

In the Name of God



**MA Exams of
English Language Teaching (TEFL)**

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مقدمه مؤلف

در رشته زبان انگلیسی یکی از گرایش‌های پرمقتضای در مقطع کارشناسی ارشد، گرایش آموزش زبان انگلیسی می‌باشد. بطوریکه علاقمندان به یادگیری و متقاضیان ادامه تحصیل در این گرایش روز به روز در حال افزایش هستند. این تقاضای رو به افزایش، موجب رقابت سخت بین داوطلبان آزمون کارشناسی ارشد در این رشته شده است. بنابراین به منظور کمک به آمادگی داوطلبان، انتشارات پوران پژوهش تصمیم به تألیف کتابی تحت عنوان مجموعه سؤالات کارشناسی ارشد آموزش زبان انگلیسی گرفت. کتاب پیش رو شامل سؤالات کنکور کارشناسی ارشد از سال ۱۳۸۸ تا ۱۴۰۰ با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی می‌باشد. در واقع، نویسندگان تلاش نموده‌اند با فراهم نمودن پاسخ تشریحی برای سؤالات بخش زبان عمومی و زبان تخصصی فرصت مناسبی برای داوطلبان فراهم نمایند تا تمام مطالب مورد نیاز برای آزمون را بطور جامع مرور نمایند. از مدیریت محترم انتشارات پوران پژوهش که زمینه چاپ و نشر این کتاب را فراهم نمودند سپاسگزاری و قدردانی می‌نمائیم.

یقیناً هر اثری خالی از خطا و اشکال نیست لذا از تمامی صاحب نظران و دانشجویان تقاضا داریم نظرات و پیشنهادات سازنده خود را ویا هر گونه اشکالی را به آدرس ایمیل زیر ارسال کنند:

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- 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 crossE 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 nr 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) inculpate
 - 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 flatten' 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 lair to say that the vast majority arc 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)... oil 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 lime, and instinct as well as their sense of responsibility lo 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 lo claim more of the kind 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 arc fanners 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
- 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) revetted 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 do Jesus, 1991; Shodell, 1995; Walls 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 do 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

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?
 "AH the evidence suggests that it is the precise wiring of the brain's micro circuitry 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 IJSA 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- Horn organic 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

Testing

101- What statistical test can be used to estimate the construct validity of a test?

- 1) Chi-square
- 2) The T-test
- 3) Factor analysis
- 4) Mann-Whitney

102- Which kind of testing activity is an activity somewhere between a cloze and dictation task?

- 1) Standard dielalion
- 2) Dido-Comp
- 3) Elicited imitation
- 4) Partial dictation

103- Which statement is true about the process of Item Quality Analysis?

- 1) Item quality analysis of CRT must be more rigorous than it is for NRT.
- 2) Item quality analysis of NRT must be more rigorous than it is for CRT.
- 3) Item quality analysis of NRT and CRT must follow the same rigor.
- 4) Item quality analysis must be optional for NRT but obligatory for CRT.

104- Which item is not the main assumptions of the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation?

- 1) Independence
- 2) Normal distribution
- 3) Data adequacy
- 4) Linearity

105- enables the test developers to determine the number of items required to achieve a desired level of reliability.

- 1) SEM
- 2) KR-21
- 3) Spearman Brown Prophecy
- 4) Pearson Product Moment

115- What is the best way to test one's ability to produce phonemes of the language?

- 1) Reading aloud
- 2) Interview
- 3) Stress recognition
- 4) Retelling

116- Which step should be taken before validating a test in the development of a language test?

- 1) Reviewing the items
- 2) Planning
- 3) Preparing the items
- 4) Pretesting the items

117- All of the following items are related to readability formulas EXCEPT

-
- 1) the Flesch formula
 - 2) Rasch Formula
 - 3) Spache Formula
 - 4) Dale-Chall formula

118- Which statement can be true?

- 1) Reliable tests are somewhat valid.
- 2) Valid tests are somewhat reliable.
- 3) Reliability is as important as validity.
- 4) Validity and reliability are not dependent on each other.

119- Which statement is true regarding the construction of multiple-choice items?

- 1) Negative statements can mislead test takers.
- 2) Negative statements can usually be considered.
- 3) Negative statements cannot be considered at all.
- 4) Negative statements can be ignored by test takers.

120- Using distorted messages is a good technique for testing the knowledge.

- 1) speaking
- 2) pronunciation
- 3) listening
- 4) vocabulary

[پاسخ آزمون سال ۱۴۰۰]

زبان عمومی

بخش اول: گرامر

- ۱- گزینه (۲).
The conjunction word “and” joins the parallel structures, therefore, ‘and (had) lodged’, is needed.
- ۲- گزینه (۱).
“doing business in a foreign country” is an adjective clause which has been made short.
- ۳- گزینه (۴).
“Not hesitant to let” is the correct structure.
- ۴- گزینه (۳).
The proper structure is “Afraid that she would fail the history test”
- ۵- گزینه (۴).
After ‘to suggest’, **gerund** is used. So, “when I suggest going off”” is correct.
- ۶- گزینه (۱).
In “someone’s making himself seem”, there are two points. First, ‘making himself seem’ is an adjective clause which has been made short. Second, after ‘to make’, bare infinitive is used.
- ۷- گزینه (۳).
The structure “had such powerful meaning” is correct because it can best complete *that-clause*:
▪ The phrase “head of the family” **that once had such powerful meaning** has now
- ۸- گزینه (۳).
The structure “well-known author of the 1960s” is an adjective clause which has been made short.
- ۹- گزینه (۱).
The blank must be filled with *main verb*, so the structure “were emotionally less well adjusted” acceptable.

۱۰- گزینه (۲).

The structure “*substituting in the place alternative methods of product testing*” is a reduced adjective clause, which describes the phrase before the blank.

بخش دوم: لغات

- ۱۱- گزینه (۲). انسان‌ها دوست دارند که سگ‌های نگهبان با پنجه در را باز کنند - به طوری که انگار دست دارند - زیرا ما دوست داریم حیوانات را انسان نما کنیم.
 (۱) نفرین کردن (۲) انسان نما کردن (۳) گل مالی کردن (۴) یخ زده کردن
- ۱۲- گزینه (۱). افرادی که ثروت به ارث برده‌اند افرادی را که ثروت آنها از تلاش خود آنها نشأت می‌گیرد را به عنوان افراد تازه وارد می‌دانند.
 (۱) تازه وارد، تازه کار (۲) ابر مدرن
 (۳) کارشناس کشاورزی (۴) امپریونیست
- ۱۳- گزینه (۴). آلفرد هیچکاک علی‌رغم جایگاه بلامنازع خود در میان کارگردانان بزرگ، هرگز جایزه اسکار را دریافت نکرد.
 (۱) ضمیمه (۲) بزرگواری، جایگاه رفیع
 (۳) بدشانسی (۴) برجسته و شاخص
- ۱۴- گزینه (۱). افرادی که مکرراً نقل مکان می‌کنند می‌توانند احساس بی‌نظمی کنند، همیشه در حال نقل مکان به جای دیگر هستند و می‌توانند در جای دیگر سکونت کنند.
 (۱) بی‌نظمی (۲) پراکنده (۳) مسدود شده (۴) قطبی شده
- ۱۵- گزینه (۳). او کم صحبت می‌کرد، و وقتی صحبت می‌کرد، احساساتی بود و بیان‌کننده ضرب‌المثل معروف بود که کار از کار گذشته.
 (۱) عالم به غیب یا آینده (۲) کشیش
 (۳) احساساتی (۴) اقراری، اعترافی
- ۱۶- گزینه (۴). با ظهور ام پی تری پلی یرها، سی دی‌های قابل حمل از مد افتاده‌اند.
 (۱) شک و تردید (۲) جن
 (۳) مراحل (۴) to fall into desuetude - از مد افتادن
- ۱۷- گزینه (۳). ستاره بیسبال ادعا کرد که او هیچ وقت به بیماری‌های روانی مبتلا نشده است و اصرار داشت که این اتهام ناشی از تلاش یک خبرنگار عصبانی برای بدنام کردن او بوده است.
 (۱) متهم کردن (۲) بی‌روح کردن، بی‌انگیزه کردن
 (۳) خدشه‌دار کردن، بدنام کردن (۴) دامن زدن

- ۱۸- گزینه (۲). مقدار زیادی شیرین کننده ارساتز موجود است، اما هیچ کدام به اندازه شکر شیرین نیستند. همه آنها جایگزین های ضعیفی هستند.
- (۱) بی حساب (۲) ارساتز (۳) پروتئین (۴) بریدگی
- ۱۹- گزینه (۱). مجری تلاش کرد کارگاه (ورک شاپ) را بسیار ساده جلوه دهد، هرچند که کار بسیار سختی بود.
- (۱) آسان، ساده (۲) همه کاره (۳) عقب گرد، عطف به گذشته (۴) ساکت، خاموش
- ۲۰- گزینه (۱). آن مرد فروشندهی خودروهای کار کرده معلوم شد که یک کلاهبردار است. وقتی فهمیدم اتومبیلی را که خریدم بدرنخور بود، چالوسی وقیحانه او بی ارزش شد.
- (۱) لیمو، بی فایده (۲) هلو (۳) انگور (۴) آلو
- ۲۱- گزینه (۲). طبق حکمی که توسط دولت صادر شده است، همه شهروندان باید مالیات را به دولت مرکزی بپردازند.
- (۱) آی دی (۲) حکم (۳) اصل (۴) اصل، قاعده کلی
- ۲۲- گزینه (۴). خداوند نعمت های خود را بر سرزمین مادری ما ارزانی داشته است. کشور ما دارای ثروت های طبیعی عظیمی مانند کوه ها و دشت ها و جنگل ها و رودخانه ها و اقیانوس ها، و برف و آفتاب است.
- (۱) انتقام جویی، تلافی (۲) پیش بینی، فالگیری (۳) سخن پوچ (۴) نعمت ها
- ۲۳- گزینه (۲). دکوراسیون هتل مجلل بود از لحظه ورود به لابی، پنج ستاره به نظر می رسید.
- (۱) بسیار خوب (۲) مجلل (۳) خود فروشی (۴) فرخنده، مبارک
- ۲۴- گزینه (۳). والدینم که آخر هفته برای ماندن نزد من می آیند، کاملاً مانع کار من می شوند. کی قرار است من کاری را انجام دهم؟
- Cramp sb's style* = مانع کار کسی شدن
- ۲۵- گزینه (۱). این یک دور باطل است زیرا هرچه یک کشور از نظر صنعتی فعال تر باشد، تقاضا برای برداشت منابع طبیعی بیشتر می شود. برای برخی افراد، مسائل زیست محیطی، اگرچه به سختی می توان آنها را نادیده گرفت، اما به عنوان یک نگرانی جانبی در نظر گرفته شده می شود.
- (۱) فرعی، جانبی (۲) خسته کننده (۳) منع کننده (۴) بی صلاحیت
- ۲۶- گزینه (۴). اگر فریاد می زنید «کمک» شما یک جملهی مستتر بیان کرده اید. شما نیازی به گفتن «من به کمک نیاز دارم» نداشتید.

- (۱) بی اهمیت، ناچیز
(۲) خوش صدا، پرطنین
- (۳) مه آلود، تیره
(۴) مبهم و گنگ، مستتر
- ۲۷- گزینه (۲). ابداع آموزه‌های اخلاقی توسط دکتر لسترز همیشه با شوخ طبعی او همراه می‌شد، که به این ترتیب هرگونه احساس بالقوه «توهین» را از طرف شاگردانش کاهش می‌داد.
- (۱) پاک کردن، ساییدن
(۲) همراه شدن
- (۳) خدشه‌دار کردن، زشت کردن
(۴) خراب کردن، نقض کردن
- ۲۸- گزینه (۲). دکتر ایدزال، مشاور هیئت علمی سالنامه، دانشجویان چاپلوس را که فکر می‌کنند تمجیدهای غیر صادقانه راه رسیدن به سمت سردبیری است را درست تشخیص می‌دهد.
- (۱) خواب‌آور
(۲) چاپلوس
- (۳) مقدس
(۴) کنایه‌آمیز، طعنه‌آمیز
- ۲۹- گزینه (۱). کارگزار سهام میلرز توصیه کرد اینقدر نزدیک بین و بدون آینده‌نگری نباشید. این بسیار احمقانه است که تمام پول خود را در سهام با تکنولوژی بالا قرار دهید بخاطر اینکه در حال حاضر محبوب هستند. شما باید فکر کنید که کدام صنایع در سال‌های آینده موفق خواهند بود.
- (۱) نزدیک‌بین، فاقد آینده‌نگری
(۲) مهربان، لطیف
- (۳) خراشیده، تکه تکه
(۴) شکست خورده، ترسو
- ۳۰- گزینه (۳). ام جی و مک کنزی برجسته‌ترین بازیکنان بازی زمین در پارک بودند. مادرشان اغلب مجبور بود آنها را از دعوایی دور کند که در ارتباط با نوبت آنها بود یا حق آنها برای آخرین بسکویت بود.
- (۱) دام، تله
(۲) انحرافات
(۳) دعوایها
(۴) سخنرانی‌ها

بخش سوم Cloze Tests

در حالی که همیشه اقلیتی از شکارچیان غیرمجاز با انگیزه بی‌رحمی و حرص ذاتی خود وجود خواهند داشت، احتمالاً منصفانه است که گفته شود اکثریت قریب به اتفاق به دلیل ضرورت اقتصادی گرفتار این فعالیت وحشتناک شده‌اند. به همین ترتیب، در کشورهای در حال توسعه که جمعیت بیش از حد به طور فزاینده‌ای مشکل‌ساز شده است و با پیشروی بیشتر جوامع در بیابان برای یافتن مکانی برای زندگی، آنها بیش از پیش به زیستگاه حیوانات صدمه می‌زنند. احتمالاً تماس با شکارچیان و حیوانات وحشی، افزایش می‌یابد و این یکی دیگر از علل کاهش تعداد آنها است. وقتی انتخاب مستقیم بین بقا و وجدان زیست محیطی است، اولی هر بار برنده می‌شود و غریزه و همچنین احساس مسئولیت آنها در قبال خانواده‌هایشان کشاورزان و رهبران جامعه را

مجبور می‌کند شکارچیان خطرناکی را که در اطراف روستاهای خود در حال حرکت هستند شکار کرده و بکشند. شب، و گله‌هایی که می‌توانند راه خود را در تمام شهرها مسدود کنند. علاوه بر این، بسیاری از این جوامع دارای شیوه زندگی کشاورزی هستند و وقتی دام‌هایشان - و بنابراین، به طور معنوی، معیشت آنها - توسط شکار تهدید می‌شود، این امر نیز آنها را ناگزیر وادار به اقدام برای خنثی کردن تهدید می‌کند. و ملاحظات دیگری نیز وجود دارد: به هر حال، دامها نیاز به مکانی برای چرا دارند و زمین نیز برای کشت محصولات مورد نیاز است. و با افزایش روزافزون نیاز برای تغذیه، تنها راه حل منطقی این است که زمین بیشتری را برای مصارف کشاورزی مطالبه کنیم. این منجر به قطع درختان می‌شود و ثبات خاک را به خطر می‌اندازد. مواد مغذی گرانبها به سرعت شسته می‌شوند و زمین بیشتر خشک می‌شود و به یکی دیگر از پدیده‌های خطرناک مرتبط با آب و هوا کمک می‌کند، آن بیابان‌زایی است. در واقع، جنگل‌زدایی و گسترش بیابان‌ها دست به دست می‌شود. در آن زمان کشاورزان تنها زمین خود را برای خود مطالبه نمی‌کنند، اما وسعت وسیعی از زیستگاه‌ها به بیابان در حال واگذاری واگذار می‌شود. برای بسیاری از حیوانات وحشی، کل اکوسیستم آنها در حال نابودی است و بقای طولانی مدت آنها را در تردید شدید قرار می‌دهد.

۳۱- گزینه (۳).

(۱) باروری (۲) غرور (۳) ضرورت (۴) تنوع

۳۲- گزینه (۳).

Choice 3 is correct because the sentence needs to subject and main verb "they are encroaching".

۳۳- گزینه (۱).

۳۴- گزینه (۲).

The proper structure is "...cause of their diminishing numbers".

۳۵- گزینه (۴).

(۱) انشعاب یافتن (۲) سرحال (۳) گیج‌کننده (۴) تکاپو

۳۶- گزینه (۴).

The conjunction word "and" joins the parallel structures:

- "... capable of stampeding ... and flattening ..."

۳۷- گزینه (۳).

(۱) حالت گرفتن، ژست گرفتن (۲) احتراز کردن، خودداری کردن

(۳) خنثی کردن (۴) ممنوع کردن

۳۸- گزینه (۴).

۳۹- گزینه (۱).

(۱) به خطر انداختن (۲) آرام کردن (۳) غرق شدن (۴) آلوده کردن

۴۰ - گزینه (۲).

- (۱) نسبت دادن، متهم دادن
(۲) واگذار کردن
(۳) برگرداندن
(۴) تبعید کردن

بخش چهارم: درک مطلب

۴۱ - گزینه (۴).

Skimming the whole passage shows that the passage is mainly about *burnout or quitting jobs*. This is a popular matter of concern these days.

۴۲ - گزینه (۳).

The main function of Paragraph 1 is to *present the topic*.

۴۳ - گزینه (۱).

Paragraph 2 explains *how burnout is created and how it can be handled*.

۴۴ - گزینه (۲).

The author talked about Choices 1, 3, and 4.

۴۵ - گزینه (۱).

In Paragraph 4, the author notes that activities like watching TV, reading, or socializing are those which people enjoy doing them. Thus, they can reduce employees' stress at work.

۴۶ - گزینه (۳).

Paragraph 3 and 4 explicitly state that the basis of classification of the two recovery types is *place of occurrence*.

۴۷ - گزینه (۱).

The idea is clearly expressed in the last paragraph. This is expressed in this part: "*If social media creates negative feelings, don't check it during your work breaks or after work*".

۴۸ - گزینه (۳).

The author's general attitude towards socializing with people is conditional acceptance. This is expressed in this part: "*If socializing with certain people makes you feel drained, this isn't going to help you recover*".

۴۹ - گزینه (۴).

۵۰ - گزینه (۱).

In paragraph 1, this idea has been expressed in this part: '*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*'.

۵۱ - گزینه (۱).

In paragraph 2, this idea has been expressed in this part: “*For example, the African elephant, because of its great size, must consume large quantities of vegetation*”.

۵۲ - گزینه (۳).

The first line of paragraph 1 expresses the reference of “*the same stress*”: “*there was an extremely long dry period that*”.

۵۳ - گزینه (۲).

The author in paragraph 4 explicitly states that “*the Cretaceous period*” and “*the ice ages*” which are two time periods when major ecological changes occurred.

۵۴ - گزینه (۱).

۵۵ - گزینه (۲).

This idea is expressed in this part “*In other words, there is resilience in small animals in fluctuating environments that large ones lack*”.

۵۶ - گزینه (۲).

The passage belongs to *the introduction part of an article*.

۵۷ - گزینه (۴).

This part, “*questioning lies at the heart of scientific inquiry and meaningful learning*” means that students’ question can be taken as a clear sign that they are leaning something.

۵۸ - گزینه (۱).

Paragraph 3 tries to expand the materials included in Paragraph 2.

۵۹ - گزینه (۳).

‘*this*’ refers to **meaningful learning**.

۶۰ - گزینه (۴).

Choices 1, 2, and 3 are mentioned in the passage as functions that student questions serve.

زبان تخصصی

Linguistics

61- Choice (3).

Chomsky introduced the concept of **Universal grammar**, based on which we have an innate knowledge to acquire our first language.

62- Choice (1).

An *event-related potential (ERP)* is the measured *brain* response that is the direct result of a specific sensory, cognitive, or motor *event*. In the area of language learning, ERPs are continuous, multidimensional records of the electrical activity that occurs in the brain. One such method is mostly related to detecting neuronal activities during *language comprehension*.

63- Choice (3).

A major step in the development of language more likely relates to evolutionary changes in the brain. By supporting Darwinian natural-selection development of what is called “**the language instinct**”, some linguistics argue that “*all the evidence suggests that it is the précising wiring of the brain’s microcircuitry that makes language happen, not gross size, shape, or neuron packing*”.

64- Choice (2).

While *French Sign Language (FSL)* and *American Sign Language (ASL)* use a one-handed signed alphabet, *British Sign Language (BSL)* requires both hands to produce its alphabet.

65- Choice (4).

The pooh-pooh theory is concerned with the idea that speech comes from the automatic vocal responses to pain, fear, surprise, or other emotions: a laugh, a shriek, a gasp.

66- Choice (3).**67- Choice (1).**

The earliest recorded psychological experiment was reported about 429 BC in *The Histories* of the Greek historian Herodotus. According to Herodotus, the Egyptian Pharaoh Psammetichus I performed the experiment to determine whether human beings have an innate capacity for speech, and if so, which particular language is innate. He ordered two infants to be brought up in a remote place by a shepherd who was forbidden to speak in their presence. After two years the children began to speak, and the word that they repeated most often was *becos*, which turned out to be the Phrygian word for *bread*. Psammetichus concluded that the capacity for speech is innate, and that the natural language of human beings is Phrygian.

68- Choice (2).

In phonology, **epenthesis** means the addition of one or more sounds to the middle of a word, e.g., *kisses* as [k□s□z].

69- Choice (4).

The Mean length of utterance (MLU), proposed by Brown (1973), is a **measure of linguistic productivity in children**. It is traditionally

calculated by collecting 100 utterances spoken by a child and dividing the number of morphemes by the number of utterances. A higher MLU is taken to indicate a higher level of language proficiency.

70- Choice (2).

Cooing and *babbling* are pre-linguistic stages in child language development. The babbling is a state in language acquisition during which an infant appears to be experimenting with uttering articulate sounds, but does not yet produce any recognizable words. The babbling period extends *from the age of five months old until the child is one-year-old*.

71- Choice (4).

English belongs to **the Indo-European family** of languages while the Romance languages are a group of related languages all derived from Latin. The major languages of the Latin family include French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.

72- Choice (1).

Computerese is a specific jargon used by computer technologists.

73- Choice (3).

Hedging (or a *hedge*) is a communicative strategy which involves a word or phrase that makes a statement less forceful or assertive.

74- Choice (2).

Based on the Universal Grammar, *parameters* are a set of variable rules which give the newborn a set of options to choose among after the reception of sufficient input. Parameters can vary from one language to another, but only within certain limits.

75- Choice (1).

Gapping is an operation which deletes a constituent in one sentence under identity with a constituent of the same type in a preceding sentence. In this item, *washed* has been omitted from the second sentence, *Jack washed the dishes and Jim ~~washed~~ the apples*.

76- Choice (4).

By regarding the characteristics of diglossia, it can be mentioned that this phenomenon is not observed in Italy.

77- Choice (4).

78- Choice (2).

Reduplication is a morphological process in which the root or stem of a word (or part of it) or even the whole word is repeated.

79- Choice (1).

Latvian is not a Slavic language.

80- Choice (2).

Homorganic consonants are the sounds which are produced with **the same place of articulation**.

Teaching**81- Choice (3).**

In task-based language teaching, the techniques of *repeated performance*, *strategic planning*, and *process options* pertain to pre-task, while-task, and post-task phases, respectively.

82- Choice (4).

Sheltered content instruction is a model in which second language learners are separated or "sheltered" from native-speaking students for the purpose of academic content instruction. *The focus is on presenting content in such a way that it will be comprehensible to language learners*. This is in line with **Krashen's comprehensible input hypothesis** that claims "*comprehensible subject-matter teaching is language teaching*".

83- Choice (4).

Key elements of Cooperative Language Learning (CLL) are positive interdependence, group formation, individual accountability, social skills, structuring and structures. Therefore, choice 4 is incorrect.

84- Choice (3).

In Neurolinguistic Programming (NLP), "*anchoring*" refers to **the process of associating an internal response with some external or internal trigger** so that the response may be quickly, and sometimes covertly, re-accessed. In fact, anchoring is one of the fundamental tools of NLP which can help students to have more confidence, enthusiasm and be more relaxed. It's a simple way to allow the students to change an unwanted feeling to a resourceful feeling in a matter of moments. When the student creates an NLP anchor, he/she sets up a *stimulus response pattern* so that he can feel the way he wants to, when he need to.

85- Choice (1).**86- Choice (2).**

The stem is a definition of naturalistic intelligence.

87- Choice (4).

The Vocational English as a Second Language (VESL) involves the teaching of English language skills that allow the learner to "survive in a vocational education classroom and on a job" (Friedenberg & Bradley, 1984). As such, it fits within the broader category of English for specific purposes (ESP), which provides language instruction to learners with more specific and definable needs than general ESL. However, while ESP often

tends to meet the needs of those involved in professional careers such as medicine or law, VESL places a particular emphasis on providing language instruction for nonprofessional careers such as those often taught through vocational-training programs.

88- Choice (1).

According to the drive theory of motivation, *people are motivated to take certain actions in order to reduce the internal tension that is caused by unmet needs*. Some components of drive theory are activity, knowledge, stimulation.

89- Choice (4).

90- Choice (2).

91- Choice (3).

The ultimate goal of pronunciation is to reach the level of intelligibility, i.e., *the recognition of a word*. For attaining intelligibility, student must overcome such factors as pronunciation, stress, intonation, and the vowel and consonant sounds of English.

92- Choice (1).

From Piaget's perspective, equilibration refers to *the progressive interior organization of knowledge in a stepwise fashion*. It is a balance between *the background knowledge in mind (or mental schemata) and what is currently being experienced*.

93- Choice (4).

Choice 4 is correct because social constructivists (e.g. Vygotsky) emphasized that *the individual's cognitive development occurs in the social context*. Vygotsky believed that a child can improve its actual cognition to his/her potential development through interaction with an adult who is cognitively more developed compared to him/her. As a result of such interactions and the consequent linguistic development, children's cognitions will develop, too.

94- Choice (4).

In CLL, translation plays a pivotal role. Learners form a small circle. A learner whispers a message or meaning he or she wants to express, the teacher translates it into the target language, and the learner repeats the teacher's translation. In fact, in this method, *language alternation* repeatedly occurs.

95- Choice (1).

In **Oxford's classification**, strategies are divided into *direct* and *indirect* strategies, each including some strategies. **Direct strategies** consist of memory, cognitive, and compensation, and **indirect strategies** include metacognitive, affective, and social strategies.

96- Choice (4).

Robert Gagne introduced **eight types of learning**: *signal learning, stimulus-response learning, verbal association, multiple discrimination, concept learning, principle learning, and problem solving*. Therefore, choice 4 is incorrect.

97- Choice (3).

Choice 3 is not among Strenberg's components of smartness.

98- Choice (3).**99- Choice (2).**

ESAP stands for **English for Specific Academic Purposes**.

100- Choice (1).**Testing****101- Choice (3).**

A commonly used method to investigate construct validity is **confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)**. CFA is used to *reduce the overall number of observed variables into latent factors based on commonalities within the data*. The use of CFA to investigate the construct validity adds a level of statistical precision and can assist in the development of abbreviated forms of an instrument or confirmation of its possible sub-domains.

102- Choice (4).

Partial dictation is an activity *between cloze and dictation tasks*. That is in the way that a passage with some deletions is given to the testees, but read in complete form. The testees are required to fill in the deleted parts as they hear the passage.

103- Choice (1).**104- Choice (3).**

The main assumptions of **Pearson Product-Moment Correlation** are *independence of observations, paired data, normality, and linearity*. Therefore, choice 3 is incorrect.

105- Choice (3).

The Spearman-Brown prophecy formula provides a rough estimate of *how much the reliability of test scores would increase or decrease if **the number of observations or items** in a measurement instrument were increased or decreased*.

106- Choice (2).

The stem is a definition of *task items*.

107- Choice (1).

108- Choice (4).

109- Choice (1).

Generally, **counterbalancing** is a procedure that allows a researcher *to control the effects of nuisance variables in designs*. In criterion-referenced test, counterbalancing is an appropriate technique to eliminate the practice effect.

110- Choice (1).

According to Bachman, **guessing** or **pseudo-chance** is a potential source of error variance which pertains to examinees.

111- Choice (1).

112- Choice (3).

The greatest advantage of intervention studies is that it is possible to ensure that all other factors are kept constant.

113- Choice (2).

Face validity is the simplest form of validity where we apply a superficial and subjective assessment of **whether or not the test measures what it is supposed to measure**.

114- Choice (4).

115- Choice (2).

116- Choice (4).

The step which is just before validating a test is *pretesting the items*.

117- Choice (2).

The **Rasch model** is a psychometric model for analyzing categorical data, such as answers to questions on a reading assessment or questionnaire responses, as a function of the trade-off between (a) the respondent's abilities, attitudes, or personality traits and (b) the item difficulty. The mathematical theory underlying Rasch models is a special case of item response theory. In Rasch model, *the discrimination of all the items is assumed to be equal, and it is also assumed that there is no guessing*.

118- Choice (2).

119- Choice (4).

One suggestion for preparing multiple-choice items is that *negative statements should be avoided because they are likely to be ignored by the examinees*.

120- Choice (3).

به نام خداوند جان و خرد



مجموعه زبان

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چاپ اول

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