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وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

**آزمون ورودی
دوره های دکتری (نیمه متمرکز) داخل
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رشته آموزش زبان انگلیسی – کدرشته ۲۸۰۷

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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سوال ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سوال	از شماره	تا شماره	ضریب
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی (روش تدریس، زبان شناسی، آزمون سازی زبان، روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان، مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه ها، مهارت ها، تجزیه و تحلیل کلام و جامعه شناسی زبان))	۱۰۰	۱	۱۰۰	۴

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.
استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.

اسفندماه – سال ۱۳۹۳

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سوالات 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.

مجموعه دروس تخصصی (روش تدریس، زبان شناسی، آزمون سازی زبان، روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان، مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه ها، مهارت ها، تجزیه و تحلیل کلام و جامعه شناسی زبان)):

Methodology

- 1- Which language teaching method does the principle “Analogy provides a better foundation for language learning than analysis” belong to?
 - 1) The Direct Method
 - 2) The Audio-Lingual Method
 - 3) The Grammar Translation Method
 - 4) Situational Language Teaching
- 2- Which language teaching method puts emphasis on learning the most functional and versatile vocabulary of the language?
 - 1) Desuggestopedia
 - 2) Community Language Learning
 - 3) The Silent Way
 - 4) Total Physical Response
- 3- According to Wilkins, which of the following is NOT true about synthetic language teaching?
 - 1) It focuses on the purposes for which people are learning a language.
 - 2) Learners are exposed to limited samples of language.
 - 3) Language rules are learned in an additive fashion.
 - 4) Language is taught piece by piece.
- 4- Which of the following is TRUE about conversation-facilitation dialogs?
 - 1) They lead students to inductive recognition of target rules.
 - 2) They are often used for the sake of language analysis.
 - 3) They often carry long and artificial sentences.
 - 4) Students are expected to memorize them.
- 5- Why are methods more likely to solve beginning teachers’ problems compared to approaches?
 - 1) There is no right or wrong way of teaching according to a method.
 - 2) Methods clearly tell teachers both "what to teach" and "how to teach".
 - 3) Methods tend to be interpreted differently by different teachers.
 - 4) Approaches tend to limit teachers more than methods.
- 6- Which of the following is TRUE about left-brain dominant learners?
 - 1) They prefer multiple-choice tests.
 - 2) They frequently use metaphors.
 - 3) They are intuitive.
 - 4) They are synthesizing readers.
- 7- Which compensatory strategy is concerned with overuse of words like “thing” or “stuff”?
 - 1) Circumlocution
 - 2) Approximation
 - 3) Use of all-purpose words
 - 4) Appeal for help

- 8- According to attribution theory, which of the following is NOT a cause of success and/or failure in achieving a personal objective?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) Ability | 2) Attitude |
| 3) Effort | 4) Luck |
- 9- Why did the history of language teaching witness a shift toward deductive rule learning in the cognitive approach?
- | |
|---|
| 1) To compensate for inadequacies of the Grammar Translation Method |
| 2) To change the route of morpheme acquisition |
| 3) To help learners acquire rules unconsciously |
| 4) To emphasize meaningful language learning |
- 10- Which tasks often require students to derive new information by inferring it from information they have already received?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Opinion-gap | 2) Input-providing |
| 3) Reasoning-gap | 4) Information-gap |
- 11- Who was the episode hypothesis proposed by?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) John Oller | 2) James Cummins |
| 3) Robert Kaplan | 4) Stephen Krashen |
- 12- Which of the following is NOT a key element of cooperative learning?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) Positive interdependence | 2) Impulsivity |
| 3) Individual accountability | 4) Social skills |
- 13- Which of the following are the activities typically done in content-based classes?
- | |
|--|
| 1) Dictogloss, process writing, dialogue journals |
| 2) Dialogue journals, map drawing, reflective listening |
| 3) Dictogloss, reflective listening, transformation drills |
| 4) Process writing, jigsaw puzzles, transformation drills |
- 14- Why did language aptitude tests such as MLAT and PLAB gradually lose their popularity?
- | |
|---|
| 1) They were extremely difficult to administer. |
| 2) It was later found that language aptitude varies by age. |
| 3) The concept of language aptitude was no more studied as a trait. |
| 4) They mostly measured the general intelligence or academic ability of students. |
- 15- What kind of error is the learner who says "He can sings" making?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) Global | 2) Induced |
| 3) Intralingual | 4) Interference |

Linguistics

- 16- Which of the following sentences would normally be considered an indirect speech act?
- 1) You are advised against fishing alone.
 - 2) I hereby apologize for my impolite behavior last night.
 - 3) Why don't we go to the museum near the Lebanese restaurant?
 - 4) Once again, we respectfully request that you hand in your forms by May 17.
- 17- The statement *Daffodils are flowers* is an example of a(n) statement.
- 1) synthetic
 - 2) irrational
 - 3) contradictory
 - 4) analytic
- 18- What is the relationship between the following two sentences?
My father teaches English and French at the college.
My father teaches English at the college.
- 1) The second sentence entails the first one.
 - 2) The first sentence entails the second one.
 - 3) The second sentence presupposes the first one.
 - 4) The first sentence presupposes the second one.
- 19- Which of the following verbs is used to perform a perlocutionary act?
- 1) Hurt
 - 2) Declare
 - 3) Ask
 - 4) Approve
- 20- In which of the following conversations is the maxim of manner violated?
- 1) Do you know what we are going to be tested on? Yeah.
 - 2) Where is Bill? There is a yellow BMW outside Sue's house.
 - 3) What are you baking? Be I are tea aitch dee ay wye see ay key ee.
 - 4) Why didn't you do your homework? May I go and get some water? I'm thirsty.
- 21- Which of the following expressions would not be generated by the given phrase structure rule: NP → (Art) Adj. N (S)?
- 1) Small girl who came
 - 2) The boy who came
 - 3) Long ladder
 - 4) The tall boy
- 22- Which of the following is NOT an example of a commissive?
- 1) Promising
 - 2) Volunteering
 - 3) Betting
 - 4) Condoling
- 23- The constative utterance has the property of being
- 1) explicit
 - 2) true or false
 - 3) implicit
 - 4) performing an action

- 32- Which of the following statements is NOT correct about internal consistency reliability approaches?
- 1) They are concerned primarily with sources of error from within the test and scoring procedures.
 - 2) They are appropriate for heterogeneous tests designed to measure different traits.
 - 3) They examine how different parts of a single test relate to each other.
 - 4) They treat error variance as homogeneous in origin.
- 33- The use of pair or group modes in the testing of speaking
- 1) eliminates the need for equalizing the output between the test-takers
 - 2) reduces the proportion of construct-irrelevant variance in the scores
 - 3) minimizes the impact of adaptivity on test takers' performance
 - 4) taps into an individual's interactional competence
- 34- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Dynamic Assessment (DA)?
- 1) It is a type of formative assessment.
 - 2) It is useful for minimizing test bias.
 - 3) It is based on Vygotsky's concept of ZPD.
 - 4) It focuses on promoting change in the learners through mediation.
- 35- Messick (1989) incorporated all of the following within his validity matrix EXCEPT
- 1) performance outcomes and valued knowledge
 - 2) fairness-oriented dimensions of assessment
 - 3) construct validity and value implications
 - 4) aspects of the social context of testing
- 36- To what quality of assessment does the following statement refer?
An assessment conducted by one person at one time could potentially be replicated by another person at another time.
- 1) Substantive grounding
 - 2) Procedural nature of assessment
 - 3) Systematicity
 - 4) The use of assessment for description
- 37- Both CTS theory and G-theory
- 1) assume that error sources affect individual test takers' performance differently
 - 2) can be used directly to interpret individual test scores
 - 3) examine different sources of error simultaneously
 - 4) are based on group performance
- 38- Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the test information function (TIF)?
- 1) It is the sample-dependent indicator of precision of measurement in IRT models.
 - 2) It provides estimates of measurement errors at different ability levels.
 - 3) It is generalizable across different samples of individual test takers.
 - 4) It is the IRT analog of CTS theory reliability and SEM.

- 39- Which of the following best describes the relationship between measurement and evaluation?
- 1) Both necessarily entail testing.
 - 2) Both are instruments designed to elicit specific samples of an individual's behavior.
 - 3) Evaluation only involves qualitative assessment, but measurement involves the assigning of numbers.
 - 4) Measurement has an information-providing function, while evaluation has a decision-making function.
- 40- A characteristic of performance assessment is that
- 1) tasks assess language skills and components separately
 - 2) depth of a student's mastery is emphasized over breadth
 - 3) peer assessment is preferable to self-assessment
 - 4) it assesses the process rather than the product
- 41- If half the items on a test are answered correctly by the good students and incorrectly by the poor students while the remaining items are answered incorrectly by the good students but correctly by the poor students,
- 1) then no discrimination will be possible
 - 2) the test items have either very high or very low facility values
 - 3) it is still possible to separate the good students from the bad ones
 - 4) the items will work against each other and have discrimination indices of -1
- 42- In a test, authenticity may be present in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- 1) topics are meaningful for the learner
 - 2) items include some thematic organization
 - 3) items are isolated rather than contextualized
 - 4) tasks closely approximate real-world tasks
- 43- Holistic scoring of writing tasks
- 1) focuses on the writer's strengths and weaknesses
 - 2) enjoys relatively high inter-rater reliability
 - 3) provides formative washback into the writer's further stages of writing
 - 4) focuses on how well students can write within a narrowly defined range of discourse
- 44- If the distribution of scores obtained from a test is negatively skewed, it means that
- 1) the test is valid but not reliable
 - 2) the scores are norm-referenced
 - 3) most test takers obtained low grades
 - 4) the test items are below average difficulty level

- 45- All of the following led to the development of communicative language testing EXCEPT
- 1) a quest for authenticity
 - 2) the importance of strategic competence
 - 3) an indivisible view of language proficiency
 - 4) a correspondence between language test performance and language use

Research Methodology

- 46- Which of the following matches qualitative research?
- 1) Hypotheses emerge as the study advances.
 - 2) Precise definitions must be specified at the beginning of the study.
 - 3) Conditions must be manipulated when studying complex phenomena.
 - 4) A lot of attempt must be made to improve the reliability of scores obtained from instruments.
- 47- A theory that arises from previously collected data is called
- 1) cross-sectional
 - 2) quasi experimental
 - 3) grounded
 - 4) longitudinal
- 48- The results of a study on the effect of corrective feedback among male and female learners of English as an L2 on attitude change are shown in the following table. At alpha risk of .05, the critical value of F for 1 and 80 degrees of freedom is 3.96. Based on these data which of the following is false?

ANOVA Table

Source	d.f.	Mean Square	F	Eta
Corrective Feedback	1	50.5	10.1	.1
Gender	1	15.0	3.0	.03
Corrective Feedback*Gender	1	20.0	4.0	.04
Within Groups	80	5.0		

- 1) The learner's gender has a main effect.
 - 2) The variable corrective feedback has a main effect.
 - 3) Each independent variable in this study has two levels.
 - 4) There is a significant interaction between corrective feedback and learners' gender.
- 49- A negative correlation typically means that
- 1) variables are unrelated
 - 2) variables are related inversely
 - 3) variables are related directly
 - 4) variables are only weakly related
- 50- How many independent variables are there in a 3*3 factorial design?
- 1) 1
 - 2) 2
 - 3) 3
 - 4) 9

- 51- **Inferential statistics use**
- 1) a sample to calculate the probability of an event and to generalize the likelihood of the event back to the larger population
 - 2) a population to calculate the probability of an event occurring in a sample
 - 3) both a sample and a population to determine whether the statistic can be applied to real life circumstances
 - 4) none of the above
- 52- **A researcher has conducted an experiment with four levels of one independent variable. What type of test should he use to calculate the results?**
- 1) Paired samples *t* test
 - 2) Repeated measures *t* test
 - 3) Independent samples *t* test
 - 4) Between groups ANOVA
- 53- **Methods that rely severely on rating scales, tests, and questionnaires are called, while methods of investigation mostly producing narrative descriptions of events or processes are called**
- 1) subjective / objective
 - 2) quantitative / qualitative
 - 3) objective / subjective
 - 4) qualitative / quantitative
- 54- **Which of the following is a set of variables?**
- 1) salary, Republican, age
 - 2) designer, engineer, lawyer
 - 3) years of training, gender, religious membership
 - 4) female, Protestant, years in college
- 55- **A null hypothesis**
- 1) states that there is an indirect relationship between the variables
 - 2) postulates the absence of a relationship between the variables
 - 3) proposes a reverse relationship between the variables
 - 4) makes a guess about the direction of a relationship
- 56- **Reliability is mostly a matter of, while validity is mostly about**
- 1) accuracy / consistency
 - 2) similarity / consistency
 - 3) similarity / dissimilarity
 - 4) consistency / accuracy
- 57- **Which of the following expressions makes no sense?**
- 1) Manipulated dependent variable
 - 2) Manipulated independent variable
 - 3) Measured independent variable
 - 4) Measured dependent variable
- 58- **The Kuder-Richardson coefficient, or KR-20, comes closest to reliability?**
- 1) test-retest
 - 2) inter-rater
 - 3) split-half
 - 4) multiple forms

- 59- Which statistic relies upon information provided in a crosstab to tell if a relationship is statistically significant and that we can reject the null hypothesis?**
- 1) R-squared 2) ANOVA
3) Pearson's correlation coefficient 4) chi-square
- 60- In doing a test of statistical significance, you will make a Type I error if you conclude that**
- 1) there is a difference between means when in fact there is no difference
2) there is no difference between means when in fact there is a difference
3) the absence of a difference in the samples is due to chance
4) any difference in the samples is due to chance

Teaching Language Skills

- 61- Which approach to teaching writing claims that the skills learned in practicing personal writing will transfer to the skills required to produce academic writing?
- 1) The rhetorical patterns approach 2) The focus on form approach
3) The discovery approach 4) The genre-based approach
- 62- Which of the following is NOT true about repeated reading?
- 1) It is the same as rereading.
2) It is done both assisted and unassisted.
3) It is best done with passages that include between 70 to 200 words.
4) It is an important component of the reading curriculum in English L1 settings.
- 63- Which one of the following types of listening practice are students involved in when they listen to a text several times and carry out increasingly challenging tasks each time?
- 1) Reciprocal listening 2) Recursive listening
3) Top-down listening 4) Nonreciprocal listening
- 64- According to Ellis, which of the following is NOT a component of an awareness-raising grammar lesson involving listening?
- 1) Listening to comprehend 2) Error correction
3) Listening to notice 4) Role play
- 65- Which of the following refers to grammar instruction concerning a whole range of structures within a lesson so that each structure receives only minimal attention?
- 1) Intensive teaching 2) Extensive teaching
3) Inductive teaching 4) Deductive teaching
- 66- Which of the following is NOT one of Nation's four major strands regarding vocabulary learning?
- 1) Fluency development 2) Meaning-focused input
3) Complexity development 4) Meaning-focused output

- 67- Which of the following sets of factors forms the foundation of competent L2 speaking?
- 1) Fluency, accuracy, appropriacy, authenticity
 - 2) Fluency, accuracy, complexity, authenticity
 - 3) Fluency, accuracy, complexity, flexibility
 - 4) Fluency, accuracy, flexibility, appropriacy
- 68- Which of the following best shows a hierarchical level of difficulty with respect to different modes of speaking?
- 1) Instruction, narration, opinion expressing, description
 - 2) Narration, description, instruction, opinion expressing
 - 3) Narration, instruction, opinion expressing, description
 - 4) Description, instruction, narration, opinion expressing
- 69- Which of the following is NOT a reason for lack of attention to listening as a language skill until the 1970s?
- 1) Speech and grammar were considered more important than listening.
 - 2) Listening was considered a skill that could be picked up without explicit instruction.
 - 3) The interpersonal function of language was absolutely ignored in language classes.
 - 4) Language teachers themselves had probably never been taught how to listen in a second Language.
- 70- Which of the following distinguishes lexical phrases from collocations?
- 1) Lexical phrases are usually shorter units than collocations.
 - 2) Lexical phrases are multiword units that are completely fixed.
 - 3) The key word in lexical phrases always occurs as the first word.
 - 4) Lexical phrases are often associated with various discourse functions.

Second Language Acquisition

- 71- Why is the argument “Language is grammaticalized lexis, not lexicalized grammar” most likely to be achieved through the functional-notional approach (FNA)?
- 1) FNA lends itself to the teaching of routines.
 - 2) FNA does not lay emphasis on grammar teaching.
 - 3) FNA is a good vehicle for combination of grammar and lexis.
 - 4) FNA is no more suitable for advanced levels where grammar is not much needed.
- 72- Which of the following is NOT a criticism against Krashen’s Input Hypothesis?
- 1) The relationship between comprehension and acquisition is not clearly spelled out.
 - 2) It is nativist in nature with too much emphasis on innate capacities.
 - 3) There is no place for output as a causative factor for acquisition.
 - 4) The “i+1” construct is not operationally defined.

- 73- **Why is focusing on pragmatic meaning often preferred to emphasizing semantic meaning?**
- 1) It facilitates the process of acquisition, develops fluency, and is intrinsically motivating.
 - 2) It facilitates the process of acquisition, promotes accuracy, and is intrinsically motivating.
 - 3) It maximizes learner engagement, promotes accuracy, and fosters learner autonomy.
 - 4) It maximizes learner engagement, develops fluency, and fosters learner autonomy.
- 74- **Which SLA theory does the principle “Learners will process lexical items for meaning before grammatical forms when both encode the same semantic information” belong to?**
- 1) Sociocultural Theory
 - 2) Autonomous Induction Theory
 - 3) Input Processing
 - 4) Skill Acquisition Theory
- 75- **According to Anderson’s ACT model, which stages are involved in the move from declarative to procedural knowledge?**
- 1) Cognitive, metacognitive, and associative
 - 2) Cognitive, associative, and autonomous
 - 3) Metacognitive, operational, and associative
 - 4) Metacognitive, associative, and autonomous
- 76- **Which of the following is TRUE about constructivists' views towards language learning?**
- 1) They view human mind as a limited-capacity processor.
 - 2) They focus on the computational dimension of language learning.
 - 3) They see human mind as a general-purpose, symbol-processing system.
 - 4) They refute the need for an innate, language specific acquisition device.
- 77- **Which of the following statements is TRUE?**
- 1) Analyzed knowledge is the unconscious awareness of how a structure works.
 - 2) Developing explicit knowledge should be the ultimate goal of any instructional program.
 - 3) A person can possess explicit knowledge even though s/he lacks the metalanguage needed to express it.
 - 4) The same neural structures are involved in acquiring and storing the analyzed and the metalinguistic explanation knowledge.
- 78- **Which of the following terms refers to the qualitative changes that take place in learners’ interlanguage at certain stages of development?**
- 1) Restructuring
 - 2) Parameter setting
 - 3) Horizontal variation
 - 4) Grammaticalization

- 79- Which of the following is NOT an instance of a language-related episode?
- 1) When a learner implicitly or explicitly corrects his own or another's usage of a word.
 - 2) When a learner uses formulaic language to compensate for a communication failure.
 - 3) When a learner questions the correctness of the spelling of a word.
 - 4) When a learner questions the meaning of a linguistic form.
- 80- What does the "butterfly effect" in chaos/complexity theory make researchers aware of?
- 1) False dichotomies
 - 2) Causal approaches to theorizing
 - 3) Overgeneralization
 - 4) Reductionist thinking
- 81- Which of the following is captured by the automatic-focal cell in the information processing model of second language learning?
- 1) Performance based on formal rule learning
 - 2) Performance in communication situations
 - 3) Performance in a test situation
 - 4) Performance based on implicit learning
- 82- Which of the following are the phases involved in Dörnyei's cycle of motivation?
- 1) Choice motivation, executive motivation, motivational retrospection
 - 2) Choice motivation, integrative motivation, instrumental motivation
 - 3) Integrative motivation, executive motivation, instrumental motivation
 - 4) Integrative motivation, instrumental motivation, motivational retrospection
- 83- What does the Fundamental Difference Hypothesis claim?
- 1) Second language grammars are impaired by Universal Grammar.
 - 2) Second language grammars are constrained by Universal Grammar.
 - 3) Child first language and adult second language acquisition are different.
 - 4) There are fundamental differences between principles and parameters in a second language.
- 84- Which of the following informed and influenced Long's (1996) updated version of the Interaction Hypothesis?
- 1) The Input Hypothesis
 - 2) The Topicalization Hypothesis
 - 3) The Discourse Hypothesis
 - 4) The Output Hypothesis
- 85- Which of the following is TRUE about the difference between noticing the gap and noticing the hole?
- 1) Noticing the hole is a more complicated process.
 - 2) Noticing the gap requires cognitive comparison.
 - 3) Noticing the hole is much more conducive to the second language acquisition process.
 - 4) Noticing the gap occurs when learners realize that they have not developed a necessary interlanguage form.

- 94- It is TRUE that the diffusion theory and the wave theory
1) are used to explicate variations in language use synchronically
2) are both concerned with the phenomenon of linguistic change
3) are more concerned with how people are affected by change than how a linguistic change spreads through a language
4) make claims concerning how a particular change spreads through the set of words in which the feature undergoing change actually occurs
- 95- Which of the following speech acts does the statement below represent?
"I will kill you if you do that."
1) Commissive
2) Declarative
3) Assertive
4) Directive
- 96- If someone is asked a question, and they deliberately equivocate, they are, based on Grice's model, breaking the maxim of
1) quality
2) quantity
3) relevance
4) manner
- 97- To what component of the speech event, as defined by Hymes, does ["how marvelous" uttered with a sarcastic tone] best fit into?
1) Channel
2) Key
3) Message form
4) Message content
- 98- In Systemic Functional Linguistics, propounded by Halliday, the theme/rheme system refers to
1) resources related to the topic/content
2) resources that enact relationships and convey attitudes
3) the role language plays in the context, for example, whether the language constitutes or accompanies activity
4) choices about the point of departure of each clause and the new information that it will present
- 99- Which of the following statements is NOT true about speech community as it is viewed in discourse analysis?
1) Language is one of the several features that the members of speech community share.
2) Members of a speech community may share a particular set of norms for communication which reflect certain views on linguistic behavior.
3) Members of a speech community agree on what is the most prestigious variety of the language in a particular setting, even if not all members of the community actually are able to use this variety.
4) One cannot belong to more than one speech community.

100- With which of the following statements Fairclough is LESS likely to agree?

- 1) We need to figure out how social relationships of power are developed and then sustained.
- 2) It is necessary to study not only how social practices are discursively shaped but also the subsequent discursive effects of social practices.
- 3) Although all language use is ideological, the related investigations are not, so there is some hope of an 'objective' or 'neutral' sociolinguistics.
- 4) 'Sociolinguistics is strong on "what?" questions (what are the facts of variation?) but weak on "why?" and "how?" questions (why are the facts as they are?)