



کد کنترل

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دفترچه شماره (۱)

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

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

رشته آموزش زبان انگلیسی (کد ۲۸۰۵)

جدول مواد امتحانی، تعداد، شماره سؤال‌ها و زمان پاسخ‌گویی

زمان پاسخ‌گویی	تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
۱۲۰ دقیقه	۹۰	۱	۹۰	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: - زبان‌شناسی - آزمون‌سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها - مهارت‌ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤال‌ها به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفان برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

* متقاضی گرامی، وارد نکردن مشخصات و امضا در کادر زیر، به منزله غیبت و حضور نداشتن در جلسه آزمون است.

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

امضا:

Linguistics:

- 1- **When speakers of two distinct languages interact with each other in large numbers over a period of time, one or both languages generally undergo change. This process is referred to as:**
 - 1) language contact
 - 2) linguistic dynamism
 - 3) linguistic determinism
 - 4) language standardisation
- 2- **The study of how meanings combine in units larger than words is the concern of -----.**
 - 1) discourse analysis
 - 2) pragmatics
 - 3) morphosyntax
 - 4) propositional semantics
- 3- **The two English sounds that involve only larynx and not any other articulator above the larynx are:**
 - 1) uvular plosives
 - 2) velar plosives
 - 3) /h/ and glottal stop
 - 4) glides
- 4- **The physical property of rate of vocal fold vibration and perception of a sound on a scale of low to high are referred to as:**
 - 1) voicing and pitch
 - 2) fricatives and fortis/lenis
 - 3) pitch and tone
 - 4) fundamental property and pitch
- 5- **The study of how sounds systematically behave (contrast and predictability) and the consideration of possible written representations of language sounds are:**
 - 1) phonetics and phonology
 - 2) phonotactics and orthography
 - 3) phonology and phonics
 - 4) phonology and IPA
- 6- **The fact that /wan/ may refer to 'one' or 'won' is the linguistic feature of:**
 - 1) duality
 - 2) modularity
 - 3) discreteness
 - 4) recursion
- 7- **The combination syntax-schmintax is an example of -----.**
 - 1) metathesis
 - 2) alternation
 - 3) reduplication
 - 4) false cognates
- 8- **The insertion of the short vowel /i/ between the final /s/ or /ch/ and suffix /z/ is an example of:**
 - 1) assimilation
 - 2) alternation
 - 3) dissimilation
 - 4) epenthesis
- 9- **The irregular past tense forms of go-went and seek-sought constitute examples of full and partial -----.**
 - 1) zero morph
 - 2) dendrography
 - 3) suppletion
 - 4) derivational irregularity
- 10- **Expressions like 'I doubt...' and 'apparently' are examples of an interesting modal function called:**
 - 1) evidentiality
 - 2) uncertainty
 - 3) volition
 - 4) subjectivity

- 11- The ----- of a word gives information about where it can appear in a sentence – this is sometimes called its syntactic distribution.
1) paradigmatic locality 2) syntactic category
3) locative case assignment 4) projectile potentiality
- 12- The ----- adequacy of grammar provides a principled choice between competing descriptions, deals with the uttermost underlying structure, and has predictive power.
1) extractional 2) exploratory 3) observational 4) explanatory
- 13- A sentence is a(n) ----- if it must be true, for instance, *'If something is a big animal, it is an animal.'*
1) entailment 2) corollary 3) tautology 4) extrapolation
- 14- In the field of semantics, ----- meaning has to do with *how thing could be at other times or in hypothetical circumstances*.
1) extensional 2) referential 3) contextual 4) intentional
- 15- The modal verbs in the following sentences are:
I) OMG! I must have left my keys in the car.
II) Guests should leave their keys in the car.
1) heuristic - obligative 2) epistemic - deontic
3) conjecture - assertive 4) surmise - directive
- 16- The words I, you, here and now are simple examples of -----.
1) obfuscation 2) implicature 3) antecedence 4) indexicality
- 17- The ----- view of language holds that meanings are feature of the real world. This view is neutral on whether the world, as described by language, is objective and independent of our thinking about it.
1) referential 2) psychological 3) deterministic 4) descriptive
- 18- The difference between a speech act and a speech event lies in:
1) the purpose of interaction 2) the social occasion
3) the number of interlocutors 4) the ethnography of language
- 19- In linguistic typology, ----- alignment is a type of morphosyntactic alignment in which the single argument ("subject") of an intransitive verb behaves like the object of a transitive verb, and differently from the agent of a transitive verb.
1) nominative - accusative 2) agglutinative - inflectional
3) ergative - absolutive 4) fusional - synthetical
- 20- In lexical items such as it's and you've, -s and -'ve are:
1) morphosyntactic addenda 2) enclitics
3) proclitics 4) hosts
- 21- This term is associated with the results of the use or misuse of assessment results.
1) Fairness 2) Consequences 3) Validity 4) Test stakes
- 22- A ----- curriculum identifies specific learning outcomes based on overall course purposes and goals (These learning outcomes guide the selection of activity and experiences in the course).
1) post-modernist (eclectic) 2) classical humanist
3) progressivist 4) reconstructionist
- 23- The proponents of ----- suggest that they are particularly useful for monitoring how students manage tasks over time, reviewing student development and performance, assessing performance, and developing insights into second or foreign language learning.
1) portfolio assessments 2) formative tests
3) adaptive tests 4) programmed instructions and tests

- 24- The ----- (starting point of the test development process) for a new test is/are the determination that it is the most appropriate or meaningful assessment alternative given the purpose of the assessment.
 1) specifications 2) purpose 3) construct definition 4) mandate
- 25- ----- identify specific features of a performance, separated into categories on the rating scale. They are often preferable in assessment contexts because they provide so much more information to teachers and students about specific aspects of a performance that need attention or show development.
 1) Analytic scales 2) Ratio scales
 3) Holistic scales 4) Alternative assessments
- 26- ----- is connected with whether or not a person's language ability is adequate to satisfy some predetermined need or standard.
 1) Specific-purpose assessment 2) Gate-keeping assessment
 3) Educational assessment 4) Proficiency assessment
- 27- Which option is correct about the PRICE principles?
 1) Cooperation and evidence are conditions required to make planning, reflection and improvement effective.
 2) The PRICE principles are solely applicable to locally developed material.
 3) The PRICE principles are developed to analyse precedent events in language assessment.
 4) The PRICE principles enable any individual teacher or practitioner to evaluate an assessment system on their own.
- 28- Test specifications include all the choices **EXCEPT**:
 1) Task specifications 2) Assessment blueprint
 3) Design statement 4) Test rubrics
- 29- Reliability includes consistency in all the following choices **EXCEPT**:
 1) measurement using different tools 2) measurement for specific applications
 3) measurement of different individuals 4) measurement on different occasions
- 30- Which of the following could be considered a (direct) threat to validity?
 1) Test taking context 2) Test-taker traits
 3) Generalisability 4) Construct under-representation
- 31- ----- refers to the relationship between the results of the assessment and some alternative indicator of the same learners' knowledge, skills or abilities, such as teacher judgements or results from another assessment of recognised validity.
 1) Face validity 2) Concurrent validity
 3) Criterion-related validity 4) Predictive validity
- 32- Which choice is not included in the inferential bridges in the interpretation of assessment results?
 1) Utilisation 2) Generalisation 3) Evaluation 4) Expansion
- 33- ----- combine the advantages of checklists – defining aspects of performance to be attended to – with the advantages of impression scoring – scores that reflect different degrees of success.
 1) Analytic scales 2) Performance descriptors
 3) Test rubrics 4) Rating scales
- 34- The statements 'How does an individual's performance compare with other people's?' and 'How an individual learns?' are respectively features of ----- and ----- assessment.
 1) comparative - developmental 2) performative - progressive
 3) analytical - individualistic 4) interventionist - interactionist

- 35- **'Being applicable in convenient location and time', and 'security in high-stake test' are two features of:**
- 1) performance tests
 - 2) CALT (computer-adaptive language testing)
 - 3) multiple-choice tests
 - 4) power tests
- 36- **All the following are included in Douglas (2000) components of communicative language ability EXCEPT:**
- 1) notional knowledge
 - 2) language knowledge
 - 3) strategic competence
 - 4) background knowledge
- 37- ----- **usually involve one-on-one meetings between a learner and the instructor for the purpose of reviewing learning generally or to give feedback on a specific assignment and to discuss strategies for revision. The emphasis is on learning processes rather than products.**
- 1) Conference assessments
 - 2) Adaptive tests
 - 3) Performance tests
 - 4) Formative assessments
- 38- ----- **is based on a Vygotskian concept that it is not sufficient to assess what a learner can do by him/herself at the present moment as a result of past learning, but rather is necessary to assess what the learner will be capable of doing in the future, as a result of mediation by a teacher/assessor.**
- 1) Competency assessment
 - 2) Strategic performance
 - 3) Dynamic Assessment
 - 4) Target-based testing
- 39- **If a test has a(n) ----- of, say 3.5, then we can say that a test taker's score might be as much as 3.5 points higher or 3.5 points lower if she took the test again. This is a practical application of the concept of 'stretch.'**
- 1) range
 - 2) unaccounted-for variance
 - 3) central tendency measure
 - 4) SEM
- 40- ----- **is the degree to which a new item fits an existing specifications.**
- 1) Congruence
 - 2) Content validity
 - 3) Accountability
 - 4) Adaptivity
- 41- **Which definition is the most accurate one for the concept of meta-analysis in research methodologies?**
- 1) A collection of statistical procedures for a quantitative review and summary of the results of statistical analyses from a group of related studies that investigate the same question in a research domain to discern overall patterns and draw general conclusions.
 - 2) A collection of statistical procedures for a quantitative and qualitative review and summary of the results of statistical analyses from a group of related studies that investigate the same question in a research domain to discern overall patterns and draw general conclusions.
 - 3) A collection of statistical procedures for a quantitative review and summary of the results of analyses from a group of related studies that investigate the same question in a research domain to discern overall patterns and draw general conclusions.
 - 4) A collection of statistical procedures for a quantitative and qualitative review and summary of the results of analyses from a group of related studies that investigate the same question in a research domain to discern overall patterns and draw general conclusions.

- 42- "The effect of a feature that is not being tested, but that changes or influences the results" is called the ----- and "the effect produced by the introduction of a new element into a learning situation, including changes in the normal behavior of research subjects when they know that they are being observed" is called the -----.
- 1) Halo Effect-Hawthorn effect
 - 2) Hawthorn effect- Halo effect
 - 3) Halo effect- Observer's paradox
 - 4) Hawthorn Effect-Observer's paradox
- 43- With respect to approaches to research and theory, ----- are skeptical of general theories and attempts to generalize research findings.
- 1) Modernists
 - 2) Interpretivists
 - 3) Postmodernists
 - 4) Positivists
- 44- What is the meaning of a **Beta Error** in experimental research?
- 1) Rejection of a null hypothesis when it should be accepted
 - 2) Failure to reject a null hypothesis when it should be rejected
 - 3) Failure to either reject or accept a null hypothesis in a research study
 - 4) Rejection of a null hypothesis due to insufficiency of the data
- 45- In general, an **ex post facto research design** is a close equivalent of a -----.
- 1) True experimental research design
 - 2) Pre-experimental research design
 - 3) Quasi-experimental research design
 - 4) Correlational research design
- 46- In an **explanatory-sequential mixed-methods study** -----.
- 1) Quantitative data are collected and analyzed first, then qualitative data are collected and analyzed to supplement quantitative data
 - 2) Qualitative data are collected and analyzed first, then quantitative data are collected and used to test findings empirically
 - 3) Qualitative and quantitative data are collected and analyzed concurrently
 - 4) either a qualitative or quantitative main design can be used with the alternative paradigm embedded within the study to answer a complementary question
- 47- In education, it is particularly important and useful to chart how policies are actually happening 'at the chalk face'. Thus, for ----- to be demonstrated it is important to include and address in the research as many characteristics in, and factors of, a given situation as possible.
- 1) Catalytic validity
 - 2) Criterion-related validity
 - 3) Ecological validity
 - 4) Convergent validity
- 48- Which group of factors can be considered as threats to the internal validity of a research study?
- 1) Instrument reactivity, instrumentation, statistical regression, and history
 - 2) Sensitization/reactivity to experimental conditions, Hawthorne effect, invalidity or unreliability of instruments, inadequate operationalizing of dependent variables
 - 3) Experimental mortality, interaction effects of extraneous factors and experimental treatments, failure to describe independent variables explicitly, Maturation
 - 4) Testing, selection bias, experimental mortality, ecological validity
- 49- In correlational research, ----- is a statistical test to predict one variable from a linear weighted combination of two or more independent variables.
- 1) Phi co-efficient
 - 2) Partial correlation
 - 3) Multiple correlation
 - 4) Kendall's co-efficient of concordance
- 50- ----- is the degree to which the findings of qualitative research can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups. In quantitative research, the term ----- is used to refer to the generalizability of the findings.
- 1) Transferability- external validity
 - 2) External validity- transferability
 - 3) Generalizability- cross-disciplinarity
 - 4) Cross-disciplinarity- generalizability

- 51- Which statement is false regarding factorial ANOVA used for the analysis of the research data?
- 1) Factorial ANOVA is a parametric test and an extension of the t-test and one-way ANOVA which involves the analysis of two or more factors or independent variables (IVs).
 - 2) Factorial ANOVA is used in experimental research designs in which every level of every factor is paired with every level of every other factor.
 - 3) Factorial ANOVA allows the researcher to assess the effects of each IV separately, as well as the joint effect or interaction of variables.
 - 4) Factorial ANOVA is used in designs where you have one continuous independent variable (IV) and two or more categorical IVs each with two or more levels.
- 52- Ethnomethodology is a close concept to -----.
- 1) Social constructivism
 - 2) Symbolic interactionism
 - 3) Symbolism
 - 4) Constructivism
- 53- In (the) -----, questions emerge from the immediate context and are asked in the natural course of things. There is no predetermination of question topics or wording.
- 1) Interview guide approach
 - 2) Closed quantitative interview
 - 3) Informal conversational interview
 - 4) Standardized open-ended interview
- 54- Which statement is false about dimensional sampling?
- 1) One way of reducing the problem of sample size in quota sampling is to opt for dimensional sampling.
 - 2) Dimensional sampling involves identifying various factors of interest in a population and obtaining at least one respondent of every combination of those factors.
 - 3) Dimensional sampling is a further refinement of quota sampling.
 - 4) Dimensional sampling is another name for multi-phase sampling
- 55- Which one is not a standard type of interview for collecting research data?
- 1) Informal conversational interviews
 - 2) Interview guide approach
 - 3) Standardized open-ended interviews
 - 4) Formal analytical interviews
- 56- A researcher is going to investigate the attitudes of 200 elementary and intermediate students of EFL towards learning English using computers. He/she decides to use questionnaires and then he/she tries to identify whether significant differences exist between elementary and intermediate students. What statistical test should be used for identifying the difference?
- 1) The Mann-Whitney U test
 - 2) The Wilcoxon signed-rank test
 - 3) The Kruskal-Wallis test
 - 4) The Friedman test
- 57- "An outsider's understanding of a culture or group that is not their own" is called an ----- view.
- 1) emic
 - 2) etic
 - 3) external
 - 4) internal
- 58- ----- is an experimental design in which the ordering of test items and tasks is different for different participants or groups of participants.
- 1) A within-group design
 - 2) Counterbalancing
 - 3) An information-exchange task
 - 4) A One-shot design
- 59- The ----- is associated with a factorial design. It is more specifically defined as the combined effect of two variables.
- 1) Factorial effect
 - 2) Main effect
 - 3) Placebo effect
 - 4) Interaction effect

- 60- Which statement is more plausible about a purpose sample?
 1) It is representative of the population
 2) It is not representative of the population
 3) It may or may not be representative of the sample
 4) Representativeness is not a criterion in this sampling method
- 61- Which item is not one of Schumann's parameters related to social distance?
 1) Permanence 2) Integration 3) Convergence 4) Cohesiveness
- 62- Who has proposed the notions of "unanalyzed" and "analyzed" knowledge?
 1) Krashen 2) McLaughlin 3) Bialystok 4) Long
- 63- What is the third stage of learner language development?
 1) The emergent stage 2) The systematic stage
 3) The stabilization stage 4) The random error stage
- 64- Which one is not a need based on Ausubel's definition of motivation?
 1) Activity 2) Creativity 3) Exploration 4) Stimulation
- 65- Which scholar was the pioneer to use the terminology "phatic communion"?
 1) Malinowski 2) Bloom 3) Coopersmith 4) Philipson
- 66- Based on Richards' notions, which factor has not affected and will not affect the field of language teaching?
 1) Guru-led innovations 2) Government policy directives
 3) Responses to technology 4) Teacher-based innovations
- 67- Which one is not an activity of cooperative language learning based on Olsen and Kagan (1992)?
 1) Numbered heads 2) Roundtable
 3) Three-step interview 4) Group-based tasks
- 68- Which item is not a macro-strategy proposed by Kumaravadivelo?
 1) Raise cultural consciousness 2) Ensure social relevance
 3) Contextualize language learning 4) Activate intuitive heuristics
- 69- Which item is not based on the classification proposed by Horwitz et al. (1986) and MacIntyre and Gardner (1989) for foreign language anxiety?
 1) Communication apprehension 2) Fear of negative social evaluation
 3) Fear of being judged 4) Test anxiety
- 70- Which method of language teaching is closely based on and relevant to students' lives?
 1) The participatory approach 2) Neurolinguistic programming
 3) Communicative language teaching 4) Cooperative language learning
- 71- The principle "students learn best when they have a choice in what they practice" belongs to ----- in language teaching.
 1) The Silent Way 2) Community Language Learning
 3) Suggestopedia 4) TPR
- 72- According to Prabhu (1987), which kind of task can have the highest level of efficiency?
 1) Information-gap task 2) Reasoning-gap tasks
 3) Opinion-gap activities 4) Open-ended tasks
- 73- "Journal keeping" is an effective teaching technique for students who possess a(n) ----- intelligence type.
 1) Logical/mathematical 2) Interpersonal
 3) Intrapersonal 4) Verbal/linguistic

- 74- In the course of children's intellectual development, "the formal operational stage" takes place at ages between -----.
- 1) Seven to sixteen
 - 2) Seven to eleven
 - 3) Eleven to sixteen
 - 4) twelve to fifteen
- 75- Based on the assumption of the variability of the learner's language, which type of variation does not exist based on Tarone's classification?
- 1) Variation according to the linguistic context
 - 2) Variation according to the physical context
 - 3) Variation according to the social context
 - 4) Variation according to the language function
- 76- Which character type can mostly be relevant to the trait "firmness"?
- 1) Thinking
 - 2) Perceiving
 - 3) sensing
 - 4) Extroversion
- 77- Which scholar cannot be linked to the pioneers of the CLT approach?
- 1) John Firth
 - 2) William Labov
 - 3) Christopher Candlin
 - 4) Charles Fries
- 78- Which cooperative group lasts from one class period to several weeks?
- 1) Formal cooperative learning group
 - 2) Informal cooperative learning group
 - 3) Cooperative base group
 - 4) Transient cooperative group
- 79- Story writing, student-made books, writing conferences, and writing portfolios are techniques used in -----.
- 1) Whole language
 - 2) Competency-based language teaching
 - 3) Content-based instruction
 - 4) Task-based language teaching
- 80- Which principle does not belong to NLP?
- 1) Outcome
 - 2) Rapport
 - 3) Flexibility
 - 4) Intimacy
- 81- COBUILD computer analyses can be used in -----.
- 1) Multiple intelligences
 - 2) The lexical approach
 - 3) The Natural approach
 - 4) Content-based instruction
- 82- "Language across the curriculum" is closely linked to -----.
- 1) CBI
 - 2) CLT
 - 3) TBLT
 - 4) CBLT
- 83- Based on Oxford's strategy classification system, "employing action", "recombining", and "selecting the topic" belong to ----- strategies consecutively.
- 1) Memory, cognitive, compensation
 - 2) Cognitive, memory, compensation
 - 3) Compensation, cognitive, memory
 - 4) Cognitive, compensation, memory
- 84- A task in which students need to achieve a common goal is called a ----- task.
- 1) reality-based
 - 2) single-outcome
 - 3) one-way
 - 4) convergent
- 85- What is the language theory of the TPR?
- 1) Grammar-based
 - 2) Meaning-based
 - 3) Functional
 - 4) lexical
- 86- Which principle is not relevant to the Silent Way?
- 1) Problem-solving
 - 2) Physical objects
 - 3) Discovery learning
 - 3) Creative learning
- 87- Which language teaching method focuses on behavior and performance rather than on the development of thinking skills?
- 1) CBLT
 - 2) TBLT
 - 3) CBI
 - 4) NA
- 88- Which of the following challenges is the most important one in TBLT?
- 1) Task selection
 - 2) Task sequencing
 - 3) Task design
 - 4) Task preparation

- 89- Students with ----- intelligence are individuals who are said to be highly aware of even subtle changes to their environments.
- 1) Spatial
 - 2) Naturalistic
 - 3) Bodily-Kinesthetic
 - 4) Interpersonal
- 90- In CLT, ----- is a mingling activity that promotes open interaction between students.
- 1) Role-play
 - 2) Opinion sharing
 - 3) Scavenger hunt
 - 4) Information gap

