

اصل دفترچه سوالات تخصصی آزمون استخدامی دیبر زبان سال ۱۴۰۲




سرویس خصوصی خدمات عام المنفعه اخبار شغل و استخدام

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خواننده گرامی؛ در جهت بهبود کیفیت این فایل؛ لطفاً هرگونه انتقاد و پیشنهاد خود در مورد مطالب آن
و یا گزارش مشکل را به آدرس ایمیل و یا با شماره تلفن زیر مطرح نمایید:

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شماره تلفن تماس: ۰۲۱-۹۱۳۰۰۰۱۳ 

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«توجه مهم»

جهت تهیه کتابهای آموزشی و دانلود سایر نمونه سوالات استخدامی به همراه پاسخنامه
به آدرس زیر مراجعه بفرمایید:

اینجا کلیک نمایید

169- "IRIB stands for Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting" is an example of

- 1) homonyms
- 2) blending
- 3) clipping
- 4) acronyms

170- The restrictions on how words can be used together, for example "take temperature" are referred to as

- 1) compound nouns
- 2) collocations
- 3) cognate words
- 4) compositions

171- Word attack technique helps students, pronounce, and understand unfamiliar words.

- 1) encode
- 2) contrast
- 3) decode
- 4) combine

172- Compound sentences are the sentences with more than one subject, more than one verb and a word.

- 1) constructing
- 2) connecting
- 3) contrastive
- 4) conveying

173- "less" in "homeless" is a which changes the noun "home" to an adjective.

- 1) inflectional suffix
- 2) derivational prefix
- 3) inflectional prefix
- 4) derivational suffix

174- Coordinating conjunctions are used to make a sentence.

- 1) compound
- 2) simple
- 3) composite
- 4) complex

175- "A child can acquire a language easily, rapidly, perfectly, and without instruction" is discussed in

- 1) critical period hypothesis
- 2) frequency hypothesis
- 3) input hypothesis
- 4) full transfer hypothesis

176- Listening and speaking are two human capacities which are

- 1) receptive
- 2) productive and receptive
- 3) receptive and productive
- 4) productive

177- *FANBOYS* including *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so* are used as tools to make semantic relation between the sentences.

- 1) collective
- 2) combining
- 3) collaborative
- 4) coherent

اصول و تئوری های تدریس:

178- How are errors viewed in the cognitive approach?

- 1) Errors are resistant to correction.
- 2) Errors are obstacles of learning.
- 3) Errors are parts of learning process.
- 4) Errors are signs of bad learning.

179- Which one is a compound sentence?

- 1) We had no money, so we stayed at home.
- 2) We don't have energy, money, and time.
- 3) We worship no one, but God.
- 4) We played basketball when they were skating.

- 180- The sentence which indicates purpose, subject, or point of a paragraph is called a sentence.
- 1) supporting
 - 2) topic
 - 3) controlling
 - 4) concluding
- 181- According to Goh (2014), "preparing learners to listen by using activities that focus on the content of the text and/or the language in the text" is the aim of phase.
- 1) post-listening
 - 2) concluding
 - 3) listening
 - 4) pre-listening
- 182- In the listening phase students **SHOULDN'T**
- 1) look at the text while listening
 - 2) rely on their top-down processing ability to understand the aural input
 - 3) rely on their bottom-up processing ability to understand the aural input
 - 4) listen for the gist of meaning
- 183- What is the primary goal of **CLT** for learners?
- 1) to learn in a friendly environment
 - 2) to help initiation throughout the class
 - 3) to develop communicative competence
 - 4) to interact friendly with each other
- 184- Schmitt's taxonomy is divided into two major categories. They are
- 1) determination strategies and social strategies
 - 2) discovery strategies and consolidation strategies
 - 3) cognitive strategies and metacognitive strategies
 - 4) social strategies and memory strategies
- 185- Through using social strategies, learners are expected to
- 1) guess the meaning from textual context
 - 2) ask teacher or classmates for meaning
 - 3) analyze affixes and roots
 - 4) use a bilingual or monolingual dictionary to find the meaning
- 186- Consolidation Strategies includes all of these **EXCEPT**
- 1) metacognitive strategies
 - 2) cognitive strategies
 - 3) memory strategies
 - 4) determination strategies
- 187- Which one is a **WRONG** way to learn grammar?
- 1) Translating one's own language into English
 - 2) Taking notes when the teacher explains the new structure
 - 3) Using one's own language to write the rules of a new structure
 - 4) Trying to infer the rules about the structure
- 188- Which dimension of teaching grammar does the teacher consider when s/he explains the meaning of a construction?
- 1) Form wedge
 - 2) Pragmatic wedge
 - 3) Use of language
 - 4) Semantic wedge
- 189- An effective paragraph
- 1) begins with the supporting sentences to maintain flow
 - 2) informs the readers about your writing's overall idea
 - 3) presents various ideas
 - 4) must be concluded with an outstanding closing sentence

- 99- What kind of testing reveals a candidate's performance comparing to the performance of other candidates?
- 1) Norm-Referenced Testing
 - 2) Discrete Point Testing
 - 3) Integrative Testing
 - 4) Criterion-Referenced Testing
- 100- When testing focuses on one element at a time, for example passive structure, it is a testing.
- 1) integrative
 - 2) criterion-referenced
 - 3) discrete point
 - 4) norm-referenced
- 101- What kind of validity is considered when a test includes a proper sample of the relevant structure?
- 1) content validity
 - 2) criterion related validity
 - 3) validity in scoring
 - 4) face validity
- 102- If the candidates repeat the exact score regardless of what happened to be administered, then test reliability coefficient is
- 1) 0.5
 - 2) 0.25
 - 3) 0
 - 4) 1
- 103- What is a test-retest method?
- 1) Giving a test to controlled and observed group
 - 2) Giving a relatively similar test to the same group
 - 3) Giving the same test to the same examinee twice
 - 4) Giving relatively similar test to similar groups
- 104- In order to increase the reliability of a test, you should design the test so that it
- 1) allows the candidates lots of freedom
 - 2) includes cases with highly discriminative recognition
 - 3) uses unfamiliar format and testing techniques for candidates
 - 4) contains indefinite items
- 105- Which item should be considered in preparing a valid grammar test?
- 1) Point reduction should be made for ungrammatical errors.
 - 2) All grammatical points should be taken into account when scoring.
 - 3) Separate points should be assigned if two items in the same question are checked.
 - 4) Gap filling and multiple choice items should be avoided.
- 106- What is the advantage of multiple choice tests?
- 1) It is suitable for testing a large number of candidates.
 - 2) In this technique writing successful items and distracters is easy.
 - 3) It provides the possibility of measuring high cognitive levels of learning.
 - 4) Using this technique creates unlimited test cases.
- 107- What is the disadvantage of gap filing tests?
- 1) It doesn't have the advantages of short answer technique.
 - 2) It doesn't work well for reading or listening work.
 - 3) The scoring is not highly reliable.
 - 4) It doesn't call for significant productive skills when the answers are controlled.
- 108- In order to ensure valid and reliable scoring in writing tests,
- 1) ask the examinees to write short samples of writing
 - 2) give a variety of choices to the candidates to write about
 - 3) set tasks which measure creativity and intelligence of the examinees
 - 4) create appropriate scales for scoring

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ایران استخدا

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