrs Norris, Maria Bertram and Mr. Henry Crawford

172- 'Character / character description' in Charles Dickens's Hard Times (1854) match in

- 1) 'Mrs. Sparsit / the wife of Mr. Gradgrind, is an invalid and complains constantly'
- 2) 'Rachael / a very pale classmate of Sissy's who brought up on facts only and is taught to operate according to self-interest'
- 3) 'Stephen Blackpool / a worker at one of Bounderby's mills who forms a close bond with Rachael, a co-worker, whom he wishes to marry'
- 4) 'James Harthouse / is an hard-working upper-class gentleman, who wins over Louisa's heart and eventually marries her'

173- Joseph Conrad's is set in the late 19th century and centres on the life of a Dutch trader in the Borneo jungle and his relationship to his half-caste daughter Nina.

- 1) An Outcast of the Islands (1896)
- 2) Almayer's Folly (1895)
- 3) Typhoon (1902)
- 4) Nostromo (1904)

174- Which of the following about Virginia Woolf's To the Lighthouse is NOT TRUE?

- 1) It lacks an omniscient narrator (except in its second part): instead the plot unfolds through shifting perspectives of each character's stream of consciousness.
- 2) It centres on the Ramsays and their visits to the isle of Skye in Scotland between 1910 and 1920.
- 3) It includes four parts: The Window, Time Passes, Sea Voyage and The lighthouse
- 4) The novel recalls childhood emotions and highlights adult relationships.

175- Kingsley Amis's novel Lucky Jim (1954), one of the best-known examples of a campus novel in the English language,

- 1) tells the story of the six-month academic exchange between fictional universities located in two cities both called Cambridge in England and the USA
- 2) follows the exploits of the eponymous hero, a reluctant medieval history lecturer at an unnamed provincial English university
- 3) describes encounters between Robyn Penrose, a university teacher specializing in the 'industrial novel', and Jim Wilcox, the manager of an engineering firm.
- 4) deals humorously with the life of a university student who has to work as a circus clown to maintain a living in the London of the early 1950s

176- The 2000 novel *White Teeth* which focuses on the later lives of two wartime friends the Bangladeshi Samad Iqbal and the Englishman Archie Jones, and their families in London is by the British author

- 1) Jhumpa Lahiri 2) Angela Carter 3) Zadie Smith 4) Pat Barker

177- Which of the following about William Shakespeare's *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar* (1599) is NOT TRUE?

- 1) The play is characterized by swift, panoramic shifts in geographical locations and in registers, alternating between sensual, imaginative Alexandria and the more pragmatic, austere Rome.
2) Although the title is *Julius Caesar*, Caesar is not the most visible character in its action; he appears in only three scenes, and is killed at the beginning of the third act.
3) It is one of several Roman plays that Shakespeare wrote, based on true events from Roman history, which would also include *Coriolanus*.
4) The play contains many anachronistic elements from the Elizabethan period, objects such as hats and doublets (large, heavy jackets) – neither of which existed in ancient Rome.

178- Tom Stoppard's *Arcadia* (1993) is set in a(n).....

- 1) fictional island off the coast of Samoa, which represents a country of perfect bliss in the play
2) real location small village south of London at the turn of the twentieth century
3) Elizabethan Renaissance mansion (imaginary home of Sir Philip Sidney)
4) English country house, in both the years 1809-1812 and the present day

180- In Edward Bond's, John Clare, the working-class poet whose class anger is real enough, is forced into frustrated compromise and madness because he cannot find the ideological weapons with which to fight his oppressors.

- 1) *The Fool* (1974) 2) *In the Company of Men* (1987)
3) *Narrow Road to the Deep North* (1968) 4) *The World's* (1979)

195 – The kind of translation that introduces changes necessary to maximize relevance for the audience, and that is meant to survive on its own, is called Translation.

- 1) overt 2) direct 3) indirect 4) descriptive

196- The point where form begins to contribute to sense is where we approach

- 1) untranslatability 2) approximation
 3) sense-form dichotomy 4) unnatural translation

197- “Toolkit Approach” is suggested to compensate for lack of between structure and meaning in Halliday’s modal of discourse analysis.

- 1) relation 2) flexibility 3) correspondence 4) one-to-one match

198- According to Amos, the main problem with the theories of translation throughout history is their being

- 1) abstract 2) exclusive 3) narrow 4) unconnected

199- The theory that examines the competition of different translated and non-translated literatures and genres for dominance is called

- 1) Polysystem 2) Cannibalism
 3) comparative literature 4) Manipulation

200- Preserves formal features almost by default, while is almost always contextually motivated.

- 1) Formal translation – literal translation 2) Formal translation – dynamic translation
 3) literal translation – Formal translation 4) indirect translation – dynamic equivalence

201- The replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message is called

- 1) adaptation 2) transposition 3) claque 4) modulation

202- According to Newmark, the term refers, to all instances of transferred use of proper names.

- 1) eponyms 2) hyponyms 3) equivalent effects 4) blends

203- The meanings of the same word which are not semantically related is referred to as

- 1) homonymy 2) polysemy 3) synonymy 4) collocation

204- Looks at how language communicates meaning and social power relations.

- 1) Text analysis 2) Pragmatic analysis
 3) Structural analysis 4) Discourse analysis

205- considers translation as a purpose driven, outcome-oriented human interaction.

- 1) Nord 2) Spivak 3) Holz-Manttari 4) Hatim

قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سوال های ۲۰۶ تا ۲۱۵ کدام است؟

206- The intial and final sounds in the word “dog” are

- 1) plosive, voiceless, and oral 2) affricate, voiced, and oral
 3) plosive, voiced, and oral 4) plosive, voiced, and nasal

207- the final sound in the word “crab” is described as

- 1) [-alveolar, +bilabial, +lenis, +plosive, -fricative]
 2) [-alveolar, +bilabial, -lenis, +plosive, -fricative]
 3) [-alveolar, -bilabial, +lenis, +plosive, -fricative]
 4) [+alveolar, +bilabial, +lenis, +plosive, -fricative]

208- Different realizations of phones are called

- 1) phones 2) segments 3) allomorphs 4) allophones

209- In the sentence “she handed the book to him.” She, the book, and him are,, and, respectively.

- 1) Agent, theme, goal 2) Experiencer, theme, goal
 3) Agent, theme, location 4) Agent, goal, location

210- An additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what the speaker says and what must be meant is called

- 1) cotext 2) inference 3) linguistic context 4) presupposition

211- While answering a question raised by a student, a teacher forgets the main point and provides irrelevant examples. The teacher violates maxim.

- 1) quality 2) quantity 3) manner 4) relation

212- A group of immigrants from different countries settled in a camp developed a/an as a variety of language for trading and some other practical purposes.

- 1) idiolect 2) lexifier 3) creole 4) pidgin

213- Which of the following is not true?

- 1) Free morphemes are lexical and functional.
 2) Bound morphemes are derivational and inflectional
 3) "But", "here", "there", and "in" are functional morphemes
 4) Derivational morphemes indicate grammatical function of a word.

214- The following two sentences are examples of

- 1) I saw a man with glasses in front of the bank.
 2) The car was parked in the park next to the tree.

- 1) recursion 2) structural ambiguity
 3) overgeneralization 4) lexical ambiguity

215- The word "Penglish in English, and «شاخک» in Persian are examples of as a word formation process.

- 1) clipping 2) conversion 3) compounding 4) blending

قسمت سوم: بررسی مقابله‌ای

پاسخ صحیح سوال‌های ۲۱۶ تا ۲۲۵ کدام است؟

216- The constructivist following the traditional grammar as his framework for study, can compare.....

- 1) tense systems, sound systems and grammatical structures
 2) parts of speech or functions of various parts of speech
 3) the surface phenomena such as sentence structures and
 4) basic sentence patterns, major sentence constituents, and verb phrases

217- According to Fries (1945), the ultimate goal of Contrastive Analysis refers to

- 1) predicting learners errors
 2) preventing learners errors
 3) preparing the most effective teaching materials
 4) providing feedback for learners

218- An error analysis of the following sentences indicates that all of them except are examples of intralingual error.

- 1) I have two foots. 2) Tell me where are you going
 3) Mary arrived on Saturday at eight. 4) John brang home some cookies.

219- The final problem of reconstructing the learners' errors happens when

- 1) there is no possibility for authoritative interpretation
 2) there is no possibility for plausible interpretation
 3) the learner is not available
 4) the learners's L1 is not known

220- The transformational theory has supremacy over the structural theory for the contrastivist, because

- 1) the transformational theory stresses the connection between language and thought, and between cognition and human language
 2) the main implication for transformational theory is the enumeration of the differences between the subsystems of languages
 3) the aim in the structural theory is to find the ways of expressing the same meaning with different forms in different languages
 4) the contrastivist tries to find how transformational processes lead from common surface structure in different languages to different deep structures

221- Pitcorder (1971) mentions three main characteristics for idiosyncratic dialects, They are

- 1) stable, meaningful and acce4ptable 2) systematic, acceptable and stable
 3) systematic meaningful and unstable 4) acceptable, unstable and meaningful

222- When two or more items in the native language converge into one item in the target language, the process is called

- 1) coalescence 2) split
 3) underdifferentiation 4) reinterpretation

223- Approximative systems hypothesis argues that variability of a learner's language is caused by his or her Development.

- 1) discorsal 2) functional 3) sociolinguistic 4) structural

224- The principle of transfer involves

- 1) the positive effect of the first learning on the second, in two successive learnings, which causes facilitation.
 2) the negative effect of the first learning on the second, in two successive learnings, which causes interference
 3) the inhibition of learning when the first learning is different from the second in two successive learnings
 4) two successive learnings and causes the first learning in such a case affect the second learning

225- if a Persian- speaking learner of English commits an error such as, "She looks happily.", it is because of

- 1) false analogy 2) overgeneralization
 3) ignorance of rule restriction 4) faulty categorization

قسمت چهارم: واژه‌شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سوال‌های ۲۲۶ تا ۲۲۵ کدام است؟

226- The English word "reccivables" consists of

- 1) four bound morphemes
 2) one free morpheme and two bound morphemes
 3) one free morpheme and three bound morphemes
 4) two free morpheme and three bound morphemes

227- The sentence "I don't have any doubts about his honesty." Consists of morphemes.

- 1) 8 2) 9 3) 10 4) 11

228- The sentence "Because John had gone to London, I picked his mail." Consists of functional morphemes.

- 1) 3 2) 4 3) inflectional 4) functional

229- In "rotten rubber band", the morpheme "en" is

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

230- The pronunciation of "third person" morpheme in "walks, warns, and watches" is determined by a Rule.

- 1) phonetic 2) morphological 3) morphophonemic 4) phonological

231- The phrase "the unbearable order of her supervisor" consists of

- 1) 6 bound, 3 functional, and 2 lexical morphemes
 2) 4 bound, 2 functional, and 4 lexical morphemes
 3) 4 bound, 3 functional, and 3 lexical morphemes
 4) 5 bound, 3 functional, and 3 lexical morphemes

232- "in, im, ir, il "in the words" incorrect, impolite, irrelevant, illiterate" are

- 1) independent phonemes 2) independent morphemes
 3) allomorphs of one morpheme 4) allophones of one phoneme

233- Which of the following words consists of a derivational morpheme and an inflectional morpheme?

- 1) carrier 2) funnier 3) financier 4) happier

234- which word is an example of hypocorism?

- 1) movie 2) horsy 3) Yankee 4) Johnny

235- Which word is morphologically different from others?

- 1) finally 2) narrowly 3) completely 4) scholarly

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

بهترین پاسخ به سوال‌های ۲۳۶ تا ۲۴۰ کدام است؟

۲۳۶- او را دستور داد که از خدا پروا کند، طاعت او را (بر کارهای دیگر) ترجیح دهد و پیروی کند از آنچه او در کتاب

خود، از فرائض و سنن خویش دستور داده است.

He charged him to fear God, to prefer obedience to Him (over all else) and to follow what He

directed in His Book – both the acts He has made obligatory and those He recommends
- In the English translation there are

- 1) some ambiguities
- 2) two instances of ellipsis
- 3) some illegitimate expansions
- 4) descriptive equivalents

۲۳۷- هرگز مگذار اقتدارات در تو غرور یا تکبر ایجاد کند.

- 1) Never let thy authority engender in you pride or arrogance
- 2) Never let thy sovereignty create pride or arrogance for you.
- 3) Never let thy capacity create arrogance or pride in you.
- 4) Never let thy capability make thee proud or arrogant.

۲۳۸- نفس خود را از آنچه برای حلال نیست منع کن.

- 1) Re-strain your soul from what is no legitimate for you
- 2) Restrain your soul from what is not lawful to you.
- 3) prohibit your soul from whatever is not religious for you.
- 4) Forbid thy soul from that which is not legalized

۲۳۹- محبوبترین ذخیره‌هایت ذخیره عمل صالح باشد.

- 1) Let the treasuries be the treasury of good action.
- 2) Let the treasury you prefer most be the treasury of righteous acts.
- 3) Let the dearest of your treasuries be the treasury of righteous deed.
- 4) Let the best of thy collections be the collection of proper acts.

۲۴۰- هر چه در آسمان‌هاست و هر چه در زمین است خدای ملک، قدوس، عزیز و حکیم را تسبیح می‌کند.

All that is in the heavens and the earth magnifies God, the King, the All-holy, the All mighty, the All-wise.

- In the English translation, there is

- 1) expansion
- 2) an implied part
- 3) a semantic adjustment
- 4) redundancy