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<p><b>آزمون ورودی دوره دکتری (نیمه متمرکز) - سال ۱۳۹۸</b></p>				
<p><b>رشته آموزش زبان انگلیسی - کد (۲۸۰۵)</b></p>				
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ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: زبان شناسی - آزمون سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه ها - مهارت ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)	۹۰	۱	۹۰
<p>این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.</p>		<p>استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.</p>		
<p>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 می باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود.</p>				
<p>۱۳۹۸</p>				

\* 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 underlined segments is a constituent?

- 1) She seemed incredibly lucky to me.
- 2) She seemed incredibly lucky to me.
- 3) She seemed incredibly lucky to me.
- 4) She seemed incredibly lucky to me.

2- "Constancy under negation" test is applied for -----.

- 1) presupposition
- 2) implicature
- 3) entailment
- 4) paraphrase

3- The thematic role of the underlined words in the following sentence are:

We persuaded Mary to apply for the job as a teacher.

- 1) Theme-agent-goal-role
- 2) Theme-agent-role-goal
- 3) Agent-theme-goal-role
- 4) Agent-theme-role-goal

4- The following can be read as: To be or not to be, which represents the ----- writing system.



- 1) rebus
- 2) logogram
- 3) cuneiform
- 4) hieroglyph

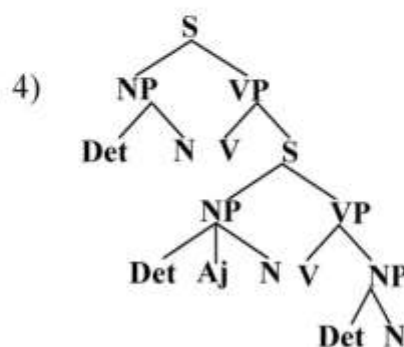
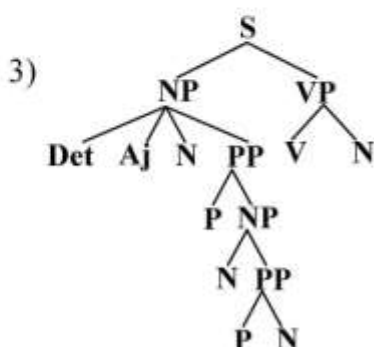
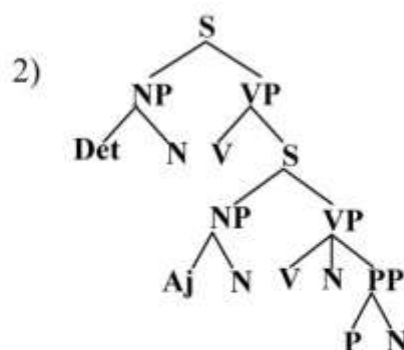
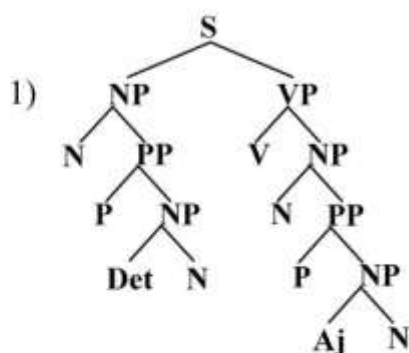
5- Which of the following is a case of progressive assimilation?

- 1) ðlf ʃɪp
- 2) tem bægz
- 3) hæf tə gəʊ
- 4) wɒtʃə 'prɒbləm

6- Which of the following is a case of clefting?

- 1) Where Maya wants to go for her holidays is to Greece.
- 2) It's after class that Maya wants to look at your notes.
- 3) Maya said that she would leave early, and Emily said so too.
- 4) On your bag, that girl in the blue dress will put a picture of the King.

- 7- The sentence “\*John would sang” is ungrammatical because -----.
- 1) tense shows up on the verb.
  - 2) tense shows up on the auxiliary.
  - 3) tense shows up on the leftmost auxiliary.
  - 4) it contains more than one marking for tense.
- 8- Which of the following is NOT a case of clipping?
- 1) Laze from lazy
  - 2) Van from caravan
  - 3) Curio from curiosity
  - 4) Psycho from psychology
- 9- Which of the following refers to anomia?
- 1) A type of aphasia characterized by labored telegraphic output.
  - 2) A type of aphasia characterized by partial loss of the ability to produce language.
  - 3) A type of aphasia characterized by inability to name objects and difficulty in accessing nouns.
  - 4) A type of aphasia in which individuals have difficulty understanding written and spoken language.
- 10- Which of the following is NOT a case of embedding?
- 1) The girl the man the boy saw kissed left.
  - 2) The old men are working and I am sleeping here.
  - 3) The surgeon and the doctor whom the nurse aided cured the disease.
  - 4) A farmer who was kicked by his donkey would nevertheless not take revenge.
- 11- Which tree diagram matches the following sentence?  
The farmers believe the hungry beavers frighten the fish.





- 12- Which of the following is NOT a case of presupposition?
- 1) John was happy that it was Friday. It was Friday.
  - 2) It showered every day of the week. It showered on Wednesday.
  - 3) John finished mowing the grass before dark. John mowed the grass.
  - 4) John managed to disconnect the burglar alarm. Disconnecting the burglar alarm was hard.
- 13- Which of the following does NOT have structural ambiguity?
- 1) She gave her dog meat.
  - 2) I found a bat in the attic.
  - 3) There is a restaurant in the district which I like.
  - 4) May I try on that dress in the room?
- 14- Felicity conditions validate an illocution. In which of the following is the felicity condition violated when A promises B to do X:
- 1) A is able to do X.
  - 2) A is willing to do X.
  - 3) X has already been done.
  - 4) A believes B wants X done.
- 15- Which of the following has been wrongly classified?
- 1) Commissive: promise
  - 2) Representative: claim
  - 3) Declaration: praise
  - 4) Directive: invitation
- 16- Which of the following is NOT right regarding derivational morphemes?
- 1) When both derivational and inflectional morphemes are present in a word, the derivational morpheme(s) will generally be attached closer to the root than the inflectional morpheme(s).
  - 2) Derivational morphemes are added to words to assign tense, number, possession, or comparison.
  - 3) Derivational morphemes are not necessarily word class changing, they are more of meaning-changing morphemes.
  - 4) Inflectional morphemes are always added in the end of the affixation process. In other words, they are the final step in affixation.
- 17- Read the following data:  
**Fred should get a haircut, and so should John.**  
**\*Fred should get a haircut, and so John.**  
**\*Fred should get a haircut, and so should Ricky a haircut.**  
**The analysis that best describes these data is:**
- 1) The word *so* substitutes for the material dominated by NP.
  - 2) The word *so* substitutes for the material dominated by AUX.
  - 3) The word *so* substitutes for the material dominated by VP.
  - 4) The word *so* substitutes for the material dominated by AUX and VP.
- 18- Which consonants can constitute a syllable nucleus?
- 1) Stops
  - 2) Nasal and liquids
  - 3) Fricatives and nasals
  - 4) Nasals all oral consonants

- 19- **The first sounds in the words *week* and *yacht* are both -----.**
- 1) glides
  - 2) liquids
  - 3) labiovelar
  - 4) high vowels
- 20- **Which of the following is wrong?**
- 1) The words *pink*, *scarlet*, *orange*, *hot pink*, and *pumpkin* form a subclass of the word *red*, they are referred to as hypernyms of *red*.
  - 2) The verb "get" is a good example of polysemy - it can mean "obtain," "become," or "understand."
  - 3) Two or more words are homonyms if they either sound the same (homophones), have the same spelling (homographs), or both, but do not have related meanings.
  - 4) Two lexemes are synonyms if they can be successfully substituted for each other in all situations.
- 21- **Which of the following is a characteristic of criterion-referenced tests?**
- 1) They indicate the content of the behavioral repertory.
  - 2) They are appropriate for assessing abstracted language ability traits.
  - 3) They are used to disperse the performances of students in a normal distribution.
  - 4) The interpretation given to an examinee's score on such tests is called a relative decision.
- 22- **The problems related to the claim that task-based language performance assessment (TBLPA) can be used to make predictions about performance on future language use tasks outside the test itself are -----.**
- 1) task selection, implementation and realization
  - 2) task difficulty, validation and conceptualization
  - 3) task selection, generalizability and extrapolation
  - 4) task generalizability, conceptualization and extrapolation
- 23- **Studies show that teacher-related factors that affect washback are -----.**
- 1) teachers' attitude toward exams, their autonomy, their nationalities, and their identities
  - 2) teachers' beliefs, their autonomy, their nationalities, and their educational backgrounds
  - 3) teachers' attitude toward exams, their institutional commitment, their identities, and their personalities
  - 4) teachers' beliefs, their attitudes toward exams, their educational backgrounds, and their personalities
- 24- **Which of the following is a feature of performance assessment?**
- 1) It fosters test-taking skills.
  - 2) It reflects speed and accuracy.
  - 3) It contributes to classroom change.
  - 4) It offers a static view of achievement.



- 25- **All of the following are challenges of testing listening comprehension EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) it is extremely hard to construct a pure test of listening that does not require the use of another language skill
  - 2) there are other test factors such as the test takers' memory capacity that could also contribute to the test score
  - 3) text characteristics that can influence test difficulty, including the phonological qualities of the text are too hard to control
  - 4) while listening comprehension might primarily be viewed as a process of constructing meaning from auditory input, that process involves more than the auditory signal alone
- 26- **Which of the following statements is TRUE about the types of group dynamic assessment?**
- 1) Concurrent group dynamic assessment attempts to move the group forward through co-constructing ZPDs with individuals, but cumulative group dynamic assessment supports the development of each individual by working within the group's ZPD.
  - 2) Cumulative group dynamic assessment attempts to move the group forward through co-constructing ZPDs with individuals, but concurrent group dynamic assessment supports the development of each individual by working within the group's ZPD.
  - 3) In concurrent group dynamic assessment, individuals take turns engaging directly as primary interactants with the teacher, with the understanding that each subsequent one-on-one exchange will have the advantage of building on earlier interactions that the class witnessed.
  - 4) Cumulative group dynamic assessment may appear to an observer to be similar to whole class instruction, but of course the absence of extended one-on-one interactions does not preclude development within individuals' ZPDs.
- 27- **All of the following are significant issues regarding classroom-based assessment not only conceptually but also practically EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) utilizing assessment to promote learning
  - 2) connecting classroom assessment to relevant policies
  - 3) increasing the teachers' professional knowledge and abilities
  - 4) increasing teachers' awareness of its advantages
- 28- **Which of the following statements is TRUE about assessment of learning and assessment for learning cultures?**
- 1) In the latter, formative and summative assessment are seen as distinctly different in both form and function.
  - 2) In the latter, summative assessments can be used for formative purposes.
  - 3) In the former, summative assessments can be used for formative purposes.
  - 4) In the former, formative assessment has no room and no value.
- 29- **Look at the following test items:**
- A) Why did Captain Scott go to the Antarctic regions?**
- B) Which explorer went to the Antarctic regions?**
- Which of the following item construction rules is violated above?**
- 1) Items should be unambiguous.
  - 2) Items should be independent.
  - 3) Items should contain only relevant information.
  - 4) Items should be clearly organized and formatted.

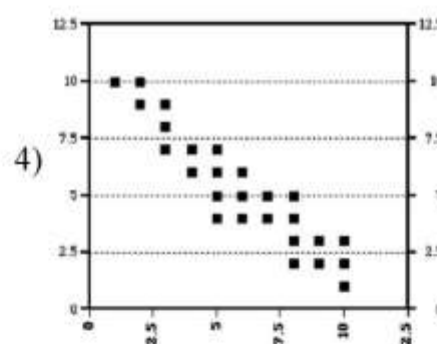
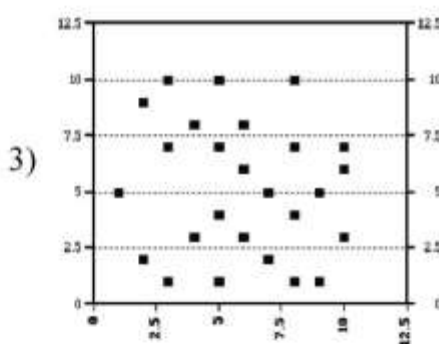
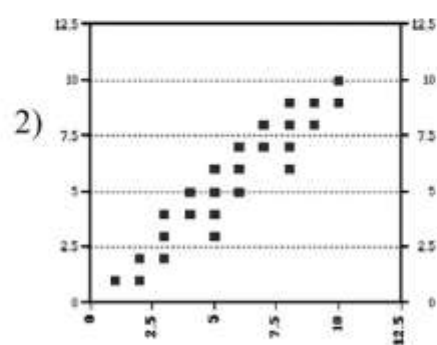
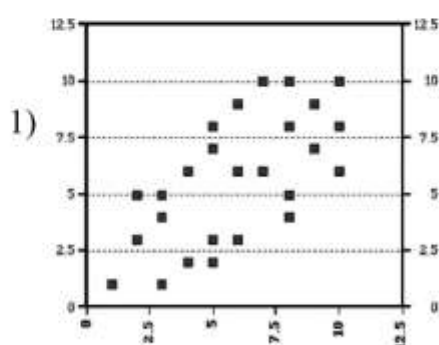
- 30- In contrast to -----, which shows the degree to which a norm-referenced test item separates the upper and lower groups on a norm-referenced test, the ----- indicates the degree to which a criterion-referenced test item is distinguishing between masters and non-masters.
- 1) difference index – item phi
  - 2) difference index – item discrimination
  - 3) item phi – B-index
  - 4) item discrimination – difference index
- 31- Which of the following decisions does NOT support the claim that a given assessment promotes equitable decisions?
- 1) Decisions equitable to all test-taker groups
  - 2) Decisions relevant to societal values and legal requirements
  - 3) Decisions based on appropriate standard-setting procedures
  - 4) Decisions based on studies of consequences on the test taker and the instructional system
- 32- According to Bachman's model of language competence, sensitivity to differences in register is a part of one's ----- competence.
- 1) sociolinguistic
  - 2) organizational
  - 3) illocutionary
  - 4) textual
- 33- According to the classical true score model, all of the following are approaches to estimating reliability EXCEPT ----- estimates.
- 1) stability
  - 2) external
  - 3) equivalence
  - 4) internal consistency
- 34- Based on item response theory, a test taker's expected performance on a particular test item is a function of the -----.
- 1) discrimination power of the item as well as the test taker's level of ability
  - 2) difficulty level of the item as well as the test taker's level of ability
  - 3) discrimination power of the item as well as the test taker's personality traits
  - 4) difficulty level of the item as well as the test taker's cognitive style
- 35- The hypothesis that performance on different tests of the same ability should be similar, while performance on tests of different abilities should be dissimilar should provide evidence in support of ----- validity.
- 1) predictive
  - 2) response
  - 3) construct
  - 4) content
- 36- The individual characteristics that ensure the element of interactiveness while accomplishing a test task are -----.
- 1) learning style, language ability, and topical knowledge
  - 2) pragmatic knowledge, learning style, and affective schemata
  - 3) language ability, topical knowledge, and affective schemata
  - 4) language ability, pragmatic knowledge, and affective schemata



- 37- **The two threshold loss agreement statistics are -----.**
- 1) agreement and kappa coefficients
  - 2) kappa and Cronbach alpha coefficients
  - 3) agreement and Cronbach alpha coefficients
  - 4) Phi(Lambda) and Cronbach alpha coefficients
- 38- **The challenges associated with assessment of foreign language pragmatics are -----.**
- 1) cultural imperialism, abstractness of cultural references, and variety of speech act functions
  - 2) macrosocial variation, microsocial variation, and variety of speech act functions
  - 3) microsocial variation, variety of speech act functions, and cultural imperialism
  - 4) macrosocial variation, microsocial variation, and cultural imperialism
- 39- **Which of the following statements is TRUE about calculating reliability through K-R21?**
- 1) It produces a very serious underestimate for some tests like the cloze procedure, but does not give a serious underestimate for multiple-choice tests.
  - 2) It produces a very serious underestimate for some tests like multiple-choice, but does not give a serious underestimate for the cloze procedure.
  - 3) It produces a very serious underestimate for both multiple-choice tests and the cloze procedure.
  - 4) It produces an overestimate for both multiple-choice tests and the cloze procedure.
- 40- **Which of the following is NOT a communicative test-setting requirement?**
- 1) Authentic situation
  - 2) Creative language output
  - 3) Unpredictable language input
  - 4) Success in getting meaning across
- 41- **The questions “How old are you? Are you living in Australia?” are samples of ----- questions, respectively.**
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) demographic and close-ended | 2) close-ended and demographic |
| 3) demographic and open-ended  | 4) close-ended and open-ended  |
- 42- **Which of the following is NOT a mixed method design?**
- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Embedded design            | 2) Semi-experimental design      |
| 3) Convergent parallel design | 4) Exploratory sequential design |
- 43- **Which of the following is NOT a threat to validity?**
- |          |              |               |              |
|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Power | 2) Mortality | 3) Maturation | 4) Hawthorne |
|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
- 44- **Which of the following refers to a within subject design? Research design in which -----.**
- 1) subjects in the experimental and control groups are equated on one or more variables before the experiment
  - 2) each subject experiences only one of the conditions in the experiment
  - 3) each subject has an equal chance of being placed in every condition
  - 4) each subject experiences every condition of the experiment



- 45- The purpose of descriptive statistics is to -----.
- 1) predict based on correlation
  - 2) draw inferences from the data
  - 3) summarize the collected data
  - 4) measure the degree of relationship
- 46- Which of the following figures shows a situation in which there is a correlation between variables but it is not a perfect one?



- 47- Which of the following refers to a non-linear relationship?
- 1) One or more of the dependent variables will change when the independent variable changes.
  - 2) When the slope showing the relationship changes as the value of one of the variables changes.
  - 3) When the value of the independent variable increases, the value of the dependent variable decreases.
  - 4) When the value of the independent variable increases, the value of the dependent variable increases.
- 48- Which of the following is wrong?
- 1) A continuous variable is a variable that can only take on a certain number of values.
  - 2) Arranging the age of students in a class from youngest to oldest yields ordinal data.
  - 3) A variable whose values are observed by counting something must be a discrete variable.
  - 4) A variable which can take any real-number value in the interval  $[0,1]$  is a continuous variable.

- 49- Which of the following refers to a hypothesis?**
- 1) It is a well-substantiated, unifying explanation for a set of verified factors and is backed by evidence.
  - 2) It describes, explains and predicts a phenomenon in order to help us understand it and thereby provide insights as to how it may be controlled.
  - 3) A formal statement made about the predicted relationship between variables in a research study, which is directly tested by the researcher.
  - 4) A simple way of assessing whether a test measures what it claims to measure.
- 50- Which of the following is related to quantitative methods?**
- 1) More in-depth information on a few cases.
  - 2) Unstructured or semi-structured response options.
  - 3) Primarily deductive process used to test pre-specified concepts, constructs, and hypotheses that make up a theory.
  - 4) Include focus groups, in-depth interviews, and reviews of documents for types of themes.
- 51- Which of the following is false?**
- 1) It is possible for a measure to be valid but not reliable.
  - 2) It is possible for a measure to be reliable but not valid.
  - 3) Reliability is mostly a matter of consistency; validity is mostly about accuracy.
  - 4) Reliability is mostly a matter of accuracy; validity is mostly about consistency.
- 52- Parameter is to ----- as statistic is to -----.**
- 1) standard error; mean
  - 2) population; sample
  - 3) mean; standard error
  - 4) measurement; sampling
- 53- The Kuder-Richardson coefficient, or KR-20, comes closest to what type of reliability?**
- 1) multiple forms
  - 2) inter-rater
  - 3) test-retest
  - 4) split-half
- 54- Which statistic relies upon information provided in a crosstab to see if a relationship is statistically significant?**
- 1) ANOVA
  - 2) R-squared
  - 3) Chi-square
  - 4) Pearson's correlation coefficient
- 55- Which of the following is wrong?**
- 1) A correlation coefficient of .01 between two tests indicates a weak association.
  - 2) Pearson's correlation coefficient can range from 0 to 1.
  - 3) The square root of the variance as a measure of dispersion is always the standard deviation.
  - 4) ANOVA and the difference of means test is typically used whenever the independent variable is nominal and the dependent one is interval or ratio.

- 56- The time it takes the participants to take a test is approximately normal with a mean of 70 minutes and a standard deviation of 10 minutes. Using the 68%, 95% and 99.7% rule, what percentage of students will complete the exam in less than an hour?  
1) 5%    2) 16%    3) 32%    4) 68%
- 57- In order to assess the students' opinion at a university on indoor smoking, a reporter interviews the first 20 students he meets who are willing to express their opinion. The method of sampling used is -----.  
1) clustered sampling    2) stratified sampling  
3) convenience sampling    4) simple random sampling
- 58- Which of the following is NOT true regarding a normal distribution?  
1) Normal distributions are defined by two parameters, the mean and the standard deviation.  
2) 68% of the area of a normal distribution is within one standard deviation of the mean.  
3) The area under the normal curve is equal to 1.0.  
4) Normal distributions are less dense in the center and denser in the tails.
- 59- This is an incomplete reference. The edition and the place of publication are missing. Choose the correctly punctuated format for the missing information from the choices below.  
McMillan, A. & Cleave, J. (2011). Community and wellness: Primary healthcare in practice edition place Elsevier.  
1) (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Chatswood, Australia  
2) 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Chatswood, Australia:  
3) 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Chatswood, Australia  
4) (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Chatswood, Australia:
- 60- There are different types of quantitative research designs including all the following EXCEPT for:  
1) descriptive    2) narrative  
3) correlational    4) quasi-experimental
- 61- Which of the following is a feature of consciousness-raising activities?  
1) The learners are required to produce sentences containing the targeted feature.  
2) The learners will be provided with opportunities for repetition of the targeted feature.  
3) The learners are expected to utilize intellectual effort to understand the targeted feature.  
4) The learners receive feedback on whether their performance of the targeted feature is correct or not.
- 62- Research findings show that bilingual teachers often use the students' L1 to ensure all of the following EXCEPT -----.  
1) providing background information to explain cultural terms  
2) bringing about desired changes in the curriculum  
3) explaining difficult vocabulary and grammar  
4) highlighting important information



- 63- **According to Nation, which four strands should a well-balanced language course provide?**
- 1) Vocabulary development, corrective feedback, grammar work, and language functions
  - 2) Meaning-focused input, meaning-focused output, grammar work, and language functions
  - 3) Meaning-focused input, meaning-focused output, language-focused learning, and corrective feedback
  - 4) Meaning-focused input, meaning-focused output, language-focused learning, and fluency development
- 64- **Which of the following are the most common methodologies for form-focused materials?**
- 1) Teach-test-teach, content and language integrated learning, and whole language learning
  - 2) Whole language learning, task-based language teaching, and presentation- practice-production
  - 3) Task-based language teaching, content and language integrated learning, and text-driven approaches
  - 4) Task-based language teaching, content and language integrated learning, and presentation-practice-production
- 65- **The main types of planning in task-based language teaching are -----.**
- 1) pre-task planning and rehearsal
  - 2) pre-task and within-task planning
  - 3) pre-task planning and strategic planning
  - 4) within-task planning and strategic planning
- 66- **Which of the following statements is correct about grammar teaching?**
- 1) Intensive grammar teaching refers to instruction over a sustained period of time concerning a single grammatical structure, while extensive grammar teaching refers to instruction concerning a whole range of structures within a short period of time.
  - 2) Extensive grammar teaching refers to instruction over a sustained period of time concerning a single grammatical structure, while intensive grammar teaching refers to instruction concerning a whole range of structures within a short period of time.
  - 3) Intensive grammar teaching refers to instruction over a sustained period of time concerning a single grammatical structure, while output-based grammar teaching refers to instruction concerning a whole range of structures within a short period of time.
  - 4) Extensive grammar teaching refers to instruction over a sustained period of time concerning a single grammatical structure, while distributed grammar teaching refers to instruction concerning a whole range of structures within a short period of time.

- 67- **Which of the following shows the interface position?**
- 1) Implicit knowledge can convert into explicit knowledge if the learner is ready to acquire the targeted feature.
  - 2) Explicit knowledge becomes implicit knowledge if learners have the opportunity for plentiful communicative practice.
  - 3) Explicit and implicit knowledge are entirely distinct with the result that explicit knowledge cannot be converted into implicit knowledge.
  - 4) Implicit knowledge of a grammatical structure makes it more likely that learners will attend to the structure in the input and carry out the cognitive comparison between what they observe in the input and their own output.
- 68- **All of the following are characteristics of leaning objectives EXCEPT they-----.**
- 1) can be interpreted in many different ways
  - 2) provide a basis for the organization of teaching activities
  - 3) describe learning in terms of observable behavior or performance
  - 4) describe what the aim seeks to achieve in terms of smaller units of learning
- 69- **According to the principle of expanding rehearsal, learners should review new material -----.**
- 1) a rather long time after the initial encounter, and then at gradually increasing intervals
  - 2) a rather long time after the initial encounter, and then expand the learning intervals
  - 3) soon after the initial encounter, and then at gradually increasing intervals
  - 4) soon after the initial encounter, and then at gradually decreasing intervals
- 70- **Based on the beginner's paradox, one wonders how beginners can -----.**
- 1) read fluently while they have not mastered the General Service List (GSL)
  - 2) read intensively while they have not mastered a minimum of about 3,000 words
  - 3) learn enough words to learn vocabulary through intensive reading while they do not know enough words to read well
  - 4) learn enough words to learn vocabulary through extensive reading while they do not know enough words to read well
- 71- **All of the following are TRUE about bilingualized dictionaries EXCEPT they -----.**
- 1) can be used only by beginners
  - 2) include L2 definitions and L2 sentence examples
  - 3) do the job of both a bilingual and a monolingual dictionary
  - 4) are found to result in better comprehension of new words than bilingual or monolingual dictionaries
- 72- **Which of the following questions is a syllabus designer for a writing course likely to ask as a part of doing Present Situation Analysis?**
- 1) How do learners learn?
  - 2) Why does the learner need to write?
  - 3) Where will the learner use the language?
  - 4) Who will the learner use the language with?



- 73- All of the following statements about English as a lingua franca (ELF) are correct EXCEPT -----.
- 1) using native-speaker norms is questionable
  - 2) the description and codification of ELF are necessary
  - 3) language variation is pervasive in all different communities of use
  - 4) the need to examine the attitudinal and linguistic implications of the global spread of English is not urgent
- 74- Which of the following are examples of metacognitive listening activities?
- 1) Listening diaries – listening and evaluating
  - 2) Listening diaries – process-based discussions
  - 3) Describing and drawing – simulating and discussing
  - 4) Self-directed listening guide – listening and evaluating
- 75- Which of the following lesson types is created moment by moment in class in response to questions, problems and options as they come up in class?
- 1) Rag-bag
  - 2) Logical line
  - 3) Jungle path
  - 4) Topic umbrella
- 76- Which skills does the speaking competence include?
- 1) Phonological, strategic, and extended discourse skills
  - 2) Extended discourse, interactional, and rhetorical skills
  - 3) Phonological, interactional, and speech function skills
  - 4) Genre identification, interactional, and speech function skills
- 77- The four dimensions of method as a construct of marginality are -----.
- 1) cultural, economic, political, and social
  - 2) scholastic, linguistic, political, and social
  - 3) linguistic, pragmatic, academic, and cultural
  - 4) scholastic, linguistic, cultural, and economic
- 78- Which of the following is an instance of explicit, output-prompting feedback?
- 1) Repetition
  - 2) Elicitation
  - 3) Didactic recasts
  - 4) Clarification request
- 79- Making decisions about what one should teach first and what should come next is an example of a ----- factor in teachers' decision making.
- 1) logical internal
  - 2) logical external
  - 3) temporal external
  - 4) temporal internal
- 80- Which Input Processing principle holds that learners tend to process items in sentence initial position before those in final position and those in medial position?
- 1) The First-Noun Principle
  - 2) The Lexical Semantics Principle
  - 3) The Sentence Location Principle
  - 4) The Lexical Preference Principle



- 81- Which of the following is NOT true about Complexity Theory?
- 1) Its genesis lies in the physical sciences.
  - 2) The word "complex" does not mean "complicated."
  - 3) The system is simultaneously interacting with its environment.
  - 4) The word "complex" relates to the emergence of order and structure from the interactions of components.
- 82- Which of the following is TRUE about Sociocultural Theory?
- 1) The ZPD is equivalent to scaffolding.
  - 2) It is grounded in the genetic method.
  - 3) The ZPD is similar to Krashen's notion of  $i + 1$ .
  - 4) It construes language as a cultural tool used to carry out abstract goal-directed activities.
- 83- Teachers can raise students' awareness of discourse structure at during-reading stage through all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) filling in a graphic organizer
  - 2) highlighting transition words and phrases that signal new sections
  - 3) underlining lexical clues that indicate major organizational patterns
  - 4) reading a teacher-generated summary of the text with irrelevant sentences to be removed
- 84- Compared to novice writers, expert writers do all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) viewing writing as a linear process
  - 2) using a strategy of "knowledge transforming" rather than "knowledge telling"
  - 3) having a greater understanding of the needs and expectations of their audiences
  - 4) spending more time revising their writing for content rather than making small surface changes
- 85- The term grammaring means that students should be able to -----.
- 1) use a grammatical form to ensure transfer appropriate processing
  - 2) transform a grammatical construction from one form to another
  - 3) comprehend a grammatical construction while reading a text
  - 4) notice a grammatical form while doing a listening task
- 86- Which of the following scholars has argued that the acquisition of a second language is directly linked to the acculturation process, and that learners' success is determined by the extent to which they can orient themselves to the target language culture?
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Merrill Swain | 2) James P. Lantolf |
| 3) John Schumann | 4) Robert DeKeyser  |
- 87- The construct of task-induced involvement includes the three dimensions of -----.
- 1) need, search, and retention
  - 2) need, search, and evaluation
  - 3) motivation, search, and retention
  - 4) motivation, evaluation, and elaboration

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- 88- The phrase “legislation by hypothesis” was coined in order to -----.
- 1) argue that task-based language teaching results in impoverished language use
  - 2) suggest that task-based language teaching is not suitable for beginners
  - 3) dismiss the theoretical basis of task-based language teaching
  - 4) suggest that the term “task” has no construct validity
- 89- What is the difference between task-based and task-supported language teaching?
- 1) The former includes only focused tasks, while the latter incorporates only unfocused tasks.
  - 2) The former includes only output-prompting tasks, while the latter incorporates only input-providing tasks.
  - 3) The former is based on a linguistic syllabus, while the latter involves no linguistic specification in its syllabus.
  - 4) The former involves no linguistic specification in its syllabus, while the latter is based on a linguistic syllabus.
- 90- The cognitive complexity of input involves all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) information type   | 2) degree of structure        |
| 3) context dependency | 4) familiarity of information |