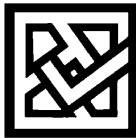


کد کنترل

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عصر پنج‌شنبه
۱۴۰۳/۱۲/۰۲



«علم و تحقیق، کلید پیشرفت کشور است.»
مقام معظم رهبری

دفترچه شماره ۳ از ۳

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) – سال ۱۴۰۴
زبان انگلیسی (کد ۲۸۰۵)

تعداد سؤال: ۲۱۵ سؤال
مدت زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

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این آزمون نمره منفی دارد. استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین بر ابر مقرر ات رفتار می‌شود.

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

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخ نامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی جلد دفترچه سؤالات و یا بین پاسخ نامه ام را تأیید می نمایم.

امضا:

زبان شناسی:

- 1- **Egyptians developed a system known as This system influenced many peoples, including the Phoenicians, who developed the West syllabary.**
 - 1) hieroglyphics, semitic
 - 2) hieroglyphics, consonantal
 - 3) petroglyphs, semitic
 - 4) petroglyphs, consonantal
- 2- **Which of the following is the most accurate definition of Sapir–Whorf hypothesis?**
 - 1) Differences in lexical items cause people to view the world differently.
 - 2) Differences in language forms cause people to view the world differently.
 - 3) Differences in linguistic concepts cause people to view the world differently.
 - 4) Differences in language structure cause people to view the world differently.
- 3- **NORMS are**
 - 1) some rules in discourse analysis and pragmatics
 - 2) a choice of form in the set of descendant languages
 - 3) short quick movements of the head or fingers in ASL
 - 4) a kind of speakers selected as informants in dialect surveys
- 4- **The language that provides most of the lexical items of a pidgin or creole is called a language.**
 - 1) lexifier
 - 2) superstrate
 - 3) synthetic
 - 4) supraorder
- 5- **Which of the following is NOT a result of the Great Vowel Shift?**
 - 1) [a:] → [e:]
 - 2) [u:] → [aʊ]
 - 3) [i:] → [e:]
 - 4) [ɔ:] → [o:]
- 6- **What kind of sound change can happen in the pronunciation of the word “ample”?**
 - 1) Epenthesis
 - 2) Metathesis
 - 3) Prothesis
 - 4) Elision
- 7- **Which statement is TRUE about sign languages?**
 - 1) Sign Languages are based on mimicry.
 - 2) Sign languages have syntactic rules that follow hierarchical structure.
 - 3) The critical age hypothesis does not apply to sign languages, since they are not acquired.
 - 4) Sign languages differ fundamentally from spoken languages, lacking units that correspond to phonetic elements of spoken languages.

- 8- Which statement is TRUE?
 1) The word “picturesque” is monomorphemic.
 2) The word “exactly” contains one inflectional morpheme.
 3) The word “turnaroundable” is an instance of morphological rules productivity.
 4) Unsystem could be a possible word in English, but it has not yet been recognized.
- 9- The words “robot”, “jumbo” and “broassted” are considered
 1) acronym, clipping, and backformation 2) eponym, clipping, and backformation
 3) acronym, eponym, and blend 4) eponym, eponym, and blend
- 10- The following sentence is the best example of
 “Michael prepared the elaborate presentation, while Jessica the detailed report.”
 1) pronominalization 2) backtracking
 3) gapping 4) declension
- 11- Hearing the word “car” influence a listener’s speed in making a lexical decision on the word “drive”. This is known as
 1) priming 2) parsing
 3) rining 4) segmenting
- 12- Which item is NOT correct?
 1) NP → (Det) (AP) N 2) VP → V (NP) (PP)
 3) S → Aux NP VP 4) CP → C PP
- 13- In all natural languages, represent(s) a kind of sound symbolism.
 1) phonological codes 2) onomatopoeic words
 3) mining 4) signaling
- 14- A patient suffering from would say “want..store..go” instead of “I want to go to store”.
 1) Broca’s aphasia 2) Wernicke’s aphasia
 3) split brain 4) spoonerism
- 15- Jargon aphasia is often produced by patients who are suffering from aphasia.
 1) Transcortical Motor 2) Anomic
 3) Wernicke’s 4) Broca’s

سیری بر تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی (۱ و ۲) - فنون و صناعات:

SURVEY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LITERARY TERMS (QUESTIONS 16-40).

- 16- Who coined the term “Egotistical Sublime”?
 1) John Keats 2) William Wordsworth
 3) Percy Bysshe Shelley 4) Samuel Taylor Coleridge

- 17- The term refers to the use of a simple, unemphatic statement in literature to enhance the effect of a profoundly pathetic or tragic event.
- 1) litotes
 - 2) meiosis
 - 3) chiasmus
 - 4) zeugma
- 18- In the Renaissance, the seeming spontaneity and casual ease with which a trained person may meet the requirements of complex and exacting rules is called
- 1) courtesy
 - 2) reformation
 - 3) humanism
 - 4) sprezzatura
- 19- Identify the statement that is NOT correct.
- 1) Socratic irony is when a character pretends to be uninformed and eager to learn to entice others to admit to knowing while actually highlighting the flawed or absurd opinions of others.
 - 2) Dramatic irony is a situation in a story where one of the characters knows something that other characters are unaware of, creating a contrast in understanding.
 - 3) Cosmic irony is found in literature where a deity or fate appears to manipulate events, leading the main character to false expectations, only to ultimately frustrate and ridicule the Protagonist.
 - 4) Romantic irony refers to a narrative style where the author creates an illusion of reality, only to break that illusion by showing that they, as the artist, control the characters and their actions.
- 20- Which of the following is NOT correct about pastoral?
- 1) Edmund Spenser's *The Shepheardes Calender* popularized the pastoral mode in English poetry.
 - 2) Other terms often used synonymously with pastoral are idyll, eclogue, and bucolic poetry.
 - 3) The originator of the pastoral was the Greek poet Hesiod in the 2nd Century BC.
 - 4) William Empson identified as pastoral any work that opposes simple to the complicated life, to the advantage of the former.
- 21- Which of the following is NOT correct about burlesque and its varieties?
- 1) Burlesque is briefly defined as an incongruous but amusing imitation of a serious literary work or genre.
 - 2) Travesty is a vulgar mockery of an original work of fiction.
 - 3) In a mock-heroic poem, a lowly poetic form is purposely mismatched to a dignified subject matter.
 - 4) Varieties of low burlesque include Hudibrastic poems and travesty.
- 22- Which of the following includes "the University Wits"?
- 1) John Lyly and Robert Greene
 - 2) John Gower and Robert Peele
 - 3) John Skelton and Thomas Lodge
 - 4) John Donne and Thomas Nashe
- 23- Sidney's *An Apology for Poetry* was written in response to
- 1) Richard Tottle's *Miscellany*
 - 2) Stephen Gosson's *The School of Abuse*
 - 3) George Puttenham's *Art of English Poesie*
 - 4) Baldassare Castiglione's *The Book of the Courtier*

- 24- Which of the following is NOT a common feature of neoclassical poetry?
 1) The imitation of classical forms 2) The effort to represent human nature
 3) The use of rhymed couplet 4) The love of occult comparisons
- 25- Which period of English literature is this statement correct about?
 There is a growing empathy for the Middle Ages, a vogue of cultural primitivism, an awakening interest in ballads and other folk literature, a turn from correctness and its emphasis on judgment and restraint to an emphasis on instinct and feeling.
 1) 1660-1698 2) 1880-1901
 3) 1066-1500 4) 1745-1785
- 26- In his "A Defence of Poetry," Shelley claims that
 1) art should solely serve the cause of the spiritual elevation of people
 2) art's supreme function is to entertain the public
 3) artists serve to construct the foundations of culture
 4) artists are revolutionaries thus dangerous to social order
- 27- Which of the following best describes the general feeling expressed in literature during the last decade of the Victorian era?
 1) Studied languor and weary sophistication
 2) Sincere earnestness and Protestant zeal
 3) Raucous celebration mixed with self-congratulatory sophistication
 4) Introspection and cryptic dissent
- 28- Which of the following writers championed "objective," dispassionate scientific experimentation?
 1) Francis Bacon 2) Robert Burton
 3) Sir Thomas Browne 4) Ben Jonson
- 29- Which of the following figures declared that he "was seized very early with a passion for literature," which, "has been the ruling passion of" his "life, and the great source of" his "enjoyments," and he is now considered as the most devastatingly brilliant of British philosophers.
 1) Edmund Burke 2) James Thompson
 3) William Cowper 4) David Hume
- 30- The Bloomsbury Group
 1) combined the basic tenets of imagism with the painting style of Cubism
 2) included E. M. Forster, Clive Bell, John Maynard Keynes, and Virginia Woolf
 3) showed excitement for violence during the two World Wars
 4) drew their inspiration from William Carlos Williams
- 31- The term "Lost Generation" refers to
 1) a group of American émigré writers who lived in Europe after World War I
 2) the Jewish artists who were forced to leave Europe during World War II
 3) English poets who sought refuge in New York City after World War I ended
 4) Irish writers who migrated to the continent after 1916's Easter Rising

- 32- Which of the following observations about the Elizabethan Age can be correct?
- 1) It was the period when the prose writings of Bacon, Donne's sermons, and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* appeared.
 - 2) It was the time of the English Civil War, which was fought between the supporters of the king and the supporters of the parliament.
 - 3) The term is often used loosely to refer to the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.
 - 4) It extends from the execution of king Charles I to the restoration of King Charles II.
- 33- Which of the following regarding Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503–1542) is correct?
- 1) He published a collection of his own poems, including 97 sonnets in his miscellany, *Songs and Sonnets*.
 - 2) In the court of Henry VIII, it was dangerous to be a potential claimant to the throne, and he was descended from kings on both sides of his family.
 - 3) He was the first English poet to publish in blank verse—unrhymed iambic pentameter—a verse form so popular in the succeeding centuries that it has come to seem almost indigenous to the language.
 - 4) Many of his poems, including his satires and psalm translations, express an intense longing for “steadfastness” and an escape from the court's corruption, anxiety, and duplicity.
- 34- Which of the following works is this excerpt from?
- There dwelt in Athens a young gentleman of great patrimony, and of so comely a personage, that it was doubted whether he were more bound to Nature for the lineaments of his person, or to Fortune for the increase of his possessions. But Nature impatient of comparisons, and as it were disdaining a companion or copartner in her working, added to this comeliness of his body such a sharp capacity of mind, that not only she proved Fortune counterfeit, but was half of that opinion that she herself was only current.
- 1) John Lyly's *Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit*
 - 2) Sir Philip Sidney's *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*
 - 3) Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*
 - 4) Sir Francis Bacon's *Of Studies*
- 35- Which of the following authors fought ruthlessly in Ireland and Cádiz, directed the colonization of Virginia, introduced the potato to Ireland and tobacco to Europe, brought Spenser from Ireland to the English court, conducted scientific experiments, led expeditions to Guiana in an unsuccessful effort to find gold, and wrote several reports urging England to challenge Spanish dominance in the New World.
- 1) Sir Philip Sidney
 - 2) Sir Walter Raleigh
 - 3) Christopher Marlowe
 - 4) William Shakespeare
- 36- Which of the following works does the passage below describe?
- It is Byron's first dramatic work. As its subtitle, “A Dramatic Poem,” indicates, it was not intended to be produced on the stage; Byron also referred to it as a “metaphysical” drama—that is, a drama of ideas. The play contains choric elements and lyrical songs, reminiscent of early Greek drama.
- 1) *Manfred*
 - 2) *Sardanapalus*
 - 3) *Cain*
 - 4) *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*

- 37- **Who expressed the following about art and an artist?**
 Confronted by the enigmatical spectacle, the artist descends within himself, and in that lonely region of stress and strife, if he be deserving and fortunate, he finds the terms of his appeal. His appeal is made to our less obvious capacities: to that part of our nature which, because of the warlike conditions of existence, is necessarily kept out of sight within the more resisting and hard qualities—like the vulnerable body within a steel armour. His appeal is less loud, more profound, less distinct, more stirring—and sooner forgotten. Yet its effect endures forever.
- 1) William Wordsworth
 - 2) Oscar Wilde
 - 3) Joseph Conrad
 - 4) D. H. Lawrence
- 38- **Which of the following illustrates the events in the Romantic Period in the correct chronological order from the earliest to the latest?**
- 1) British slave trade outlawed→ Revolutionary and Napoleonic period in France→ Peterloo Massacre→ The Regency→ Passage of the Reform Act in Parliament
 - 2) The Regency→ Revolutionary and Napoleonic period in France→ British slave trade outlawed→ Passage of the Reform Act in Parliament→ Peterloo Massacre
 - 3) Revolutionary and Napoleonic period in France→ British slave trade outlawed→ The Regency→ Peterloo Massacre→ Passage of the Reform Act in Parliament
 - 4) Passage of the Reform Act in Parliament→ Revolutionary and Napoleonic period in France→ British slave trade outlawed→ Peterloo Massacre→ The Regency
- 39- **Which of the following is correct about the Romantic concepts of the poet and poetry?**
- 1) The source of a poem is located in outer nature, and the essential materials of a poem are the external people and events it represents.
 - 2) When great lyrics remark an aspect of the natural scene, this attention to the external world serves only as a stimulus to the most characteristic human activity, that of thinking.
 - 3) In lyric poems, the “I” is a conventionally typical lyric speaker, one who shares little with the poet.
 - 4) Human nature must be everywhere the same, because it derives from individuals’ shared sensory experience of an external world that could be objectively represented.
- 40- **Which of the following observations is correct about literature and its historical background in the 20th Century?**
- 1) The gap between popular literature and the literature esteemed only by the sophisticated diminished with the twentieth-century emergence of modernist iconoclasm and avant-garde experiments.
 - 2) By the dawn of the twentieth century, traditional stabilities of society, religion, and culture seemed to have strengthened, and the pace of change was decelerating.
 - 3) From the end of World War II, London dominated the culture, politics, and economy of the British Isles. London spoke for Britain in the impeccable southern English intonations of the radio announcers of the state-owned BBC.
 - 4) Stoicism - a stiff-upper-lip determination to endure whatever fate may bring - characterizes the literature written in the transitional period between the Victorian era and modernism.
- 41- **Which item is NOT a metacognitive activity in a listening classroom?**
- 1) Process-based group discussion
 - 2) Self-directed listening guide
 - 3) Listening diary
 - 4) Note-taking

- 42- "I learn better by summarizing the information". This is an example of a learner whose processing style is
 1) detail-oriented 2) global-oriented
 3) synthetic 4) analytic
- 43- According to Piaget, in the stage of cognitive development, the learner's intelligence is shown through the logical use of symbols related to abstract concepts.
 1) formal operations 2) concrete operations
 3) sensorimotor 4) preoperational
- 44- A syllabus that is organized based on the communicative purposes for which people use language is called
 1) skill-based 2) structural
 3) notional-functional 4) task-based
- 45- Which item is NOT a purpose of large-scale language assessments, also known as standardized tests?
 1) Testing students for university admission purposes
 2) Ensuring teacher accountability
 3) Providing diagnostic information to all stakeholders
 4) Monitoring students' progress uniformly
- 46- According to, learners should receive input that contains structures slightly above their present level (i.e., input hypothesis).
 1) The Natural Approach 2) The Silent Way
 3) Text-Based Instruction 4) Suggestopedia
- 47- Which item does NOT support learning in Total Physical Response?
 1) The bio-program 2) Brain lateralization
 3) Stress reduction 4) Learner discovery
- 48- The backward design in curriculum development starts with
 1) outcomes 2) assessment 3) methodology 4) materials
- 49- In Communicative Language Teaching, teachers play all these roles EXCEPT
 1) group manager 2) need analyst
 3) language model 4) counselor
- 50- In Content-Based Instruction, the model refers to a course taught in second language by a content-area specialist to learners who have been grouped together for this purpose.
 1) skill-based 2) adjunct
 3) theme-based 4) sheltered

آزمون‌سازی زبان – روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان – مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها – مهارت‌ها – اصول و روش تدریس – تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی):

- 51- What does logical task analysis pertain to?
 1) Task-based language testing 2) Item response theory
 3) Reliability 4) Validity

- 52- **What is the main problem with extensive naturalistic observation of non-test language use?**
 1) Practicality 2) Efficiency 3) Vagueness 4) Dynamism
- 53- **Which of the following is/are NOT relevant to item specifications according to Propnam (1981)?**
 1) Specification supplement 2) Stimulus specifications
 3) Response attributes 4) Sample item
- 54- **The and can help teachers to select that subset of CRT items that are most closely related to the instruction and learning in a course and/or that subset most closely related to the distinction between students who passed or failed the test.**
 1) differential groups strategy, B-index
 2) intervention strategy, differential groups strategy
 3) difference index, B-index
 4) item facility, intervention strategy
- 55- **How many assumptions underlie the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient?**
 1) 2 2) 3 3) 4 4) 5
- 56- **What is the most difficult method of standards setting logistically?**
 1) The Nedelsky method 2) The Ebel's method
 3) The Angoff method 4) The Jaeger method
- 57- **Which technique is NOT a technique for testing writing?**
 1) Building from words 2) Recognizing errors
 3) Building from texts 4) Copying
- 58- **In, before making any suggestion on the basis of test scores, the degree of their predictive power should be experimentally determined.**
 1) aptitude tests 2) knowledge tests
 3) proficiency tests 4) selection tests
- 59- **Which of the following is NOT an indirect measure for testing oral proficiency?**
 1) Free discussion 2) Making transformations
 3) Retelling 4) Explanation
- 60- **In IRT, the relationship between the test takers' ability and their performance on a given item is explicitly stated in**
 1) item specification curve 2) item characteristic curve
 3) item probability curve 4) item guessing curve
- 61- **"..... would perhaps require nothing but a requiem and a sigh of relief were it not that wishful thinking is too deep in psychologists' reasoning to be easily eradicated."**
 1) Face validity 2) Content validity
 3) Construct validity 4) Predictive validity
- 62- **Lack of authenticity in the material used in a test raises issues about**
 1) the validity of the test results 2) the reliability of the test results
 3) the dependability of the test results 4) the generalizability of the test results

- 63- The progressive matrix is generally related to the test
 1) dependability 2) appropriateness
 3) validity 4) reliability
- 64- In the model of linguistic competence, “sensitivity to differences in register” is linked to all of the following EXCEPT
 1) field of discourse 2) mode of discourse
 3) type of discourse 4) style of discourse
- 65- The primary limitation of is that it focuses on tests, rather than test scores.
 1) face validity 2) content validity
 3) convergent validity 4) divergent validity
- 66- The generalizability study would provide us with specific information about the of various sources of variance in a set of test scores.
 1) quality 2) magnitude
 3) diversity 4) accuracy
- 67- If the ID equals 0.20 to 0.29, what does it show about the test items?
 1) Marginal items, usually needing and being subject to improvement
 2) Poor items, to be rejected or improved by revision
 3) Reasonably good items
 4) Unacceptable items
- 68- Which of the following is NOT a scoring approach?
 1) The Holistic approach 2) The Analytic approach
 3) The Partial credit approach 4) The Total credit approach
- 69- Which of the following is NOT a logistical issue regarding test construction?
 1) Ease of administration 2) Ease of revision
 3) Ease of construction 4) Ease of scoring
- 70- What constitutes a fundamental stage in the research process?
 1) Disseminating research findings without conducting a thorough analysis
 2) Choosing data haphazardly without a structured methodology
 3) Performing a literature review to gain insight into existing research on the topic
 4) Composing the research paper prior to carrying out the study
- 71- What is an intervening variable?
 1) The variable that is manipulated or controlled
 2) The variable that is not controlled or measured
 3) The variable being measured or observed
 4) The variable that is affected by other variables
- 72- Systematic errors are related to
 1) validity 2) reliability
 3) feasibility 4) replicability

- 73- **The idea that repeated demonstration of a research finding across different groups of people increases confidence in the result and supports broader generalization beyond the initial participants is known as**
- 1) naturalistic generalization
 - 2) methods generalization
 - 3) data triangulation
 - 4) replication logic
- 74- **Which of the following methods is used to statistically adjust and equate groups based on a pretest or another variable?**
- 1) Experimental setting
 - 2) Analysis of covariance
 - 3) Differential effect
 - 4) Group matching
- 75- **A counterbalanced design is**
- 1) only used when one pretest variable needs to be controlled
 - 2) chosen to control for order and carryover effects
 - 3) usually based on random selection of participants
 - 4) used to improve external validity
- 76- **A factorial design is one in which**
- 1) two or more independent variables are simultaneously studied to determine their independent and interactive effects on the dependent variable
 - 2) only two independent variables are simultaneously studied to determine their independent and interactive effects on the dependent variable
 - 3) only one independent variable is studied to determine its effect on the dependent variable
 - 4) two dependent variables are studied to determine their interactive effects
- 77- **The term 'baseline' in single-case research refers to**
- 1) the end point of the treatment condition
 - 2) the beginning-point of the treatment condition
 - 3) the time during which a treatment condition is administered
 - 4) the rate of response established prior to the experimental intervention
- 78- **Partial correlation analysis entails**
- 1) pairing participants based on potential confounding variables
 - 2) examining the relationship between two or more variables controlling for additional variables statistically
 - 3) structuring the correlation analysis around the mediating variable
 - 4) limiting the sample to individuals at a constant level of an extraneous variable
- 79- **The post hoc fallacy argues that because A preceded B, therefore,**
- 1) A cannot be correlated with B
 - 2) A must be correlated with B
 - 3) A must have caused B
 - 4) A can be compared with B
- 80- **If a research finding is statistically significant, it indicates that**
- 1) the observed result cannot possibly be due to chance
 - 2) the observed result is probably not due to chance
 - 3) the null hypothesis of 'no relationship' is probably true
 - 4) the observed result is probably a chance result

- 81- The Pearson product-moment correlation assesses the strength of the
relationship between two variables.
1) nonlinear 2) curvilinear 3) linear 4) linear and quadrat
- 82- Which of the following represents a defining characteristic of qualitative research?
1) Generalization to the population 2) Standardized tests and measures
3) Unique case orientation 4) Random sampling
- 83- A comprehensive methodology for theory development grounded in data that is systematically collected and analyzed is
1) theory deduction 2) theory analysis
3) theory confirmation 4) grounded theory
- 84- Which key characteristic of qualitative research pertains to the study of real-world situations as they unfold on the field?
1) Naturalistic inquiry 2) Holistic inquiry
3) Dynamic inquiry 4) Inductive inquiry
- 85- The principle that when faced with two theories of equivalent explanatory value, the one that is simpler, more concise, and straightforward should be chosen is known as
1) criterion of falsifiability 2) rule of parsimony
3) guide of simplicity 4) critical theory
- 86- Who made a distinction between the strong and weak versions of CLT for the first time?
1) Howatt 2) Wilkins 3) Savignon 4) Skehan
- 87- In what method of language teaching was fostering basic personal communication skills a main goal?
1) Competency-based language teaching 2) Natural approach
3) Direct method 4) Whole language
- 88- In, the psycholinguistic and cognitive processes involved in second language acquisition were not addressed; rather, the personal commitments that learners needed to make before language acquisition processes could operate, were addressed.
1) The silent way 2) Suggestopedia
3) Community language learning 4) Cooperative language learning
- 89- Which of the following is NOT a parameter of social distance according to Schumann (1976)?
1) Inclusion 2) Dominance
3) Permanence 4) Congruence
- 90- Which of the following is TRUE about Prator's hierarchy?
1) Transfer and interpretation are two levels of the hierarchy.
2) The hierarchy shows different levels of language processing.
3) It is applicable to grammatical and phonological features of language.
4) It contains 7 levels.

- 91- In CBI, the is typically adopted in classes with students from diverse backgrounds.
 1) adjunct model 2) sheltered model
 3) team teaching model 4) theme-based approach
- 92- Which of the following is NOT a technique for focusing on form in grammar instruction?
 1) Enhancing the input 2) Input analysis
 3) Input processing 4) Input flooding
- 93- Spaced repetition is a technique for teaching
 1) pronunciation 2) speaking 3) grammar 4) vocabulary
- 94- relates to the developmental activities that learners engage in as they are exposed to new linguistic input, and as they develop the competence to use new language features automatically in communication.
 1) Information processing 2) Output processing
 3) Negotiating 4) Noticing
- 95- In CALL, a is a type of index that searches for occurrences of a word or combinations of words, parts of words, punctuation, affixes, phrases, or structures within a corpus (a large collection of texts) and can show the immediate context of the search item.
 1) corpus analyzer 2) frequency checker
 3) concordance 4) DDL
- 96- Regarding ESP, In the 1960s and 1970s, the aim of was to identify the grammatical and lexical features of the target discipline (e.g., electrical engineering) and then develop teaching materials around the linguistic features identified.
 1) register analysis 2) discourse analysis
 3) skills and strategies 4) target situation analysis
- 97- In a(n), students are given a problem for which there are a number of possible outcomes and they must choose one through negotiation and discussion.
 1) problem-solving task 2) decision-making task
 3) opinion-exchange task 4) information-gap task
- 98- In cooperative language learning, refer(s) to ways of organizing student interaction and different ways students are to interact such as Round Robin.
 1) positive interdependence 2) structuring and structures
 3) social skills 4) group formation
- 99- Sensory acuity is a principle which lies at the heart of (the)
 1) Natural approach 2) Neuro-linguistic programming
 3) Whole language 4) Suggestopedia
- 100- is a subset of all input that actually gets assigned to the long-term memory store.
 1) Intake 2) A schema
 3) Output 4) Subsumption

- 101- All of the following are the components of foreign language anxiety EXCEPT
 1) communication apprehension 2) the fear of negative social evaluation
 3) task anxiety 4) test anxiety
- 102- Based on Gagne's types of learning, is an equivalent of Ausubel's subsumer.
 1) principle 2) signal 3) concept 4) problem
- 103- In multiple intelligences, goal setting is an appropriate technique for fostering
 1) logical intelligence 2) linguistic intelligence
 3) interpersonal intelligence 4) intrapersonal intelligence
- 104- Structure dependency is a in universal grammar.
 1) parameter 2) principle 3) rule 4) concept
- 105- Which of the following is NOT a main component of Ausubel's theory?
 1) Systematic forgetting 2) Inefficient retention
 3) Cognitive modeling 4) Pruning

نقد ادبی - داستان بلند - دوره‌های ادبی (ادبیات قرن ۱۷ و ۱۸) - شناخت ادبیات - شعر معاصر انگلیسی:

LITERARY CRITICISM AND PHILOSOPHY OF LITERATURE (QUESTIONS 106-128)

- 106- "Theorist: Work" match in all the following EXCEPT
 1) Jacques Derrida: *Dissemination*
 2) Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari: *Anti-Oedipus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia*
 3) Paul De Man: *Blindness and Insight*
 4) Maurice Blanchot: *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste*
- 107- "Concept: Theorist" match in all the following EXCEPT
 1) homo sacer: Giorgio Agamben 2) supplement: Jacques Derrida
 3) simulacra: Jean-François Lyotard 4) cyborg: Donna Haraway
- 108- The term is coined by Edward Said to describe a way of reading the texts of English literature so as to reveal their deep implication in imperialism and the colonial process.
 1) Symptomatic Reading 2) Contrapuntal Reading
 3) Analytical Reading 4) Modulational Reading
- 109- Which of the following terms is NOT widely used by Derrida?
 1) aporia 2) chronotope 3) différance 4) dissemination
- 110- All the following are associated with a strand or modification of Cultural Studies or Marxism EXCEPT
 1) fetishization 2) habitus
 3) suture 4) libidinal economy

- 111- **“Term: Coiner(s)” can NOT be correct in**
 1) Pathetic Fallacy: I. A. Richards
 2) Writerly Text: Roland Barthes
 3) Panopticism: Michel Foucault
 4) Intentional fallacy: W. K. Wimsatt and Monroe C. Beardsley
- 112- believes that **“in myth there are two semiological systems, one of which is staggered in relation to the other: a linguistic system, the language (or the modes of representation which are assimilated to it), which [he] shall call the language-object, because it is the language which myth gets hold of in order to build its own system; and myth itself, which [he] shall call metalanguage, because it is a second language, in which one speaks about the first.”**
 1) Roman Jakobson
 2) Roland Barthes
 3) Claude Levi Strauss
 4) Vladimir Propp
- 113- believes that **on many occasions, the only legitimate form of art that can do some justice to the immense suffering in the world is the autonomous art of modernism, which, through its apparent detachment from reality, critiques the world as it is, holding up the promise of a better future.**
 1) Theodore W. Adorno
 2) Raymond Williams
 3) Lucien Goldmann
 4) Terry Eagleton
- 114- **Which of the following is correct about Kristeva’s concept of “chora”?**
 1) It is barely related to the primary processes of the unconscious.
 2) It has a fixed unity or identity.
 3) It comes after evidence, verisimilitude, spatiality and temporality.
 4) It is a non-expressive totality.
- 115- **In her essay “The Laugh of the Medusa,” what does Hélène Cixous suggest for women?**
 1) They should primarily dedicate themselves to studying women’s literature from the past to find the maternal line.
 2) They should write for and about themselves in order to counter phallogocentric texts.
 3) They should write, but they should do so only within the existent male canon.
 4) They have to create a new system of mythology that centralizes femininity.
- 116- **Which statement is NOT correct? In *Of Grammatology*, Derrida**
 1) engages with Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s *Essay on the Origin of Languages* to show binarism to be the order of language
 2) posits that literature has an element of timelessness that gives it the power to mold and limit meaning
 3) tries to dismantle the binary view of speech and writing that assigns the latter an inferior state
 4) questions the tradition that privileged time over space and argues for an interlacing oscillation between the two

- 117- According to Spivak, what is the function of epistemic violence in the colonial project?
- 1) To consider the culturally-specific character of the oppressed
 - 2) To break with the linear historical development of the West
 - 3) To constitute the colonial subject as Other
 - 4) To create a state of in-betweenness
- 118- “Critical term: definition” match correctly in all the following EXCEPT
- 1) **Trace:** everything that a sign is not and through the marking of its difference creates structured meanings
 - 2) **The Real:** according to Lacan, is a product of language that falls within the sway of symbolization and signification
 - 3) **Interpretive communities:** Stanley Fish’s term to explain how diverse readers produce similar readings of certain types of texts
 - 4) **Flaneur:** a figure frequently encountered in modernist works, is used as a terminology by Walter Benjamin to theorize the rise of consumer society
- 119- All of the following statements are correct EXCEPT that
- 1) Eco-feminism first came to prominence in the early 1980s, and it is based on feminist philosophy, environmental activism, and the European and American peace movements of the late 1970s
 - 2) Ecofeminists reject that man’s freedom and happiness depend on an ongoing process of emancipation from nature, and independence from and dominance over natural processes by the power of reason and rationality
 - 3) Western rationality, which still assumes that the basis of human civilization consists in a progressive detachment from ‘nature’, also dominated the colonial period
 - 4) Deep ecology is an environmental ideology that promotes the inherent worth of all living beings concerning their utility to human needs and argues that modern human societies have been structured under such ideas
- 120- “Term: description” match in all the following EXCEPT
- 1) **Pseudo-statement:** concept often associated with the Russian formalist Roman Jakobson, which refers to a thought-out utterance that claims referential truth
 - 2) **Archetype:** Chiefly in the psychoanalytic theory of Carl Jung and the literary criticism of Northrop Frye, archetypes are those pervasive or supposedly universal symbols that recur from culture to culture and transhistorically
 - 3) **Arche-Writing:** Jacques Derrida coins the term to indicate how the very idea of an origin or founding principle is not self-sufficient, full, or undifferentiated but, at its origin, is always already traced by the work of Différance or writing in order for it to be articulated
 - 4) **Nomadism/nomadology:** a term associated with the work of Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari, which figurally stresses the possibility of thinking differently and which is given extended consideration in their *A Thousand Plateaus*
- 121- “Critical approach: Theorists” match in all the following EXCEPT
- 1) Ethical Criticism: Richard Rorty, Tim Creswell, and Alain Badiou
 - 2) Postmarxism: Ernesto Laclau, Chantal Mouffe, and Slavoj Žižek
 - 3) New Bibliography: W. W. Greg, R. B. McKerrow, and A. W. Pollard
 - 4) Russian Formalism: Victor Shklovsky, Boris Eichenbaum, and Jan Mukarovsky

122- Which of the following can NOT be correct about New Critics?

- 1) A poem should be regarded as a self-sufficient verbal object.
- 2) Among prominent authors of New Criticism are Alen Tate and R. P. Blackmur.
- 3) Readers are warned against *explication de texte* while reading the work.
- 4) What matters is the text in isolation, and the role of the critic is the explanation of the words on the page.

123- All of the following are correct about Hegel and his philosophy EXCEPT that

- 1) Hegel sees human history as a progress of absolute mind or consciousness toward self-conscious rationality and freedom. Hegel sees art as one of the stages traversed by the absolute idea or spirit on this journey
- 2) Hegel cites three progressive configurations or stages of art: mythical, classical, and romantic, each representing a different expression of human creativity and spirit throughout history
- 3) within the context of Hegel's overall thesis, that art must express the truths of spirit, he insists on the autonomy of art: its expression of spiritual truth is not in the interests of pleasure, morality, or instruction; rather, this expression of truth is an end in itself, the end and purpose of art
- 4) Hegel acknowledges that the classical mode is the "pinnacle" of artistic form, but its limitation is inherent in art itself, which must use sensuous forms to express a spiritual content

124- "Literary critic: Idea" is correct in all the following EXCEPT

- 1) **Plato:** According to him, the world of Forms, being changeless and eternal, alone constitutes reality. It is the world of essences, unity, and universality, whereas the physical world is characterized by perpetual change and decay, mere existence (as opposed to essence), multiplicity, and particularity
- 2) **Longinus:** According to him, there are five "genuine sources" of the sublime: (1) the command of "full-blooded" or robust ideas; (2) the inspiration of "vehement emotion"; (3) the proper construction of figures of thought and speech; (4) nobility of phrase; (5) the general effect of dignity and elevation which embraces the previous four elements
- 3) **Plotinus:** In his philosophical system, divinity is a hierarchical triad expressed in three principles: The All-Soul, the One, and the Divine Mind or Intellect. From the All-Soul is duplicated the One which presides over the realm of Divine Thought or Intellection
- 4) **Aristotle:** Though he would agree with Plato that reason has access to a higher knowledge than our senses, he insists that the senses are the starting point and the source of knowledge. He attempts to balance Plato's unilateral emphasis on reason with due attention to our actual experience and to close observation of the world

125- All of the following come from Jean-Francois Lyotard's *The Postmodern Condition*, EXCEPT that

- 1) postmodern knowledge refines our sensitivity to differences and reinforces our ability to tolerate the incommensurable
- 2) the society of the future falls less within the province of Newtonian anthropology than a pragmatics of language particles
- 3) in the postmodern condition, the narrative function loses its functors, its great hero, its great dangers, its great voyages, and its great goal
- 4) the postmodern is defined as credulity toward metanarratives. This credulity is a product of progress in the sciences, but that progress in turn presupposes it

126- Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- 1) Northrop Frye's belief was that criticism was an unscientific mess and needed to be tidied up smartly. It was a matter of subjective value judgments and idle gossip and badly required the discipline of an objective system.
- 2) Saussure viewed language as a system of signs, which was to be studied diachronically rather than synchronically.
- 3) What Jakobson contributed, in particular to poetics, which he regarded as part of the field of linguistics, was the idea that the 'poetic' consisted, above all, in language's being placed in a certain kind of self-conscious relationship to itself.
- 4) The philosopher C. S. Peirce, the American founder of semiotics, identified three basic kinds of signs. There was the 'iconic', the 'indexical', and the 'symbolic'.

127- Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Chaos and Complexity Theories?

- 1) Complexity theory emphasizes that the process of self-organization within systems enables them to organize themselves to a higher level of operational complexity.
- 2) Lyotard's goal is 'svelteness', a condition of being where we can shift from role to role as circumstances demand, instead of having a fixed personality or social role that constrains us to act in a predictable and thus institutionally controllable way.
- 3) Lyotard points out that as uncertainty (e.g., lack of control) decreases, accuracy goes up. In other words, more control equals more accuracy.
- 4) In chaotic systems, randomness and determinism are simultaneously present, which leads to the counter-intuitive conclusion that they are simultaneously predictable and unpredictable in their operation.

128- Which of the following statements expresses Elaine Scarry's view on pain?

- 1) Acute pain has the power to distract the sufferer from pain after prolonged time of experience.
- 2) Pain inflicted on the tortured involves a perceptual shift that aims to produce an illusory spectacle of power.
- 3) Similar to all other sensations, the content of pain can be negative, neutral or positive.
- 4) Pain annihilates the objects of complex thought and emotion but cannot affect the most elemental acts of perception.

THE LONG STORY (QUESTIONS 129-142)

129- "Novel: Novelist" match in all the following EXCEPT

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <i>Under Western Eyes</i> : H. G. Wells | 2) <i>The Way of All Flesh</i> : Samuel Butler |
| 3) <i>The Egoist</i> : George Meredith | 4) <i>A Pair of Blue Eyes</i> : Thomas Hardy |

130- "Novel: Novelist" match in all the following EXCEPT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <i>American Psycho</i> : Bret Easton Ellis | 2) <i>Falling Man</i> : Don DeLillo |
| 3) <i>The New York Trilogy</i> : Paul Auster | 4) <i>Blood Meridian</i> : Louise Erdrich |

131- Which of the following is NOT an example of Native American Fiction?

- 1) *Woman Warrior* by M. H. Kingston
- 2) *Ceremony* by L. M. Silko
- 3) *Bearheart* by G. Vizenor
- 4) *House Made of Dawn* by N. S. Momaday

- 132- “Protagonist: Novel” match in all the following EXCEPT**
 1) Ebenezer Cooke: *The Sot-Weed Factor* 2) Charles Kinbote: *Pale Fire*
 3) Hester Prynne: *The Scarlet Letter* 4) Maggie Tulliver: *Middlemarch*
- 133- Which of the following novelists does the passage below describe?**
In his stylistic playfulness and love of unconstrained experimentation, he stands apart from other eighteenth-century novelists. And he influenced experiments in fiction in the centuries to come.
 1) Samuel Richardson 2) Laurence Sterne
 3) Henry Fielding 4) Horace Walpole
- 134- “Novels: Period of publication” match in all the following EXCEPT**
 1) *The Mysteries of Udolpho, Tristram Shandy, Gulliver’s Travels*: 18th Century
 2) *Pride and Prejudice, Daisy Miller, Jude the Obscure*: 19th Century
 3) *Wuthering Heights, O Pioneers!, The Castle of Otranto*: 19th Century
 4) *Moll Flanders, Joseph Andrews, Clarissa*: 18th Century
- 135- “Genre: Novel” BEST match in all the following EXCEPT**
 1) The Bildungsroman: E. M. Forster’s *A Passage to India*
 2) Satirical novel: Joseph Heller’s *Catch-22*
 3) Roman a clef: Sylvia Plath’s *The Bell Jar*
 4) Picaresque: Rudyard Kipling’s *Kim*
- 136- All of the following are correct about Virginia Woolf and her works EXCEPT that**
 1) the novel *To the Lighthouse* opens with a family vacationing in Scotland in September 1910. James Ramsay desires to sail to the lighthouse but is hindered by his father
 2) *Orlando* features a protagonist who starts as a man in the Sixteenth Century and transitions into a woman in 1928, still at the age of thirty-six
 3) *The Waves* follows six characters at various stages of their lives and illustrates how each is impacted by the death of a person they all knew well
 4) *Three Guineas* is a novel that traces the history of the Pargiter family from the 1880s to the “present day” of the mid-1930s
- 137- Which of the following statements about postmodern fiction can NOT be correct?**
 1) Three novelists who perform “exhaustion” in their literary works, to Barth’s mind, are Samuel Beckett, Jorge Luis Borges, and Vladimir Nabokov, precisely because their work confronts the possibility of exhaustion head on.
 2) Renowned individuals such as William H. Gass, Robert Coover, John Barth, and Donald Barthelme created literature that focused on the concept of fiction. Their works were characterized by their self-reflective nature, creativity, rich storytelling, and the inclusion of multiple narratives and alternative versions of the same story.
 3) Linda Hutcheon contends that the postmodern historical novel signifies the resurgence of “plot and questions of reference” in postmodern fiction. She cites Barth’s *Lost in the Funhouse* and Coover’s *Pricksongs and Descants* as prime examples of historical novels that prioritize narrating a compelling and intricate story with believable characters.
 4) “Exhaustion” is the term used by the American postmodern novelist John Barth in “The Literature of Exhaustion” (1967), which views the contemporary novel as in decline. What he means by exhaustion is not some kind of “physical, moral, or intellectual decadence” but simply the growing sense that “certain forms or . . . certain possibilities” in fiction are “used up”.

138- “Novel: Description” match in all the following EXCEPT in

- 1) *Gravity’s Rainbow*: Its heroine, Oedipa Maas, is presented with a relatively straightforward task at the beginning of the novel but this task becomes more and more complex until it seems that she has stumbled upon a vast global conspiracy
- 2) *Neuromancer*: It is set in an unspecified near-future period on Earth. There are references that suggest a recent Third World War has occurred. The two main locations for the novel are Japan and the United States
- 3) *The Handmaid’s Tale*: It expresses concern about the rise of reactionary politics and culture in America in the 1980s, as represented by the Reagan administration
- 4) *Mumbo Jumbo*: It is an intertextual novel that is more about productively mapping out African–American culture, from the slave narratives to modernists such as Ellison

139- Which of the following can NOT be correct?

- 1) The historical pageant at the center of Virginia Woolf’s *Between the Acts* is an early forerunner of this trend, which became the basis of bestselling fiction in, for example, John Fowles’s *The French Lieutenant’s Woman* (1969) and Graham Swift’s *Waterland* (1983).
- 2) As often expressed in Kingsley Amis’s works, he embraces a close and intricate relationship with academics, whom he regards, more or less, as true companions of the creative artist; therefore, his novels are deeply versed in earlier literature and his characters are sometimes enthusiastic readers.
- 3) The romance tradition, with its preference for the marvelous over the mundane, is strongly present in such post-Second World War English novelists such as William Golding, Iris Murdoch, Muriel Spark, and the later Doris Lessing.
- 4) V. S. Naipaul’s early novels of Trinidad life, *The Mystic Masseur* and *A House for Mr Biswas*, are based on a “trickster” hero, an ingenious and resourceful self-made man whose imagination is nourished by the distant influence of the metropolis.

140- Which of the following is correct about Realism and its proponents?

- 1) Realism in America reacted against the fundamental tendencies of Romanticism, especially the latter’s concern with national identity. The foremost theorist of realism in the US was Stephen Crane, a powerful advocate of verisimilitude in fiction.
- 2) One of the most succinct yet poignant statements of realism was made by the major Victorian novelist Sir Walter Scott. His novels included *Tancred*, *Coningsby*, and *The Wondrous Tale of Alroy*.
- 3) William Dean Howells’ chief fictional work was *The Rise of Silas Lapham*, and his subsequent novels, such as *A Hazard of New Fortunes* and *The World of Chance* move toward both socialism and social realism, whereby he conducted a critique of American capitalism and imperialism.
- 4) In his essay “The Art of Fiction,” Henry James is concerned, firstly, with establishing the realist novel as a serious art form with social goals. Secondly, he attempts to set some rules for fiction. His central claim is that the novel must consider moral and educational requirements.

141- “Novel: Description” is correct in all the following EXCEPT in

- 1) *To the Lighthouse*: Woolf’s novel delicately and insightfully pulls apart memory, family relationships and the effects of death. In this novel, Woolf shows how modernist techniques can be used to examine emotions
- 2) *As I Lay Dying*: This Faulkner’s novel has various narrators. The most difficult one is that of a mentally disabled boy who has no conception of time
- 3) *Ulysses*: Joyce’s novel was banned in Ireland and America because of its frank treatment of sex and its, at times, insulting portraits of religion and Irish nationalism
- 4) *A Farewell to Arms*: In this novel, Hemingway’s prose is journalistic, almost stripped of adjectives and any constructions that might call attention to itself

142- Which of the following regarding Thomas Hardy is correct?

- 1) Perhaps the darkest of Hardy’s novels, *Jude the Obscure* (1891) is the story of an intelligent and sensitive young woman driven to murder by a painfully ironic concatenation of events and circumstances.
- 2) He was born near Dorchester, in southwest England, where he was to make the “Yoknapatawpha County” of his novels.
- 3) Hardy gave up his architectural work and produced a series of novels that ended with *Tess of the D’Urbervilles* in 1895.
- 4) His remarkable epic-drama of the Napoleonic Wars, *The Dynasts*, came out in three parts between 1903 and 1908.

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES LITERATURE (QUESTIONS 143-151)
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143- Which of the following statements about the theme of madness in 17th-century literature is NOT by Foucault?

- 1) Madness occupies a central and deeply tragic place in the literature of this period as it often bleakly colors the end and denouement of human affairs.
- 2) Madness is a knotty issue; it is displaced from its place in the tragic end of the characters, and it refuses to produce any sense of release.
- 3) Madness is no longer a tragic reality or a divine punishment but ironic in the illusions it creates.
- 4) Madness is deprived of its dramatic seriousness and is only punishment or despair in the dimension of error.

144- Which statement is NOT correct about Sir Thomas More’s *Utopia*?

- 1) More is contending for the expansion of the rights of people to self-possession and freedom of action in Utopia.
- 2) *Utopia* is both a critique of the society and self-critique as More finds himself participating in the social structure he despises.
- 3) Morus and Hythlodæus stand for More’s public and repressed identities, arguing in opposition to one another.
- 4) Hythlodæus contends for a conception of utopia in which the structure of the society is totally changed and all private property is abolished.

145- Which statement is correct about John Milton's *Paradise Lost*?

- 1) Milton uses the aesthetics of evil prevalent in Renaissance literature to make divine punishment viscerally appalling, though morally justifiable.
- 2) The poem demonstrates the sufficiency of logical theodicy and makes poetic theodicy a minor handmaid to human responses to God.
- 3) The vision of the future in the poem's final books asserts the Godly forces' active presence in civil power.
- 4) The ostentatiousness by which Satan is depicted recalls the splendor of Charles II's coronation.

146- Which of the following best captures John Donne's aesthetic practice in his poetry?

- 1) While for many seventeenth century poets, people were conceived of as imprisoned in a world of their selves, Donne pictured man as a social agent that seeks love and connections with the outer world.
- 2) Donne's poetic mentality, although highly unconventional, adheres to the general idea of a poem as a child and a conception, which tints his poetry with metaphors of reproduction.
- 3) Inspired by generic conventions of Ovidian love elegy, Donne promulgates the idea of love without procreation, which was against the norm of seventeenth century love poetry.
- 4) Donne uses the idea of paternity and generativity to impose unity on his otherwise irrevocably conceited works, making love a central and repeated theme of his poetry.

147- Which "Title: Description" does NOT match correctly?

- 1) Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*: In the aftermath of the Monmouth rebellion, its hero's misfortunes, enslavement, castration, and dismemberment were punishments meted out to captured rebels.
- 2) John Dryden's *The Conquest of Granada*: the vacillations of King Boabdellin leads to a near tragedy that dramatizes the need for kings to keep their words as well as subjects to keep their loyalty.
- 3) William Wycherley's *The Country Wife*: an infamous play in which the trickster Horner, obsessed with conquering women of high society, publishes the rumor that he is a eunuch.
- 4) George Etherege's *The Man of Mode*: The rake Careless eschews marriage but finally becomes enchanted with the irresponsible Hillaria.

148- Which statement about each of the literary works mentioned is NOT correct?

- 1) In *Grace Abounding*, John Bunyan vividly depicts extreme states of psychological anguish.
- 2) Richard Crawshaw's *Steps to the Temple* is inspired by George Herbert's *The Temple* and is likewise a hermetically pious Reformation collection of poetry.
- 3) Anne Finch's ode "The Spleen" explores the form and ideology of spleen without endorsing or opposing it and shows how form and ideology are implicated in one another.
- 4) By the time John Milton wrote *Paradise Lost*, he had lost conviction in Puritan reformers who believed natural philosophy would ameliorate the moral ills of their commonwealth.

149- Which statement does NOT correctly describe the relation between body and mind in the following works?

- 1) *Emma* represents its writer's most nuanced exploration of the effect of physiognomy on the minds of the characters in which physical beauty proves moral superiority.
- 2) The body in *Tristram Shandy* is viewed as a dark covering of uncrystallized flesh rather than a lucid medium, so we get little in the way of vivid physical descriptions of faces and figures.
- 3) *Camilla* is a meditation on the status of women's bodies as a system of signs, and it challenges the idea that the most essential constituent of a woman's mental map and identity is her body.
- 4) Through its main character, *Clarrissa* showcases the belief that body language provides a more accurate representation of the heart than words because body language is less subject to control and manipulation.

150- Which poem does NOT belong to the metaphysical poetic tradition?

- 1) Busy old fool, unruly sun,
Why dost thou thus,
Through windows, and through curtains call on us?
- 2) Thy hands to give Thou canst not lift,
Yet will Thy hand still giving be;
It gives, but O, itself's the gift!
It gives tho' bound, tho' bound 'tis free!
- 3) Love in her sunny eyes does basking play;
Love walks the pleasant mazes of her hair;
Love does on both her lips forever stray
And sows and reaps a thousand kisses there.
- 4) Tell me not (Sweet) I am unkind,
That from the nunnery
Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind
To war and arms I fly.

151- Which work of poetry is being described in the following excerpt?

This poem is conceived in the spirit of Pope's brilliant *Imitations of Horace* and John Dryden's great translations of Juvenal and Persius, which offered veiled, ventriloquized criticism of the Whiggish, Williamite world of the 1690s. It captures much of the spirit of its classical original, Juvenal's Third Satire, but with a twist: The poet transforms Juvenal's cultural critique into a poem that is primarily a political satire, focusing on the corruption of the court of King George II and the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, with only ancillary attention to the dangers and indignities of city life.

- 1) Johnathan Swift's *A Description of a City Shower*
- 2) John Gay's *Trivia or the Art of Walking the Streets of London*
- 3) Samuel Johnson's *London*
- 4) Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's *Six Town Eclogues*

CONTEMPORARY POETRY (QUESTIONS 152-160)

152- Which of the following is an example of narrative poetry?

- 1) Dylan Thomas' "Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night"
- 2) Philip Larkin's "The Whitsun Weddings"
- 3) Wallace Stevens's "Sunday Morning"
- 4) Elizabeth Bishop's "One Art"

153- Which of the following best captures the influence of Expressionism on modern poetry?

- 1) Emphasizing the materiality of the signifier, linguistic disjunction, and the role of the reader in meaning-making
- 2) The primacy of imagination, mystery, and fantasy, and expressing the harmony of the cosmic order
- 3) Use of unexpected and illogical images drawn from dreams and the subconscious
- 4) Sound and color effects, synaesthesia, and the break with traditional poetic forms

154- Which of the following statements about the women poets of the 1980s is NOT correct?

- 1) Their poetry placed emphasis on the power of action rather than passivity.
- 2) They challenged the received wisdom by shunning traditional conventions of form and structure.
- 3) They produced poetry that was aware of its potential future readers and sought communication.
- 4) They took women's real-life experiences as raw material for their poetry and universalized that experience.

155- Which statement is correct about the following poets?

- 1) **Derek Walcott** was a poet of racially mixed background who has described his cross-cultural inheritance as a source of pain in his famous *A Far Cry from Africa*.
- 2) **Countee Cullen** belonged to the Dunbar school of Negro poets, which constituted the dominant Afro-American poetic group up to the First World War.
- 3) **Maya Angelou's** poetry primarily has an aesthetic function and makes considerable cognitive demands on readers.
- 4) **Langston Hughes's** poetry capitalizes on rebellion and protest to the disadvantage of art, form, and aesthetics.

156- Which group of poets all belong to the "Black Mountain School" of poetry?

- 1) Robert Creeley; Langston Hughes; Robert Duncan
- 2) Charles Olson; Robert Duncan; Langston Hughes
- 3) Robert Creeley; Charles Olson; Robert Duncan
- 4) Charles Olson; Robert Creeley; Langston Hughes

157- Which "Poet: Title" does NOT match correctly?

- 1) Wallace Stevens: "Life Studies"
- 2) Ezra Pound: "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley"
- 3) Seamus Heaney: "Death of a Naturalist"
- 4) John Ashberry: "Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror"

158- Identify the poet of the following lines:

About suffering they were never wrong,
The Old Masters: how well they understood
Its human position: how it takes place
While someone else is eating or opening a window or just walking dully along:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) W. H. Auden | 2) W. B. Yeats |
| 3) T. S. Eliot | 4) E. E. Cummings |

159- Identify the poet the following excerpt describes:

Her poetry is a combination of the Scottish vernacular combined with the spoken voice of contemporary women. The sense of the poet speaking to the readers is dominant in her poetry and she calls her poems "recitations." Ballads, legends and myths colour her works of poetry while she tries to communicate something of the present and the contemporary situations and characters.

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|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Gwendolyn Brooks | 2) Liz Lochhead |
| 3) Denis Levertov | 4) Maya Angelou |

160- Which of the following writers does the passage below describe?

He was one of the strongest intellectual forces behind the development of modernism. He prophesies a "dry, hard, classical verse" that exhibits precision, clarity, and freshness. He sharply repudiates the "spilt religion" of Romanticism, responsible for vagueness in the arts. He sees human beings as limited and capable of improvement only through the influence of tradition. These ideas were an important influence on the thought and poetry of T. S. Eliot.

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|----------------------|------------------|
| 1) Richard Aldington | 2) Robert Lowell |
| 3) Charles Maurras | 4) T. E. Hulme |

روش تحقیق در ترجمه - نظریه‌های ترجمه - نقد ترجمه - فرهنگ و جامعه‌شناسی در ترجمه:

161- Which of the following research terms differs from the other three?

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|--------------------|----------------|
| 1) Replicability | 2) Reflexivity |
| 3) Reproducibility | 4) Reliability |

162- The research positioning which involves isolating hypotheses from research result to investigate these hypotheses is called

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) conduction | 2) deduction | 3) induction | 4) abduction |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

163- "Split-half" and "parallel forms" are methods for testing questionnaire

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) quantitative, reliability | 2) qualitative, reliability |
| 3) quantitative, validity | 4) qualitative, validity |

164- If the same question is asked in various ways in the questionnaire, the researcher aims to ensure validity.

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|---------------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) concurrent | 2) face | 3) convergent | 4) construct |
|---------------|---------|---------------|--------------|

- 165- Regarding inter-coder reliability, kappa measures inter-coder agreement among more than two coders, and kappa measures agreement between two coders.**
- 1) Fleiss, Cohen
 - 2) Cohen, Fleiss
 - 3) Hapax, Ericsson
 - 4) Ericsson, Hapax
- 166- Which of the following is NOT a criticism of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)?**
- 1) The inability to ensure replicability of results
 - 2) The risk of circular arguments in text analysis
 - 3) The assumption of privileged knowledge by researchers
 - 4) The inability to analyze large quantities of text systematically
- 167- The three-phase methodology adopted by Toury for corpus-based translation studies includes all of the following EXCEPT**
- 1) selection of individual translations or a corpus of translations within the target culture
 - 2) determination of the actual way in which acceptability is realized in terms of the balance between invariance and transformation
 - 3) first-level generalizations about the initial norm underlying the concrete way in which equivalence is realized
 - 4) identification of the source texts and comparing the target texts and their sources in parallel to determine target-source relationships
- 168- Psycholinguistic models represent the receptive stages of the translation process as or source text analysis through various methods including syntactic parsing, visual word recognition, and target text production as**
- 1) top-down decoding, bottom-up encoding
 - 2) top-down encoding, bottom-up decoding
 - 3) bottom-up encoding, top-down decoding
 - 4) bottom-up decoding, top-down encoding
- 169- Bibliometric methods in academic research on translation and interpreting studies**
- 1) are mixed-method approaches that provide a nuanced understanding of the sociocultural dynamics in academic disciplines
 - 2) focus on analyzing journal citation counts due to the lack of structured resources like bibliographies and handbooks
 - 3) prioritize qualitative over quantitative analysis, with the main goal of uncovering the implicit biases in knowledge dissemination within academic networks
 - 4) focus on applying statistical analysis and mathematics to quantify academic literature, with applications including network analysis, and measuring term frequencies
- 170- Which of the following is true about “case study” as a research strategy?**
- 1) It aims primarily to test theory-driven claims by controlling variables in a structured experimental design.
 - 2) It is primarily used for generalizing findings to large populations by applying statistical sampling techniques.
 - 3) It is not necessarily limited to individual cases. For instance, it may focus on interrelated cases.
 - 4) It is defined as a single, standardized method of inquiry, focused exclusively on qualitative data collection.

- 171- Which of the following is NOT true about corpus-based research methodology?**
- 1) It employs both qualitative and quantitative techniques, often supported by statistical software to validate findings.
 - 2) It aims to identify patterns in language use and understand their variation across different contexts.
 - 3) It focuses on controlling variables in experimental settings to test hypotheses such as translation universals and translationese.
 - 4) It primarily relies on large, systematically selected collections of texts and utilizes computational tools for analysis.
- 172- In examining the relationship implied by correlations, a *spurious correlation* means that**
- 1) the relationship between the two variables is coincidental
 - 2) both variables are affected by a third unknown variable
 - 3) the first variable causes the second variable
 - 4) the second variable causes the first variable
- 173- Which of the following is appropriate for the comparison of a post-test-only experimental design with two independent groups?**
- 1) Wilcoxon test
 - 2) Paired t-test
 - 3) Student's t-test
 - 4) Mann-Whitney U-test
- 174- Which of the following is NOT an assumption for calculating Pearson's correlation coefficient?**
- 1) The data should exhibit a curvilinear relationship.
 - 2) The data must follow a bivariate normal distribution.
 - 3) The variables must be independent of each other.
 - 4) The data should not exhibit significant outliers.
- 175- According to Muñoz Martin (2010), levels of translation process include**
- 1) mental states during translating, sub-tasks, and situatedness
 - 2) mental operations of understanding, internalizing, and actualizing
 - 3) psychological, mental, and interpretive stages
 - 4) observing, processing, and producing utterance
- 176- The study of concepts and methods to write history and also the study of methodological problems that are related to the use of such concepts and methods is referred to as**
- 1) microhistory
 - 2) histoire croisée
 - 3) historiography
 - 4) metahistoriography
- 177- A/An interpreter is an untrained and often unpaid bilingual person who functions as a linguistic and cultural mediator in different formal and informal situations.**
- 1) community
 - 2) natural
 - 3) polyglot
 - 4) ad hoc
- 178- Which statement refers to the ethical consequence of pseudotranslation?**
- 1) Pseudotranslation reveals the writers' lack of cultural capital.
 - 2) Pseudotranslation can potentially destabilize the foundations of translation theory.
 - 3) The occurrence of pseudotranslation signals the absence of translation.
 - 4) Pseudotranslations can disrupt the cultural patterns of the receiving society.

- 179- Which one best describes the concept of nomadism introduced by Michael Cronin?**
- 1) A metaphor for how translators and travelers similarly engage in cultural exchanges, transforming otherness into an acceptable form for their target audiences
 - 2) The practice of constantly moving in different spaces between cultures known as 'no-man's land' without settling in one place
 - 3) A philosophical stance advocating for stationary lifestyles and the importance of local cultures over global perspectives
 - 4) A structured approach to translation that prioritizes linguistic accuracy over cultural considerations
- 180- Holmes maintains that in poetry translation, a/an approach uses a form which the translator sees appropriate for the content – for example, replacing Chinese five syllable lines with English iambic pentameters.**
- 1) mimetic
 - 2) analogical
 - 3) organic
 - 4) recreative
- 181- According to Pym, which of the following scenarios does NOT describe the relation of translation and philosophy?**
- 1) When philosophers use translation as a case study
 - 2) When a translator comments on the translation of philosophical discourse
 - 3) When philosophers use translation to legitimize their works
 - 4) When translation theorists use philosophical discourses to support their ideas
- 182- The kind of interpreting which enables a person who does not speak the official language of the services provided in a society to access those services is called interpreting.**
- 1) legal
 - 2) relay
 - 3) remote
 - 4) community
- 183- Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a determining factor in the decision to use dubbing or subtitling for screen translation?**
- 1) The broadcaster's primary purpose
 - 2) The translator's judgment and preference
 - 3) The cultural and educational background of the target audience
 - 4) The linguistic power dynamics between source and target languages
- 184- In comics, are inserted into the pictures and are used to describe the context of the situation in concrete terms. They refer to the temporal, local or atmospheric frame of a plot.**
- 1) inscriptions
 - 2) narrations
 - 3) dialogue texts
 - 4) titles
- 185- For Lefevere, patronage works on three levels of ideology, economics and These components of patronage determine translation choices both directly and indirectly.**
- 1) politics
 - 2) discourse
 - 3) power
 - 4) status
- 186- Kiraly's cognitive model considers the translator's mind as an information-processing system in which a translation results from the interaction of intuitive and controlled processes. His model consists of information sources, the and the controlled processing-center.**
- 1) lexico-semantic knowledge
 - 2) social schemata
 - 3) intuitive workspace
 - 4) discourse frames

- 187- According to Hatim (2009), which one is NOT among the standards needed for a well-formed text?**
- 1) Acceptability
 - 2) Modality
 - 3) Intentionality
 - 4) Intertextuality
- 188- Which item is NOT a characteristic of Gile's effort model (1995) for simultaneous interpreting?**
- 1) Efforts in reformulation are non-automatic and entail the background knowledge of the interpreter.
 - 2) Short-term memory efforts are non-automatic and heavily depend on the pace imposed by the speaker.
 - 3) Efforts related to discourse production are automatic.
 - 4) The process of understanding is non-automatic, relayed by short- and long-term memory.
- 189- Using different methods and data to look into the same phenomenon and explain it from different angles, for example combining TAPs with computer logging to study a translator's cognitive processes, is called**
- 1) triangulation
 - 2) operationalization
 - 3) hybridization
 - 4) summation
- 190- What is the main difference between structural semiotics and interpretive semiotics?**
- 1) Structural semiotics focuses on culture, while interpretive semiotics focuses on science.
 - 2) While interpretive semiotics focuses on visual art, structural semiotics concentrates on verbal language.
 - 3) Structural semiotics focuses on dyadic processes, whereas interpretive semiotics focuses on triadic processes.
 - 4) Structural semiotics focuses on triadic processes, whereas interpretive semiotics focuses on dyadic processes.
- 191- According to D'hulst, when translation history addresses the question *quis*, it directs its focus to the**
- 1) selection criteria and selection procedures
 - 2) translator or translation scholar
 - 3) supporters of translators
 - 4) origins of translations
- 192- House considers equivalence as the yardstick for a good translation, and makes it operational by the two parameters of genre and register, which are designed to capture the linguistic-situational characteristics of the source text.**
- 1) functional
 - 2) pragmatic
 - 3) formal
 - 4) directional
- 193- Which of the following items is NOT a dimension of cross-cultural difference related to the "cultural filter" in House's translation quality assessment model?**
- 1) Ad-hoc formulation preferred over verbal routines
 - 2) Fidelity preferred over loyalty
 - 3) Directness preferred over indirectness
 - 4) Explicitness preferred over implicitness

- 194- Wilss believes that in any language community with reference to a given situation should be considered as a criterion for translation evaluation. This will be evaluated on the basis of the native speaker's capacity for metalinguistic judgement.
- 1) structure of argumentation
 - 2) equivalence of response
 - 3) function of language
 - 4) norm of usage
- 195- Determining the is NOT a phase in Amman's Skopos-based approach to translation quality assessment.
- 1) cultural adequacy of the translation
 - 2) intratextual coherence of the translation
 - 3) function of the translation
 - 4) intratextual coherence of the source text
- 196- Which of the following statements best distinguishes "therapeutic" translation quality assessment (TQA) from "diagnostic" TQA?
- 1) Therapeutic TQA does not focus on errors, while diagnostic TQA penalizes translators for errors.
 - 2) Therapeutic TQA is based on functionalist principles, while diagnostic TQA aligns with traditional linguistic rules.
 - 3) Therapeutic TQA aims to identify the expectations of users whereas diagnostic TQA ensures adherence to source text fidelity.
 - 4) Therapeutic TQA focuses on addressing the underlying reasons for errors, while diagnostic TQA assesses the impact of errors on the end-user of the translation.
- 197- Which statement best reflects the shift in focus introduced by text-linguistic and pragmatic approaches to translation quality assessment?
- 1) Translation quality focuses on the target text's ability to conform to text-typological conventions of the target culture.
 - 2) Translation quality is determined by the linguistic accuracy of the target text compared to the source text.
 - 3) Translation quality emphasizes the accurate reproduction of micro-level units of the source text in the target text.
 - 4) Translation quality depends on the subjective preferences of the translator.
- 198- According to Anderman and Rogers, the approach to translator training considers translation as a kind of window to related skills, principles and knowledge, and exposes students to a wide range of subject fields.
- 1) centripetal
 - 2) text-based
 - 3) centrifugal
 - 4) open-ended
- 199- Which item is NOT among Chesterman's principles of emancipatory translation?
- 1) The "Nur das Ich kann reden" [Only the I can speak] principle
 - 2) The cooperative principle
 - 3) The dialogic principle
 - 4) The TIANA principle
- 200- Which of the following is a characteristic of the psychological profile of expert translators according to Presas (1996)?
- 1) Unconscious interference mechanisms
 - 2) Subordinated bilingual memory
 - 3) Heuristic text transference procedures
 - 4) Compound bilingual memory

- 201- Which statement is NOT true about Adab's proposed framework for translation evaluation?**
- 1) It combines holistic and analytical methods of translation evaluation.
 - 2) It takes into account both the product and the process of translation.
 - 3) It disregards the trainees' cognition.
 - 4) It can be useful in educational settings.
- 202- According to Adab, what is a key advantage of requiring translation students to write annotations during a translation test?**
- 1) It helps students develop a habit of editing translation for style as well as content.
 - 2) It ensures students produce more creative translations by reflecting on their choices.
 - 3) It enables students to develop critical thinking skills by analyzing the register of the source text.
 - 4) It allows students to demonstrate their understanding of translation theory through reasoned analysis.
- 203- Drawing on Systemic Functional Linguistics, Kim proposes meaning-oriented translation assessment criteria where, for instance, major errors are analyzed on the basis of different aspects of meaning, namely**
- 1) textual, experiential, interpersonal, and logical
 - 2) ideational, interactive, graphological, and modal
 - 3) functional, modal, interpersonal, and experiential
 - 4) graphological, ideational, interpersonal, and textual
- 204- What are the three primary categories of quality assurance in localization?**
- 1) Technical, cultural, functional
 - 2) Functional, cosmetic, linguistic
 - 3) Aesthetic, linguistic, cultural
 - 4) Functional, technical, aesthetic
- 205- According to Freud, the act of ascribing one's fears or guilty desires to somebody else and then condemning them for such fears and desires is called**
- 1) avoidance
 - 2) regression
 - 3) displacement
 - 4) projection
- 206- What is the focus of "affective stylistics" as a reader-response approach to criticism?**
- 1) Describing the reader's impressionistic responses to text
 - 2) Analyzing the stylistic features used to construct emotion in the text
 - 3) Understanding how the text structures the reader's response cognitively
 - 4) Disclosing the authorial intent and how it manifests in the form and content of the text
- 207- Which of the following can be considered a limitation of Deconstructive Criticism (DC)?**
- 1) Writings by some of the major scholars in the field of DC frequently employ such unusual language and organizational principles that they seem to defy our understanding and acceptance.
 - 2) DC challenges existing power structures by proposing alternative structures that potentially lead to instability in meaning and, in turn, societal functions.
 - 3) DC offers superficial analyses of wordplay and diminishes our appreciation of literature and our ability to interpret it meaningfully.
 - 4) DC places too much emphasis on the historical context of texts to support the different readings they might afford.

- 208- According to reader-response theory, when readers read a text, they have a tendency to interpret it in a certain way on the basis of the interpretive strategies they have learned in high schools, churches, colleges, and other institutions.**
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1) affective | 2) transactional |
| 3) social | 4) subjective |
- 209- Which item best describes the type of translation that functions to mediate between sociopolitical collectivities?**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Ethical and hypersocially negative | 2) Ethical and hypersocially positive |
| 3) Unethical and subculturally negative | 4) Unethical and subculturally positive |
- 210- Which item is the binary systemic code of translation as conceptualized within social systems theory?**
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) functional, non-functional | 2) interlingual, intralingual |
| 3) systemic, non-systemic | 4) mediated, unmediated |
- 211- Following Malinowski's theory, can be considered a cultural response to the basic need of**
- | |
|---|
| 1) interlingual translation, value generation |
| 2) intralingual translation, communication |
| 3) cultural training, value generation |
| 4) cultural training, communication |
- 212- Latour's definition of translation has a nature as it resembles the notion of**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) structuralist, interpretation | 2) poststructuralist, interpretation |
| 3) structuralist, transformation | 4) poststructuralist, transformation |
- 213- Foucault believes that circulates in a culture in all directions, to and from all social levels, at all times through exchanges of material goods, people and ideas.**
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) power | 2) ideology | 3) discourse | 4) disparity |
|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
- 214- Why is Piaget's theory of cognitive development considered less relevant to the study of translators and interpreters?**
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|--|
| 1) It overlooks the metacognitive development of individuals. |
| 2) It is based on psychological theories that do not apply to modern professions. |
| 3) It is too general and examines cognitive development at earlier stages of human life. |
| 4) It focuses too much on adult moral reasoning rather than childhood development. |
- 215- When younger and older generations of the same culture communicate in one language, occurs.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) intergenerational mediation | 2) local translation |
| 3) intrapersonal translation | 4) intralingual mediation |