

کد کنترل

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نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضا:

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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 براین مقررات رفتار می‌شود.				

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب ..... با شماره داوطلبی ..... در جلسه این آزمون شرکت می‌نمایم.

امضا:

1- Which of the following is a case of epenthesis?

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1) beet---peet | 2) shoe---chew       |
| 3) thumb---sum | 4) please---puhlease |

2- Which of the following is not a case of assimilation?

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1) dog---gog       | 2) bunny---nunny |
| 3) yellow---lellow | 4) swing---fwing |

3- Which statement is true about the following list of words: piano, tycoon, liaise, babysit?

- 1) The two first words are instances of borrowing and the two last of backformation.
- 2) The two first words are instances of conversion and the two last of compounding.
- 3) The two first words are instances of blending and the two last of conversion.
- 4) The two first words are instances of borrowing and the two last of acronyms.

4- Which maxim is violated in the following context?

*A has betrayed a top-secret of his friend B to a business rival. B said to his audience who knows what A has done to B: A is a fine friend.*

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Maxim of Quantity | 2) Maxim of Quality   |
| 3) Maxim of Manner   | 4) Maxim of Relevance |

5- Which of the following is FALSE?

- 1) In recursion, each noun phrase has the potential to generate a prepositional phrase, which may generate another noun phrase, which may generate another prepositional phrase.
- 2) A form of communication that arises when people come into contact sharing no common language is known as pidgin.
- 3) Chomsky's linguistic competence refers to a language user's grammatical knowledge of syntax, morphology and phonology, as well as social knowledge about how and when to use utterances appropriately.
- 4) The theory that language determines other aspects of culture since language provides the categories through which social reality is defined and constructed is called the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

- 6- Which of the following expressions is NOT structurally ambiguous?
- 1) Flying planes can be dangerous.
  - 2) We met an English history teacher.
  - 3) These are designed for small boys and girls.
  - 4) The parents of the bride and groom were waiting outside.
- 7- Which of the following is FALSE?
- 1) Entailment is not a pragmatic concept.
  - 2) Speakers not sentences have presuppositions.
  - 3) Words that add meaning to the sentence are known as function words.
  - 4) Grammar is broader than syntax. It involves syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.
- 8- Which of the following is a case of entailment?
- 1) It isn't funny that he came late. He came late.
  - 2) Are you still such a bad motorist? You were a bad motorist.
  - 3) We imagined that we were in the village. We weren't in the village.
  - 4) The president of this country is a bachelor. The president of this country is unmarried.
- 9- Which of the following refers to a boundary line between regions that vary in a particular linguistic feature?
- 1) Dialect
  - 2) Diglossia
  - 3) Isogloss
  - 4) Sociolect
- 10- What are the spatial deictic expressions used in *I am busy now so you can't visit me. Come back later?*
- 1) now, later
  - 2) come back
  - 3) I, you
  - 4) you
- 11- Which of the following is a derivational morpheme?
- 1) -ation in vocalization
  - 2) -ation in vacation
  - 3) -ation in nationality
  - 4) -ation in station
- 12- Which of the following is NOT related to coherence.
- 1) Allows the reader to make sense of the text because concepts and relations are mutually accessible and relevant.
  - 2) The grammatical and lexical relationship between different elements of a text which hold it together.
  - 3) The semantic unity created between the ideas, sentences, paragraphs and sections of a piece of writing.
  - 4) A semantic property of discourse formed through the interpretation of each individual sentence relative to the interpretation of other sentences, with "interpretation" implying interaction between the text, the reader and the writer.
- 13- Which of the following is used in the following sentence: *What do you think about this: Mom's getting married?*
- 1) Ellipsis
  - 2) Substitution
  - 3) Cataphoric relation
  - 4) Conjunction

- 14- What distinguishes pragmatics and semantics is whether ----- is considered.  
1) context                      2) speech act                      3) reference                      4) usage
- 15- If an act is performed which is a consequence of, or a change brought about by, an utterance, it is known as -----,  
1) an illocutionary act                      2) a performative act  
3) a perlocutionary act                      4) a locutionary act
- 16- If we think of a sentence as what people say in the course of communication, it becomes a(an) -----,  
1) constative                      2) directive                      3) expression                      4) utterance
- 17- In -----, a descriptive grammar begins with a deep structure that is semantic and consists of combinations of semantic features and semantic relations.  
1) Generative syntax                      2) Generative semantics  
3) Interpretive theory                      4) Interpretive semantics
- 18- Which of the following is TRUE?  
1) The meaning of a sentence is abstract, but context-dependent.  
2) The illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something.  
3) There is no distinction between a constative and a performative.  
4) Pragmatics treats the meaning of language as something intrinsic and inherent.
- 19- Which of the following is NOT a case of proform test?  
1) The man stole the money and disappeared.  
2) What do you think of John? I can't stand him.  
3) Have you ever been to Kerman? No, I've never been there.  
4) Mary will open the gate with her credit card and John will do so, too.
- 20- Which of the following sentences does not help to test the constituency of *eat the apples* in the sentence *John could eat the apples*?  
1) Eat the apples John certainly could!                      2) What could John do? Eat the apples!  
3) John could do it.                      4) John could eat them.
- 21- All of the following are claims about usefulness of an assessment EXCEPT that it should -----,  
1) promote equitable decisions                      2) be free from bias  
3) have beneficial consequences                      4) be large-scale
- 22- Assessment is the process of collecting information about something, but the two qualities that distinguish assessment from other ways of collecting information such as casual observations are -----,  
1) systematicity and variability  
2) justification and ethical considerations  
3) systematicity and substantive grounding  
4) substantive grounding and ethical considerations

- 23- All of the following are misconceptions about language testing EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) there is no best way to test language ability for any given situation
  - 2) a test is either good or bad, depending on whether it satisfies one particular quality
  - 3) language test development depends on highly technical procedures and should be left to experts
  - 4) a justifiable test is one that has a clearly articulated Assessment Use Argument and that is supported by backing.
- 24- Accountability means being able to demonstrate to -----.
- 1) test users that the test they took was highly practical
  - 2) stakeholders that the assessment was highly dynamic
  - 3) test users that the test they took had a beneficial backwash effect
  - 4) stakeholders that the intended uses of an assessment are justified
- 25- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- 1) Both achievement and diagnostic tests should be norm-referenced in nature.
  - 2) Both placement and achievement tests should be criterion-referenced in nature.
  - 3) Both proficiency and placement tests should be criterion-referenced instruments.
  - 4) Both proficiency and placement tests should be norm-referenced instruments.
- 26- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- 1) Task-based assessment is a type of performance assessment.
  - 2) Performance assessment is a type of task-based assessment.
  - 3) Task-based assessment is a type of alternative assessment.
  - 4) Dynamic assessment is a type of task-based assessment.
- 27- The criteria used to judge the quality of items in a criterion-referenced test are -----.
- 1) content applicability and item discrimination
  - 2) content congruence and content applicability
  - 3) content congruence and item discrimination
  - 4) item difficulty and item facility
- 28- Sociolinguistic competence, in Bachman's (1990) model of communicative competence, includes all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) sensitivity to naturalness
  - 2) sensitivity to differences in register
  - 3) ability to interpret the intention of the speaker
  - 4) ability to interpret cultural references and figures of speech
- 29- The three defining characteristics of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) testing are -----.
- 1) text authenticity, specificity of needs, and inseparability of language and content
  - 2) authenticity of task, specificity of needs, and inseparability of language and content
  - 3) authenticity of task, specificity of content, and interaction between language and content knowledge
  - 4) text authenticity, specificity of content, and interaction between language and content knowledge

- 30- **Multiple-trait scoring refers to -----.**  
 1) a holistic rating scale that includes features of the specific test task  
 2) an analytic rating scale that includes features of the specific test task  
 3) use of a rating scale or rubric in which each category of concern is rated separately  
 4) use of a rating scale or rubric in which the performance is given just one overall rating
- 31- **All of the following are dimensions related to vocabulary assessment EXCEPT-----.**  
 1) discreteness versus embeddedness  
 2) open-endedness versus closed-endedness  
 3) selectiveness versus comprehensiveness  
 4) context-dependence versus context-independence
- 32- **The three frames of reference to base construct definition on are -----.**  
 1) needs analysis, topical knowledge, and strategic competence  
 2) language instruction syllabus, topical knowledge, and strategic competence  
 3) language instruction syllabus, theory of language ability, and performance on tasks  
 4) needs analysis, language instruction syllabus, and theory of language ability
- 33- **Both domain-referenced and objectives-referenced tests describe variant -----.**  
 1) sampling techniques within the overall concept of criterion-referenced testing  
 2) elicitation techniques within the overall concept of criterion-referenced testing  
 3) elicitation techniques within the overall concept of norm-referenced testing  
 4) sampling techniques within the overall concept of norm-referenced testing
- 34- **The two sources of inconsistency in test-retest method of estimating reliability are -----.**  
 1) differential practice effects and differential changes in ability  
 2) independence and differential changes in ability  
 3) differential practice effects and nonequivalence  
 4) nonequivalence and independence
- 35- **What kind of classification error occurs when a test taker is classified as a master when his or her domain score is below the cut-off score?**  
 1) Type I                      2) Type II                      3) False positive                      4) False negative
- 36- **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the real-life approach to authenticity?**  
 1) It regards the concepts of proficiency and authenticity as virtually identical.  
 2) It advocates tests that will involve the test taker in interpretation of illocutionary acts.  
 3) It views authenticity as the extent to which test tasks replicate real-life language use tasks.  
 4) It defines language proficiency as the ability to perform language tasks in non-test situations.

- 37- A test task that requires the processing of a great deal of non-verbal visual input in the form of charts and graphs could be described as one with a ----- degree of interactiveness of language knowledge.
- 1) poor measure of validity and a low
  - 2) strong measure of validity and a low
  - 3) poor measure of validity and a high
  - 4) strong measure of validity and a high
- 38- All of the following are characteristics of the test rubric EXCEPT -----.
- 1) the duration of the test
  - 2) the structure of the test
  - 3) how the language that is used will be evaluated or scored
  - 4) the relationship between input and the expected response
- 39- All of the following are sources of error variance due to administration procedures EXCEPT -----.
- 1) evaluator idiosyncrasies
  - 2) mechanics of testing
  - 3) equipment
  - 4) directions
- 40- Which of the following statements is true about the interventionist and interactionist approaches to dynamic assessment?
- 1) The interventionist approach is rooted in qualitative interpretation of the ZPD, while the interactionist approach is rooted in quantitative interpretation of the ZPD.
  - 2) The interventionist approach is rooted in quantitative interpretation of the ZPD, while the interactionist approach is rooted in qualitative interpretation of the ZPD.
  - 3) Both approaches are rooted in the quantitative interpretation of the ZPD.
  - 4) Both approaches are rooted in the qualitative interpretation of the ZPD.
- 41- John was confident that no variable other than the one he was investigating influenced his findings. He believed his research had high -----.
- 1) content validity
  - 2) construct validity
  - 3) external validity
  - 4) internal validity
- 42- Explain what is happening with the threat of maturation.
- 1) The subject's performance is better because he/she is aware that his performance is observed.
  - 2) The subject's experience is not normal in comparison to the other subjects.
  - 3) The subject gets better at something after completing it a second time.
  - 4) The subject gets better at something because time has passed.
- 43- A manipulation causes participants in the experimental group to score higher on a certain measure than the control group participants. The researcher claims that the measure is a measure of self-esteem when, in fact, the measure really assesses mood. The researcher repeats the study numerous times, using a wide variety of participants. The same pattern of results is obtained each time. This study has ----- .
- 1) poor validity, good reliability
  - 2) poor validity, poor reliability
  - 3) good validity, good reliability
  - 4) good validity, poor reliability

- 44- When does a researcher use a grouped frequency distribution to organize the data?  
 1) When the range of the data is small.  
 2) When the range of the data is large.  
 3) When the data is normally distributed.  
 4) When the data she is using is categorical.
- 45- What kind of distribution is observed when it has a long right tail?  
 1) A flat distribution  
 2) A bimodal distribution  
 3) Positively skewed distribution  
 4) Negatively skewed distribution
- 46- If an individual rejects a true null hypothesis, then she/he has -----.  
 1) made a Type I error  
 2) made a Type II error  
 3) increased the power of a statistical test  
 4) made a correct decision to reject the null hypothesis
- 47- A researcher wants to display the relationship between the variables “number of words a learner knows” and “the number of hours he/she studies”. The most appropriate graphical display would be -----.  
 1) bar chart                      2) histogram                      3) scatter plot                      4) stem plot
- 48- The data in the following table shows the 22 games played by a football team during a certain period.

Result	Play	
	Home	Away
Win	80%	60%
Lose	20%	40%
Total	100%	100%

- The variables Play (home or away) and Result (win or lose) are -----.  
 1) a numerical and a categorical variable respectively  
 2) both numerical variables  
 3) both categorical variables  
 4) a categorical and a numerical variable respectively
- 49- The data in the above table suggests that there is a home ground advantage for this team because -----.  
 1) the team only lost 20% of ‘home’ games.  
 2) the team won 80% of their ‘away’ games.  
 3) the percentage of ‘home’ wins is higher than the percentage of ‘away’ wins.  
 4) the percentage of ‘away’ wins (60%) is higher than the percentage of ‘away’ losses (40%).
- 50- Which correlation is the strongest?  
 1) -1.00                      2) -.60                      3) +.80                      4) +.05

- 51- The key defining characteristic of experimental research is that -----.
- 1) samples are large
  - 2) hypotheses are proved
  - 3) a positive correlation exists
  - 4) the independent variable is manipulated
- 52- Which of the following is the definition of a hypothesis?
- 1) A statement that is empirically specific about some phenomenon
  - 2) A statement proposing the relationship between two or more variables
  - 3) A statement proposing the relationship between two or more concepts
  - 4) A statement consisting of an educated guess about some phenomenon
- 53- If younger people are less likely to attend universities than older people, the relationship between age and university attendance is -----.
- 1) symmetric
  - 2) curvilinear
  - 3) negative
  - 4) positive
- 54- ANOVA and/or the difference of means test is typically used whenever -----.
- 1) the number of observations exceed ten thousand
  - 2) observed and expected tables are quite different in the crosstab
  - 3) the sampling distribution doesn't coincide with the normal distribution
  - 4) the independent variable is nominal and the dependent one is interval or ratio
- 55- What threat to validity exists when the participants drop out of the experiment?
- 1) selection bias
  - 2) history
  - 3) mortality
  - 4) maturation
- 56- The mean plus or minus one standard deviation for a normal distribution provides a probability range of \_\_\_ percent.
- 1) 32
  - 2) 50
  - 3) 68
  - 4) 95
- 57- Which of the following is FALSE?
- 1) It is possible for a measure to be valid but not reliable.
  - 2) Researchable questions are necessarily narrow and specific.
  - 3) An experiment is the best research strategy for investigating the causes of phenomena.
  - 4) The more dispersed the data values in a particular data set are, the larger the variance and standard deviation will be.
- 58- Which of the following is/are true about a positively skewed distribution?
- I) The mean is greater than the median.
  - II) The median should be used as the measure of center because it is more resistant to extreme observations than the mean.
  - III) The standard deviation should be used as the measure of spread because it is more resistant to extreme observations than the range or inter-quartile range.
- 1) II only
  - 2) I and II only
  - 3) I and III only
  - 4) I, II, and III

- 59- Identify the correct parenthetical citation for a quote from page one hundred and three from this source:  
 Keaveney, S. (2004). When MTV goes CEO. In D. Brundage & M. Lahey (Eds.), *Acting on words* (pp. 99-103). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Pearson.
- 1) According to Keaveney, "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (Brundage & Lahey, 2004, p. 103).
  - 2) According to Keaveney, "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (Keaveney, 2004, p. 103).
  - 3) According to Keaveney (2004), "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (p. 103).
  - 4) According to Keaveney, "Before mid-millennium, Gen Xers will be the CEOs of the future" (103).
- 60- In an experiment, the group that does not receive the intervention is called -----.
- 1) the control group
  - 2) the treatment group
  - 3) the participant group
  - 4) the experimental group
- 61- Which of the following ways of learning best captures the concept of parameter setting in Universal Grammar?
- 1) Inductive and explicit
  - 2) Inductive and implicit
  - 3) Deductive and explicit
  - 4) Deductive and implicit
- 62- Learning a second language is expected to benefit from automaticity for all of the following reasons EXCEPT it -----.
- 1) contributes to important but not all aspects of fluency
  - 2) leaves more attentional resources over for other purposes
  - 3) expands consciously held, skill relevant knowledge that is describable
  - 4) makes automatized information immune to interference from other sources of information
- 63- What kind of evidence is Speaker B receiving in the following exchange?  
 A: I seed the man.  
 B: No, we say "I saw the man."
- 1) Positive and direct
  - 2) Positive and indirect
  - 3) Negative and direct
  - 4) Negative and indirect
- 64- Which of the following statements about fossilization is TRUE?
- 1) Fossilization is local, not global.
  - 2) Fossilization is only a product, not a process.
  - 3) Fossilization is only found in adults, not in children.
  - 4) Just like stabilization, fossilization is permanent and thus cannot be reversed.
- 65- Instruction of difficult grammatical rules -----.
- 1) stretches ultimate attainment
  - 2) speeds up the explicit learning process
  - 3) slows down active cognitive processing on the side of the learners
  - 4) enhances later implicit acquisition by increasing chances of noticing

- 66- The concept of attention in the model of human information processing has three uses, including attention as -----.
- 1) arousal, activation, and effort
  - 2) selection, capacity, and effort
  - 3) selection, activation, and arousal
  - 4) perception, execution, and capacity
- 67- What does it mean when we say complex systems are nonlinear?
- 1) They change in response to changes in their environment.
  - 2) They result in the spontaneous occurrence of something new.
  - 3) A small change in one parameter of these systems can have huge implications downstream.
  - 4) They emerge without direction from external factors and without a plan of the order embedded in an individual component.
- 68- According to Long, all of the following are features of Focus on Forms (FonFs) EXCEPT it -----.
- 1) tends to result in boring lessons
  - 2) results in more false beginners than finishers
  - 3) fails to recognize that the teachability of grammatical forms is constrained by their learnability
  - 4) allows for the slow and gradual process involved in the learning of L2 linguistic features
- 69- Which of the following does the option of focus on form in advance involve?
- 1) Priming the learner to attend to specific forms, for example, by pre-teaching the forms, prior to their engagement in a communicative task
  - 2) Attracting learner's attention to a specific form in the previous utterance, for example by means of a recast
  - 3) Attention to form and meaning simultaneously
  - 4) Temporary switching of selective attention to form
- 70- Input-enrichment activities for grammar teaching are those -----.
- 1) in which the targeted feature is both frequent and salient in the input provided
  - 2) which induce learners to process the target structure through input rather than by eliciting production of the structure
  - 3) whose purpose is to affect the ways in which learners attend to input data
  - 4) in which awareness at the level of understanding rather than at the level of noticing is intended
- 71- Which of the following statements is TRUE about the concepts of scaffolding and ZPD?
- 1) Scaffolding is a term coined by Lantolf, while ZPD is a term that was popularized by Bruner.
  - 2) Scaffolding, unlike ZPD, is thought of in terms of the quantity of assistance provided by the expert to the novice rather than in terms of the quality.
  - 3) Scaffolding, unlike ZPD, is thought of in terms of the quality of assistance provided by the expert to the novice rather than in terms of the quantity.
  - 4) Scaffolding is a term popularized by Vygotsky, while ZPD is a term that was coined by Bruner.

- 72- **Who has argued that instruction will be most beneficial if it focuses on structures from the next stage?**  
 1) Nick Ellis  
 2) Larry Selinker  
 3) Manfred Pienemann  
 4) Michael Sharwood Smith
- 73- **Instruction can take into account the learner's built-in syllabus through all of the following possibilities EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) focusing on instruction of pragmatic meaning  
 2) focusing the instruction on the explicit rather than the implicit knowledge  
 3) ensuring that the learners are developmentally ready to acquire a specific target feature  
 4) adopting a zero grammar approach
- 74- **Which of the following is NOT a contribution that learner output can make?**  
 1) It forces syntactic processing.  
 2) It helps to automatize existing knowledge.  
 3) It matches instruction to particular aptitude for learning.  
 4) It provides opportunities for learners to develop discourse skills.
- 75- **To carry out strategy training in teaching listening comprehension, teachers need to know all of the following EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) how to make students aware of the distinction between skills, strategies, and techniques  
 2) the order in which strategies should be presented and practiced  
 3) how much time should be allocated for strategy training  
 4) the theories and principles behind strategy training
- 76- **According to Fillmore, fluency includes all of the following abilities EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) talking as fast as a native speaker  
 2) using language creatively and imaginatively  
 3) saying appropriate things in a variety of contexts  
 4) talking in coherent and semantically dense sentences that show mastery of syntax and semantics
- 77- **What is the reading activity in which students (1) listen to the reading passage, (2) listen and follow the text with their eyes, (3) listen and speak along with the text, (4) read the text silently, and (5) read the text aloud?**  
 1) Rereading  
 2) Repeated reading  
 3) Rate build-up reading  
 4) Shadow reading
- 78- **It is possible to promote accuracy in the pre-task phase through all of the following strategies EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) repeated performance  
 2) giving time for planning the task  
 3) reducing the cognitive complexity of the task  
 4) pre-teaching certain linguistic forms that can be used while completing the task

- 79- Which of the following statements is NOT true about intensive reading?
- 1) Students often work with short texts.
  - 2) Students work with close guidance from the teacher.
  - 3) The goal is to help students obtain detailed meaning from the text.
  - 4) It produces skilled *readers* but not *skilled* readers.
- 80- In teaching spoken grammar to students, which of the following forms best observes negative face?
- 1) Can I help you?
  - 2) May I help you?
  - 3) Can you help me?
  - 4) Would you help me?
- 81- The objective model of curriculum planning is appealing for all of the following reasons EXCEPT -----.
- 1) epistemological objectivism
  - 2) ease of evaluation
  - 3) clarity of goals
  - 4) accountability
- 82- Which of the following best describes the role of a textbook as a structuring tool?
- 1) It should be used as a means of collegial support and shared responsibility among teachers.
  - 2) It should serve as a useful map or plan of what is intended and expected.
  - 3) It should provide support and help with classroom management.
  - 4) It should be a vehicle for teacher and learner training.
- 83- Which view/model shows that good teachers always know what materials to use with a given class and have access to or even can create them?
- 1) The content model
  - 2) The pragmatic model
  - 3) The difference view
  - 4) The deficiency view
- 84- Which of the following is NOT one of the steps in Tyler's model of lesson planning?
- 1) Problem conception
  - 2) Specifying objectives
  - 3) Organizing learning activities
  - 4) Specifying methods of evaluation
- 85- What type of materials evaluation begin with an examination of the blurb, introduction, and table of contents of a given textbook?
- 1) Empirical
  - 2) External
  - 3) Internal
  - 4) Retrospective
- 86- Which of the following is an example of extending when it comes to adapting materials?
- 1) The only pronunciation practice in the materials is on individual sounds and minimal pairs. Our students need to be intelligible, and intelligibility entails more than articulating a vowel or a consonant correctly. Therefore, we decide to add some work on sentence stress and rhythm.
  - 2) Although the new grammar material is important and relevant, the addition of a discussion section at the end of the unit will help to reinforce and contextualize the linguistic items covered.
  - 3) Our students find the explanation of a new grammar point rather difficult, so further
  - 4) If there is insufficient coverage of the skill of listening, the reading passage provided may also be paralleled by the provision of listening comprehension material, using the same vocabulary and ideas but presented through a different medium. exercises are added before they begin the practice material.

- 87- According to Kachru, the three paradigms of marginality include -----.
- 1) paradigm myopia, paradigm lack, and paradigm misconception
  - 2) paradigm hyperopia, paradigm lag, and paradigm misconnection
  - 3) paradigm hyperopia, paradigm lack, and paradigm misconception
  - 4) paradigm myopia, paradigm lag, and paradigm misconnection
- 88- What kind of corrective feedback are conversational recasts?
- 1) Implicit and output-prompting
  - 2) Implicit and input-providing
  - 3) Explicit and output-prompting
  - 4) Explicit and input-providing
- 89- All of the following are sources of inconsistency between teachers' stated beliefs and observed practices EXCEPT -----.
- 1) I believe in X but it gives me more joy to teach through Y.
  - 2) I believe in X but the curriculum requires me to do Y.
  - 3) I believe in X but my students learn better through Y.
  - 4) I believe in X but my learners are motivated by Y.
- 90- Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Critical Incident Questionnaires?
- 1) They build a case for diversity in teaching.
  - 2) They build mutual trust between students and teachers.
  - 3) They help teachers pursue perfection in their practice.
  - 4) They help teachers diagnose problems before a disaster takes place.



