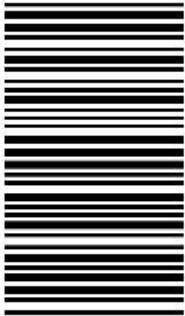


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آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۴۰۰

صبح جمعه



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

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

زبان انگلیسی - (کد ۱۱۲۱)

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۴۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

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

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

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

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

زبان عمومی (انگلیسی):

PART A: Structure

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

- 1- **The doctors were not sure whether the blood clot on Henry's lung was autochthonous or whether it had traveled through the bloodstream ----- there.**
 - 1) by lodging
 - 2) and lodged
 - 3) or whether lodged
 - 4) could have lodged
- 2- **Anyone ----- needs help in understanding the unwritten rules, the protocol of that land.**
 - 1) doing business in a foreign country
 - 2) in a foreign country to do
 - 3) in a foreign country where they do
 - 4) does business in a foreign country and
- 3- **Stephen is a brilliant man, a highly-skilled chemist, but in the workplace he's a bit of a churl, ----- you know you're slowing him down.**
 - 1) lets not hesitantly
 - 2) not hesitantly he lets
 - 3) letting, and not hesitant,
 - 4) not hesitant to let
- 4- **-----, Olivia glanced furtively at her neighbor's paper and was immediately caught by the teacher and accused of cheating.**
 - 1) Being afraid of being failed in the history test
 - 2) To fail the history test and being afraid
 - 3) Afraid that she would fail the history test
 - 4) Having failed the history test and be afraid
- 5- **You don't have to look at me as if I were the devil incarnate ----- your diet long enough to have a bite of my birthday cake.**
 - 1) when suggesting to you that go off
 - 2) suggesting to you go off
 - 3) should I suggest for you going off
 - 4) when I suggest going off
- 6- **This verb can mean "to make greater," but today it's almost always used to refer to ----- greater by exaggerating or by belittling others.**
 - 1) someone's making himself seem
 - 2) someone by making themselves seem
 - 3) making someone who seems themselves
 - 4) someone make themselves seem
- 7- **The phrase "head of the family" that once ----- has now become merely titular and is probably on its way to nonexistence.**
 - 1) so powerful was in meaning
 - 2) was so powerful in meaning that
 - 3) had such powerful meaning
 - 4) with such a powerful meaning which

- 8- **Writer Tom Wolfe captured in his book *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* the antics of Ken Kesey, -----, who traveled cross-country with friends who called themselves the Merry Pranksters.**
 1) in 1960s was a well-known author
 2) who was a well-known author in the 1960s
 3) well-known author of the 1960s
 4) being a well-known author of the 1960 and
- 9- **Those people surveyed who had never had any siblings or who said that at college age they were emotionally distant from their siblings ----- at 65 than were those who had been close to at least one brother or sister.**
 1) were emotionally less well adjusted
 2) whose adjustment was less emotional
 3) and they were less well adjusted emotionally
 4) they emotionally were less well adjusted
- 10- **Many pharmaceutical and cosmetics companies have reduced their use of laboratory animals, -----.**
 1) thereby substituted alternative methods of product testing in their place
 2) substituting in their place alternative methods of product testing
 3) in their place they substituting alternative methods of product testing
 4) with product testing in their place substituting alternative methods

PART B: Vocabulary

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

- 11- **Humans like watching dogs open doors with their paws as though they had hands because we like to ----- animals.**
 1) anathematize
 2) anthropomorphize
 3) bemire
 4) bloviate
- 12- **People who have inherited wealth regard people whose wealth derives from their own endeavors as -----.**
 1) arrivistes
 2) hypermodernists
 3) silviculturists
 4) impressionists
- 13- **Alfred Hitchcock never received an Oscar despite his undisputed place amongst the ----- of film directors.**
 1) addendum
 2) dignitary
 3) mischance
 4) pantheon
- 14- **People who relocate frequently can feel -----, always pulling up stakes and never putting down roots.**
 1) deracinated
 2) diffused
 3) occluded
 4) polarized
- 15- **She spoke little and, when she did, was -----, uttering such aphorisms as "No use crying over spilt milk."**
 1) prescient
 2) caliginous
 3) sententious
 4) confessional
- 16- **Portable CD players have fallen into ----- since the advent of the MP3 player.**
 1) dubiety
 2) duende
 3) demarche
 4) desuetude
- 17- **The baseball star claimed he had never taken steroids and insisted the accusation was an attempt by an angry reporter to ----- his name.**
 1) inculcate
 2) demoralize
 3) besmirch
 4) skirt

- 18- There are lots of ----- sweeteners available, but nothing is quite as sweet as sugar; they are all poor substitutes.
1) numinous 2) ersatz 3) protean 4) oppugnant
- 19- The facilitator made the effort of running a workshop look -----, although it was very demanding.
1) facile 2) omnifarious 3) retroactive 4) quiescent
- 20- That used car salesman turned out to be a bit of a mountebank; his dashing flattery faded when I realized the car I bought was a -----.
1) lemon 2) peach 3) grapevine 4) plum
- 21- According to the ----- issued by the government, all citizens must pay taxes to the national government.
1) dictum 2) edict 3) tenet 4) maxim
- 22- God has showered His ----- upon our motherland. Our country is blessed with immense natural wealth, with mountains and plains and forests and rivers and oceans and snow and sun.
1) vendettas 2) auguries 3) flummeries 4) benisons
- 23- The decor of the hotel was -----; it screamed 'five-star' from the moment you stepped into the lobby.
1) idyllic 2) sumptuous 3) self-effacing 4) auspicious
- 24- My parents coming to stay with me this weekend are totally going to ----- my style. When am I supposed to get anything done?
1) cloak 2) clip 3) cramp 4) crack
- 25- It is vicious cycle because the more industrially active a nation becomes, the greater the demand for harvesting of natural resources. For some, the environmental issues, though they can hardly be ignored, are viewed as a ----- concern.
1) peripheral 2) vexatious 3) prohibitive 4) unqualified
- 26- If you shout, "Help!" you have uttered a/an ----- sentence; you did not need to say, "I need help!"
1) inconsequential 2) sonorous 3) nebulous 4) elliptical
- 27- Dr. Lester's imparting of ethical instruction was always ----- by his sense of humor, which thus alleviated any potential sense of "ho-hum" on the part of his students.
1) abraded 2) leavened 3) disfigured 4) quashed
- 28- Dr. Idzal, faculty advisor for the yearbook, sees right through ----- students who think insincere compliments are the road to the position of editor-in-chief.
1) somnolent 2) smarmy 3) sanctimonious 4) sardonic
- 29- "Don't be so -----," advised the Millers' stockbroker. "It's foolish to put all of your money in high-tech stocks because they are popular right now. You've got to think about which industries will be successful in the years to come."
1) myopic 2) benign 3) scrappy 4) craven
- 30- MJ and McKenzie were the leading scapegraces of the playground in the park; their mothers often had to extricate them from ----- over whose turn it was at the swings or who had the right to the last cookie.
1) discursions 2) aberrations 3) tussles 4) decoys

PART C: Cloze Passage

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

While there will always be a minority of poachers motivated by their innate cruelty and greed, it is probably fair to say that the vast majority are caught up in this awful activity out of economic (31) ----- . Similarly, in developing countries where overpopulation is becoming increasingly problematic, and as communities push out further and further into the wilderness to find a place to live, (32) ----- on the habitat of wild and dangerous animals more and more. There is bound to be increased contact between and conflict with natural predators and wild animals that would not (33) ----- be in the line of fire, and this is another cause (34) ----- . When it is a straight choice between survival and an environmental conscience, the former wins out every time, and instinct as well as their sense of responsibility to their families will compel farmers and community leaders to hunt and kill dangerous predators (35) ----- around their villages in the night, and herds of elephants capable of stampeding their way through (36) ----- . Moreover, many of these communities lead an agrarian lifestyle, and when their livestock – and so, by implication, their livelihood – is threatened by predation, this will also inevitably compel them to act to (37) ----- the threat. And there are other considerations, too; after all, livestock needs a place to graze and land is also required for the cultivation of crops. And (38) ----- , the only logical solution is to claim more of the land for agricultural purposes. This leads to trees being cut down, and (39) ----- the stability of the soil. Precious nutrients are quickly washed away and the land becomes more and more arid, contributing to another of the dangerous climate-related phenomena; that of desertification. Indeed, deforestation and the expansion of the deserts go hand-in-hand. Not alone are farmers claiming more of the land for themselves then, vast swathes of habitat are being (40) ----- to the advancing desert. For many wild animals, their entire ecosystem is being destroyed, putting their long-term survival in extreme doubt.

- 31- 1) fecundity 2) vanity 3) necessity 4) diversity
 32- 1) their encroaching 2) only to encroach
 3) they are encroaching 4) by encroaching
 33- 1) otherwise 2) though 3) likewise 4) as if
 34- 1) with their number diminishing 2) of their diminishing numbers
 3) their numbers are diminishing 4) in diminishing their numbers
 35- 1) diverging 2) winnowing 3) conflating 4) prowling
 36- 1) and whole towns flattened 2) flattening whole towns
 3) by flattening the whole towns 4) and flattening whole towns
 37- 1) pose 2) forbear 3) nullify 4) shun
 38- 1) an ever-expanding number of mouths to feed with
 2) there are an ever-expanding number of mouths to feed
 3) due to an ever-expanding number of mouths to feed by
 4) with an ever-expanding number of mouths to feed
 39- 1) compromises 2) allays 3) deluges 4) infests
 40- 1) imputed 2) ceded 3) reverted 4) expatriated

PART D: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

Although an overhaul of work conditions and culture is needed to address the rise in people experiencing burnout, there are still many things we can do ourselves to deal with it now. The most significant way we can prevent burnout is recovery.

Burnout is a consequence of chronic work stress over extended periods of time. It has three components: emotional exhaustion; cynicism or detachment; a loss of satisfaction in one's work. Dealing with burnout is about recovering well from work, rather than focusing on being more productive or better at the work itself. Research continues to show how important it is to recover from work on a daily basis. Recovery means finding time or space for yourself where you don't engage in things that are work-related or stressful. Recovery is about bringing physiological responses, such as cortisol (a key stress hormone), back down to baseline levels. Proper recovery helps you feel more energetic and enthusiastic to face another day at work. Recovery can take place both during the workday (internal recovery) and outside of work (external recovery).

Internal recovery is about giving ourselves relief from stress by using short periods of time during work to reduce our body's stress responses. This can include taking short breaks, doing breathing exercises, or switching tasks when you're feeling mentally or physically exhausted. So, if you have a few minutes spare at work between tasks or meetings, you may be better off trying to relax rather than checking your emails and experiencing new stressors.

After work, we have the opportunity for external recovery. These are things we do outside of work to help relieve stress. Instead of keeping on top of work and emails, external recovery may include doing any activities you enjoy. These might include watching TV, reading, or socializing—as long as these activities don't encourage you to think (and stress) more about work.

The key to good recovery is choosing activities based on how they make you feel. If social media creates negative feelings, don't check it during your work breaks or after work. If socializing with certain people makes you feel drained, this isn't going to help you recover.

41- Which of the following best represents the main topic of the passage?

- 1) A key term and its contrasting interpretations
- 2) A complication and the way forward to tackle it
- 3) A universal adversity but local remedies
- 4) A general approach to deal with a matter of concern

42- What is the main function of paragraph 1?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) To arouse curiosity | 2) To issue a warning |
| 3) To present the topic | 4) To provide background information |

- 43- Which of the following can be inferred about burnout from paragraph 2?
- 1) How to handle it should be part of our daily regime.
 - 2) You can trace its genesis back to cortisol.
 - 3) A productive employee may show no sign of it.
 - 4) It sure exists but its construct validity is yet to be proved.
- 44- The author of the passage is least likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- 1) Burnout tends to emerge after a contracted period of time.
 - 2) Stopping one task to begin a new one at work can help combat burnout.
 - 3) One anti-burnout strategy working for one person may not be effective for another.
 - 4) Unfortunately all work-related tasks induce stress in people, with the only difference being the degree of stress that they cause.
- 45- According to the passage, such activities as watching TV, reading, or socializing (paragraph 4) are those which -----.
- 1) people might relish
 - 2) induce pleasure in almost all people
 - 3) may be counterproductive for most people
 - 4) people should integrate into each single day in their life
- 46- Which of the following is the basis of the classification of the two recovery types discussed in the passage?
- 1) effectiveness
 - 2) time of occurrence
 - 3) place of occurrence
 - 4) the extent to which they give people pleasure
- 47- Why has the author referred to "social media" in the last paragraph?
- 1) To support an earlier assertion
 - 2) To unveil its actual drawbacks
 - 3) To shed light on the correlation between social media and negative feelings
 - 4) To compare and contrast its recovery effects with those of socializing with certain people
- 48- Which of the following best describes the author's general attitude towards socializing with people?
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Disapproval | 2) Indifference |
| 3) Conditional acceptance | 4) Distrust and apprehension |

PASSAGE 2:

There has been a general trend toward increased size in organisms during the course of evolution. This can be seen in the fact that the largest animals and plants are the most recent, so that the upper size limits have been slowly increasing over the last three billion years. Nonetheless, increases in size can produce problems that constrain further size increase.

One set of constraints on large size involves specialization and changing ecological conditions. Saying that an organism is specialized means that it occupies a highly specific environment. For example, the African elephant, because of its great size, must consume large quantities of vegetation. It also grows slowly and usually has only one offspring at a time, and the time span between one generation and the next is about ten years. This means that provided there is a sufficient amount of food available over long periods of time, a population of African elephants will prosper.

But suppose there was an extremely long dry period that caused extensive destruction of plants. Under such circumstances, the elephant population would be greatly reduced, and, because of the slow rate of reproduction, it would take many years for the population to recover. In contrast, under the same stress a small animal would not be as threatened. For example, an African field mouse needs only a small amount of grass to survive. When favorable weather returns, it can multiply rapidly because it has a short generation span and large litters. Hence it can repopulate quickly when food plants reappear. In other words, there is resilience in small animals in fluctuating environments that the large ones lack.

It is presumed that this inability of large animals to adapt to stressful ecological conditions is a reason that dinosaurs disappeared at the end of the Cretaceous period (about 60 million years ago) and that woolly mammoths disappeared following the ice ages. While large size has many immediate adaptive advantages, if one thinks in terms of geological time and the greater course of evolution, it is clear that small size is less risky and ultimately more successful.

49- **What is the main idea of the passage?**

- 1) In stable environments, all animals tend to increase in size, but small ones increase at a more variable rate than do large ones.
- 2) Animals that increase in size when conditions are stable are likely to survive during periods of ecological change.
- 3) Animals that have rapid rates of reproduction tend to increase in size over long periods.
- 4) Because they can adapt to ecological stress, small animals succeed better than large ones over long periods.

50- **Which of the following statements represents the evolutionary trend described in the first paragraph?**

- 1) Both plants and animals have been increasing in size over the last three billion years.
- 2) After reaching their maximum size about three billion years ago, the largest animals have begun to decline in number.
- 3) Animals have increased in size more slowly than plants in the last three billion years.
- 4) Organisms have recently begun to increase in size at a faster rate.

51- **According to the second paragraph, the African elephant is an example of a specialized organism because -----.**

- 1) it requires a particular environment with a large amount of vegetation
- 2) it has evolved specific ways to adapt to environmental changes
- 3) it can survive in both stable and unstable environments
- 4) it can succeed best when it has access to a wide variety of food

52- **The "same stress" mentioned by the author in paragraph 3 most probably refers to a -----.**

- 1) threat to small animals
- 2) need of a small amount of grass
- 3) long dry period
- 4) slow rate of reproduction

53- **What is the purpose of the first sentence of the fourth paragraph?**

- 1) To provide an answer to the question raised near the beginning of the passage
- 2) To identify the time periods when major ecological changes occurred
- 3) To offer additional examples that support the main idea of the passage
- 4) To provide examples that contradict those given earlier in the passage

- 54- It can be inferred from the passage that the size of African elephants -----.
- 1) will probably not become greater than it is today
 - 2) allows elephants to slow their rate of reproduction during periods of little food
 - 3) allows elephants to adapt to different environments by dominating those environments
 - 4) has resulted in greater variation in elephant diets
- 55- In the third paragraph, why does the author discuss the African field mouse?
- 1) To illustrate how sensitive small animals are to changes in weather
 - 2) To support the claim that a small animal can recover from environmental stress better than a large animal can
 - 3) To identify a small animal whose population decreases during dry periods
 - 4) To emphasize that grass is an important food source among small animals during periods of environmental stress

PASSAGE 3:

Students' questions play a crucial role in the learning process since "questioning lies at the heart of scientific inquiry and meaningful learning" (Chin et al., 2002, p. 521). As Dillon (1988) has stated: "No other event better portends learning than a question arising to the mind." The value of students' questions in science learning has been emphasized by several authors (for example, Pedrosa de Jesus, 1991; Shodell, 1995; Watts et al., 1997).

A series of studies place the responsibility of questioning onto students rather than their teachers, and indicate that this benefits student learning (King, 1994; Pedrosa de Jesus et al., 2003). Student-generated questions play a significant role in motivating meaningful learning and can serve different functions within this. For example, these functions can include confirmation of expectations, answers to unexpected puzzles, and filling a recognized knowledge gap (Biddulph and Osborne, 1982). The questions that learners ask are also indicative of their need for resolution in their thinking, for understanding within the domains in which they are working and studying, and for some degree of interaction with both teachers (Pedrosa de Jesus et al., 2003) and other students within sessions (Dillon, 1988). Student questioning, particularly at the higher cognitive levels, is also an essential aspect of problem solving (Chin and Chia, 2004).

Besides helping students learn, student questioning can also guide teachers in their work. Some researchers (Crawford et al., 2000) have explored the potential for using students' questions to influence the curriculum. Some questions indicate that students have been thinking about the ideas presented and have been trying to extend and link these with other things they already know. Questions can also reveal much about the quality of students' thinking and conceptual understanding (Watts et al., 1997), their alternative frameworks and confusion about various concepts (Maskill and Pedrosa de Jesus, 1997), their reasoning (Donaldson, 1978) and what it is they want to know (Elstgeest, 1985).

- 56- What part of an experimental research article does the passage most probably belong to?
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1) Abstract | 2) Introduction |
| 3) Method | 4) Data Analysis |

- 57- The statement quoted from Dillon (1988) in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- 1) By analyzing questions, teachers can read students' minds more realistically.
 - 2) The learning process seems to have reached its final stage when it comes complete with the students' questions.
 - 3) Students ask questions if they wish to make sure whether they have learned the content being presented.
 - 4) The questions that students ask can be taken as a sign that student learning is actually in progress.
- 58- Which of the following words best describes the function of paragraph 3 in relation to paragraph 2?
- 1) Expansion
 - 2) Modification
 - 3) Reiteration
 - 4) Reconsideration
- 59- The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.
- 1) teacher-induced questions
 - 2) student motivation
 - 3) meaningful learning
 - 4) student questioning
- 60- The passage mentions all of the following as functions that student questions serve EXCEPT that they -----.
- 1) are instrumental in problem solving
 - 2) help students fill recognized knowledge gaps
 - 3) shed light on students' conceptual understanding
 - 4) make students restructure what they already know

زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی):

LINGUISTICS:

- 61- What can be regarded as a strong piece of evidence for substantiating Universal Grammar?
- 1) Adult language learning
 - 2) Multilingualism
 - 3) Child language learning
 - 4) Bilingualism
- 62- The event-related brain potential (ERP) is mostly related to detecting neuronal activities during -----.
- 1) language comprehension
 - 2) language production
 - 3) language learning
 - 4) code-switching
- 63- What perspective does the following sentence show about the origin of language?
 "All the evidence suggests that it is the precise wiring of the brain's microcircuitry that makes language happen, not gross size, shape, or neuron packing."
- 1) The divine source
 - 2) The natural sound source
 - 3) The language instinct source
 - 4) The physical adaptation source
- 64- Which statement is true about sign languages?
- 1) British Sign Language is somewhat similar to American Sign Language.
 - 2) British Sign Language and French Sign Language have no similar aspects.
 - 3) British Sign Language and French Sign Language have some similar aspects.
 - 4) British Sign Language, American Sign Language, and French Sign Language are similar.
- 65- Which one is a speculative theory that human language originated from emotional exclamations of pain, pleasure, surprise, etc?
- 1) The bow-wow theory
 - 2) The la-la theory
 - 3) The yo-he-ho theory
 - 4) The pooh-pooh theory

- 66- **What are the semantic features of the word “stalk”?**
 1) +motion, –slow, –purposeful 2) +motion, –slow, +purposeful
 3) +motion, +slow, +purposeful 4) +motion, +slow, –purposeful
- 67- **Psammetichus’ experiment was on ----- and about the ----- of the language.**
 1) newborn babies – divine source
 2) adults – divine source
 3) newborn babies – physical adaptation source
 4) adults – physical adaptation source
- 68- **What phonological rule can be seen in the word “kisses”?**
 1) Metathesis 2) Epenthesis 3) Addition 4) Synthesis
- 69- **Which statement is true about the mean length of utterances (MLU)?**
 1) It is measured in terms of words.
 2) Children with the same MLUs have the same ages.
 3) The MLU is not used for measuring children’s grammars.
 4) It can be used for measuring children’s language progress.
- 70- **Which statement is false regarding babbling?**
 1) Babbling is a linguistic ability.
 2) It occurs when the baby is around eight months.
 3) Babbling consists of repeated consonant-vowel sequences.
 4) Deaf children produce babbling features which are different from those of hearing children.
- 71- **Which language is not from a Latin family?**
 1) Spanish 2) Italian 3) French 4) English
- 72- **What is the best specification for the term “computerese”?**
 1) It is a specific jargon
 2) It is a term used in IT
 3) It is the same as computational linguistics
 4) It is the language the computer perceives
- 73- ----- can be used to show that we observe the cooperative maxims in communication.
 1) Turn-taking 2) Style-shifting
 3) Hedging 4) Narrowing
- 74- **What are the small set of alternatives for a particular phenomenon made available by Universal Grammar?**
 1) Principles 2) Parameters 3) Maxims 4) Categories
- 75- **What syntactic process can be seen in this sentence:
 “Jack washed the mangos and Jim, the apples.”**
 1) Gapping 2) Flapping 3) Marking 4) Priming
- 76- **The use of diglossia can be observed in all countries mentioned below EXCEPT -----.**
 1) Canada 2) Wales 3) The USA 4) Italy
- 77- **What is the technical name for the “posterior speech cortex”?**
 1) Motor cortex 2) Arcuate Fasciculus
 3) Broca’s area 4) Wernicke’s area
- 78- **What morphological process can justify the use of some words such as “hurly-burly” and “wishy-washy”?**
 1) Duplication 2) Reduplication
 3) Post-duplication 4) Pre-duplication
- 79- **Which of the following languages is not of a Slavic root?**
 1) Latvian 2) Macedonian 3) Czech 4) Bulgarian

- 80- Homorganic consonants are the sounds which are produced with the same -----.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) manner of articulation | 2) place of articulation |
| 3) pressure and friction | 4) phonological processes |

TEACHING:

- 81- "Strategic planning", "repeated performance", and "process options" are the techniques used in TBLT and respectively take place at the -----.
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) pre-task, during-task, and post-task stages | 2) post-task, pre-task, and during-task stages |
| 3) during-task, pre-task, and post-task stages | 4) pre-task, post-task, and during-task stages |
- 82- What theory/model of language teaching can most suitably justify the effectiveness of the sheltered model of content-based instruction?
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Situated Learning Theory | 2) Schumann's Acculturation Model |
| 3) Humanistic Theory of Language Learning | 4) Krashen's Comprehensible Input Theory |
- 83- Which of the following is not a main element of cooperative language learning?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Group accountability | 2) Individual accountability |
| 3) Positive interdependence | 4) Cooperative problem-solving |
- 84- The "anchoring" technique is used in -----.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) the lexical approach | 2) suggestopedia |
| 3) neurolinguistic programming | 4) participatory language teaching |
- 85- All the following scholars were the first ones to propose teaching based on association between forms and meanings in the target language EXCEPT -----.
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1) Gouin | 2) Franke | 3) Berlitz | 4) Sauver |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
- 86- "It includes the abilities of observation, experimentation, reflection and questioning of our surroundings". The previous statement is a definition of -----.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) spatial intelligence | 2) naturalistic intelligence |
| 3) kinesthetic intelligence | 4) mathematical intelligence |
- 87- What is the purpose of the VESL model of ESP instruction?
- | |
|--|
| 1) Enabling content and language instructors to co-teach |
| 2) Taking into account both narrow-angled and wide-angled courses |
| 3) Enabling undergraduates to learn academic reading and writing |
| 4) Enrolling students in an ESP literacy course and a content course |
- 88- Which item describes the difference between cooperative learning and collaborative learning most precisely?
- | |
|--|
| 1) Cooperative learning, compared to collaborative learning, is more structured and more prescriptive to teachers and directive to students. |
| 2) Collaborative learning, compared to cooperative learning, is more structured and more prescriptive to teachers and directive to students. |
| 3) Cooperative learning, compared to collaborative learning, is more structured and more prescriptive to students and directive to teachers. |
| 4) Collaborative learning, compared to cooperative learning, is more structured and more prescriptive to students and directive to teachers. |
- 89- Which one is not a component of the drive theory?
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) Activity | 2) Knowledge | 3) Stimulation | 4) Information |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|

- 90- Which one can be considered as a weak point of the Task-Based Language Teaching method?
- 1) Its theory of language
 - 2) Its theory of learning
 - 3) Its syllabus
 - 4) The teachers' roles
- 91- What should be the ultimate goal of pronunciation teaching in EFL contexts?
- 1) Enabling students to foster native-like accent
 - 2) Enabling students to master the rules of intonation
 - 3) Enabling students to reach the level of intelligibility
 - 4) Enabling students to know the rhythm of the language
- 92- What of the following defines the notion of equilibrium in Piaget's perspective?
- 1) A state of balance between individuals' mental schemata, and their environment
 - 2) A state of balance between individuals' learning contents, and their cognitive abilities
 - 3) A state of balance between individuals' memory capacity, and their input comprehension
 - 4) A state of balance between individuals' mental capability, and their learning ability
- 93- Which statement is the most plausible one?
- 1) Social constructivists reject the ideas of cognitive constructivists in general
 - 2) Social constructivists and cognitive constructivists deal with the same theories
 - 3) Cognitive constructivism and cognitive theory of language learning are the same
 - 4) Social constructivists accept the ideas of cognitive constructivists and add some social aspects to them
- 94- In (the) ----- the technique of translation plays a pivotal role.
- 1) Suggestopedia
 - 2) Total Physical Response
 - 3) Natural Approach
 - 4) Community Language Learning
- 95- In ----- classification, strategies are divided into direct and indirect ones.
- 1) Oxford's
 - 2) Rubin's
 - 3) O'Malley's
 - 4) Brown's
- 96- All of the following are the components of Gagne's types of learning EXCEPT -----.
- 1) concept learning
 - 2) chaining
 - 3) signal learning
 - 4) critical thinking
- 97- Which of the following is not a component of smartness pointed out by Robert Sternberg?
- 1) Componential ability
 - 2) Contextual ability
 - 3) Cognitive ability
 - 4) Experiential ability
- 98- Which statement is not true taking into account field independence/dependence?
- 1) Field independence increases as a child matures to adulthood
 - 2) Field independence/dependence is a relatively stable trait in adulthood
 - 3) Authoritarian or agrarian societies tend to produce less field dependence
 - 4) A person tends to be dominant in one mode (field independence/dependence) or the other
- 99- What does ESAP stand for?
- 1) English for Similar Academic Purposes
 - 2) English for Specific Academic Purposes
 - 3) English for Systematic Academic Purposes
 - 4) English for Sophisticated Academic Purposes
- 100- The language learning model proposed by Kumaravadivelu divides the language learning methodology into -----.
- 1) principles and procedures
 - 2) approaches and procedures
 - 3) methods and techniques
 - 4) designs and techniques

- 124- All of the following about the term 'burlesque' are correct EXCEPT that it is -----
 1) a type of literature or drama that can mock an entire genre
 2) originally an outgrowth of the eighteenth century heroic drama
 3) a frequently employed element of popular literature and film
 4) inclined towards simple entertainment (difference with satire)
- 125- The correct order of the following 'periods' in English literature is -----
 1) Jacobean → Caroline → Commonwealth
 2) Caroline → Jacobean → Commonwealth
 3) Jacobean → Commonwealth → Caroline
 4) Caroline → Commonwealth → Jacobean
- 126- 'Sprung rhythm' is a distinctive variation of normal meter in which any number of ----- syllables may occur ----- syllables.
 1) unstressed / without intervening stressed
 2) stressed / with several intervening unstressed
 3) unstressed / with several intervening stressed
 4) stressed / without intervening unstressed
- 127- All of the following about the term 'troubadour' are correct EXCEPT that they -----
 1) converted medieval hymns into earthly love songs
 2) celebrated the idea of courtly love
 3) a group of 12th to 14th c. French Provence poets
 4) composed the music and lyrics of their songs
- 128- The term 'rococo', as applied to literature, refers to an elegant, witty, graceful ----- that framed certain ideas associated with -----
 1) (mainly) verse style / the Enlightenment
 2) prose and verse style / post-Augustan
 3) prose and verse style / the Enlightenment
 4) (mainly) verse style / post-Augustan
- 129- Neo-Scholasticism in American criticism is a movement of ----- that adapted the aesthetic theories of ----- and other medieval scholastic philosophers.
 1) 1940s and 1950s / Quintilian
 2) 1940s and 1950s / St. Thomas Aquinas
 3) 1880s and 1890s / Quintilian
 4) 1880s and 1890s / St. Thomas Aquinas
- 130- Hermetic poetry, first associated with the 19th-century French symbolists, is a term for the kind of ----- poetry that employs ----- allusions and symbols.
 1) obscure and difficult / universal
 2) palpable and easy to grasp / universal
 3) palpable and easy to grasp / private
 4) obscure and difficult / private
- 131- The method of interpretation employed in the Middle Ages to explore the various levels of significance of a literary or biblical text, is called -----
 1) 'exegetical typology'
 2) 'mystical vision building'
 3) 'literal-allegorical explication'
 4) 'four levels of meaning'
- 132- The term 'surfiction' as regards the development of novels concerns abandoning -----, self-consciously ----- its own fictional status.
 1) realism in favour of metafiction / concealing
 2) metafiction in favour of realism / advertising
 3) realism in favour of metafiction / advertising
 4) metafiction in favour of realism / concealing

- 133- In his *Ars Poetica (Art of Poetry)*, Horace understands the concept of ars in all the following ways EXCEPT as a -----
- 1) valuable reader-independent entity
 - 2) practiced mastery of a craft
 - 3) systematic knowledge of theory and technique
 - 4) capacity for objective self-criticism
- 134- All the following about Sir Philip Sidney's *An Apology for Poetry (1580-81)* are correct EXCEPT that it -----
- 1) demonstrates the superiority of poetry over philosophy and history
 - 2) deals with the specific objections raised against poetry
 - 3) formulates the technical rules of poetry or rhetoric
 - 4) examines the current state of English literature
- 135- 'Critic / theorist: work' match in -----
- 1) John Dryden: *The New Science*
 - 2) Edward Young: 'Conjectures on Original Composition'
 - 3) Giambattista Vico: 'Of the Standard of Taste'
 - 4) David Hume: 'On the Aesthetic Education of Man'
- 136- All of the following as regards Tzvetan Todorov's thought (1939-2017) are correct EXCEPT that he -----
- 1) was responsible for renewing attention to the narrative theory put forth earlier in the 20th c. by the Russian formalists, such as Viktor Shklovsky
 - 2) focuses on individual tales in his analyses of Boccaccio's *Decameron* (1351-53) and refrains from delving into general and abstract plot structures
 - 3) turned from questions of structure to those of interpretation in some of his works including *Theories of the Symbol* and *Genres in Discourse*
 - 4) is inspired by Aristotle's originary division of scientific disciplines, poetics being the study of human-made rather than natural artifacts
- 137- To interpret a text within the horizon of political history, the American critic Fredric Jameson (b. 1934), borrowing from ----- theory of symbolic action, focuses on 'the ----- work grasped essentially as a symbolic act'
- 1) Harold Bloom's / individual
 - 2) Harold Bloom's / collective
 - 3) Kenneth Burke's / individual
 - 4) Kenneth Burke's / collective
- 138- In his 'The Commitment to Theory' (1989), the American critic Homi K. Bhaba stresses how nationality is -----
- 1) narratively produced rather than arising from an intrinsic essence
 - 2) produced intrinsically rather conforming to narrative production
 - 3) narratively produced albeit enjoying an essentially intrinsic essence
 - 4) produced intrinsically though it might contain some narrative elements
- 139- All of the following as regards Pierre Bourdieu's thought (1930-2002) are correct EXCEPT that he -----
- 1) posits that 'taste' functions to make social 'distinctions' and serves intellectuals who are driven by the desire to stay ahead of the crowd
 - 2) argues that modern aestheticism is central to the cultural elite's self-understanding and to the general willingness of society to grant it authority and prestige.
 - 3) thinks aesthetic disinterestedness and autonomy are class-based notions impossible to achieve
 - 4) believes acts of aesthetic production and consumption are unique in that they take place outside social fields

- 140- All of the following are conjoint works by the French critics Deleuze (1925-1995) and Guattari (1930-1992) EXCEPT -----
- 1) *Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema*
 - 2) *Capitalism and Schizophrenia*
 - 3) *What is Philosophy?*
 - 4) *Kafka: Toward a Minor Literature*

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 141- The correct chronological order of the publication of following twentieth-century texts is -----

- 1) Stoppard's *Arcadia* → Naipaul's *In a Free State* → Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day*
- 2) Naipaul's *In a Free State* → Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day* → Stoppard's *Arcadia*
- 3) Naipaul's *In a Free State* → Stoppard's *Arcadia* → Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day*
- 4) Stoppard's *Arcadia* → Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day* → Naipaul's *In a Free State*

- 142- 'Twentieth-century figure: description' match in -----

- 1) Louis Macneice: he is notable for his translation of Aristophanes' *Lysistrata* into the pidgin English of the Hausa people
- 2) Alice Munro: In her non-fiction, she self-consciously places her writing within a tradition of European realism, most notably that of the Hungarian philosopher and critic Georg Lukacs
- 3) Nadine Gordimer: In addition to one novel, *Lives of Girls and Women*, she has published numerous collections of short stories
- 4) Thom Gunn: he preferred inherited verse forms to either modernist avant-gardism or high-flown Romanticism

- 143- All of the following about D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930) / his work are correct EXCEPT that -----

- 1) the recurring theme of his short stories is often the idealisation of love through a vein of high romanticism inspired by John Keats
- 2) he began writing in traditional verse forms but, especially after 1912, came to feel that poetry had to be unshackled from habit and fixed form
- 3) he admired the experiments of the American poet Walt Whitman and anticipated the more 'open' and 'organic' forms of the later twentieth century
- 4) he published a group of poems, his first short story, first novel, *The White Peacock*, towards the end of the 1900s

- 144- Which of the following as part of the 'context' of the Victorian age occurred in the correct order?

- 1) The Great Exhibition (Crystal Palace) → Free elementary education → Chartist Riots
- 2) Chartist Riots → Free elementary education → The Great Exhibition (Crystal Palace)
- 3) Chartist Riots → The Great Exhibition (Crystal Palace) → Free elementary education
- 4) The Great Exhibition (Crystal Palace) → Chartist Riots → Free elementary education

- 145- 'Victorian author: work' match in all the following EXCEPT -----

- 1) William Morris: *How I Became a Socialist*
- 2) Walter Pater: 'The Stones of Venice'
- 3) Thomas Henry Huxley: 'Agnosticism and Christianity'
- 4) George Eliot: 'Silly Novels by Lady Novelists'

- 146- All of the following about the Victorian poet Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837-1909) are correct EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) No English poet (as once important critic notes) has composed more elegies than Swinburne
 - 2) he exhibits impressive command of classical allusions in his play *Atalanta in Calydon*
 - 3) he argued that sprung rhythm was the natural rhythm of common speech and written prose, as well as of music
 - 4) the qualities of his work is perhaps best illustrated in his *The Triumph of Time*
- 147- The Romantic figure Charlotte Smith (1749-1806) -----.
- 1) co-authored with Mary Wollstonecraft the influential political tract *Impartial Reflections on the Present Situation of the Queen of France*
 - 2) had a major contribution to the English revival of the sonnet with a highly-praised series of Petrarchan sonnets
 - 3) edited a highly popular anthology of poetry and prose for young women called *The Female Speaker*
 - 4) differs in her engagement with nature from Coleridge and Wordsworth in her quasi-scientific insistence on the faithful rendering of detail
- 148- The Romantic poet William Blake's *Book of Thel* (1789) -----.
- 1) employs the narrative instead of the lyrical mode and embodies aspects of the developing myth that was fully enacted in his later prophetic books
 - 2) consists of monologues three characters who in their fixed postures serve as a chorus who singing throughout the work
 - 3) includes the well-known opening hallmark summary, 'Without Contraries is no progression' and 'Reason and Energy' are both 'necessary to Human existence'
 - 4) contains some of the most passionate pronouncements in his entire oeuvre on the difference between 'corporeal' sight and imaginative vision
- 149- The Romantic poet John Keats's primary model for his *The Fall of Hyperion: A Dream* (1819) is -----.
- 1) Dante's *The Divine Comedy*
 - 2) Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*
 - 3) Drayton's *To the Virginian Voyage*
 - 4) Sidney's *Astrophil and Stella*
- 150- All of the following about William Wordsworth's (1770-1850) 'Ode to Duty' EXCEPT that it -----.
- 1) reverts strikingly to a standard 18th-century form, an ode addressed to a personified abstraction
 - 2) abandons his descriptive-meditative pattern of his 'Tintern Abbey' and 'Ode: Intimations of Immortality'
 - 3) was occasioned by occasioned by his trip to France, made possible by a brief truce in the war
 - 4) includes a Latin epigraph by the Roman Stoic philosopher and writer of tragedies Seneca

- 151- 'Eighteenth-century woman figure: description' match in -----.
- 1) Frances Burney: She had great success in mid-century with the *Female Spectator* a wide-ranging periodical written for women
 - 2) Lady Mary Montagu: She is remembered chiefly for her letters: in a century that included many of the great letter writers in English—Gray, Horace Walpole, Cowper, and others—she is one of the greatest
 - 3) Eliza Haywood: She was on friendly terms with Alexander Pope, who edited and published an abridged version of her 'Answer' in *Poems on Several Occasions*
 - 4) Anne Finch: Her first novel, *Evelina, or A Young Lady's Entrance into the World*, was written in secret and published anonymously
- 152- All of the following about John Dryden's 'Mac Flecknoe' (1682) are correct EXCEPT that it is -----.
- 1) a diatribe on the Restoration comedy of manners
 - 2) full of literary classical and biblical allusions
 - 3) a satire on the playwright Thomas Shadwell
 - 4) cast in the form of a mock-heroic episode
- 153- The Restoration figure Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko* (1688) is -----.
- 1) set almost entirely in 'the east', in a new world often extolled as a paradise
 - 2) a portrayal 'savagely' Africans 'without', as she claims, 'a code of virtue'
 - 3) a travel narrative in 8 parts, partly fiction but most recounting real events
 - 4) presented as a memoir, a personal account of what she has heard and seen
- 154- John Bunyan's *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners* (1666), his spiritual -----, records his transformation from a self-doubting sinner into an eloquent and fearless ----- preacher.
- 1) diary / Methodist
 - 2) diary / Baptist
 - 3) autobiography / Baptist
 - 4) autobiography / Methodist
- 155- All of the following about Isaac Newton (1642-1727) are correct EXCEPT that he -----.
- 1) made the modern understanding of the cosmos possible in his *Principia*
 - 2) is one of the first scientists to report most of his scientific findings in English
 - 3) is notable for formulation a proper scientific method in his *Opticks*
 - 4) would eventually leave the university to devote himself to religious studies
- 156- 'Seventeenth-century author: work' match in -----.
- 1) Robert Burton: *The New Atlantis*
 - 2) Izaak Walton: *The Life of Dr. John Donne*
 - 3) Thomas Hobbes: *The Anatomy of Melancholy*
 - 4) Sir Thomas Browne: *Leviathan*
- 157- 'Seventeenth-century figure: description' match in all the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Sir John Suckling: some of his best poetry during the Commonwealth celebrate Oliver Cromwell and his state
 - 2) Abraham Cowley: Samuel Johnson based his definition of the so-called Metaphysical style chiefly on the extravagant conceits in his poems
 - 3) Andrew Marvell: his most subtle and complex political poem is 'An Horatian Ode upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland'
 - 4) Richard Lovelace: his 'The Grasshopper' presents the Cavalier ideal at its most attractive

158- All of the following about John Donne's five verse satires are correct EXCEPT that -----

- 1) his third satire nearly resembles those by the Roman satirist, Persius, known for his abstruse style and moralizing manner
- 2) are in the forefront of an effort (by Donne and Ben Jonson, among others, to naturalize the classical form in England
- 3) follow the 1590s English satirists Joseph Hall and John Marston in their urbane wit and cosmopolitan vigour
- 4) were partly inspired by the great models for formal verse satire the Roman poets Horace and Juvenal

159- All of the following about Christopher Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* (published 1604) are correct EXCEPT that -----.

- 1) the immediate source of the play is a German narrative called, in its English translation, *The History of the Damnable Life and Deserved Death of Doctor John Faustus*
- 2) Unlike Tamburlaine, whose aim and goal is 'the sweet fruition of an earthly crown', Faustus seeks the mastery and voluptuous pleasure that come from forbidden knowledge
- 3) opens with a soliloquy in which Faustus bids farewell to each of his studies – logic, medicine, law, and divinity – as something he has used up
- 4) it includes memorable scenes of practical joking which are demonstrably inspired by William Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*

160- The correct chronological order of the appearance of following sixteenth-century texts is -----.

- 1) More's *Utopia* → *Book of Common Prayer* → Calvin's *The Institution of Christian Religion*
- 2) *Book of Common Prayer* → Calvin's *The Institution of Christian Religion* → More's *Utopia*
- 3) *Book of Common Prayer* → More's *Utopia* → Calvin's *The Institution of Christian Religion*
- 4) More's *Utopia* → Calvin's *The Institution of Christian Religion* → *Book of Common Prayer*

LITERARY GENRES

161- All of the following about William Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936) are correct EXCEPT that -----.

- 1) the character Quentin Compson first appeared in *The Sound and the Fury*, but in fictional time, his activities in *Absalom, Absalom!* occur less than a year before his suicide in the earlier novel
- 2) it was first of his novels to include a map of its setting, the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi
- 3) it contains two parallel narratives, one involving the rise and fall of the Thomas Sutpen family, and the other involving 21-year-old Quentin Compson's reconstruction of that saga
- 4) much of the enormously complex story of the character Sutpen is provided by Faulkner in a chronology and genealogy in a separate sequel to the novel

- 162- Which of the following about Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* (1952) is **not** correct?
- 1) Chapter one goes forward twenty years to a time in the narrator's life when he is going to present a speech to some 'befuddled' black community agitators.
 - 2) Speaking from his underground dwelling, the narrator explains his invisibility in the prologue: 'I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me'
 - 3) Rather than see the narrator for the individual he is, most people see only the stereotypes they have come to identify with African Americans.
 - 4) The novel employs a narrative frame in which the prologue and epilogue depict the unnamed protagonist in the narrative present.
- 163- 'American novelist: description' match in -----.
- 1) Eudora Welty: one of the most important American writers of the 20th century; Nebraska, her native state, is the locus for nearly all her fiction
 - 2) Upton Sinclair: gained fame for his novel *The Human Comedy* and for a series of autobiographical novels centering on the role of the father.
 - 3) Nathanael West: commonly associated with the years of the Great Depression that he experienced for much of his adult life
 - 4) William Saroyan: his novel *The Jungle* is an expose of the horrendous working conditions of the contemporary Chicago meat-packing industry
- 164- John Steinbeck's ----- reflects his efforts to write about a specific time in American history and deals with the theme of the inherent loneliness of the itinerant farm laborers and their desperate desire for land of their own.
- 1) *The Pearl*
 - 2) *Of Mice and Men*
 - 3) *Tortilla Flat*
 - 4) *Cannery Row*
- 165- Kurt Vonnegut's *Slaughterhouse-Five* (1969) would, in its first chapter -----.
- 1) offer a quick preview of the novel by depicting the immediate aftermath of the Dresden firebombing, in which more civilians died than at Hiroshima or Nagasaki
 - 2) track the character Billy's consciousness as it skips back and forth between his wartime captivity in Germany, and yet another kind of imprisonment in present day New York
 - 3) provide an in-depth presentation of the author's alter-ego, Billy Pilgrim, a raw American recruit stumbling through the snow as his unit is slaughtered around him in the Battle of the Bulge
 - 4) offer a rationale for the scrambled chronology as he narrates his preparations for writing a book about the 1945 firebombing of Dresden
- 166- All of the following about the American author Donald Barthelme (1931–1989) / his work are correct EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) central to his short and long fiction is the almost despairing sense of the shabby, desiccated, superficial modern world
 - 2) in *Snow White*, a parody of the Grimms' fairy tale, Snow White tries desperately to redefine herself and realize her potential
 - 3) using bits, scraps, and fragments from the detritus of a by-gone culture, he writes innovative fiction, unusually highlighting the element of plot
 - 4) in his *The Dead Father*, he uses popular song lyrics and advertising slogans to exaggerate a burial march where the sons carry their father's dead body
- 167- 'Novelist: work' match in all the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Toni Morrison: *Pale Fire*
 - 2) Paul Auster: *Leviathan*
 - 3) Bernard Malamud: *The Fixer*
 - 4) Vladimir Nabokov: *Laughter in the Dark*

- 168- Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985) is a(n) -----.
- 1) campus novel that is also an example of both satire and postmodernism, is set at the imaginary university of Watermouth
 - 2) example of a dystopian novel set in a post-apocalyptic wasteland in the not-too-distant future of the United States
 - 3) novel in what is often called the author's 'Catholic trilogy' examining the operations of pity versus compassion in an anonymous modern day metropolis
 - 4) form of a double bildungsroman in following the growth and development of its two protagonists, a girl and boy of about 12 to 14 years old
- 169- V. S. Naipaul's *In A Free State* (1971) consists of two pieces of ----- serving as prologue and epilogue, and ----- in the middle made up of three separate stories that examine the experiences of people who are in exile from their places of origin and yet alienated from their places of residence.
- 1) nonfiction travel writing / miscellany of short journalistic vignettes
 - 2) extended postmodern fiction / a short novel
 - 3) nonfiction travel writing / a short novel
 - 4) extended postmodern fiction / miscellany of short journalistic vignettes
- 170- All of the following about the British writer Hanif Kureishi (b. 1951) are correct EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) his *Sweet Thames* is an examination of Victorian life set in 1849 during an epidemic of cholera in England
 - 2) he began his career in the theater as a playwright with his play *Outskirts*
 - 3) he is primarily a writer of comic novels that rely on realism
 - 4) his *The Buddha of Suburbia* draws on his autobiographical experiences in the suburbs of London
- 171- All of the following about Arthur Miller's *All My Sons* (1947) are correct EXCEPT that it -----.
- 1) includes Chris Keller, having returned from service in World War II , working with his father in the family business
 - 2) concerns a young American playwright, Miller's own alter-ego, mistreated by his family and his small-town community
 - 3) deals movingly with the simple human theme of a grown child's disillusionment with his parent
 - 4) pits the capitalist, survival-of-the-fittest mentality of a father against his son's social conscience
- 172- Tennessee Williams's *The Night of the Iguana* (1961) is set in ----- on the ----- in 1940.
- 1) stately mansion / west coast of Mexico
 - 2) seedy resort hotel / banks of the Mississippi river
 - 3) stately mansion / banks of the Mississippi river
 - 4) seedy resort hotel / west coast of Mexico
- 173- Eugene O'Neill's ----- is actually a trilogy, with two of the plays divided into four acts each and one into five. The first play ----- begins, as the other two do, with a group of townspeople who act as a Greek chorus.
- 1) *Desire Under the Elms / Homecoming*
 - 2) *Mourning Becomes Electra / Beyond the Horizon*
 - 3) *Desire Under the Elms / Beyond the Horizon*
 - 4) *Mourning Becomes Electra / Homecoming*

- 174- All of the following about the African-American dramatist August Wilson (1945–2005) are correct EXCEPT that his works -----.
- 1) have a stage language in the style of American poetic realism
 - 2) employs music both to underscore his language and to set mood and period.
 - 3) undergo a shift from Black Nationalism to Marxist-Leninist philosophy in the mid-1970s
 - 4) are mostly part of his ambitious cycle of 10 plays, one set in each decade of the 20th century
- 175- 'Romantic poet / poem opening' match in -----.
- 1) John Keats: 'There be none of Beauty's daughters / With a magic like thee / And like music on the waters / Is thy sweet voice to me / When, as if its sound were causing...'
 - 2) Lord Byron: 'They say that Hope is happiness— / But genuine Love must prize the past; / And Mem'ry wakes the thoughts that bless: / They rose the first—they set the last...'
 - 3) William Blake: 'If in the month of dark December / Leander, who was nightly wont / (What maid will not the tale remember?) / To cross thy stream, broad Hellespont!...'
 - 4) William Wordsworth: 'When we two parted / In silence and tears, Half broken-hearted / To sever for years / Pale grew thy cheek and cold / Colder thy kiss / Truly that hour foretold...'
- 176- 'Poet: poem' match in all the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Matthew Arnold: 'The Buried Life'
 - 2) Alfred, Lord Tennyson: 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'
 - 3) Robert Browning: 'The Lotos-Eaters'
 - 4) Emily Bronte: 'I'm happiest when most away'
- 177- The poem 'Whirl up, sea— / Whirl your pointed pines, / Splash your great pines / On our rocks, / Hurl your green over us, / Cover us with your pools of fir' is by the -----.
- 1) fin de siècle poet Oscar Wilde
 - 2) Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley
 - 3) Victorian poet William Morris
 - 4) Imagist poet Hilda Doolittle
- 178- All of the following about the Irish poet Paul Muldoon (b. 1951) / his work are correct EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) his earliest literary influence was, he said, Robert Frost's 'strong, classic, lyric line.'
 - 2) his first published poems were written in English, although he soon switched to Irish
 - 3) he was tutored by Seamus Heaney and came to know other poets of the 'Belfast Group'
 - 4) excited by American films, he adapted cinematic techniques in hectic, hallucinatory long poems
- 179- All of the following contemporary American poets are grouped as 'confessional' poets EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Gwendolyn Brooks
 - 2) Sylvia Plath
 - 3) Robert Lowell
 - 4) John Berryman
- 180- As an important group established within the New American poetry of the latter half of the twentieth-century, the 'New York poets' -----.
- 1) were associated with the Abstract Expressionist painters
 - 2) was a major branch of the San Francisco Renaissance
 - 3) saw poetry as the articulation of social and political vision
 - 4) had Objectivists as their most important poetic model

- 192- Court interpreting is a classic example of interpreting in a(n) ----- institutional context.
 1) intra-social 2) inter-model 3) intra-medial 4) inter-social
- 193- Within the conceptual structure of translation, interpreting can be distinguished from other types of translational activity most succinctly by its -----.
 1) orality 2) immediacy 3) practicality 4) intermediacy
- 194- The hermeneutic or interpretive process of translation involves all of the following parts, EXCEPT -----.
 1) restitution 2) penetration 3) embodiment 4) personification
- 195- Translating 'He cleared his throat' to 'او سینتاش را صاف کرد' is an example of ----- according to Vinay and Darbelnet's typology.
 1) modulation 2) transposition 3) equivalence 4) adaptation
- 196- Community interpreting, also referred to as ----- (mainly in the UK), emerged as a wide new field of interpreting, with ----- and ----- as the most significant institutional domains.
 1) legal interpreting / court interpreting / media interpreting
 2) legal interpreting / healthcare interpreting / media interpreting
 3) public service interpreting / healthcare interpreting / legal interpreting
 4) public service interpreting / media interpreting / hospital interpreting
- 197- In Reiss' text type model, an identifying method of translation, in which the translator adopts the perspective of the ST author, is suitable for translating ----- texts.
 1) informative 2) expressive 3) appellative 4) audio-medial
- 198- Studies pertaining to the effects of variables such as F.V.S., noise, pauses in speech delivery, and delivery rate, on interpreting performance, are typical of the ----- period.
 1) renewal 2) experimental 3) practitioners' 4) early writings
- 199- In Koller's typology, the kind of equivalence which considers the aesthetic features of the text is ----- equivalence.
 1) denotative 2) connotative 3) dynamic 4) formal
- 200- The process of adapting and manufacturing a product so that it has the look and feel of a nationally-manufactured piece of goods is called -----.
 1) localization 2) concordance 3) alignment 4) interpellation
- 201- Linguistic theories which deal with specific issues in translation, such as idiom translation, are called ----- -restricted theories.
 1) rank 2) area 3) problem 4) medium
- 202- According to Vinay and Darbelnet, what is the first analytical step a translator follows when going from SL to TL?
 1) Identifying translation units 2) Evaluating stylistic effects
 3) Examining ST structures 4) Examining SL text
- 203- Which school of linguistics supports translatability?
 1) Linguistic relativity 2) Linguistic determinism
 3) Linguistic universalism 4) Linguistic fundamentalism
- 204- Cowley's imitation allows the reproduction of ST -----.
 1) style 2) spirit 3) meaning 4) manner
- 205- Which statement is TRUE about kernel sentences?
 1) Kernels are the level at which structure is transferred to TT.
 2) Kernels are obtained from the TT surface structure through back transformation.
 3) All languages agree on the level of kernels than on the level of more elaborate structures.
 4) Kernels are the basic meaning components that languages use to build their elaborate surface structures.

- 217- If a contrastivist adheres to transformational theory, she or he will -----.
- 1) focus on basic sentence patterns.
 - 2) emphasize the differences between languages.
 - 3) compare rules that relate deep structure to different surface structures.
 - 4) try to identify the parts of speech and then compare them in selected languages.
- 218- Dulay and Burt (1972) define ambiguous goofs as -----.
- 1) errors the source of which cannot be identified
 - 2) goofs that are made because of faulty teaching techniques
 - 3) goofs that do not reflect L1 or L2 structure
 - 4) errors that can be categorized as interference or L1 developmental errors
- 219- False cognate is a type of ----- error.
- 1) interlingual
 - 2) cross-association
 - 3) developmental
 - 4) morphological
- 220- According to Tarome (1981), language switch is a ----- strategy.
- 1) transfer
 - 2) translation
 - 3) communication
 - 4) language learning
- 221- The following sentence was produced by a Persian, learning English.
 "There were four glass of water on the desk."
 It is the result of the transfer of ----- elements.
- 1) morphological
 - 2) grammatical
 - 3) stylistic
 - 4) cultural
- 222- According to Fisak (1985), there are two main types of contrastive studies, namely -----.
- 1) historical and typological
 - 2) theoretical and applied
 - 3) synchronic and diachronic
 - 4) pedagogical and psychological
- 223- Selinker (1972) considers fossilization within the frame of -----.
- 1) overgeneralization
 - 2) vertical analysis
 - 3) second language learning strategies
 - 4) latent psychological structure
- 224- Which statement is NOT true about interlanguage?
- 1) Research on interlanguage focuses on sociolinguistic aspects as well.
 - 2) Interlanguage depends on five processes that are part of learner's latent psychological structure.
 - 3) Two types of errors could be perceived in the interlanguage: linguistic errors and overgeneralization.
 - 4) A group of learners with the same native language and similar learning experience will possess more or less the same interlanguage.
- 225- Which statement is TRUE about idiosyncratic dialect?
- 1) It is different from the approximate system.
 - 2) It is a separate linguistic system based on the observable output.
 - 3) When speaking in L1, some might apt for an idiosyncratic dialect.
 - 4) It is based on the rule systems of the learner's native language.
- 226- The word "inferences" consists of -----.
- 1) four bound morphemes
 - 2) three bound morphemes
 - 3) one free morpheme and two bound morphemes
 - 4) one free morpheme and one bound morpheme

- 227- The morpheme which has no phonetic form but plays a grammatical role in the structure of a word is called -----.
- 1) zero 2) empty 3) bound 4) inflectional
- 228- Which of the following words consists of a derivational morpheme and an inflectional morpheme?
- 1) Amplifier 2) Earthlier 3) Financier 4) Super carrier
- 229- What is the root in the English word "reproduction"?
- 1) Production 2) Product 3) Produce 4) Due
- 230- Which English word has a bound root?
- 1) Insurmountable 2) Improvable 3) Inconceivable 4) Immeasurable
- 231- A coronavirus, which first infected humans in 2002, was called SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). What word formation process was used in the creation of the word SARS?
- 1) Acronyming 2) Blending 3) Clipping 4) Initialism
- 232- The sentence "As Jane didn't know the answer, she asked her sister to solve it" includes ----- functional morphemes.
- 1) two 2) five 3) six 4) seven

۲۳۳- کدام یک از کلمات زیر در فارسی از نظر ساخت واژی متفاوت است؟

- (۱) ایستگاه (۲) خاستگاه (۳) فروشگاه (۴) گذرگاه

۲۳۴- در ساخت کدام کلمه فارسی ریشه آزاد به کار رفته است؟

- (۱) فروپاشی (۲) فرورفتگی (۳) فروریزی (۴) فرومایگی

۲۳۵- در ساخت کدام یک از کلمه‌های زیر در فارسی از سه فرایند واژه‌سازی استفاده شده است؟

- (۱) پهبادسازی (۲) کوتاه‌سازی (۳) سرنام‌سازی (۴) همسان‌سازی

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

۲۳۶- کدام گزینه ترجمه مناسب‌تری برای عبارت «سَبَّصِلَى نَاراً ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ» است؟

- 1) He shall be granted Lahab.
2) He will be sent to a flaming Fire.
3) She shall be thrown into flaming logs.
4) She will be provided with fire-wood.

۲۳۷- کدام گزینه معادل مناسبی برای «و يَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ» است؟

- 1) But they give all to charity.
2) And they never decline any help.
3) But they never exceed in almsgiving.
4) And they withhold from any assistance.

۲۳۸- کدام گزینه معادل مناسب‌تری برای «تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سَجِيلٍ» است؟

- 1) That struck them with fiery hay.
2) That hit them all with gigantic stones.
3) That poured on all of them sands of marble.
4) That showered upon them stones of hardened clay.

239- Which item contains appropriate Persian equivalents for the underlined words?

Some nineteenth-century movements consciously used non-violent methods.

- (۱) تحركات، آگاهانه، شیوه پرهیز از خشونت (۲) تحركات، هوشیارانه، روش‌های ضدخشونت
(۳) نهضت‌ها، هوشیارانه، روش‌های ضدخشونت (۴) نهضت‌ها، آگاهانه، شیوه پرهیز از خشونت

240- Which item contains appropriate Persian equivalents for the underlined words?
Between 1906 and 1914 similar methods were used in South Africa, when members of the Indian Community resisted various forms of exploitation and discrimination.

- (۱) که، هندی‌ها، تبعیض
(۲) زمانی که، هندی‌ها، جدایی
(۳) زمانی که، جامعه سرخپوستان، جدایی
(۴) که، جامعه سرخپوستان، تبعیض

