

112- Which of the following are open syllables?

- 1) cup, at, hat
- 2) me, to, no
- 3) me, to, cup
- 4) cup, at, no

113- Which of the following groups of sounds shows sonorants?

- 1) Nasals, fricatives and stops
- 2) Glides, liquids and affricates
- 3) Glides, liquids and nasals
- 4) Affricates, fricatives and stops

114- Which of the following sentences does NOT have a complementizer?

- 1) Everyone knows Mike is a genius.
- 2) We'd prefer for you to join us at the party.
- 3) George asked if he could accompany his elder brother.
- 4) Mary wondered whether she could play tennis after lunch.

115- Which of the following sentences is NOT ambiguous?

- 1) Could this be the invisible man's hair tonic?
- 2) The professor's appointment was shocking.
- 3) David finally decided on the boat.
- 4) The old man wept very bitterly.

116- Which of the following sets of verbs below shows ditransitive verbs?

- 1) Happen, leave, appear
- 2) Cook, stop, boil
- 3) Give, sell, bring
- 4) Eat, kill, write

117- Which of the following is true about a sentence like "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously"?

- 1) Both syntactically and semantically well-formed
- 2) Syntactically ill-formed and semantically anomalous
- 3) Syntactically ill-formed but semantically well-formed
- 4) Syntactically well-formed but semantically anomalous

118- Which of the following shows the relationship between the two sentences "Jack murdered Bill" and "So Bill is dead"?

- 1) Contradiction
- 2) Entailment
- 3) Ambiguity
- 4) Paraphrase

119- Which of the following describes a single word with several closely related but slightly different meanings, e.g. face, meaning "face of a person" and "face of a clock"?

- 1) Polysemy
- 2) Homonymy
- 3) Homophony
- 4) Hyponymy

120- Which of the following is a complementary pair?

- 1) fast/slow
- 2) tall/short
- 3) present/absent
- 4) big/small

121- What is the conversational implicature below?

A: Do you have the play tickets?

B: Didn't I give them to you?

- 1) Speaker A is not interested in the play.
- 2) Speaker B does not have the tickets.
- 3) Speaker B has sold the play tickets.
- 4) There are no play tickets.

اصول و تئوری‌های تدریس:

122- All of the following are slogans of the Audio-Lingual Method EXCEPT

- 1) language is speech not writing
- 2) teach the language and not about the language
- 3) only grammar useful for reading comprehension should be taught
- 4) a language is what its native speakers say, not what someone thinks they ought to say

123- Which of the following is a central principle of the affective-humanistic approach?

- 1) Language learning is rule-governed cognitive behavior.
- 2) The purpose of language and language teaching and learning is communication.
- 3) Learning a foreign language is a process of self-realization and of relating to other people.
- 4) Language acquisition occurs when the learner receives and comprehends sufficient meaningful input.

124- Two of the commonly used techniques in the Silent Way are

- 1) using commands to direct behavior and role-plays
- 2) rods and using commands to direct behavior
- 3) sound-color charts and role-plays
- 4) rods and sound-color charts

125- All of the following statements are true about Desuggestopedia EXCEPT

- 1) language is the first of two planes in the two-plane process of communication
- 2) new lexical and grammatical items are introduced and practiced situationally.
- 3) evaluation is often done based on student's natural in-class performance.
- 4) grammar is dealt with explicitly but minimally ✓

126- Which principle below belongs to Community Language Learning?

- 1) Meaning is made clear by focusing on students' perceptions, not through translation.
- 2) Songs are useful for freeing the speech muscles and evoking positive emotions.
- 3) Learning at the beginning stages is facilitated if students attend to one task at a time.
- 4) Students need to learn to listen to themselves. ✓

- 127- Using particular vocabulary items or grammar structures with great frequency in the input is
- 1) input flooding
 - 2) input enhancement
 - 3) form-focused instruction
 - 4) consciousness raising
- 128- What is the difference between a focused and an unfocused task?
- 1) Focused tasks involve no reasoning.
 - 2) There is no information gap in unfocused tasks.
 - 3) Unfocused tasks are basically input providing rather than output prompting.
 - 4) Focused tasks are designed for communication, using specific linguistic items.
- 129- All of the following statements are true about the Participatory Approach EXCEPT that
- 1) the use of meaningful language predominates over learning linguistic items one by one
 - 2) the teacher's job is not only to teach language, but to teach learning
 - 3) it is a kind of a strong version of the communicative approach
 - 4) it adopts an analytic syllabus
- 130- Two of the commonly used techniques in content-based instruction are
- 1) dictogloss and dialog journals
 - 2) Fidel Charts and dialog journals
 - 3) dictogloss and reflective listening
 - 4) reflective listening and map drawing
- 131- Students' native language in Community Language Learning should be used
- 1) minimally to establish discipline in the class
 - 2) to help students with reading comprehension
 - 3) to convey the meaning of new vocabulary
 - 4) initially to enhance students' security
- 132- The statement that "teachers should help students develop their inner criteria for correctness with visual cues" reflects one of the principles of
- 1) the Silent Way
 - 2) the Natural Approach
 - 3) text-based instruction
 - 4) Total Physical Response
- 133- Imagine you come across the following procedure in a teacher's lesson plan. What is the aim of doing an activity like this?
Students move around the classroom to find students with matching halves of sentences.
- 1) Giving students confidence in speaking through controlled practice
 - 2) Developing peer correction skills
 - 3) Putting students into pairs
 - 4) Practicing gist listening
- 134- In which lesson type is the link between activities evolutionary?
- 1) Rag-bag
 - 2) Jungle path
 - 3) Logical line
 - 4) Topic umbrella

135- Which of the following sets represents receptive vocabulary activities?

- 1) Dialog completion, semantic mapping, cloze tasks
- 2) Gap-fills, dialog completion, semantic mapping
- 3) Gap-fills, matching, deleting
- 4) Sorting, matching, deleting

136- are typical examples of cognitive tasks.

- 1) Personalizing, reflecting, and cooperating
- 2) Personalizing, reflecting, and inferencing
- 3) Classifying, predicting, and note-taking
- 4) Classifying, predicting, and cooperating

137- Which of the following is an example of a scanning activity?

- 1) How many times does the word "pupil" occur in the text?
- 2) Which of these texts deals with topic X?
- 3) Which topics are dealt with in this text?
- 4) Which title fits the text best?

138- "Look at the pictures and then listen to the conversations about the pictures and match them with the pictures" represents a typical listening task.

- 1) bottom-up
- 2) top-down
- 3) condensing
- 4) extending

آزمون سازی:

139- Which of the following statements is true about backwash?

- 1) It is an index that maximizes the reliability of a test.
- 2) It refers to the effect of testing on teaching and learning.
- 3) It is broader than the term "impact" and incorporates the effect of assessment on society.
- 4) It tends to be beneficial if the testing techniques are different from the course objectives.

140- The alternative approach to avoid the disadvantages of the syllabus-content approach to developing achievement tests is to

- 1) assume that successful performance on the test does not indicate effective learning
- 2) base the contents of the test on updated books and materials
- 3) base the test content directly on the course objectives
- 4) shift toward dynamic assessment techniques

141- assessment aims to measure what a student has learned throughout a unit of learning and typically occurs at the end of a course.

- 1) Summative
- 2) Formative
- 3) Alternative
- 4) Task-based

- 142- A(n) test measures overall ability and is not limited to any one course or single skill in the language.
- 1) diagnostic
 - 2) placement
 - 3) achievement
 - 4) proficiency
- 143- A(n) test is a type of assessment used in education that allows teachers to compare a student's results to someone else in their peer group.
- 1) criterion-referenced
 - 2) norm-referenced
 - 3) indirect
 - 4) direct
- 144- reliability is a condition in which the same scorer yields consistent scores across all tests.
- 1) Intra-rater
 - 2) Test-retest
 - 3) Inter-rater
 - 4) Student-related
- 145- Teachers can increase students' perception of fair tests by using all of the following EXCEPT
- 1) directions that are crystal clear
 - 2) a difficulty level that presents a reasonable challenge
 - 3) tasks that can be accomplished within an allotted time limit
 - 4) tasks that have been unrehearsed in their previous course work
- 146- All of the following are characteristics of performance assessment EXCEPT that
- 1) both process and product are assessed
 - 2) test tasks call for the integration of language skills
 - 3) the breadth of a student's mastery is emphasized over depth
 - 4) students engage in higher-order thinking, with open-ended tasks
- 147- A test enjoys validity when it looks as if it measures what it is supposed to measure.
- 1) response
 - 2) empirical
 - 3) face
 - 4) construct
- 148- Prognostic tests include tests.
- 1) selection, placement, and aptitude
 - 2) selection, placement, and knowledge
 - 3) achievement, proficiency, and diagnostic
 - 4) achievement, proficiency, and knowledge
- 149- All of the following statements are true about testing reading comprehension EXCEPT
- 1) the construction of items depending on a matching of words or phrases with the information in the passage should be avoided
 - 2) it is better to set multiple-choice questions for scanning tests rather than open-ended questions
 - 3) passages dealing with a series of events or a collection of facts are suitable for testing purposes
 - 4) completion items measure recall rather than recognition

- 150- The following grammar test item is a item.
The tea is too hot for me to drink.
The tea is so
- 1) completion
 - 2) combination
 - 3) rearrangement
 - 4) transformation
- 151- What is the mode and median in the following set of scores, respectively?
20, 20, 19, 17, 17, 17, 15, 14, 11
- 1) 17, 9
 - 2) 17, 17
 - 3) 20, 11
 - 4) 20, 14
- 152- tests are concerned with a global view of proficiency, i.e. an underlying language competence sometimes called grammar of expectancy.
- 1) Integrative
 - 2) Discrete-point
 - 3) Communicative
 - 4) Essay-translation
- 153- Which of the following shows a problem with read-aloud items for testing pronunciation?
- 1) They can test how to pronounce spelling combinations.
 - 2) They test almost all pronunciation features.
 - 3) They can be used for those who can read.
 - 4) They are easy to prepare.
- 154- Which of the following vocabulary items is faulty?
- 1) The old man was too to push the door open.
A) weak B) strong C) tall D) happy
 - 2) I can't believe it; I think you are a lie.
A) speaking B) talking C) saying D) telling
 - 3) Mary needs to get up earlier, so she's buying a(n) clock.
A) time B) alarm C) sound D) bell
 - 4) Mrs. Smith is a very woman because she always helps the poor.
A) cautious B) serious C) generous D) furious

روش تحقیق:

- 155- All of the following tips are meant to help you establish a research schedule EXCEPT
- 1) drafting a research proposal
 - 2) promoting your career skills
 - 3) finding and narrowing a topic
 - 4) reading and creating a working bibliography
- 156- Which of the following best describes the philosophical worldview of those who adopt a pragmatic approach to doing research?
- 1) Theory generation
 - 2) Problem-centeredness
 - 3) Determination
 - 4) Theory verification

157- The literature review accomplishes all of the following purposes EXCEPT

- 1) sharing with the reader the results of other studies that are closely related to the one being undertaken
- 2) relating a study to the larger, ongoing dialogue in the literature, filling in gaps and extending previous studies
- 3) telling the researcher how he or she should frame the study so that it will have as many pedagogical implications as possible
- 4) providing a framework for establishing the importance of the study as well as a benchmark for comparing the results with other findings

158- Which of the following sets of technical terms best describes different types of qualitative research?

- 1) Phenomenology, ethnography, narrative research
- 2) Survey research, case studies, narrative research
- 3) Sequential, concurrent, grounded theory
- 4) Sequential, concurrent, transformative

159- Which of the following describes new variables constructed by a researcher by taking one variable and multiplying it by another to determine the joint impact of both?

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Control variables | 2) Independent variables |
| 3) Confounding variables | 4) Moderating variables |

160- A(n) theory is a coherent description and explanation of observed phenomena which provides a testable, verifiable or falsifiable, representation of social relationships which enables the researcher to speculate about future social activity.

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| 1) middle-range | 2) normative |
| 3) empirical | 4) grand |

161- Which of the following shows the difference between evaluation and research?

- 1) Research leads to decisions, while evaluation seeks conclusions.
- 2) Research is undertaken at the behest of a client; evaluators set their own problems.
- 3) Research seeks to describe the value of something, while evaluation is the quest for laws.
- 4) Research is pursued largely to satisfy curiosity; evaluation is undertaken to contribute to the solution of a problem.

162- Which of the following shows a violation of ethical codes in doing educational research?

- 1) Telling the participants how the data will be reported
- 2) Telling the participants why they have been approached
- 3) Assuring the participants that their names will be kept anonymous
- 4) Keeping the source of funding for the research hidden from the participants

- 163- A research question like "Is a country's centralized university entrance examination a narrowing of the curriculum or a fair basis for comparing student performance?" is problematic. Which of the following tips in formulating a research question has been violated in forming it?
- 1) Avoiding false dichotomies
 - 2) Avoiding tautological questions
 - 3) Avoiding making false assumptions
 - 4) Avoiding making the research question too broad
- 164- Which research types are suitable when the research is intended to see what happens if...?
- 1) Ethnographic and interpretive/qualitative approaches
 - 2) Experiment; participatory research; action research
 - 3) Mixed methods research; qualitative research
 - 4) Survey; case study
- 165- Action research
- 1) is context-specific
 - 2) represents a wide population
 - 3) treats situations like a laboratory
 - 4) is based on in-depth, detailed data from a wide data source
- 166- Cluster sampling is used in all of the following cases EXCEPT when
- 1) the population of interest is infinite
 - 2) a list of the members of the population does not exist
 - 3) the geographic distribution of the individuals is widely scattered
 - 4) the researcher uses a few extant participants to identify other individuals appropriate for the study
- 167- In sampling, often a feature of qualitative research, researchers select the cases to be included in the sample on the basis of their judgement of their typicality or possession of the particular characteristic(s) they are seeking.
- 1) convenience
 - 2) purposive
 - 3) stratified
 - 4) quota
- 168- Which of the choices below shows the bases of validity in quantitative research?
- 1) Uniqueness, holism, controllability
 - 2) Uniqueness, holism, unpredictability
 - 3) Generalizability, objectivity, replicability
 - 4) Generalizability, objectivity, unpredictability
- 169- A questionnaire item like "Do you prefer abstract, academic-type courses, or down-to-earth, practical courses that have some pay-off in your day-to-day teaching?" is problematic. Which of the following guidelines in making questionnaire items has been violated?
- 1) Avoiding leading questions
 - 2) Avoiding irritating questions
 - 3) Avoiding highbrow questions
 - 4) Avoiding negatives and double negatives