

مجموعه سوالات و پاسخنامه تشریحی

(آزمون‌های دکتری سال ۹۶-۱۴۰۰)

مجموعه آموزش زبان

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# سخن ناشر

## «ن والقلم و ما یسطرون»

کلمه نزد خدا بود و خدا آن را با قلم بر ما نازل کرد.

به پاس تشکر از چنین موهبت الهی، مؤسسه ماهان در صدد برآمده است تا در راستای انتقال دانش و مفاهیم با کمک اساتید مجرب و مجموعه کتب آموزشی خود برای شما داوطلبان ادامه تحصیل در مقطع دکتری، گام مؤثری بردارد. امید است تلاش‌های خدمتگزاران شما در این مؤسسه پایه‌گذار گام‌های بلند فردای شما باشد.

مجموعه کتاب‌های کمک آموزشی ماهان به‌منظور استفاده داوطلبان کنکور دکتری تألیف شده‌اند. در این کتاب‌ها سعی کرده‌ایم با بهره‌گیری از تجربه اساتید بزرگ و کتب معتبر داوطلبان را از مطالعه کتاب‌های متعدد در هر درس بی‌نیاز کنیم. دیگر تألیفات ماهان برای سایر دانشجویان به‌صورت ذیل است.

● مجموعه کتاب‌های تست آزمون‌های دکتری : شامل ۲ مرحله کنکور آزمون‌های جامع دکتری ماهان و ۳ سال اخیر کنکور سراسری دکتری مدیریت با پاسخ تشریحی می‌باشد که برای آشنایی با نمونه سوالات کنکور طراحی شده است. بدین‌وسیله از مجموعه اساتید، مولفان و همکاران محترم خانواده بزرگ ماهان که در تولید و به‌روزرسانی تألیفات ماهان نقش مؤثری داشته‌اند، صمیمانه تقدیر و تشکر می‌نماییم.

دانشجویان عزیز و اساتید محترم می‌توانند هرگونه انتقاد و پیشنهاد در خصوص تألیفات ماهان را از طریق سایت ماهان به آدرس [mahan.ac.ir](http://mahan.ac.ir) با ما در میان بگذارند.

مؤسسه آموزش عالی آزاد ماهان

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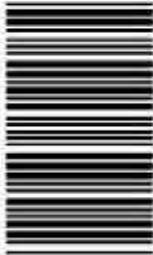
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«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

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

صبح جمعه  
۹۵/۱۲/۶  
دفترچه شماره ۱ از ۲

**آزمون ورودی  
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل  
سال ۱۳۹۶**

**رشته امتحانی آموزش زبان انگلیسی (گذرشته ۲۸۰۵)**

تعداد سؤال: ۹۰  
مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	تاریخ
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی در سطح کارشناسی شامل (زبان‌شناسی)، و کارشناسی ارشد شامل (آزمون‌سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها - مهارت‌ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی))	۹۰	۱	۹۰	۲

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.  
استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

**اسفندماه - سال ۱۳۹۵**

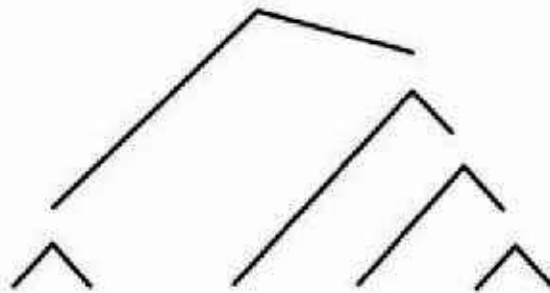
حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش الکترونیکی و ... پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

مجموعه دروس تخصصی در سطح کارشناسی (زبان‌شناسی) و کارشناسی ارشد شامل (آزمون‌سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها - مهارت‌ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)):

1- Which of the following sentences is ambiguous?

- 1) The police saw a man using binoculars.
- 2) The police saw a man while using a pair of binoculars.
- 3) That Mary went to the store quickly was said by Jane to Chris.
- 4) That Mary went to the store was said by Jane to Chris quickly.

2- Which sentence does NOT match the following tree diagram?

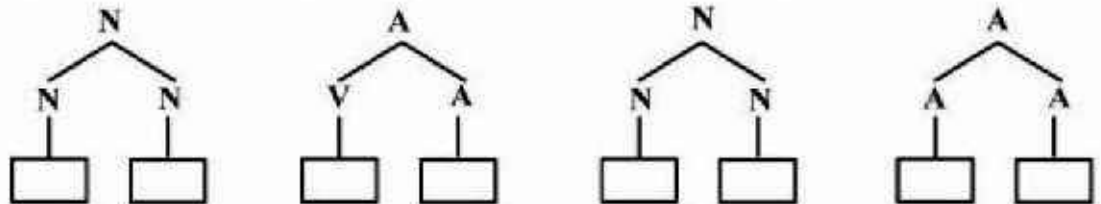


- 1) Old men swam in a pool.
- 2) My students are in the class.
- 3) The driver turned off the radio.
- 4) Native speakers acquire their mother tongue.

3- Which of the following is wrong?

- 1) Information and entertainment becoming infotainment is a case of blending.
- 2) Conversation becoming converse is a case of conversion.
- 3) Metamorphosis becoming morph is a case of clipping.
- 4) Active becoming activist is a case of derivation.

4- Which of the given sets of words matches the following trees?



- 1) sunglasses, sundried, wide lens, anger-management
- 2) sweet tooth, best man, dry clean, underrepresent
- 3) matchbox, tree trunk, potato peel, overboard
- 4) alley sign, talk easy, sun roof, bittersweet

- 5- Which sentence has the features: direct, commissive, declarative?  
 1) My pen isn't working.  
 2) Listen carefully, please.  
 3) Clear your desk by the end of the day.  
 4) I'm going to finish reading this book tonight.
- 6- Which of the following is true?  
 1) Allophones of the same phoneme are not in complementary distribution.  
 2) The words "water" and "teacher" have a common morpheme.  
 3) Roots fall into two categories: free and bound.  
 4) "Daffodil", "rose" and "violet" are all included in the concept of "flower"; therefore, they are superordinates of "flower".
- 7- Fillmore's name is associated with .....  
 1) Case Grammar  
 2) Phrase Structure Grammar  
 3) Systemic-Functional Grammar  
 4) Transformational Generative Grammar
- 8- Diglossic language is a language .....  
 1) with no native speakers  
 2) with no native speakers at the moment  
 3) which is not related to any other language  
 4) with a distinction between High and Low varieties
- 9- Which of the following sounds have the features [-anterior, -coronal]?  
 1) Bilabials  
 2) Velars  
 3) Post-alveolars  
 4) Alveolars
- 10- Which of the following represents embeddedness?  
 1) The picture that fooled the world is the image of a soldier caged behind barbed wires.  
 2) John washed the car in the garage and Jack did so in the car wash.  
 3) It was to the presidential office that all the ministers reported.  
 4) What Bob claimed was that Jack was a storyteller.
- 11- Which of the following refers to Linguistic Determinism?  
 1) Cognitive categories a language learner develops determine the linguistic categories that s/he will acquire.  
 2) Learning a language does not change the way a person thinks.  
 3) Linguistic structure determines cognitive structure.  
 4) Cognitive development comes earlier in the life of children.
- 12- Metathesis refers to .....  
 1) assimilation of segments  
 2) loss of segments  
 3) reduplication of segments  
 4) interchange of segments

- 13- Which statement is about cohesion?  
 1) The paragraph has no conjunctions.  
 2) The paragraph only contains three short sentences.  
 3) The paragraph has a lot of words from the same lexical set.  
 4) The paragraph has sentences which are related to the same topic.
- 14- Marked sounds are .....  
 1) rare  
 2) basic  
 3) common  
 4) predictable
- 15- Which of the following is wrong?  
 1) Redundancy occurs when more information than necessary under ideal conditions is present.  
 2) Broad transcription exemplifies the sounds that a person utters in as much detail as possible.  
 3) Diacritic codes are added to the main phonetic symbol to provide details of pronunciation.  
 4) Recursion makes a linguistic unit longer by embedding another unit in it.
- 16- Which of the following is NOT a case of presupposition?  
 1) My dog was attacked last night. I have a dog.  
 2) Mary broke the window. The window broke.  
 3) The king of France might be bald. There is a king of France.  
 4) If the king of France is bald, he should wear a hat in the winter. There is a king of France.
- 17- Which of the following is a synthetic statement?  
 1) Frozen water is ice.  
 2) All squares are four-sided.  
 3) Two halves make up a whole.  
 4) The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.
- 18- *Men, Women and Politeness* is most likely the title of a book in the field of .....  
 1) sociolinguistics  
 2) applied linguistics  
 3) historical linguistics  
 4) theoretical linguistics
- 19- Generative syntacticians .....  
 1) believe that generative semantics is part of the standard theory  
 2) try to find a semantically thorough level of underlying structure  
 3) assert that structures are generated in the base component of the model  
 4) claim that meaning should play a more central role in models of language



- 20- Which of the following versions of Chomsky's model assumes transformations never change meaning?
- 1) Standard Theory
  - 2) Extended Standard Theory
  - 3) Revised Extended Standard Theory
  - 4) Extended Standard Theory and Revised Extended Standard Theory
- 21- Which of the following is a feature of criterion-referenced tests?
- 1) They measure general language abilities or proficiencies.
  - 2) Test takers know exactly what content to expect in test items.
  - 3) There are a few relatively long subtests with a variety of question contents.
  - 4) Test takers have little or perhaps no idea what content to expect in questions.
- 22- A task in which a prospective salesperson is asked to participate in a role play to sell a product is described as one with .....
- 1) a low degree of both authenticity and interactivensness
  - 2) a high degree of both authenticity and interactivensness
  - 3) a low degree of authenticity and a high degree of interactivensness
  - 4) a high degree of authenticity and a low degree of interactivensness
- 23- The relationship between input and response in a test of speaking in which the candidate gives his or her opinion of a recent event is .....
- 1) narrow and indirect
  - 2) narrow and direct
  - 3) broad and direct
  - 4) broad and indirect
- 24- The assessment component of strategic competence enables us to do all the following EXCEPT .....
- 1) ascertaining the knowledge shared by our interlocutor
  - 2) determining the language competencies available to us
  - 3) retrieving relevant items from our linguistic competence
  - 4) identifying the information needed to realize a particular communicative goal
- 25- The approaches to estimating reliability within the classical true score model are .....
- 1) systematic, unsystematic, and equivalence estimates
  - 2) unsystematic, stability, and nonequivalence estimates
  - 3) internal consistency, stability, and systematic estimates
  - 4) internal consistency, stability, and equivalence estimates
- 26- All of the following are true about the Guttman split-half estimate of reliability EXCEPT that it .....
- 1) assumes that both halves heavily depend on each other
  - 2) provides a direct estimate of reliability of the whole test
  - 3) does not require an additional correlation of length
  - 4) does not assume equivalence of the halves

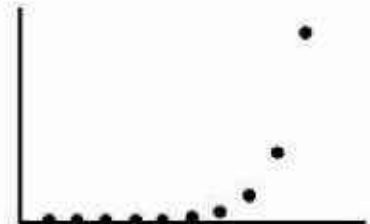
- 27- Which of the following statements is true about the Kuder-Richardson formulae?
- 1) They overestimate reliability when the items are both equivalent and independent of each other.
  - 2) They underestimate reliability when the items are both equivalent and independent of each other.
  - 3) They underestimate reliability when the items are not equivalent and overestimate it when the items are not independent of each other.
  - 4) They overestimate reliability when the items are not equivalent and underestimate it when the items are not independent of each other.
- 28- Which of the following statements is true about generalizability theory?
- 1) It treats error variance as homogeneous in source.
  - 2) It does not distinguish between systematic and random error.
  - 3) It is a special case of classical true score theory with only two sources of variance.
  - 4) It treats a given measure as a sample from a hypothetical universe of possible measures.
- 29- Validity is often described as agreement between .....
- 1) different measures of different traits
  - 2) different measures of the same trait
  - 3) similar measures of different traits
  - 4) similar measures of the same trait
- 30- The facets of validity arising from interaction between test interpretation and consequential basis are .....
- 1) construct validity and value implications
  - 2) concurrent validity and value implications
  - 3) construct validity and social consequences
  - 4) concurrent validity and social consequences
- 31- The metaphor of a barker outside a circus tent describing two bowing aerialists and a waving clown inside represents .....
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) response validity | 2) construct validity  |
| 3) content validity  | 4) predictive validity |
- 32- All of the following are criticisms of the real-life approach to authenticity EXCEPT that it .....
- 1) treats the behavioral manifestations of an ability as the trait itself
  - 2) rebuts the value of indirect measures of language ability
  - 3) fails to distinguish between ability and performance
  - 4) offers an inadequate basis for validation
- 33- Which of the following is a feature of the explicit mode of assessment?
- 1) It is cyclical.
  - 2) It is continuous.
  - 3) It is instantaneous.
  - 4) It is used to make summative decisions.

- 34- Which of the following terms show crucial characteristics of dynamic assessment?
- 1) Activity, intentionality, and feedback
  - 2) Activity, modifiability, and mediation
  - 3) Intentionality, feedback, and washback
  - 4) Modifiability, mediation, and washback
- 35- All of the following are key characteristics of spec-driven test development EXCEPT that it is .....
- 1) intuitive
  - 2) generative
  - 3) iterative
  - 4) consensus-based
- 36- Which of the following approaches to test design and item construction focuses on test misuse?
- 1) The authentic approach
  - 2) The critical approach
  - 3) The systematic approach
  - 4) The psychometric approach
- 37- Going back and forth between a passage and a given item in order to obtain more information about what to be looking for is an example of a(n) .....
- 1) compensatory strategy
  - 2) test-wiseness strategy
  - 3) intervention strategy
  - 4) test-management strategy
- 38- What are the three main categories of strategies used for consistency estimation of criterion-referenced tests?
- 1) Threshold loss agreement, squared-error loss agreement, and domain score dependability
  - 2) Threshold loss agreement, squared-error loss agreement, and agreement coefficient
  - 3) Squared-error loss agreement, domain score dependability, and agreement coefficient
  - 4) Kappa coefficient, domain score dependability, and squared-error loss agreement
- 39- Domain-referenced tests are defined as a type of .....
- 1) norm-referenced tests whose items are extracted from individual course objectives
  - 2) criterion-referenced tests whose items are extracted from individual course objectives
  - 3) criterion-referenced tests whose items are sampled from a general, yet well-defined domain of behaviors
  - 4) norm-referenced tests whose items are sampled from a general, yet well-defined domain of behaviors

- 40- What does the difference index indicate?**
- 1) The degree to which a norm-referenced item discriminates the students who perform well from those who do not
  - 2) The degree to which a criterion-referenced item measures the content that it was supposed to measure
  - 3) The degree to which a norm-referenced test item reflects improvement in knowledge or skill
  - 4) The degree to which a criterion-referenced test item reflects gain in knowledge or skill
- 41- Which of the following situations provides an example of the Hawthorne effect?**
- 1) Students paid more attention than usual to the teacher during an experiment.
  - 2) Several teachers refused to cooperate with the researcher during a study.
  - 3) A teacher provided an enthusiastic report of his school in an interview.
  - 4) Most of the participants did not respond to the survey they were sent.
- 42- Some subjects leave as a study designed by a researcher progresses. This loss is known as .....**
- 1) subject attitude
  - 2) history threat
  - 3) maturation threat
  - 4) mortality threat
- 43- Which of the following is related to the internal validity of an experimental study?**
- 1) The sample is representative of the population.
  - 2) Maturation has affected the dependent variable.
  - 3) The results of the experiment can be widely generalized.
  - 4) Replication in another location will result in the same results.
- 44- A researcher wanted to test a new teaching method. He found 600 adults aged 25-30 and randomly assigned them to two groups. The first group received the new method, while the second the traditional one. After one month of treatment, the percentage of each group whose scores increased was recorded and compared. What is the treatment in this experiment?**
- 1) The percentage who had higher scores
  - 2) The one month treatment time
  - 3) The type of teaching method
  - 4) The 600 adults
- 45 - Which of the following best describes the shape of the distribution of data below?**

Age	frequency
40-42	70
43-45	122
46-48	167
49-51	170
52-54	192

- 46- Which of the following is a discrete variable?  
 1) Time it takes to complete a race  
 2) Gender of participants in a study  
 3) Height of students in a class  
 4) Age of the adults in a class
- 47- Which one of the following is NOT appropriate for studying the relationship between two quantitative variables?  
 1) Bar chart  
 2) Scatterplot  
 3) Correlation  
 4) Regression
- 48- Which of the following is false?  
 1) A survey refers to research where data is gathered from an entire population or a very large sample in order to comprehend the opinions on a particular matter.  
 2) In a case study, the researcher records the entire history of the individual so that it enables him to identify various patterns of behavior.  
 3) A correlation coefficient near 1 indicates strong correlation and a correlation coefficient near -1 indicates weak correlation.  
 4) The  $t$ -test assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other.
- 49- The ..... states the means are .....  
 1) research hypothesis, equal  
 2) research hypothesis, not equal  
 3) null hypothesis, not equal  
 4) null hypothesis, equal
- 50- A level of measurement that classifies data into mutually exclusive categories is known as .....  
 1) interval  
 2) nominal  
 3) ratio  
 4) ordinal
- 51- Researchers select ..... samples by dividing the population into groups according to some characteristic that is important to the study, then sampling from each group.  
 1) random  
 2) systematic  
 3) cluster  
 4) stratified
- 52- Which of the following best describes the type of association shown in the following scatterplot?  
 1) Positive linear association  
 2) Negative linear association  
 3) Positive curvilinear association  
 4) Negative curvilinear association







- 60- Which of the following refers to construct validity?**
- 1) The extent to which the results of a test correspond to those of an established measurement
  - 2) Theoretical foundations underlying a measurement
  - 3) Can be either predictive or concurrent
  - 4) Adequate coverage of a topic
- 61- Which of the following grew as an extension of focus on form (FonF), not originally proposed by Michael Long?**
- 1) FonF is preemptive.
  - 2) FonF induces form-function mapping.
  - 3) FonF is an approach to teaching that contrasts with a traditional form-centered approach.
  - 4) FonF allows for the slow and gradual process involved in the learning of L2 linguistic features.
- 62- What type of corrective feedback are didactic recasts?**
- 1) Explicit, output-prompting
  - 2) Implicit, output-prompting
  - 3) Explicit, input-providing
  - 4) Implicit, input-providing
- 63- All of the following are principles underlying sociocultural theory EXCEPT .....**
- 1) human consciousness is fundamentally social, rather than merely biological in origin
  - 2) human activity is mediated by material artifacts and psychological and symbolic tools
  - 3) units of analysis for understanding human activity and development should be holistic in nature
  - 4) concepts can be all-embracing like temporality, or they can be subcategories of larger concepts like futurity
- 64- Which of the following is a principle of processing instruction?**
- 1) Learners process lexical items for meaning before grammatical forms when both entail the same semantic information.
  - 2) The output of the processor is linear, although it may not be mapped onto the underlying meaning in a linear way.
  - 3) Grammatical processing has access to a temporary memory store that can hold grammatical information.
  - 4) Processing components operate largely automatically and are generally not consciously controlled.
- 65- The “Dogme” model of language teaching suggests that .....**
- 1) teachers adopt a forward design approach to course design
  - 2) teachers adopt a backward design approach to course design
  - 3) instruction be based on a pre-planned syllabus along with a set of objectives and published materials
  - 4) instruction be built around interaction between the teacher and students and among students themselves

- 66- What is explicit knowledge of language as analyzed knowledge?**
- 1) The ability to discriminate between consciously and subconsciously learned rules
  - 2) Conscious awareness of how a structural feature works
  - 3) The ability to understand explanation of rules
  - 4) Knowledge of grammatical metalanguage
- 67- What will the acquisitional process of noticing the gap allow learners to do?**
- 1) It will provide them with an opportunity to organize their linguistic knowledge around full descriptions of the rules to be learned.
  - 2) It will help them verbalize the concept-based explanation of the rules to facilitate their understanding and internalization.
  - 3) It will help them perform the cognitive comparison between what they see in the input and their own output.
  - 4) It will assist them to develop their interlanguage by facilitating the growth of their explicit knowledge.
- 68- Which of the following is true about the enactment view of curriculum development?**
- 1) It is viewed as the educational experiences jointly created by the teacher and learners.
  - 2) It puts the learners whom the curriculum is developed for at the end of the chain of decisions.
  - 3) It takes shape in sequential stages, each carried out by different specialists in a hierarchical manner.
  - 4) The plan of the curriculum is the key to its success and teachers are expected to remain faithful to it.
- 69- What is the difference between a curriculum and a syllabus?**
- 1) Syllabus is a more comprehensive term, including courses, units and lessons.
  - 2) Curriculum includes not only planning but also implementation and evaluating.
  - 3) The term curriculum refers to the instructional content of a course in British-influenced English language teaching.
  - 4) The term syllabus refers to the content of a program, as in the "program syllabus", particularly in American-influenced English language teaching.
- 70- Which of the following is an advantage of the inductive approach to the teaching of grammar?**
- 1) It assists the teacher to deal with language points as they come up, rather than having to anticipate and prepare for them in advance.
  - 2) The mental effort involved guarantees a greater degree of cognitive depth, which ensures greater memorability.
  - 3) It respects many students' expectations about classroom learning, in particular, those with an analytical learning style.
  - 4) It gets straight to the point, and can therefore be time-saving.



- 71- What are the requirements for restructuring?**
- 1) Teaching language forms across all skills in a manner that moves from part to whole and using student errors to inform instruction
  - 2) Using tasks that can raise students' awareness of how texts can be reordered to create different effects along with contextualized practice
  - 3) Noticing features of language that the learner has not yet acquired and using tasks that prompt the use of more complex grammar
  - 4) Fostering grammatical ability through using forms as a communicative resource in spoken and written discourse and shifting the focus of instruction from sentence to text
- 72- All of the following are criticisms of task-based language teaching EXCEPT .....**
- 1) it is only suited to beginner-level learners
  - 2) it results in impoverished language use
  - 3) the term "task" has no construct validity
  - 4) it is merely legislated by hypothesis
- 73- Which of the following is true about listening strategies?**
- 1) They are actions that have been automatized through prolonged experience.
  - 2) They are acquired abilities that enable a person to listen without much deliberate effort.
  - 3) They emerge as a result of actions that have been widely practiced frequently in numerous situations.
  - 4) They are ways of listening that are planned and consciously adopted to improve comprehension.
- 74- Which of the following are examples of consensus-building activities?**
- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Dialogue journals and ranking | 2) Problem solving and ranking     |
| 3) Problem solving and role play | 4) Dialogue journals and role play |
- 75- What is the difference between rereading and repeated reading?**
- 1) The former is suited to EAP contexts, while the latter is used in both L1 and L2 settings.
  - 2) The former promotes reading fluency, while the latter encourages engaged reading.
  - 3) The former promotes the scanning skill, while the latter fosters skimming.
  - 4) The former is both assisted and unassisted, while the latter is not.
- 76- Viewing writing from a cognitive perspective suggests that students ought to .....**
- 1) learn the knowledge and skills needed in the process of writing
  - 2) learn that texts that writers produce are shaped by other preexisting texts
  - 3) realize that writing is directed at a specific audience with a clear purpose in mind
  - 4) realize that writing is the process of becoming a member of a discourse community

- 77- Which of the following is a feature of vocabulary instruction in the Reading Approach?
- 1) Focus on simple, practical, and even dull words at the sentence level
  - 2) Viewing vocabulary as objects for illustration of grammatical points
  - 3) Introduction of the vocabulary control movement
  - 4) Promotion of phonetic training
- 78- All of the following are components of motivational teaching practice EXCEPT .....
- 1) generating initial motivation
  - 2) maintaining and protecting motivation
  - 3) encouraging positive retrospective self-evaluation
  - 4) keeping the balance between different types of motivation
- 79- The constituents of L2 motivational self system are .....
- 1) ideal L2 self, ought-to L2 self, and peer L2 image
  - 2) ideal L2 self, ought-to L2 self, and L2 learning experience
  - 3) norm-based L2 self, native speaker L2 image, and peer L2 image
  - 4) norm-based L2 self, native speaker L2 image, and L2 learning experience
- 80- Which category of learning preferences do synthetic versus analytic styles of learning represent?
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) Personality | 2) Perceptual |
| 3) Processing  | 4) Pragmatic  |
- 81- What are the two broad types of materials evaluation?
- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Predictive and retrospective | 2) Predictive and impressionistic |
| 3) Empirical and internal       | 4) Empirical and external         |
- 82- Which of the following is a feature of Type B syllabuses?
- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) They are other-directed.           | 2) They are internal to the learner.    |
| 3) Objectives are defined in advance. | 4) They focus on what is to be learned. |
- 83- The main difference between extending and expanding as materials adaptation techniques is that the former .....
- 1) involves rewriting, while the latter involves restructuring
  - 2) involves restructuring, while the latter involves rewriting
  - 3) is qualitative, while the latter is mostly quantitative in nature
  - 4) is quantitative, while the latter is mostly qualitative in nature
- 84- Encouraging teachers to do action research and urging them to realize the social needs of the students as well as their linguistic needs are respectively related to the pedagogic parameters of .....
- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) practicality and possibility  | 2) practicality and particularity   |
| 3) particularity and possibility | 4) particularity and perfectibility |

- 85- The four interrelated dimensions of method as a construct of marginality are .....
- 1) social, cultural, political, and pragmatic
  - 2) social, political, economic, and pragmatic
  - 3) scholastic, linguistic, cultural, and economic
  - 4) scholastic, linguistic, political, and economic
- 86- Which source of mismatch refers to stated or unstated paths chosen by learners who wish to achieve immediate goals?
- 1) Strategic
  - 2) Procedural
  - 3) Attitudinal
  - 4) Communicative
- 87- Why are some scholars critical of the position that English as a lingua franca (ELF) advocates adopt?
- 1) Most native speakers do not have tolerance for the ungrammatical forms made by ELF users.
  - 2) The pronunciation norms accepted by ELF researchers result in unintelligibility.
  - 3) They do not believe in anything known as the expanding circle.
  - 4) The ELF movement marginalizes native speakers.
- 88- Who has argued that "The better learners acculturate, the more successful their L2 learning will be"?
- 1) Manfred Pienemann
  - 2) Robert DeKeyser
  - 3) John Schumann
  - 4) Bill Van Patten
- 89- Which of the following shows a pragmatic mode of expression?
- 1) Tight subordination
  - 2) Fast rate of delivery
  - 3) Topic-comment structure
  - 4) Elaborate use of grammatical morphology
- 90- Which of the following is a criterion for defining explicit knowledge?
- 1) Time pressure
  - 2) Consistent responses
  - 3) Favoring early learning
  - 4) Low degree of certainty in responses

کد کنترل

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E



نام:  
نام خانوادگی:

محل امضا:

 جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور	«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.» امام خمینی (ره)			
صبح جمعه ۱۳۹۶/۱۲/۴ دفترچه شماره (۱)				
<b>آزمون ورودی دوره دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) - سال ۱۳۹۷</b>				
<b>رشته آموزش زبان انگلیسی (کد ۲۸۰۵)</b>				
مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۳۰ دقیقه	تعداد سؤال: ۹۰			
عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات				
ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: زبان شناسی - آزمون‌سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها - مهارت‌ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)	۹۰	۱	۹۰
این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.		استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.		
حق چاپ و نشر سؤالات به هر روشی (الکترونیکی و...) پس از آزادی آزمون بر حق دانش شخصی محلی و جوشی نباید جزو این سازمان به نظر می‌آید و با تکثیر و هر نوع انتشار می‌تواند.				

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجا با شماره داوطلبی ..... با شماره داوطلبی ..... در جلسه این آزمون شرکت می‌نمایم.

امضا:

- 1- Which of the following is a case of epenthesis?
  - 1) beet---peet
  - 2) shoe---chew
  - 3) thumb---sum
  - 4) please---puhlease
- 2- Which of the following is not a case of assimilation?
  - 1) dog---gog
  - 2) bunny---nunny
  - 3) yellow---lellow
  - 4) swing---fwing
- 3- Which statement is true about the following list of words: piano, tycoon, liaise, babysit?
  - 1) The two first words are instances of borrowing and the two last of backformation.
  - 2) The two first words are instances of conversion and the two last of compounding.
  - 3) The two first words are instances of blending and the two last of conversion.
  - 4) The two first words are instances of borrowing and the two last of acronyms.
- 4- Which maxim is violated in the following context?  
*A has betrayed a top-secret of his friend B to a business rival. B said to his audience who knows what A has done to B: A is a fine friend.*
  - 1) Maxim of Quantity
  - 2) Maxim of Quality
  - 3) Maxim of Manner
  - 4) Maxim of Relevance
- 5- Which of the following is FALSE?
  - 1) In recursion, each noun phrase has the potential to generate a prepositional phrase, which may generate another noun phrase, which may generate another prepositional phrase.
  - 2) A form of communication that arises when people come into contact sharing no common language is known as pidgin.
  - 3) Chomsky's linguistic competence refers to a language user's grammatical knowledge of syntax, morphology and phonology, as well as social knowledge about how and when to use utterances appropriately.
  - 4) The theory that language determines other aspects of culture since language provides the categories through which social reality is defined and constructed is called the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

- 6- Which of the following expressions is NOT structurally ambiguous?
- 1) Flying planes can be dangerous.
  - 2) We met an English history teacher.
  - 3) These are designed for small boys and girls.
  - 4) The parents of the bride and groom were waiting outside.
- 7- Which of the following is FALSE?
- 1) Entailment is not a pragmatic concept.
  - 2) Speakers not sentences have presuppositions.
  - 3) Words that add meaning to the sentence are known as function words.
  - 4) Grammar is broader than syntax. It involves syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.
- 8- Which of the following is a case of entailment?
- 1) It isn't funny that he came late. He came late.
  - 2) Are you still such a bad motorist? You were a bad motorist.
  - 3) We imagined that we were in the village. We weren't in the village.
  - 4) The president of this country is a bachelor. The president of this country is unmarried.
- 9- Which of the following refers to a boundary line between regions that vary in a particular linguistic feature?
- 1) Dialect
  - 2) Diglossia
  - 3) Isogloss
  - 4) Sociolect
- 10- What are the spatial deictic expressions used in *I am busy now so you can't visit me. Come back later?*
- 1) now, later
  - 2) come back
  - 3) I, you
  - 4) you
- 11- Which of the following is a derivational morpheme?
- 1) -ation in vocalization
  - 2) -ation in vacation
  - 3) -ation in nationality
  - 4) -ation in station
- 12- Which of the following is NOT related to coherence.
- 1) Allows the reader to make sense of the text because concepts and relations are mutually accessible and relevant.
  - 2) The grammatical and lexical relationship between different elements of a text which hold it together.
  - 3) The semantic unity created between the ideas, sentences, paragraphs and sections of a piece of writing.
  - 4) A semantic property of discourse formed through the interpretation of each individual sentence relative to the interpretation of other sentences, with "interpretation" implying interaction between the text, the reader and the writer.
- 13- Which of the following is used in the following sentence: *What do you think about this: Mom's getting married?*
- 1) Ellipsis
  - 2) Substitution
  - 3) Cataphoric relation
  - 4) Conjunction



- 14- What distinguishes pragmatics and semantics is whether ----- is considered.  
1) context                      2) speech act                      3) reference                      4) usage
- 15- If an act is performed which is a consequence of, or a change brought about by, an utterance, it is known as -----.  
1) an illocutionary act                      2) a performative act  
3) a perlocutionary act                      4) a locutionary act
- 16- If we think of a sentence as what people say in the course of communication, it becomes a(an) -----.  
1) constative                      2) directive                      3) expression                      4) utterance
- 17- In -----, a descriptive grammar begins with a deep structure that is semantic and consists of combinations of semantic features and semantic relations.  
1) Generative syntax                      2) Generative semantics  
3) Interpretive theory                      4) Interpretive semantics
- 18- Which of the following is TRUE?  
1) The meaning of a sentence is abstract, but context-dependent.  
2) The illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something.  
3) There is no distinction between a constative and a performative.  
4) Pragmatics treats the meaning of language as something intrinsic and inherent.
- 19- Which of the following is NOT a case of proform test?  
1) The man stole the money and disappeared.  
2) What do you think of John? I can't stand him.  
3) Have you ever been to Kerman? No, I've never been there.  
4) Mary will open the gate with her credit card and John will do so, too.
- 20- Which of the following sentences does not help to test the constituency of *eat the apples* in the sentence *John could eat the apples*?  
1) Eat the apples John certainly could!                      2) What could John do? Eat the apples!  
3) John could do it.                      4) John could eat them.
- 21- All of the following are claims about usefulness of an assessment EXCEPT that it should -----.  
1) promote equitable decisions                      2) be free from bias  
3) have beneficial consequences                      4) be large-scale
- 22- Assessment is the process of collecting information about something, but the two qualities that distinguish assessment from other ways of collecting information such as casual observations are -----.  
1) systematicity and variability  
2) justification and ethical considerations  
3) systematicity and substantive grounding  
4) substantive grounding and ethical considerations

- 23- **All of the following are misconceptions about language testing EXCEPT that -----.**
- 1) there is no best way to test language ability for any given situation
  - 2) a test is either good or bad, depending on whether it satisfies one particular quality
  - 3) language test development depends on highly technical procedures and should be left to experts
  - 4) a justifiable test is one that has a clearly articulated Assessment Use Argument and that is supported by backing.
- 24- **Accountability means being able to demonstrate to -----.**
- 1) test users that the test they took was highly practical
  - 2) stakeholders that the assessment was highly dynamic
  - 3) test users that the test they took had a beneficial backwash effect
  - 4) stakeholders that the intended uses of an assessment are justified
- 25- **Which of the following statements is TRUE?**
- 1) Both achievement and diagnostic tests should be norm-referenced in nature.
  - 2) Both placement and achievement tests should be criterion-referenced in nature.
  - 3) Both proficiency and placement tests should be criterion-referenced instruments.
  - 4) Both proficiency and placement tests should be norm-referenced instruments.
- 26- **Which of the following statements is TRUE?**
- 1) Task-based assessment is a type of performance assessment.
  - 2) Performance assessment is a type of task-based assessment.
  - 3) Task-based assessment is a type of alternative assessment.
  - 4) Dynamic assessment is a type of task-based assessment.
- 27- **The criteria used to judge the quality of items in a criterion-referenced test are -----.**
- 1) content applicability and item discrimination
  - 2) content congruence and content applicability
  - 3) content congruence and item discrimination
  - 4) item difficulty and item facility
- 28- **Sociolinguistic competence, in Bachman's (1990) model of communicative competence, includes all of the following EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) sensitivity to naturalness
  - 2) sensitivity to differences in register
  - 3) ability to interpret the intention of the speaker
  - 4) ability to interpret cultural references and figures of speech
- 29- **The three defining characteristics of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) testing are -----.**
- 1) text authenticity, specificity of needs, and inseparability of language and content
  - 2) authenticity of task, specificity of needs, and inseparability of language and content
  - 3) authenticity of task, specificity of content, and interaction between language and content knowledge
  - 4) text authenticity, specificity of content, and interaction between language and content knowledge



- 30- **Multiple-trait scoring refers to -----.**
- 1) a holistic rating scale that includes features of the specific test task
  - 2) an analytic rating scale that includes features of the specific test task
  - 3) use of a rating scale or rubric in which each category of concern is rated separately
  - 4) use of a rating scale or rubric in which the performance is given just one overall rating
- 31- **All of the following are dimensions related to vocabulary assessment EXCEPT-----.**
- 1) discreteness versus embeddedness
  - 2) open-endedness versus closed-endedness
  - 3) selectiveness versus comprehensiveness
  - 4) context-dependence versus context-independence
- 32- **The three frames of reference to base construct definition on are -----.**
- 1) needs analysis, topical knowledge, and strategic competence
  - 2) language instruction syllabus, topical knowledge, and strategic competence
  - 3) language instruction syllabus, theory of language ability, and performance on tasks
  - 4) needs analysis, language instruction syllabus, and theory of language ability
- 33- **Both domain-referenced and objectives-referenced tests describe variant -----.**
- 1) sampling techniques within the overall concept of criterion-referenced testing
  - 2) elicitation techniques within the overall concept of criterion-referenced testing
  - 3) elicitation techniques within the overall concept of norm-referenced testing
  - 4) sampling techniques within the overall concept of norm-referenced testing
- 34- **The two sources of inconsistency in test-retest method of estimating reliability are -----.**
- 1) differential practice effects and differential changes in ability
  - 2) independence and differential changes in ability
  - 3) differential practice effects and nonequivalence
  - 4) nonequivalence and independence
- 35- **What kind of classification error occurs when a test taker is classified as a master when his or her domain score is below the cut-off score?**
- 1) Type I
  - 2) Type II
  - 3) False positive
  - 4) False negative
- 36- **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the real-life approach to authenticity?**
- 1) It regards the concepts of proficiency and authenticity as virtually identical.
  - 2) It advocates tests that will involve the test taker in interpretation of illocutionary acts.
  - 3) It views authenticity as the extent to which test tasks replicate real-life language use tasks.
  - 4) It defines language proficiency as the ability to perform language tasks in non-test situations.

- 37- A test task that requires the processing of a great deal of non-verbal visual input in the form of charts and graphs could be described as one with a ----- degree of interactivens of language knowledge.
- 1) poor measure of validity and a low      2) strong measure of validity and a low  
 3) poor measure of validity and a high      4) strong measure of validity and a high
- 38- All of the following are characteristics of the test rubric EXCEPT -----.
- 1) the duration of the test  
 2) the structure of the test  
 3) how the language that is used will be evaluated or scored  
 4) the relationship between input and the expected response
- 39- All of the following are sources of error variance due to administration procedures EXCEPT -----.
- 1) evaluator idiosyncrasies      2) mechanics of testing  
 3) equipment      4) directions
- 40- Which of the following statements is true about the interventionist and interactionist approaches to dynamic assessment?
- 1) The interventionist approach is rooted in qualitative interpretation of the ZPD, while the interactionist approach is rooted in quantitative interpretation of the ZPD.  
 2) The interventionist approach is rooted in quantitative interpretation of the ZPD, while the interactionist approach is rooted in qualitative interpretation of the ZPD.  
 3) Both approaches are rooted in the quantitative interpretation of the ZPD.  
 4) Both approaches are rooted in the qualitative interpretation of the ZPD.
- 41- John was confident that no variable other than the one he was investigating influenced his findings. He believed his research had high -----.
- 1) content validity      2) construct validity  
 3) external validity      4) internal validity
- 42- Explain what is happening with the threat of maturation.
- 1) The subject's performance is better because he/she is aware that his performance is observed.  
 2) The subject's experience is not normal in comparison to the other subjects.  
 3) The subject gets better at something after completing it a second time.  
 4) The subject gets better at something because time has passed.
- 43- A manipulation causes participants in the experimental group to score higher on a certain measure than the control group participants. The researcher claims that the measure is a measure of self-esteem when, in fact, the measure really assesses mood. The researcher repeats the study numerous times, using a wide variety of participants. The same pattern of results is obtained each time. This study has -----.
- 1) poor validity, good reliability      2) poor validity, poor reliability  
 3) good validity, good reliability      4) good validity, poor reliability

- 44- When does a researcher use a grouped frequency distribution to organize the data?  
 1) When the range of the data is small.  
 2) When the range of the data is large.  
 3) When the data is normally distributed.  
 4) When the data she is using is categorical.
- 45- What kind of distribution is observed when it has a long right tail?  
 1) A flat distribution  
 2) A bimodal distribution  
 3) Positively skewed distribution  
 4) Negatively skewed distribution
- 46- If an individual rejects a true null hypothesis, then she/he has -----.  
 1) made a Type I error  
 2) made a Type II error  
 3) increased the power of a statistical test  
 4) made a correct decision to reject the null hypothesis
- 47- A researcher wants to display the relationship between the variables "number of words a learner knows" and "the number of hours he/she studies". The most appropriate graphical display would be -----.  
 1) bar chart  
 2) histogram  
 3) scatter plot  
 4) stem plot
- 48- The data in the following table shows the 22 games played by a football team during a certain period.

Result	Play	
	Home	Away
Win	80%	60%
Lose	20%	40%
Total	100%	100%

- The variables Play (home or away) and Result (win or lose) are -----.  
 1) a numerical and a categorical variable respectively  
 2) both numerical variables  
 3) both categorical variables  
 4) a categorical and a numerical variable respectively
- 49- The data in the above table suggests that there is a home ground advantage for this team because -----.  
 1) the team only lost 20% of 'home' games.  
 2) the team won 80% of their 'away' games.  
 3) the percentage of 'home' wins is higher than the percentage of 'away' wins.  
 4) the percentage of 'away' wins (60%) is higher than the percentage of 'away' losses (40%).
- 50- Which correlation is the strongest?  
 1) -1.00  
 2) -.60  
 3) +.80  
 4) +.05

- 51- The key defining characteristic of experimental research is that -----.
- 1) samples are large
  - 2) hypotheses are proved
  - 3) a positive correlation exists
  - 4) the independent variable is manipulated
- 52- Which of the following is the definition of a hypothesis?
- 1) A statement that is empirically specific about some phenomenon
  - 2) A statement proposing the relationship between two or more variables
  - 3) A statement proposing the relationship between two or more concepts
  - 4) A statement consisting of an educated guess about some phenomenon
- 53- If younger people are less likely to attend universities than older people, the relationship between age and university attendance is -----.
- 1) symmetric
  - 2) curvilinear
  - 3) negative
  - 4) positive
- 54- ANOVA and/or the difference of means test is typically used whenever -----.
- 1) the number of observations exceed ten thousand
  - 2) observed and expected tables are quite different in the crosstab
  - 3) the sampling distribution doesn't coincide with the normal distribution
  - 4) the independent variable is nominal and the dependent one is interval or ratio
- 55- What threat to validity exists when the participants drop out of the experiment?
- 1) selection bias
  - 2) history
  - 3) mortality
  - 4) maturation
- 56- The mean plus or minus one standard deviation for a normal distribution provides a probability range of \_\_\_ percent.
- 1) 32
  - 2) 50
  - 3) 68
  - 4) 95
- 57- Which of the following is FALSE?
- 1) It is possible for a measure to be valid but not reliable.
  - 2) Researchable questions are necessarily narrow and specific.
  - 3) An experiment is the best research strategy for investigating the causes of phenomena.
  - 4) The more dispersed the data values in a particular data set are, the larger the variance and standard deviation will be.
- 58- Which of the following is/are true about a positively skewed distribution?
- I) The mean is greater than the median.
  - II) The median should be used as the measure of center because it is more resistant to extreme observations than the mean.
  - III) The standard deviation should be used as the measure of spread because it is more resistant to extreme observations than the range or inter-quartile range.
- 1) II only
  - 2) I and II only
  - 3) I and III only
  - 4) I, II, and III

- 59- Identify the correct parenthetical citation for a quote from page one hundred and three from this source:  
 Keaveney, S. (2004). When MTV goes CEO. In D. Brundage & M. Lahey (Eds.), *Acting on words* (pp. 99-103). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Pearson.
- 1) According to Keaveney, "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (Brundage & Lahey, 2004, p. 103).
  - 2) According to Keaveney, "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (Keaveney, 2004, p. 103).
  - 3) According to Keaveney (2004), "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (p. 103).
  - 4) According to Keaveney, "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (103).
- 60- In an experiment, the group that does not receive the intervention is called -----.
- 1) the control group
  - 2) the treatment group
  - 3) the participant group
  - 4) the experimental group
- 61- Which of the following ways of learning best captures the concept of parameter setting in Universal Grammar?
- 1) Inductive and explicit
  - 2) Inductive and implicit
  - 3) Deductive and explicit
  - 4) Deductive and implicit
- 62- Learning a second language is expected to benefit from automaticity for all of the following reasons EXCEPT it -----.
- 1) contributes to important but not all aspects of fluency
  - 2) leaves more attentional resources over for other purposes
  - 3) expands consciously held, skill relevant knowledge that is describable
  - 4) makes automatized information immune to interference from other sources of information
- 63- What kind of evidence is Speaker B receiving in the following exchange?  
 A: I seed the man.  
 B: No, we say "I saw the man."
- 1) Positive and direct
  - 2) Positive and indirect
  - 3) Negative and direct
  - 4) Negative and indirect
- 64- Which of the following statements about fossilization is TRUE?
- 1) Fossilization is local, not global.
  - 2) Fossilization is only a product, not a process.
  - 3) Fossilization is only found in adults, not in children.
  - 4) Just like stabilization, fossilization is permanent and thus cannot be reversed.
- 65- Instruction of difficult grammatical rules -----.
- 1) stretches ultimate attainment
  - 2) speeds up the explicit learning process
  - 3) slows down active cognitive processing on the side of the learners
  - 4) enhances later implicit acquisition by increasing chances of noticing



- 66- **The concept of attention in the model of human information processing has three uses, including attention as -----.**
- 1) arousal, activation, and effort
  - 2) selection, capacity, and effort
  - 3) selection, activation, and arousal
  - 4) perception, execution, and capacity
- 67- **What does it mean when we say complex systems are nonlinear?**
- 1) They change in response to changes in their environment.
  - 2) They result in the spontaneous occurrence of something new.
  - 3) A small change in one parameter of these systems can have huge implications downstream.
  - 4) They emerge without direction from external factors and without a plan of the order embedded in an individual component.
- 68- **According to Long, all of the following are features of Focus on Forms (FonFs) EXCEPT it -----.**
- 1) tends to result in boring lessons
  - 2) results in more false beginners than finishers
  - 3) fails to recognize that the teachability of grammatical forms is constrained by their learnability
  - 4) allows for the slow and gradual process involved in the learning of L2 linguistic features
- 69- **Which of the following does the option of focus on form in advance involve?**
- 1) Priming the learner to attend to specific forms, for example, by pre-teaching the forms, prior to their engagement in a communicative task
  - 2) Attracting learner's attention to a specific form in the previous utterance, for example by means of a recast
  - 3) Attention to form and meaning simultaneously
  - 4) Temporary switching of selective attention to form
- 70- **Input-enrichment activities for grammar teaching are those -----.**
- 1) in which the targeted feature is both frequent and salient in the input provided
  - 2) which induce learners to process the target structure through input rather than by eliciting production of the structure
  - 3) whose purpose is to affect the ways in which learners attend to input data
  - 4) in which awareness at the level of understanding rather than at the level of noticing is intended
- 71- **Which of the following statements is TRUE about the concepts of scaffolding and ZPD?**
- 1) Scaffolding is a term coined by Lantolf, while ZPD is a term that was popularized by Bruner.
  - 2) Scaffolding, unlike ZPD, is thought of in terms of the quantity of assistance provided by the expert to the novice rather than in terms of the quality.
  - 3) Scaffolding, unlike ZPD, is thought of in terms of the quality of assistance provided by the expert to the novice rather than in terms of the quantity.
  - 4) Scaffolding is a term popularized by Vygotsky, while ZPD is a term that was coined by Bruner.