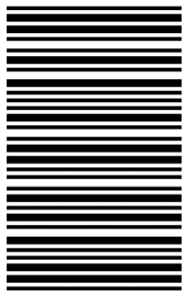


کد کنترل

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آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۴۰۲



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

عصر جمعه

۱۴۰۱/۱۲/۱۲

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

زبان انگلیسی (کد ۱۱۲۱)

زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۲۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۰۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی (انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱	۵۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی)	۵۰	۵۱	۱۰۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱۰۱	۱۵۰
۴	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱۵۱	۲۰۰

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

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

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره سندلی خود با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سوالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی جلد دفترچه سوالات و پایین پاسخنامه ام 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- **By the Roman times, plumbing ----- to bring the river to inland settlements—though wastewater still flowed back out into the same rivers that might elsewhere be used for drinking.**
 - 1) invented
 - 2) was to be invented
 - 3) would have been invented
 - 4) had been invented
- 2- **One of the world's most prestigious inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, ----- to introduce the idea of cabinets and other furniture made out of concrete.**
 - 1) creator of the light bulb and the phonograph, tried
 - 2) created the light bulb and the phonograph by trying
 - 3) who created a light bulb and phonograph when trying
 - 4) the creator of the light bulb and the phonograph, who tried
- 3- **The number of hamburgers sold ----- in the summer is shown in the previous chart.**
 - 1) by a stand on the beach of a given week
 - 2) at a stand near the beach for a given week
 - 3) on a given week near the beach at a stand
 - 4) for a given week near the beach by a stand
- 4- **Discussion of personal income is generally seen as impolite when among people who are not close friends, as it can easily be interpreted as either bragging, whining, -----.**
 - 1) or attempting to make the other party feel inferior
 - 2) which is an attempt made for the other party feel inferior
 - 3) who attempt to make a feeling of inferiority in the other party
 - 4) when attempts are made that the other party has an inferiority feeling
- 5- ----- is primarily composed of keratin, a protein, which grows out through the skin from follicles deep within the dermis.
 - 1) Hair is defined biologically that
 - 2) Hair, being defined biologically
 - 3) Defined biologically, hair
 - 4) Biologically defining hair

- 6- They cite Eriksson's ----- in relation to known areas where bog irons could have been extracted.
 1) 1962's plots map of locations of major settlements and
 2) map in 1962 that plot locations of major settlements
 3) map of 1962 plot locations of major settlements are
 4) 1962 map that plots locations of major settlements
- 7- -----, the *Narrative* is for this reason the most comprehensive one of slavery in the English language.
 1) Arresting is today as in 1845
 2) Today as arresting as 1845
 3) As arresting today as in 1845
 4) In 1845 was as arresting as in today
- 8- ----- illustrated by a study of fourteen such models.
 1) Clouds, that represented the weakest elements in climate models, was
 2) The weakest elements in climate models, clouds represented and
 3) That clouds represented the weakest elements in climate models was
 4) The weakest elements in climate models as clouds represented and

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.

- 9- Since Matt did not follow the instructions, his chemistry experiment produced a ----- scent that led to the evacuation of the laboratory.
 1) tenacious 2) fetid 3) rotund 4) condescending
- 10- When the teacher saw Kate trying to ----- her schoolwork, he threatened to keep her in at recess.
 1) rue 2) protract 3) shirk 4) emulate
- 11- I am ----- emotion. I have been ever since I can remember, which is helpful when people appeal to my sympathy. I don't seem to have any.
 1) extreme for 2) unpredictable in
 3) indispensable to 4) immune to
- 12- He felt that the stars had been ----- by the sound of the black jets and that in the morning the earth would be covered with their dust like a strange snow.
 1) veiled 2) pulverized 3) expatriated 4) gerrymandered
- 13- But my night was wretched, my rest broken: the ground was damp, the air cold: besides, intruders passed near me more than once, and I had again and again to change my quarters: no sense of safety or tranquility ----- me.
 1) befriended 2) estranged 3) rehashed 4) regressed
- 14- Phoning at two o'clock in the morning, walking in without knocking, eating out of our refrigerator, and calling my great-grandmother "Babe"—all these have made me realize that Joshua is a real -----.
 1) naysayer 2) pushover 3) braggart 4) boor

- 15- Unlike the carefully weighted and planned compositions of Dante, Goethe's writings have always the sense of ----- and enthusiasm.
1) superfluity 2) salience 3) insouciance 4) immediacy
- 16- The valedictorian's rancid remarks about the school's curriculum ----- the principal at the graduation ceremony.
1) embellished 2) proselytized 3) embarrassed 4) sparked
- 17- Ben was ----- for missing his varsity basketball game when he produced a note from his dentist, detailing his emergency root canal.
1) vindicated 2) variegated 3) vaunted 4) vilified
- 18- A ----- by avocation, Charlene loved to visit the Franklin Mint, D.C., because it had a famous collection of rare and antique coins.
1) lepidopterist 2) deltiologist 3) paleontologist 4) numismatist
- 19- The humorous story may be spun out to great -----, and may wander around as much as it pleases, and arrive nowhere in particular.
1) extent 2) range 3) length 4) stock
- 20- Clare stood her ----- during the meeting and refused to be intimidated even when others got angry with her point of view.
1) chin 2) ground 3) rank 4) stake
- 21- He once had artistic aspiration, but he's ----- himself to a career of office drudgery.
1) resigned 2) relinquished 3) reverted 4) resorted
- 22- During the Black Friday sales, customers rush through stores ----- merchandise up at incredibly low prices.
1) writing 2) burning 3) shoring 4) snapping
- 23- Part of living a greener and more environmentally friendly lifestyle involves looking at ways that we can reduce our carbon -----.
1) trace 2) track 3) spoor 4) footprint

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.

Although numbers of animals in a given region may fluctuate from year to year, the fluctuations are often temporary and, over long periods, (24) ----- . Scientists have advanced three theories of population control to account for this relative constancy.

The first theory attributes a relatively constant population to periodic climatic catastrophes that decimate populations (25) ----- from exceeding some particular limit. In the case of small organisms with short life cycles, climatic changes need not be catastrophic: (26) ----- in photoperiod (daily amount of sunlight), for example, can govern population growth. This theory—the density-independent view—asserts that

climatic factors (27) ----- the same regulatory effect on population regardless of the number of individuals in a region.

A second theory argues that population growth is primarily density-dependent—that is, the rate of growth of a population in a region decreases (28) ----- . The mechanisms that manage regulation may vary. For example, as numbers increase, the food supply would probably diminish, which would increase (29) ----- . In addition, as Lotka and Volterra have shown, predators can find prey more easily in high-density populations. Other regulators include physiological control mechanisms: for example, Christian and Davis have demonstrated (30) ----- may bring about hormonal changes in the pituitary and adrenal glands that in turn may regulate population.

- 24- 1) evenhanded 2) stratified 3) trivial 4) perilous
- 25- 1) with such frequency so as to prevent them
2) which prevents them frequently
3) and their frequency which prevents them
4) that are prevented, with such frequency
- 26- 1) with normal seasonal changes 2) there are normal seasonal changes
3) in normal seasonal changes 4) normal seasonal changes
- 27- 1) elicit 2) exert 3) embark 4) endue
- 28- 1) with the number of animals increase 2) and increases the number of animals
3) for the number of animals increase 4) as the number of animals increases
- 29- 1) fecundity 2) density 3) mortality 4) austerity
- 30- 1) a rise in numbers that result from being crowded
2) the crowding, that is resulted from a rise in numbers,
3) how the crowding that results from a rise in numbers
4) from a rise in numbers that results from the crowding

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:

This book examines how the ever-changing role of color in society has been reflected in manuscripts, stained glass, clothing, painting and popular culture. Color is a natural phenomenon, of course, but it is also a complex cultural construct that resists generalization and, indeed, analysis itself. No doubt this is why serious works devoted to color are rare, and rarer still are those that aim to study it in historical context. Many authors search for the universal or archetypal truths they imagine reside in color, but for the historian, such truths do not exist. Color is first and foremost a social

phenomenon. There is no transcultural truth to color perception, despite what many books based on poorly grasped neurobiology or – even worse – on pseudoesoteric pop psychology would have us believe. Such books unfortunately clutter the bibliography on the subject, and even do it harm.

The silence of historians on the subject of color, or more particularly their difficulty in conceiving color as a subject separate from other historical phenomena, is the result of three different sets of problems. The first concerns documentation and preservation. We see the colors transmitted to us by the past as time has altered them and not as they were originally. Moreover, we see them under light conditions that often are entirely different from those known by past societies. And finally, over the decades we have developed the habit of looking at objects from the past in black-and-white photographs and, despite the current diffusion of color photography, our ways of thinking about and reacting to these objects seem to have remained more or less black and white.

The second set of problems concerns methodology. As soon as the historian seeks to study color, he must grapple with a host of factors all at once: physics, chemistry, materials, and techniques of production, as well as iconography, ideology, and the symbolic meanings that colors convey. How to make sense of all of these elements? How can one establish an analytical model facilitating the study of images and colored objects? No researcher, no method, has yet been able to resolve these problems, because among the numerous facts pertaining to color, a researcher tends to select those facts that support his study and to conveniently forget those that contradict it. This is clearly a poor way to conduct research. And it is made worse by the temptation to apply to the objects and images of a given historical period information found in texts of that period.

- 31- **Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?**
- 1) A phenomenon is described and the reasons for its existence are delineated.
 - 2) An assumption is identified and then called into question.
 - 3) A theory is explained and then shown to be superior to its chief rival.
 - 4) A claim is made, and the corroborating evidence is evaluated.
- 32- **According to the passage, the works devoted to investigating color in historical context are -----.**
- 1) too abstruse to fathom
 - 2) reluctant to regard it as a natural phenomenon
 - 3) not easy to find due to their exiguity
 - 4) reflected in manuscripts of each historical epoch
- 33- **The passage states that books attaching kind of transcultural truth to color perception -----.**
- 1) draw on neurobiology and pseudoesoteric pop psychology simultaneously
 - 2) do more harm than good to our grasp of the subject of color perception
 - 3) often confuse a researcher with their poor presence in the bibliography on the issue of color
 - 4) make people infer that color is perceived differently in different milieus

- 34- Which of the following best represents the function of the second paragraph?
- 1) Justification for the lack of something
 - 2) Introduction of a new area of research
 - 3) Overview of the literature on a given topic
 - 4) Comparison of the present and past understanding of an issue
- 35- The underlined word “diffusion” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- 1) Aversion
 - 2) Illumination
 - 3) Initiation
 - 4) Dissemination
- 36- Which of the following does the passage state is one of the things that makes historians evade the study of color?
- 1) The persistence in people’s failure in conceiving the concept of color over years
 - 2) The fact that past people did not transmit a true conception of colors to us as clearly as they had to
 - 3) The large number of variables involved when one undertakes to study the subject of color, which makes it hard to handle easily
 - 4) The inflexible methodology used in historical studies compared to that available in other areas of scientific inquiry
- 37- The underlined “it” in paragraph 3 refers to -----.
- 1) fact
 - 2) study
 - 3) color
 - 4) method
- 38- The paragraph following this passage would most probably be concerned with which of the following?
- 1) The drawbacks of early historical investigation of color perception in different social contexts
 - 2) The reasons why historians need to take a social perspective in their analysis of colors
 - 3) A factor contributing to the difficulty of historical analyses of the subject of color
 - 4) Ways to rectify the defects in the methodologies related to historical studies

PASSAGE 2:

The problem facing the humanities, in my view, isn’t just about the humanities. It’s about the liberal arts generally, including math, science, and economics. These form half of the so-called STEM (science, technology, engineering, math) subjects, but if the goal of an education is simply economic advancement and technological power, those disciplines, just like the humanities, will be—and to some degree already are—subordinated to future employment and technological progress. Why shouldn’t educational institutions predominately offer classes like Business Calculus and Algebra for Nurses? Why should anyone but hobbyists and the occasional specialist take courses in astronomy, human evolution, or economic history? So, what good, if any, is the study of the liberal arts, particularly subjects like philosophy? Why, in short, should plumbers study Plato?

My answer is that we should strive to be a society of free people, not simply one of well-compensated managers and employees. Henry David Thoreau is as relevant as ever when he writes, “We seem to have forgotten that the expression ‘a liberal education’

originally meant among the Romans one worthy of free men; while the learning of trades and professions by which to get your livelihood merely, was considered worthy of slaves only.”

Traditionally, the liberal arts have been the privilege of an upper class. There are three big reasons for this. First, it befits the leisure time of an upper class to explore the higher goods of human life: to play Beethoven, to study botany, to read Aristotle, to go on an imagination-expanding tour of Italy. Second, because their birthright is to occupy leadership positions in politics and the marketplace, members of the aristocratic class require the skills to think for themselves. Whereas those in the lower classes are assessed exclusively on how well they meet various prescribed outcomes, those in the upper class must know how to evaluate outcomes and consider them against a horizon of values. Finally (and this reason generally goes unspoken), the goods of the liberal arts get coded as markers of privilege and prestige, so that the upper class can demarcate themselves clearly from those who must work in order to make their leisure and wealth possible.

- 39- Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude towards the inclusion of the humanities in educational curricula?
- 1) Objective and impartial
 - 2) Interested but skeptical
 - 3) Apprehension
 - 4) Endorsement
- 40- The author mentioned Henry David Thoreau primarily in order to -----.
- 1) espouse his view toward a main function of education
 - 2) prove that the role of a liberal education is often overlooked
 - 3) trace the origin of our today’s understanding of education to earlier times
 - 4) demonstrate how the goal of education has always been a matter of dispute in human history
- 41- What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?
- 1) To reveal the reasons behind a particular issue
 - 2) To challenge a conventional view
 - 3) To suggest revisions to a widely accepted argument
 - 4) To help resolve a conflict
- 42- Which of the following is mentioned as one of the higher goods of human life?
- 1) Educational institutions offering classes like Business Calculus and Algebra for Nurses
 - 2) People’s learning of trades and professions to get a livelihood
 - 3) Subordination of the liberal arts to future employment
 - 4) Going on an imagination-expanding tour of Italy
- 43- The underlined “one” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- 1) A Roman citizen
 - 2) A free man
 - 3) An education
 - 4) A trade
- 44- The word “demarcate” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- 1) Alienate
 - 2) Differentiate
 - 3) Enclose
 - 4) Disentangle

PASSAGE 3:

Justine Karst, a mycologist at the University of Alberta, feared things had gone too far when her son got home from eighth grade and told her he had learned that trees could talk to each other through underground networks. Her colleague, Jason Hoeksema, had a similar feeling when watching an episode of “Ted Lasso” in which one soccer coach told another that trees in a forest cooperated rather than competed for resources. A few recent scientific discoveries have captured the public’s imagination quite like the wood-wide web—a wispy network of fungal filaments hypothesized to shuttle nutrients and information through the soil and to help forests thrive. The idea sprouted in the late 1990s from studies showing that sugars and nutrients can flow underground between trees. In a few forests, researchers have traced fungi from the roots of one tree to those of others, suggesting that mycelial threads could be providing conduits between trees. These findings have challenged the conventional view of forests as a mere population of trees: Trees and fungi are, in fact, coequal players on the ecological stage, scientists say. Without both, forests as we know them wouldn’t exist.

Scientists and nonscientists alike have drawn grand and sweeping conclusions from this research. They have posited that shared fungal networks are ubiquitous in forests around the world, that they help trees talk to each other and, as “Ted Lasso”’s Coach Beard articulated, that they make forests fundamentally cooperative places, with trees and fungi united in common purpose — a dramatic departure from the usual Darwinian picture of interspecies competition. The concept has been featured in numerous media reports, TV shows and best-selling books, including a Pulitzer Prize winner. It even shows up in “Avatar,” the highest-grossing movie of all time. And the theory could be starting to influence what happens in real forests. Some scientists, for example, have suggested managing forests explicitly to protect fungal networks.

But as the wood-wide web has gained fame, it has also inspired a backlash among scientists. In a recent review of published research, Dr. Karst, Dr. Hoeksema and Melanie Jones, a biologist at the University of British Columbia, Okanagan, found little evidence that shared fungal networks help trees to communicate, swap resources or thrive. Indeed, the trio said, scientists have yet to show that these webs are widespread or ecologically significant in forests.

45- Who was Beard?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) A scientist | 2) A movie director |
| 3) A nonscientist | 4) A fictional talking tree |

46- The underlined word “sprouted” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1) Amalgamated | 2) Emerged | 3) Accelerated | 4) Surmised |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|

47- Which of the following is mentioned as something at odds with the wood-wide web hypothesis?

- 1) Darwinian picture of interspecies competition
- 2) Mycelial threads providing conduits between trees
- 3) The content of the media reports, TV shows and best-selling books
- 4) The fact that some scientists argue in favor of managing forests explicitly to protect fungal networks

- 48- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
 1) What is a mycologist expected to do in his/her scientific endeavor?
 2) What information does the wood-wide web transfer between trees through the soil?
 3) What seems to be wrong with regarding a forest just as a mere population of trees?
 4) What counter-evidence have the trio (paragraph 3) offered to justify their doubt about the wholehearted view?
- 49- Which of the following reasoning techniques is NOT used in the passage?
 1) Appeal to authority
 2) Exemplification
 3) Function description
 4) Chronological time order
- 50- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the subject of the passage?
 1) Euphoric
 2) Subjective
 3) Disinterested
 4) Skeptical

زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی):

LINGUISTICS

- 51- Which item is NOT TRUE about intercommunication?
 1) A lack of intercommunication tends to create dialect distinctions.
 2) Intercommunication may even bring about dialect leveling.
 3) The existence of intercommunication may prevent the development of separate dialects.
 4) One of the factors involved in the creation of dialects is intercommunication.
- 52- Signs of ASL consist of the following parameters EXCEPT -----.
 1) place
 2) handshape
 3) prime
 4) movement
- 53- A character was extended to mean not the sound of the whole word but just one of its important phones, typically the first consonant. This is a definition for the -----.
 1) acrophonic principle
 2) protophonic principle
 3) supraphonic principle
 4) metaphonic principle
- 54- In the case of phoneme substitution, the child may pronounce dog as {dat} which is called ----- and tiger as {gajger} which is called -----.
 1) anticipation — perseverance
 2) perseverance — anticipation
 3) fronting — stopping
 4) stopping — fronting
- 55- Historically, ASL developed from the ----- Sign Language in the ----- century.
 1) French — eighteenth
 2) German — eighteenth
 3) French — seventeenth
 4) German — seventeenth
- 56- Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding restricted code and elaborated code?
 1) They are about language-deficit of working-class children.
 2) They are equivalents of non-standard and standard dialects.
 3) They were proposed by Bernstein.
 4) They are controversial terminologies for sociolinguists.

- 57- **One way to analyze the semantic structure of sentences is to start with the verb as the central element and define the semantic roles required by that verb. The process is called -----.**
 1) theta assignment
 2) feature assignment
 3) role assignment
 4) agent assignment
- 58- **Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding computational lexicography?**
 1) Standard dictionaries, it turns out, are not entirely suitable for the needs of computational linguists.
 2) Nowadays every lexicographer is a computational lexicographer.
 3) Today, thankfully, the computer does much of the work and the quality of dictionaries has been higher.
 4) Writing a dictionary without a computer makes no more sense today than writing a dictionary without a quill would have made in 1755.
- 59- **Regarding the notion of cultural overlap, ----- is a function of the degree of cultural overlap.**
 1) cultural diffusion
 2) cultural proximity
 3) translatability
 4) transferability
- 60- **In what category of sounds are both the body and the tip of the tongue raised?**
 1) /g, k/
 2) /w, j/
 3) /i, u/
 4) /r, ʃ/
- 61- **In general, there are ----- types of nasal sounds in English.**
 1) four
 2) two
 3) three
 4) five
- 62- **Which item is not one of Lakoff's (1990) types of politeness?**
 1) Distance
 2) Intimacy
 3) Deference
 4) Camaraderie
- 63- **Which item is the most precise definition of concatenative synthesis?**
 1) The computer production of speech based on assembling prerecorded human pronunciations of basic units such as phones, syllables, morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences.
 2) The computer recognition of speech based on assembling prerecorded human pronunciations of basic units such as phones, syllables, morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences.
 3) The computer production of speech based on assembling human pronunciations of basic units such as phones, syllables, morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences.
 4) The computer recognition of speech based on assembling human pronunciations of basic units such as phones, syllables, morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences.
- 64- **Ge--t in German *geliebt*, “loved,” from the root *lieb* is an example of -----.**
 1) infix
 2) reciprocal suffix
 3) discontinuous morpheme
 4) intermediary infix

- 65- **What is the most persistent criticism of the chimpanzee language-learning projects?**
- 1) The chimpanzees are simply making responses like trained animals for rewards and are consequently not using language to express anything.
 - 2) There is no accepted training methodology to train the chimpanzees to learn a language effectively.
 - 3) The time and duration of studies on language learning by chimpanzees might not be sufficient.
 - 4) Basically, there is no scientific theory/framework which can support the learning of languages by chimpanzees.

- 66- **Which item is NOT TRUE regarding the Prague School and its proponents?**
- 1) Two main members were Jakobson and Trubetzkoy
 - 2) The Prague School always acknowledged its debt to Sausurean structuralism
 - 3) The Prague school rejected the distinction between synchronic and diachronic linguistics
 - 4) The Prague school supported Saussure's idea of the homogeneity of language-system

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- 67- **According to Richards and Rogers (2001), in -----, the learners should take on the role of a discourse analyst.**
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) communicative language teaching | 2) the lexical approach |
| 3) task-based language teaching | 4) content-based instruction |
- 68- **In which method of language teaching is the use of parallel texts encouraged?**
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Communicative language teaching | 2) Cooperative language learning |
| 3) The participatory approach | 4) Whole language |
- 69- **Based on Stevic's (1976) statements, what is the main reason for alienation in language learning?**
- 1) The defenses that we build around ourselves
 - 2) The contrast between a person's cultural identities
 - 3) A lack of interest in being involved in another culture
 - 4) A lack of awareness about the target language culture
- 70- **In multiple intelligences, when a student describes objects, he/she is actually trying to foster his/her ----- intelligence.**
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1) spatial | 2) logical | 3) linguistic | 4) visual |
|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
- 71- **In the development of Total Physical Response, Asher was somewhat influenced by the work of -----**
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) David Ausubel | 2) Jean Piaget |
| 3) John Schumann | 4) Kenneth Goodman |

- 72- **Which statement is NOT TRUE about concept-oriented reading instruction (CORI)?**
- 1) CORI was initially guided by instructional principles for stimulating student interest and motivation to read.
 - 2) CORI is a curricular framework that has been used and researched extensively in L2 settings.
 - 3) CORI activities extend well beyond strategy training and include a commitment to vocabulary development, fluency practice, and extensive reading.
 - 4) As students proceed through CORI stages, they engage in content discussions and activities that require the purposeful use of multiple strategies.
- 73- **Which factor has NOT influenced language teaching trends in the past and that cannot be expected to continue to do so in the future?**
- 1) Guru-led innovations
 - 2) Cross-over educational trends
 - 3) Government policy directives
 - 4) Teacher-based innovations
- 74- **Smartness has ----- categories and was presented by -----.**
- 1) three — Sternberg
 - 2) four — Crawford
 - 3) three — Crawford
 - 4) four — Sternberg
- 75- **Schmidt talks about raising learner awareness through -----.** This is a good starting point for the pedagogy of spoken grammar.
- 1) consciousness-raising tasks
 - 2) noticing tasks
 - 3) focused tasks
 - 4) unfocused tasks
- 76- **The participatory approach is originally based on -----.**
- 1) native-language literacy programs
 - 2) content-based instruction programs
 - 3) theme-based language learning programs
 - 4) reading-based language programs
- 77- **Guided imagery is a technique mostly used in -----.**
- 1) neurolinguistic programming
 - 2) multiple intelligences
 - 3) task-based language teaching
 - 4) Suggestopedia
- 78- **According to Gathbonton, some variability in learner language can be explained by the ----- of incorrect forms of language in emergent and systematic stages of development.**
- 1) gradual diffusion
 - 2) diffusion
 - 3) gradual internalization
 - 4) internalization
- 79- **Which project does NOT belong to the ones used in multiple intelligences?**
- 1) Curriculum-based projects
 - 2) Thematic-based projects
 - 3) Resource-based projects
 - 4) Process-based projects
- 80- **All of the following are the lessons from chaos theory that can help us to design a theory of SLA EXCEPT "Beware of -----."**
- 1) false dichotomies
 - 2) reductionist thinking
 - 3) generalizations
 - 4) linear, casual approaches to theorizing

- 89- Which of the following CANNOT be considered on a ratio scale?
- 1) Students' ages
 - 2) The number of languages students speak
 - 3) Students' language proficiency
 - 4) Students' years of language study
- 90- The standard deviation is usually better than the range because -----.
- 1) The SD is more precise than the range
 - 2) The SD is the result of an averaging process
 - 3) The SD is more applicable than the range
 - 4) The SD is estimated based on various variables
- 91- Which statement is NOT TRUE about the Z score?
- 1) A z score indicates the number of standard deviations that a student's score falls away from the mean.
 - 2) Z scores seldom turn out to be perfectly round numbers
 - 3) To calculate a student's z score, first, subtract the mean from the student's score; then divide the result by the variance for the test
 - 4) The Z score will always be plus (+) if the student scored above the mean and minus (-) if the score was below the mean.
- 92- ----- is one way of looking at the degree to which the curve in the middle of a distribution is steep or the degree to which the distribution is peaked.
- 1) Peak distribution
 - 2) Kurtosis
 - 3) Ceiling effect
 - 4) Normal distribution
- 93- Which item does NOT refer to the possible problems with correlational analysis?
- 1) Range restrictions
 - 2) Skewedness
 - 3) Sample inadequacy
 - 4) Causality
- 94- What is a meaningful variance when estimating test reliability?
- 1) The meaningful variance on a test is defined as that variance that is directly attributable to the testing purposes.
 - 2) The meaningful variance on a test is defined as that variance that is somewhat measurable.
 - 3) The meaningful variance on a test is defined as that variance that can be interpreted by the test designer.
 - 4) The meaningful variance on a test is defined as that variance that can be controlled.
- 95- Only the ----- and ----- validity strategies are applicable for analyzing the validity of CRTs.
- 1) predictive — construct
 - 2) content — construct
 - 3) concurrent — content
 - 4) concurrent — predictive

- 96- Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding the Nedelsky method?
- 1) Students do not necessarily follow a strategy of eliminating implausible options and then guessing from among the remaining plausible ones. After all, they may know the answer.
 - 2) the values obtained from this method tend to be consistently lower than those obtained by other methods.
 - 3) This method is restricted to use with multiple-choice tests, which precludes its use with many productive item language tests.
 - 4) The method is too complicated and many testers may use other methods which use simpler techniques.
- 97- Which technique is more appropriate for students at intermediate and advanced levels of proficiency?
- 1) Standard dictation
 - 2) Dicto-comp
 - 3) Elicited imitation
 - 4) Partial dictation
- 98- In general, ----- is associated with CRTs and ----- is very much a part of NRT decisions.
- 1) percentage — percentile
 - 2) percentile — percentage
 - 3) percentage — percentage
 - 4) percentile — percentile
- 99- ----- are the actual number of items answered correctly on a test.
- 1) Standard scores
 - 2) Observed scores
 - 3) Raw scores
 - 4) Weighted scores
- 100- ----- was developed to provide an estimate of -----, but based on ordinal data rather than the interval or ratio data required for -----.
- 1) Spearman coefficient — Pearson product moment coefficient — Pearson coefficient
 - 2) Point biserial correlation coefficient — Pearson coefficient — Spearman coefficient
 - 3) Pearson coefficient — Spearman coefficient — Pearson product moment coefficient
 - 4) Pearson product moment coefficient — Pearson coefficient — Point biserial correlation coefficient

زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی):

LITERARY TERMS AND CRITICISM (17 QUESTIONS 101-117)

- 101- The structure of picaresque narratives is -----.
- 1) Epistolary
 - 2) Episodic
 - 3) Sequential
 - 4) Enigmatic
- 102- Which line of poetry contains a pun?
- 1) Who sees Gods face, that is selfe life, must dye;
 - 2) I turne my back to thee, but to receive / Corrections,
 - 3) There I should see a Sunne, by rising set,
 - 4) That spectacle of too much weight for mee.

- 103- Which item is correct about the structure of Commedia dell'arte?**
- 1) It contains a chorus.
 - 2) The dialogues are well-rehearsed.
 - 3) Personified abstractions are included as characters.
 - 4) It contains a scenario that introduces a brief outline of the play.
- 104- Which item is NOT correct about masque?**
- 1) The genre combines poetic drama, music, song, and dance.
 - 2) In performance, splendid costuming and stage spectacle are important.
 - 3) There are many subplots to enhance the development of the main plot.
 - 4) The plot of this dramatic mode contains mythological and allegorical elements.
- 105- Which of the following does NOT contain a rhetorical question?**
- 1) Oh, what did you see, my darling young one? / I saw a newborn baby with wild wolves all around it.
 - 2) Gods! Shall the ravisher display your hair, / While the fops envy, and the ladies stare?
 - 3) O body swayed to music, O brightening glance, / How can we know the dancer from the dance?
 - 4) O, Wind, If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?
- 106- Led by figures such as Georg Kaiser and Frank Wedekind, ----- was a response to increasing mechanization and urbanization and its members tried to distort the objective features of the sensory world. In 1930s, the Nazi regime banned its practitioners from publishing their works or producing their plays.**
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) Expressionism | 2) Surrealism |
| 3) Futurism | 4) Cubism |
- 107- A ----- is a ballad that was printed on one side of a single sheet, dealt with a current event or person or issue, and was sung to a well-known tune. Beginning with the sixteenth century, these ballads were hawked in the streets or at country fairs in Great Britain.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Traditional Ballad | 2) Broadside Ballad |
| 3) Literary Ballad | 4) Folk Ballad |
- 108- “Author: work” do NOT match in -----.**
- 1) Locke: *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
 - 2) Aristotle: *Nicomachean Ethics*
 - 3) Plato: *Novum Organum*
 - 4) Horace: *Ars Poetica*
- 109- “The critical term / concept: the theorist” correctly match in all of the following EXCEPT in -----.**
- 1) Ideological State Apparatus: Louis Althusser
 - 2) Contrapuntal reading: Edward Said
 - 3) *écriture féminine*: Hélène Cixous
 - 4) Habitus: Theodor Adorno

110- Which of the following is the best description for the ‘Sublime’?

- 1) Its effect is “transport” (ekstasis) – it is that quality of a passage which “shatters the hearer’s composure,” exercises irresistible “domination” over him, and “scatters the subjects like a bolt of lightning.”
- 2) The word has been used for an unintentional descent in literature when, straining to be pathetic or passionate or elevated, the writer overshoots the mark and drops into the trivial or the ridiculous.
- 3) In Greek, it meant the passions, or suffering, or deep feeling generally. In modern criticism, however, it is applied in a much more limited way to a scene or passage that is designed to evoke the feelings of tenderness, pity, or sympathetic sorrow from the audience.
- 4) In his Rhetoric, Aristotle pointed out that an orator projects it in the course of his oration; that is, the sublime is a personal trait, which itself functions as a means of persuasion.

111- Which of the following can be correct about Expressionism?

- 1) Expressionist drama almost exclusively focuses on one central protagonist reducing all the other figures to mere reflections of his central position.
- 2) The Expressionists used to try to obtain the most pure information, free from the bindings of rational thought by a technique called automatic writing.
- 3) The Expressionists tried to expand the mind’s potential by reconciling the apparently contradictory states of dream and reality.
- 4) The strength of the expressionist movement can be attributed in large part to one man, Andre Breton.

112- Which of the following statements concerning theorists and their thoughts is NOT correct?

- 1) **Judith Butler** maintains that gender, the identity of ‘woman’, is a fiction. Therefore, if ‘woman’ is created by the acts that define gender, then acting subversively will destabilize that identity.
- 2) **Herbert Marcuse’s** main argument is that the tradition of Western metaphysical philosophy has consistently ignored the question of Being in favor of the analysis of the particular of individual kinds of being.
- 3) By placing an emphasis on the connection between discourse and human action, **Paul Ricoeur** suggests that it is through the act of reading texts, of doing hermeneutics, that human beings can arrive at self-understanding.
- 4) **Hannah Arendt’s** concept of totalitarianism captures the common factors in fascism and communism, characterized by fantasies of control from within the party – and in the public domain – that led to the transformation of a community into a mass.

113- Which of the following can NOT be correct?

- 1) In contrast to the Real, which is premised upon the subject’s fascination with a fixed image that it takes to be confirmation of its unitary identity, the **Imaginary** contains images and signs, or signifiers, whose signified meaning is not fixed or automatically given.
- 2) Bakhtin conceives of **carnival** as a utopian moment when dominant constraints and hierarchies are temporarily overturned: authority figures are parodied, routines are disrupted, and the body is celebrated.
- 3) According to Derrida, the notion of **dissemination** is primarily concerned with how texts can produce a variety of different meanings as opposed to just one. As with other aspects of Derridean thought, dissemination refers to the undecidable elements that prevent a text settling down into a clear, stable meaning.
- 4) **Interpellation** is the process by which individuals internalize the cultural values, or ideologies, which are essential to the maintenance of the capitalist system.

- 114- All of the following about the arguments in Kant's *Critique of Judgment* are correct EXCEPT that -----.**
- 1) Kant acknowledges the subjective character of our aesthetic judgments but wishes to show that they are still based on necessary and universal principles.
 - 2) Central to his view of aesthetic judgment is the concept of "purposiveness." This refers to the fact that we must assume a certain coherence and connection among the appearances of the external world or nature so that we can reflect coherently upon it.
 - 3) According to Kant, when we make an aesthetic judgment, we make a judgment about both the form of an object and its content as given through our senses.
 - 4) An aesthetic judgment is not a judgment of cognition; it does not refer to the object and gives us no knowledge of it. It refers only to the perceiving subject, to our self and its feeling of pleasure or displeasure.
- 115- All of the following are correct about Plato EXCEPT that -----.**
- 1) The canon attributed to Plato includes dialogues and letters. The early dialogues are devoted to exploring and defining concepts such as virtue, temperance, courage, piety, and justice.
 - 2) The major dialogues of Plato's middle period – *Gorgias*, *Apology*, *Phaedo*, *Symposium*, *Republic* – move into the realms of epistemology (theory of knowledge), metaphysics, political theory, and art.
 - 3) At the heart of Plato's metaphysics and logic is the concept of "substance," which he views as the primary reality, underlying everything else.
 - 4) In the *Ion*, Socrates points out that the rhapsode, like the poet himself, is in a state of "divine possession," and speaks not with his own voice which is merely a medium through which a god speaks.
- 116- All of the following could be discussed as the achievements of Structuralism EXCEPT that -----.**
- 1) it represents a remorseless demystification of literature. Loosely subjective talk was chastised by a criticism which recognized that the literary work, like any other product of language, is a construct.
 - 2) the structuralist method implicitly questioned literature's claim to be a unique form of discourse and it was no longer easy to assign literature an ontologically privileged status.
 - 3) it endeavored to prove that language postdated the individual, and was much more his or her product. Meaning was 'natural', a question of just looking and seeing, or something eternally settled.
 - 4) it is a modern inheritor of this belief that reality, and our experience of it, are discontinuous with each other; as such, it threatens the ideological security of those who wish the world to be within their control, to carry its singular meaning on its face and to yield it up to them in the unblemished mirror of their language.

117- Which of the following is NOT correct about New Criticism?

- 1) New Criticism is generally taken to encompass the work of Eliot, Richards and perhaps also Leavis and William Empson, as well as a number of leading American literary critics, among them John Crowe Ransom, W. K. Wimsatt, Cleanth Brooks, Allen Tate, Monroe Beardsley and R. P. Blackmur.
- 2) The New Critics broke boldly with the Great Man theory of literature, insisting that the author's intentions in writing, even if they could be recovered, were of no relevance to the interpretation of his or her text.
- 3) One needed, to be sure, to know what the poem's words would have meant to their original readers, but this fairly technical sort of historical knowledge was the only kind permitted. Literature was a solution to social problems, not part of them; the poem must be plucked free of the wreckage of history and hoisted into a sublime space above it.
- 4) New Criticism put stress on the text's internal unity at the cost of denying the 'correspondence' between the work and reality itself. New Criticism, in other words, agreed with formalism that the poem's discourse somehow 'excluded' reality within itself.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE (16 QUESTIONS 118-133)**118- Which figure is NOT a Restoration dramatist?**

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) William Wycherley | 2) George Etherege |
| 3) Joseph Addison | 4) Aphra Behn |

119- -----, with his classical principles of structure and decorum and his ideal of the balanced man, was more typical of his age. Though more famous for his satiric comedies, he produces a classical tragedy, -----, in which grinding emphasis on morality made the play unpalatable to its immediate audience.

- 1) Thomas Nashe / *The Unfortunate Traveler*
- 2) Christopher Marlowe / *Doctor Faustus*
- 3) Thomas Heywood / *Cymbeline*
- 4) Ben Johnson / *Sejanus*

120- Identify "the poem / the poet".

**Ah happy hills, ah pleasing shade,
Ah! fields beloved in vain,
Where once my careless childhood strayed,
A stranger yet to pain!**

- 1) Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College / Thomas Gray
- 2) Ode to the West Wind / Percy Bysshe Shelley
- 3) Dejection: An Ode / Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- 4) Ode on a Grecian Urn / John Keats

121- While most writers during the Civil War period were royalists, two of the best literary figures, namely, ----- and ----- sided with the republic.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Beaumont — Fletcher | 2) Herbert — Vaughan |
| 3) Marvell — Milton | 4) Donne — Jonson |

- 122- Which of the following is NOT correct about Harlem Renaissance?**
- 1) It was a period between World War I and the Great Depression when black artists and writers flourished in the United States.
 - 2) Majority of the works, e.g., McKay's *Home to Harlem*, illustrated black society in the most positive fashion, writing stories filled with middle-class, educated characters working to become successful in a white-dominated society.
 - 3) In this period, magazines featured works by Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Nella Larsen, and Zora Neale Hurston.
 - 4) Many of the leading Renaissance artists had formal art training but used vibrant and energetic African images to break away from the more traditional forms of European art.
- 123- Which group of authors is considered the founders of "Romantic Familiar Essay"?**
- 1) Hazlitt; De Quincey; Mary Shelley
 - 2) Lamb; Wordsworth; De Quincey
 - 3) Wordsworth; Hazlitt; Coleridge
 - 4) Lamb; De Quincey; Hazlitt
- 124- Which of the following is NOT an example of a drama written in the Romantic era?**
- 1) Prometheus Unbound
 - 2) Sardanapalus
 - 3) Remorse
 - 4) Irene
- 125- What is one of the key Romantic tendencies according to Walter Pater?**
- 1) Following the standards
 - 2) The celebration of social life
 - 3) A detailed description of nature
 - 4) The addition of strangeness to beauty
- 126- In -----, Geoffrey Chaucer relates a dream of being snatched up by a huge golden eagle, who transports him to the palace of a goddess. There he gets to see phantoms, like the shades in Dante's poem, of all the famous authors of antiquity.**
- 1) The House of Fame
 - 2) Troilus and Criseyde
 - 3) The Canterbury Tales
 - 4) The Parliament of Fowls
- 127- Which of the following is NOT correct?**
- 1) E. M. Forster's *Howards End* involves a conflict between two families, one interested in art and literature and the other only in money and business.
 - 2) H. G. Wells's *The War of the Worlds* recounts the invasion of England by German forces, leading to the destruction of the whole world.
 - 3) Rudyard Kipling's *Kim* deals with the political conflict between Russia and England as it shows sympathy with Indian Buddhism.
 - 4) Joseph Conrad's first novel, *Almayer's Folly*, is inspired by his sea journey to Malaysia.
- 128- Which of the following illustrates the events in the correct chronological order (from the earliest to the latest)?**
- 1) The first publication of King James's Bible → Death of Shakespeare → Beginning of English Civil War → Execution of Charles I
 - 2) Death of Shakespeare → The first publication of King James's Bible → Execution of Charles I → Beginning of the English Civil War
 - 3) Death of Shakespeare → The first publication of King James's Bible → Beginning of English Civil War → Execution of Charles I
 - 4) The first publication of King James's Bible → Death of Shakespeare → Execution of Charles I → Beginning of the English Civil War

- 129- *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* -----.
- 1) is the greatest inspiration for Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray* that addresses the problem of split self
 - 2) is written by a Scott but bears no cultural allegiance to Scottish culture or context
 - 3) owes its allegiance to Gothicism and captures key anxieties of the fin de siècle period
 - 4) is the epitome of a binary ethical perspective according to Vladimir Nabokov
- 130- Which "title: description" matches?
- 1) *Sartor Resartus*: describes the way the society would be redeemed if fire-baptised into a new secular faith
 - 2) *Past and Present*: compares the immediate social context of the Victorians with the medieval, finding the present far more culturally superior
 - 3) *The French Revolution*: chastises the revolutionaries who had challenged the divine power of kingship
 - 4) *Latter-day Pamphlets*: attacks religious dogmatism and proposes democracy as a working cultural solution for the Victorians
- 131- Which one of the following is NOT a list of Victorian age events?
- 1) Irish Land Act; Restoration of Catholic hierarchy in Britain; Irish Potato Famine
 - 2) Crimean War; Slavery Abolition Act; Married Women Property Act
 - 3) The Railway Act; the Mines Act; Married Women Property Act
 - 4) Women's right to vote; Slavery Abolition Act; Irish Land Act
- 132- Which of the following observations can be correct about the first half of the seventeenth century?
- 1) The Ptolemaic universe, with its fixed earth and circling sun, moon, planets, and stars, was a rich source of poetic imagery.
 - 2) Key concepts of the inherited system of knowledge were analogy and induction.
 - 3) Poets reacted against traditional authority, proposing that the individuals could provide their needs independently.
 - 4) Political opinion favored an active support for the Catholic cause and loathed a rampant Protestantism.
- 133- Contemporary reviewers treated "romantic" writers as independent individuals, or else grouped them into a number of separate schools: the ----- of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Robert Southey; the -----, a derogatory term for the Londoners Leigh Hunt, William Hazlitt, and associated writers, including Keats; and the ----- of Percy Shelley, Byron, and their followers.
- 1) Lake School; Cockney School; Satanic School
 - 2) Cockney School; Satanic School; Lake School
 - 3) Cockney School; Lake School; Satanic School
 - 4) Lake School; Satanic School; Cockney School

LITERARY GENRES (17 QUESTIONS 134-150)

- 134- “Literary genre: works” match in all the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Revenge Tragedy: The White Devil; The Spanish Tragedy
 - 2) Sonnet cycle: The Faerie Queene; Astrophel and Stella
 - 3) Satirical poem: The Dunciad; Absalom and Achitophel
 - 4) Tragicomedy: The Merchant of Venice; The Tempest
- 135- Which title does the following description refer to?
‘It is Milton’s last poem in which he juxtaposes the protagonist’s despair with the need to accept God’s grace. The poem recreates a real world rather than the sublime background of *Paradise Lost*.’
- 1) Paradise Regained
 - 2) Samson Agonistes
 - 3) Defensio Secunda
 - 4) Areopagitica
- 136- Which of the following is NOT an example of pastoral elegy?
- 1) Milton’s *Lycidas*
 - 2) Arnold’s *Thyrsis*
 - 3) Shelley’s *Adonais*
 - 4) Wordsworth’s *The Solitary Reaper*
- 137- Which poem by Robert Browning is NOT a dramatic monologue?
- 1) Andrea del Sarto
 - 2) Fra Lippo Lippi
 - 3) Bad Dreams
 - 4) Sordello
- 138- Which poet does the following text describe?
“He is the antithesis of 1930s poets. His style is essentially Romantic where his predecessors are of the realistic school. He does not use the language of every day speech and replaces intellectualism with emotionalism. Urbanity is not a part of his poetic experiences, and he constantly looks for a language that can reveal the world in a new light.”
- 1) Dylan Thomas
 - 2) W. H. Auden
 - 3) Ted Hughes
 - 4) T. S. Eliot
- 139- Which statement is correct about Aeschylus’s *The Persians*?
- 1) It illustrates King Darius’s battle against the Greeks.
 - 2) It begins with a chorus of old men of Persia.
 - 3) Its setting is the Greek city of Corinth.
 - 4) It is the last play of Aeschylus.
- 140- Which is the best statement about the Shakespeare’s play and/or its characters?
- 1) Cassius in *Julius Caesar* is an example of Shakespearian pragmatic character that can manipulate others and affect their decisions.
 - 2) In his *Henry V*, Falstaff grows in importance as the play moves forward, overshadowing the poorly king.
 - 3) Shakespeare’s Macbeth resembles classical Roman heroes, refraining from self-revelation through soliloquies.
 - 4) Shakespeare’s *King Lear* is a play that seeks the root of human tragedy in material causes.

- 141- Which character is NOT a trickster figure in the corresponding play?
- 1) Puck: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
 - 2) Tony Lumpkin: *She Stoops to Conquer*
 - 3) Falstaff: *Henry IV*
 - 4) Orsino: *Twelfth Night*
- 142- Which play does the following text describe?
Its three acts treat Daily Life, Love and Marriage, and Death of especially two families, the Gibbises and the Webbs. Each act is played without curtain or scenery and is introduced by the Stage Manager in a direct address to the audience.
- 1) George Bernard Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession*
 - 2) Harold Pinter's *The Homecoming*
 - 3) Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*
 - 4) Noël Coward's *Private Lives*
- 143- Regarding language experimentations, which dramatist is the most comparable to Harold Pinter?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Tennessee Williams | 2) Eugene O'Neill |
| 3) David Mamet | 4) Arthur Miller |
- 144- Which "playwright: play" is NOT inspired by Ibsen's exploration of human need for illusions in *The Wild Duck*?
- 1) Luigi Pirandello's *Six Characters in Search of an Author*
 - 2) Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*
 - 3) Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*
 - 4) Samuel Beckett's *Endgame*
- 145- Which of the following is influenced by Surrealism?
- 1) John Arden's *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance*
 - 2) Caryl Churchill's *The Skriker*
 - 3) David Hare's *Fanshen*
 - 4) Edward Bond's *Saved*
- 146- In which set the novels do NOT match in terms of style and/or theme?
- 1) *Brave New World*; *Nineteen Eighty-Four*; *The Handmaid's Tale*
 - 2) *McTeague*; *Sister Carrie*; *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*
 - 3) *The Sound and the Fury*; *Ulysses*; *To the Lighthouse*
 - 4) *Tome Jones*; *Pamela*; *Tristram Shandy*
- 147- All of the following statements are correct about George Eliot EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) Henry James calls her *Middlemarch* a 'great baggy monster' as its narrative is not tightly compressed, and as some critics note, its story sometimes falls apart.
 - 2) Virginia Woolf once said that George Eliot's *Far From the Madding Crowd* was the first novel in English for 'grown-ups'.
 - 3) she first gained fame as the author of *Adam Bede*, which established her great skill in developing women characters.
 - 4) she translated *The Life of Jesus* and *The Essence of Christianity*.

- 148- “The novelist: novels” match EXCEPT in -----.
- 1) Toni Morrison: *Beloved*; *The Bluest Eye*; *Song of Solomon*
 - 2) Alice Walker: *The Color Purple*; *Meridian*; *Possessing the Secret of Joy*
 - 3) Zadie Smith: *July’s People*; *Earthsea*; *The Bloody Chamber*
 - 4) Doris Lessing: *The Grass is Singing*; *The Golden Notebook*; *Shikasta*
- 149- The main character in Kingsley Amis’s *Lucky Jim* is a -----.
- 1) sixteen-year-old former student who finds the hypocrisy around him almost intolerable.
 - 2) lecturer in medieval history who is concerned about losing his position in the university.
 - 3) 28-year-old captain in the Army Air Forces who paranoically believes that people try to kill him.
 - 4) Korean War veteran found guilty for several crimes for which he declares himself insane to be transferred to a mental hospital.
- 150- Which of the following statements regarding the novelist and their corresponding novel is NOT correct?
- 1) Margaret Atwood’s *The Handmaid’s Tale* is a social satire and feminist dystopia set in the Republic of Gilead that follows a right-wing religious-political coup.
 - 2) Chinua Achebe’s *Things Fall Apart* explores the traumatizing effects of British colonialism on a small Nigerian village at the turn of the nineteenth century.
 - 3) William Golding’s *Lord of the Flies* concerns a group of British boys stranded on an uninhabited island who quickly abandon “civilized reason” and embrace “savagery.”
 - 4) J. M. Coetzee’s *Waiting for the Barbarians* is written from the perspective of a woman who lands on the same island Crusoe and Friday inhabit.
- زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی):
- 151- According to Berman, the deforming tendency of ----- includes the modification of syntactic structures and punctuations.
- 1) ennoblement
 - 2) impoverishment
 - 3) rationalization
 - 4) clarification
- 152- Toury defines ----- norms as a general decision made by translators as to subject themselves to source culture norms or target culture norms.
- 1) matricial
 - 2) operational
 - 3) preliminary
 - 4) initial
- 153- In the sentence “for every euro donated by a client, the company added three more to contribute toward the cost of local services for the poor”, the form of cohesion used is called -----.
- 1) reference
 - 2) conjunction
 - 3) ellipsis
 - 4) substitution
- 154- To formulate their translation theories, Jakobson followed a ----- theory of language, and Nida relied on -----.
- 1) poststructuralist — semantics and pragmatics
 - 2) structuralist — semantics and pragmatics
 - 3) structuralist — poststructuralism
 - 4) poststructuralist — Chomsky’s generative-transformational grammar

- 155- According to -----, translation is the most obviously recognizable type of -----.**
- 1) Hermans — anthologization
 - 2) Lefevere — rewriting
 - 3) Lefevere — patronage
 - 4) Hermans — manipulation
- 156- The proponents of ----- view translation and literature as part of the social, cultural, literary, and historical contexts.**
- 1) polysystem theory
 - 2) skopos theory
 - 3) Hallidayan discourse analysis
 - 4) prescriptive approaches
- 157- The approaches oriented towards the target audience, such as skopos theory, are criticized by House because of their -----.**
- 1) inability to inform the translator's decisions
 - 2) comparative analysis of ST-TT
 - 3) consideration of the target audience
 - 4) neglect of the ST
- 158- Catford's work on theory of translation -----.**
- 1) conceived of translation equivalence as dependent just on formal linguistic criteria
 - 2) was based on the examples taken from actual translations
 - 3) was terminologically founded on a functional approach to language
 - 4) grew out of the interest in cognitive linguistics
- 159- The main translation procedures described by Vinay and Darbelnet operate on the levels of lexicon, syntactic structures, and -----.**
- 1) message
 - 2) thematic structure
 - 3) servitude
 - 4) context
- 160- Which statement is TRUE about sociological approaches in translation studies?**
- 1) Illusio is the broad social, identitary, and cognitive make-up or disposition of the individual.
 - 2) Toury's norm-based DTS improves on the study of the translatorial habitus.
 - 3) Luhmann's social systems theory can be helpful in analyzing the roles of each agent, participant or mediator in the translation network.
 - 4) Habitus is considered as an integral part of the individual translator's history, education, and experiences.
- 161- As the pioneers of ----- in translation studies, Bassnett and Lefevere -----.**
- 1) norm theory — focused on power and ideology at work in translation
 - 2) norm theory — advocated the ST-TT comparisons without considering the cultural environment
 - 3) cultural turn — focused on the larger issues of context, history, and convention
 - 4) cultural turn — dismissed the study of the interaction between translation and culture
- 162- Which of the following is a peritext?**
- 1) The front cover
 - 2) A book review posted on social media
 - 3) An introduction to a book on a publisher's website
 - 4) Correspondence with the author about the text

- 163- Although ----- focused initially on the analysis of -----, s/he emphasized that this is simply in order to identify the decision-marking processes of the translator.
1) Toury — the translation product 2) Chesterman — translational norms
3) Vermeer — the purpose of TT 4) Spivak — power inequality
- 164- Which item is among the non-linguistic determinants Reiss proposed to assess the adequacy of a translated text?
1) Domain 2) Voice 3) Gesture 4) Posture
- 165- According to Nord, the translation commission should provide information about the text function, the addressees, the time and place of text reception, and the ----- (e.g. spoken, written, digital) of the translated text.
1) medium 2) channel 3) vehicle 4) composition
- 166- Seleskovitch and Lederer's interpretive model of translation involves the ----- process.
1) deverbalization 2) reiteration 3) transmission 4) interpretation
- 167- 'Chunking' and 'parsing' are two of the exercises used to improve the ----- skills required by sight translation.
1) memory 2) performance 3) reading 4) production
- 168- When a consecutive interpreter takes notes in the target language, -----.
1) short-term memory effort is relieved in phase 1
2) note-taking effort is relieved in phase 1
3) note-reading effort is relieved in phase 2
4) production effort is relieved in phase 2
- 169- In situations where only one or very few people need an interpretation of the speech, ----- is used.
1) chuchotage 2) liaison interpreting
3) escort interpreting 4) sight interpreting
- 170- Drawing on -----, Gile's effort models of interpreting fall under the category of ----- models.
1) sociology — interaction 2) cognitive psychology — institutional
3) cognitive psychology — processing 4) sociology — socio-professional
- 171- International conference interpreting is a good example of -----.
1) interpreting in inter-social settings 2) community interpreting
3) interpreting in intra-social settings 4) dialogue interpreting
- 172- What distinguishes 'classic consecutive interpreting' from 'short consecutive interpreting'?
1) Level of professionalism of the interpreter
2) Level of (in)formality of the setting
3) Use of systematic note-taking
4) Level of difficulty of the task

- 173- During ----- period in the mid-1980s, a new generation of practitioners questioned the idealized view of interpreting and called for a more scientific study of interpreting as well as an interdisciplinary approach to the subject.
- 1) early writing
 - 2) experimental
 - 3) practitioners'
 - 4) renewal
- 174- In ----- machine translation, the machine will translate a segment; the user will revise the segment; then, the machine will integrate the revisions into its output.
- 1) assimilative
 - 2) adaptive
 - 3) interactive
 - 4) traditional
- 175- Which of the following is NOT a direct application or benefit of using a translation memory?
- 1) Automating translation of texts
 - 2) Facilitating translation of repetitive sentences
 - 3) Reducing the cost of translation
 - 4) Accelerating translation of a newer version of a text
- 176- Where machine translation is used to get a general idea of a short story in a foreign language, its function is technically described as that of -----.
- 1) summarization
 - 2) assimilation
 - 3) dissemination
 - 4) generalization
- 177- Which of the following statements is true about translation edit rate (TER)?
- 1) A higher TER would mean a more difficult post-editing task.
 - 2) A higher TER would mean higher translation quality.
 - 3) A lower TER would mean more effort involved in post-editing.
 - 4) A lower TER would mean less time was spent on pre-editing.
- 178- Which of the following is NOT a limitation of the rule-based machine translation (RBMT) approach?
- 1) RBMT fails where there is lack of knowledge.
 - 2) Development of RBMT is costly and time-consuming.
 - 3) RBMT has no access to the real-world knowledge.
 - 4) Due to being data-driven, RBMT requires a large corpus.
- 179- In a neural machine translation system, the term 'weight' represents the -----.
- 1) density of occurrence probability of a text string in the source language model
 - 2) probability score of any generated translation for a source text segment
 - 3) strength of the connections activated between artificial neurons
 - 4) significance of the position of each neuron in the artificial neural network
- 180- In a statistical machine translation system, the function of a 'language model' is to help the system -----.
- 1) understand linguistic differences at the level of n-grams
 - 2) identify the most probable n-grams in the target language
 - 3) understand the arrangement of n-grams in the source and target languages
 - 4) identify the most likely translation for n-grams in the target language

- 191- **The selectivity in language acquisition that occurs beyond the critical period points to -----.**
- 1) inadequate linguistic stimulation
 - 2) biologically determined window of time
 - 3) compartmentalized language faculty
 - 4) atypical patterns of brain lateralization
- 192- **All of the followings are among the proposed criteria of defining a mother tongue by Skutnabb-Kangas (1984) EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) community
 - 2) origin
 - 3) function
 - 4) competence
- 193- **Which statement is TRUE?**
- 1) Only non-fiction texts are incorporated in the Brown Corpus.
 - 2) The first built computer corpus was Bank of English.
 - 3) The basis of Collins COBUILD dictionary is the Brown Corpus.
 - 4) The Brown corpus is a first-generation corpus while the Bank of English is a second-generation one.
- 194- **Hierarchy of difficulty was proposed to formalize the ----- stage of CA in order to -----.**
- 1) description — explicitly describe linguistic features
 - 2) verification — find out if predictions materialize
 - 3) prediction — remove some of the subjectivity involved
 - 4) comparison — compare grammatical features
- 195- **Which of the following processes contribute to the formation of interlanguage, but do NOT directly influence its form?**
- 1) Overgeneralization and strategies of communication
 - 2) Strategies of communication and strategies of TL learning
 - 3) Transfer from the source language and overgeneralization
 - 4) Strategies of TL learning and transfer of training from the TL
- 196- **Which of the following statements is TRUE about pragmatic errors?**
- 1) They result in communication breakdowns.
 - 2) They are as important as grammatical and lexical errors.
 - 3) They are easily detected by native speakers.
 - 4) There is more tolerance towards them by native speakers.
- 197- **A person responds “I am twelve” to the question “What's your name?”. Which of the following statements is NOT true about “I am twelve”?**
- 1) It is considered a productive error.
 - 2) It is considered a receptive error.
 - 3) It is considered evasive behavior.
 - 4) It indicates the listener's misunderstanding of the speaker.

198- Even the severest critics of CAH acknowledge its predictive validity with regard to ----- problems.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) pronunciation | 2) grammatical |
| 3) semantic | 4) spelling |

199- Which data collection procedure of error analysis is suggested for reflective and reserved language learners?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Translation | 2) Multiple-choice test |
| 3) Unmonitored conversation | 4) Free composition |

200- All of the followings are processes of second language learning, proposed by Selinker (1972) EXCEPT -----.

- 1) second language communication strategies
- 2) overgeneralization
- 3) transfer of training
- 4) first language learning strategies

