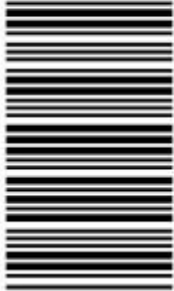


کد کنترل

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نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضا:

عصر جمعه

۹۶/۲/۸



«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»

امام خمینی (ره)

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۶

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی - کد ۱۱۲۱

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۴۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی (انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱	۶۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی)	۶۰	۶۱	۱۲۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱۲۱	۱۸۰
۴	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱۸۱	۲۴۰

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 برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

موسسه
پژوهش برتر



PART A: Structure

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- A few weeks later in Athens, Greene's faith and preparation were rewarded when he set a new world record for the 100-meter dash 45 precise and powerful strides in exactly 9.79 seconds.
1) to complete
2) , by completing
3) , completing
4) and then completed
- 2- Studying how the mind and brain work sounds like to grab handfuls of air.
1) about trying as futile as it ought
2) how futile it ought to be when to try
3) it ought to be about trying as futile as
4) it ought to be about as futile as trying
- 3- the fact that we can inherit in our genetic make-up certain basic physical reactions.
1) It was their work seems to prove
2) What their work proved seems to be
3) That it seemed that their work proved
4) Proved as it may their work seems to be
- 4- "Old Time is still a-flying." , capturing the universal cliché that time flies.
1) Robert Herrick , that was the English poet in the 17th-century, wrote
2) Written by the poet of the 17th-century English Robert Herrick
3) Was the 17th-century English poet Robert Herrick who wrote
4) So wrote the 17th-century English poet Robert Herrick
- 5- People tend to equate aging with the diseases of aging—cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, arthritis and Alzheimer's, to name a few— absence of disease would be enough to confer immortality.
1) as if the
2) whose
3) whereas the
4) so much as the
- 6- Bell found that, overall, the women were not in as good shape as the men were in both sexes.
1) associated with injury rates by resulting in a lack of fitness
2) , thereby associating with a lack of fitness and injury rates
3) and that a lack of fitness was associated with injury rates
4) associated with injury rates due to a lack of fitness
- 7- The characteristics that most distinguish humans from other primates are largely the results of natural selection acting to improve the quality of the human diet
1) that our ancestors managed to obtain their food with efficiency
2) to include in the food which their ancestors obtained efficiently
3) and the efficiency with which our ancestors obtained food
4) which our ancestors efficiently obtained their food from

- 15- The Prime Minister has said that he with those who have lost their dear ones in the explosion, and affirmed that the terrorists behind the dreadful act will not be spared.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) bristles | 2) assimilates |
| 3) coalesces | 4) commiserates |
- 16- Because the testimony in the courtroom was, the judge asked the defendant's small children to remain outside in the hallway.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) lurid | 2) raspy |
| 3) spontaneous | 4) disoriented |
- 17- During his audition, Peter showed his vocal by singing a song that revealed his ability to cover a wide range of notes.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1) tremor | 2) finesse |
| 3) ensemble | 4) circumlocution |
- 18- The basic problem with the new manager is that he just does not know how to responsibility to his juniors, and wants to do everything on his own.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1) devolve | 2) abjure |
| 3) revert | 4) ascribe |
- 19- After a trial before a special commission which was a/an of justice—the accused was not permitted to have any legal assistance or the use of writing materials—he was condemned to decapitation and promptly executed.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1) foreclosure | 2) oblivion |
| 3) rhetoric | 4) parody |
- 20- As you know I am only a novice at sailing, so when I take the tiller, you should then be prepared for any
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) braggadocio | 2) contingency |
| 3) decadence | 4) reparation |
- 21- Despite the mediator's wish to peace between the two warring countries, he was unable to get the sides to agree to a treaty.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) enunciate | 2) emancipate |
| 3) precipitate | 4) temporize |
- 22- While other companies seemed to fare poorly during the depression, the oil companies remained and earned hefty profits.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) impregnable | 2) unassuming |
| 3) iconoclastic | 4) proprietary |
- 23- We must try to devise some sort of scarecrow to save the cherries from the of the starlings.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) nemesis | 2) contagion |
| 3) depredation | 4) synergy |
- 24- Surprisingly, last week's episode of the television show was more exciting than this week's series finale.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) banalistic | 2) penultimate |
| 3) nefarious | 4) saporous |
- 25- The maid will use a chemical spray to the mold from the shower walls.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) winnow | 2) palliate |
| 3) refrain | 4) slough |

- 26- Arbitration differs from mediation in so far as it is a judicial act, whereas mediation involves no decision, but merely advice and suggestions to those who its aid.
1) accommodate
2) deliberate
3) invoke
4) succor
- 27- This was followed, five days later, by a revolt of all the coast Arabs against German rule—the Germans, raw hands at the task of managing Orientals, having aroused intense hostility by their treatment of the dispossessed rulers.
1) brusque
2) stoical
3) surreptitious
4) saturnine
- 28- It is normal to forget things like an appointment or what day of the week it is, but you may have gone if you forget how to dress and bath yourself.
1) adventitious
2) dilatory
3) vacuous
4) senile
- 29- It is hard to feel pity for someone who makes a living by willingly choosing to their true intent for monetary reasons.
1) skirt
2) dissemble
3) defy
4) misconstrue
- 30- Schreiber also claims Mulroney's attorneys later tried to induce him into by asking that he sign an affidavit falsely stating that he had never paid any money to Mulroney.
1) perjury
2) odium
3) paroxysm
4) parallogism

PART C: Cloze Passage

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Conscious experience is at once the most familiar thing in the world and the most mysterious. There is nothing (31), but it is extraordinarily hard to reconcile it with everything else we know. Why does it exist? What does it do? How could it possibly arise from neural processes in the brain? These questions are among the most intriguing (32)

From an objective viewpoint, the brain is relatively (33) When you look at this page, there is a whirl of processing: photons (34) your retina, electrical signals are passed up your optic nerve and between different areas of your brain, (35), a perplexed frown or a remark. But there is also a subjective aspect. When you look at the page, you are conscious of it, directly experiencing the images and words as part of your private, mental life. You have (36) impressions of the colors and shapes of the images. At the same time, you may be feeling some emotions and (37) Together such experiences make up consciousness: the subjective, inner life of the mind.

For many years, consciousness was (38) by researchers studying the brain and the mind. The prevailing view (39), which depends on objectivity, could not accommodate something as subjective as consciousness. The behaviorist movement in psychology, dominant earlier in this century, concentrated on external behavior and disallowed any talk of (40) mental processes.

Later, the rise of cognitive science focused attention on processes inside the head. Still, consciousness remained off-limits, fit only for light late-night discussion.

- 31- 1) we know about more directly than consciousness
2) more directly than consciousness we know about
3) more than consciousness known to us more directly
4) about consciousness which we more directly know about
- 32- 1) for of all sciences
2) ones all in the sciences
3) in all of science
4) all in science
- 33- 1) aberrant
2) specious
3) primitive
4) comprehensible
- 34- 1) constitute
2) strike
3) alight on
4) intercede with
- 35- 1) but with a smile you eventually manage to respond
2) then you eventually smile as a kind of response
3) and eventually you might respond with a smile
4) eventuating in a smile which is your response
- 36- 1) vivid
2) cryptic
3) corrugated
4) disaffected
- 37- 1) form some thoughts
2) forming some thoughts
3) some thoughts that are formed
4) thereby forming some thoughts
- 38- 1) acceded
2) accredited
3) coveted
4) shunned
- 39- 1) was that science
2) in science was that
3) that science
4) was that of science
- 40- 1) ineluctable
2) abstruse
3) internal
4) tortuous

PART D: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best answers each question. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

One especially compelling study was published in 1995, after Diener and his daughter Marissa surveyed more than 13,000 college students, and high self-esteem emerged as the strongest factor in overall life satisfaction. In 2004 Sonja Lyubomirsky, Christopher Tkach and M. Robin DiMatteo reported data from more than 600 adults ranging in age from 51 to 95. Once again, happiness and self-esteem proved to be closely tied. Before it

is safe to conclude that high self-esteem leads to happiness, however, further research must address the shortcomings of the work that has been done so far.

First, causation needs to be established. It seems possible that high self-esteem brings about happiness, but no research has shown this outcome. The strong correlation between self-esteem and happiness is just that—a correlation. It is plausible that occupational, academic or interpersonal successes cause both happiness and high self-esteem and that corresponding failures cause both unhappiness and low self-esteem. It is even possible that happiness, in the sense of a temperament or disposition to feel good, induces high self-esteem.

Second, it must be recognized that happiness (and its opposite, depression) has been studied mainly by means of self-report, and the tendency of some people toward negativity may produce both their low opinions of themselves and unfavorable evaluations of other aspects of life. Yet it is not clear what could replace such assessments. An investigator would indeed be hard-pressed to demonstrate convincingly that a person was less (or more) happy than he or she supposed. Clearly, objective measures of happiness and depression are going to be difficult if not impossible to obtain, but that does not mean self-reports should be accepted uncritically.

What then should we do? Should parents, teachers and therapists seek to boost self-esteem wherever possible? In the course of our literature review, we found some indications that self-esteem is a helpful attribute. It improves persistence in the face of failure. And individuals with high self-esteem sometimes perform better in groups than do those with low self-esteem. Also, a poor self-image is a risk factor for certain eating disorders, especially bulimia—a connection one of us (Vohs) and her colleagues documented in 1999. Other effects are harder to demonstrate with objective evidence, although we are inclined to accept the subjective evidence that self-esteem goes hand in hand with happiness.

So we can certainly understand how an injection of self-esteem might be valuable to the individual. But imagine if a heightened sense of self-worth prompted some people to demand preferential treatment or to exploit their fellows. Such tendencies would entail considerable social costs. And we have found little to indicate that indiscriminately promoting self-esteem in today's children or adults, just for being themselves, offers society any compensatory benefits beyond the seductive pleasure it brings to those engaged in the exercise.

41- Which of the following best describes the organization of the first three paragraphs?

- 1) An argument is offered and its counter-arguments are mentioned.
- 2) The validity of the data collected by using two different research methods is compared.
- 3) A phenomenon is stated and two problems restricting its overgeneralization are brought to attention.
- 4) A research finding is reported and the changes for its adaptation to other areas of research are discussed.

42- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the research studies mentioned in paragraph 1?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Perfunctory dismissal | 2) Unbridled excitement |
| 3) Strong incredulity | 4) Guarded acceptance |

- 43- Why does the author mention "occupational, academic or interpersonal successes" (paragraph 2)?
- 1) To prove that self-esteem is a multifaceted entity
 - 2) To vitiate the alleged relationship between happiness and self-esteem
 - 3) To show the superiority of cause-effect relationships over correlational ones
 - 4) To indicate that self-esteem alone is ineffective unless you take account of some other factors involved in promoting happiness
- 44- Which of the following best supports the author's claim about the reliability of self-reports?
- 1) People who self-report tend to provide exaggerated or understated information.
 - 2) Almost all descriptive studies make use of self-reports as their main means of data collection.
 - 3) The development of objective data-gathering techniques would one day replace self-report use.
 - 4) Researchers mostly use self-reports when they are not after causal relationships between variables.
- 45- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?
- I. What theoretical justification prompted Sonja Lyubomirsky, Christopher Tkach and M. Robin DiMatteo to posit a relationship between self-esteem and happiness?
 - II. Why do some people who are subjected to self-reporting tend to express low opinions of themselves?
 - III. Should we disregard the promotion of self-esteem in individuals as a means to enhance their happiness?
 - IV. What makes it impossible to develop objective measures of happiness and depression?
- 1) I and III only
 - 2) III only
 - 3) I and IV only
 - 4) II and III only
- 46- What the author means by "connection" in "a connection one of us (Vohs) and her colleagues documented in 1999," (paragraph 4) is a link between
- 1) two previously mentioned variables
 - 2) research colleagues
 - 3) self-esteem and physical well-being
 - 4) research studies
- 47- All of the following are true about "such tendencies" as they are used in the last paragraph EXCEPT they
- 1) are self-esteem driven
 - 2) incur cost for the society at large
 - 3) can be socially salubrious if carefully curbed
 - 4) , for one thing, may make people likely to take advantage of others

PASSAGE 2:

The old image of the child in the glass shell is misleading in more ways than one. It is incorrect to think that inside the glass shell is a normal individual waiting to emerge, nor is it true that autism is a disorder of childhood only. The motion picture *Rain Man* came at the right time to suggest a new image to a receptive public. Here we see Raymond, a middle-aged man who is unworldly, egocentric in the extreme and all too amenable to

manipulation by others. He is incapable of understanding his brother's double-dealing pursuits, transparently obvious though they are to the cinema audience. Through various experiences it becomes possible for the brother to learn from Raymond and to forge an emotional bond with him. This is not a farfetched story. We can learn a great deal about ourselves through the phenomenon of autism.

Yet the illness should not be romanticized. We must see autism as a devastating handicap without a cure. The autistic child has a mind that is unlikely to develop self-consciousness. But we can now begin to identify the particular types of social behavior and emotional responsiveness of which autistic individuals are capable. Autistic people can learn to express their needs and to anticipate the behavior of others when it is regulated by external, observable factors rather than by mental states. They can form emotional attachments to others. They often strive to please and earnestly wish to be instructed in the rules of person-to-person contact. There is no doubt that within the stark limitations a degree of satisfying sociability can be achieved.

Autistic aloneness does not have to mean loneliness. The chilling aloofness experienced by many parents is not a permanent feature of their growing autistic child. In fact, it often gives way to a preference for company. Just as it is possible to engineer the environment toward a blind person's needs or toward people with other special needs, so the environment can be adapted to an autistic person's needs.

On the other hand, one must be realistic about the degree of adaptation that can be made by the limited person. We can hope for some measure of compensation and a modest ability to cope with adversity. We cannot expect autistic individuals to grow out of the unreflecting mind they did not choose to be born with. Autistic people in turn can look for us to be more sympathetic to their plight as we better understand how their minds are different from ours.

- 48- What is the best title for the passage?
- 1) An Inborn Illness Romanticized
 - 2) Helping the Handicapped
 - 3) Ways to Cure Autism
 - 4) Symptoms of Autism
- 49- Which of the following is TRUE about Raymond?
- 1) He sympathized with his handicapped brother.
 - 2) He came to loathe double-dealing pursuits.
 - 3) He left a positive impact on his brother.
 - 4) He could not be easily manipulated.
- 50- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards *Rain Man*?
- 1) Absolute rejection
 - 2) Calculated neutrality
 - 3) Uncritical commendation
 - 4) Conditional approbation
- 51- It can be inferred from the passage that autistic children
- 1) respond more favorably to socially based treatments than medically based ones
 - 2) cannot anticipate others' behavior when such behavior is internally driven
 - 3) can only enter social relationships when they are initiated by others
 - 4) contract the disease at a time when it is no longer curable

- 52- According to the passage, the aloofness exhibited by autistic children
- I. can be alleviated to a certain degree
 - II. does not prevent them from wanting to learn the rules of sociability
 - III. is misconstrued by many parents as an unchanging mark in such children's lives
 - IV. stems in part from others' proclivity for avoiding them and ignoring their social needs
- 1) I and III
 - 2) II and III
 - 3) II and IV
 - 4) I and II
- 53- Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph in relation to the paragraph preceding it in the passage?
- 1) Precautionary
 - 2) Contradictory
 - 3) Denunciatory
 - 4) Complimentary
- 54- Where in the passage has the author used an analogy?
- 1) Paragraph 4
 - 2) Paragraph 3
 - 3) Paragraph 2
 - 4) Paragraph 1

PASSAGE 3:

Typically, conventional intelligence tests correlate about 0.4 to 0.6 (on a 0 to 1 scale) with school grades, which statistically speaking is a respectable level of correlation. A test that predicts performance with a correlation of 0.5, however, accounts for only about 25 percent of the variation in individual performances, leaving 75 percent of the variation unexplained. Thus, there has to be much more to school performance than IQ.

The predictive validity of the tests declines when they are used to forecast outcomes in later life, such as job performance, salary or even obtaining a job in the first place. Generally, the correlations are only a bit over 0.3, meaning that the tests account for roughly 10 percent of variation in people's performance. That means 90 percent of the variation is unexplained. Moreover, IQ prediction becomes less effective once populations, situations or tasks change. For instance, Fred Fiedler found that IQ positively predicts leadership success under conditions of low stress. But in high-stress situations, the tests negatively predict success. Some intelligence tests, including both the Stanford-Binet and Wechsler, can yield multiple scores. But can prediction be improved?

Curiously, whereas many kinds of technologies, such as computers and communications, have moved forward in leaps and bounds in the U.S. around the world, intelligence testing remains almost a lone exception. The content of intelligence tests differs little from that used at the turn of the century. Edwin E. Ghiselli, an American industrial psychologist, wrote an article in 1966 bemoaning how little the predictive value of intelligence tests had improved in 40 years. More than 50 years later the situation remains unchanged.

We can do better. In research with Michael Ferrari of the University of Pittsburgh, Pamela R. Clinkenbeard of the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and Elena L. Grigorenko of Yale University, I showed that a test that measured not only the conventional memory and analytical abilities but also creative and practical thinking abilities could improve prediction of course grades for high school students in an introductory psychology course. (A direct comparison of correlations between this test and conventional tests is not possible because of the restricted sample, which consisted of high-ability students selected by their schools.)

In these broader tests, individuals had to solve mathematical problems with newly defined operators (for example, $X \text{ glick } Y = X + Y$ if $X < Y$, and $X - Y$ if $X \geq Y$), which require a more flexible kind of thinking. And they were asked to plan routes on maps and to solve problems related to personal predicaments, which require a more everyday, practical kind of thinking.

- 55- What is the passage mainly concerned with?
- 1) Chronicling the development of the methods used thus far to determine the validity of intelligence tests
 - 2) Discussing the efficacy of intelligence tests to measure the construct they purport to measure
 - 3) Comparing and contrasting conventional and novel modes of intelligence testing
 - 4) Delineating ways to improve the predictive validity of intelligence tests
- 56- Why does the author refer to "variation" in paragraph 1?
- 1) To highlight the fact that human learning is a complicated process that cannot be quantified easily
 - 2) To introduce a concept in statistics that has been disregarded by those investigating the relationship between academic performance and intelligence
 - 3) To warn against the tendency of school officials to overuse students' scores on intelligence tests to predict their success
 - 4) To make the point that school performance does not depend much on students' scores on intelligence tests
- 57- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?
- 1) It refers to some situations in which intelligence tests fail to bear fruit, thereby casting doubt on the main point of paragraph 1.
 - 2) It introduces some factual examples that seem to run counter to the author's position in paragraph 1.
 - 3) It provides more data to fortify the point made in paragraph 1.
 - 4) It qualifies the claim made in paragraph 1.
- 58- According to the passage, it is true that
- 1) intelligence tests can become more valid if they are not restricted to measuring memory and analytical abilities
 - 2) computers and communications have developed at a faster pace in the U.S than they have in the rest of the world
 - 3) Edwin E. Ghiselli's article galvanized scholars into trying to ameliorate intelligence testing
 - 4) there seems to be no hope in improving the efficiency of intelligence tests
- 59- The parenthetical information in paragraph 4 is a
- 1) conclusion
 - 2) definition
 - 3) suggestion
 - 4) delimitation
- 60- Which of the following best represents the author's attitude toward the future of intelligence testing?
- 1) Cautious neutrality
 - 2) Cautious optimism
 - 3) Profound ambivalence
 - 4) Calculated indifference

LINGUISTICS

- 61- Which of the following is NOT included in the Cooperative Principles?
1) Maxim of Felicity
2) Maxim of Manner
3) Maxim of Quality
4) Maxim of Quantity
- 62- The utterance "I state that this law is valid" is
1) directive
2) commissive
3) assertive
4) expressive
- 63- Which of the following does NOT have structural ambiguity?
1) Clever boys and girls
2) Straight into the bank
3) More beautiful flowers
4) Teacher strikes idle kids
- 64- The verbal connections within a text are said to constitute that text's
1) deixis
2) coherence
3) meaning
4) cohesion
- 65- Which of the following is NOT a case of converse antonyms?
1) host---guest
2) borrow ---lend
3) innocent----guilty
4) slave ----master
- 66- Which of the following is a case of presupposition?
1) You have not returned the book to me. You received a book from me.
2) The boy chased the dog. The dog was chased by the boy.
3) Sue and Fred went to the party. Sue went to the party.
4) She got a tulip. She got a flower.
- 67- "A language user being able to both receive and broadcast the same signal" refers to as a feature of language.
1) arbitrariness
2) cultural transmission
3) displacement
4) interchangeability
- 68- The language variety characteristic of a certain person at a given time is referred to as
1) dialect
2) idiolect
3) jargon
4) register
- 69- The [n] sound is NOT syllabic in the word
1) button
2) cartoon
3) frighten
4) skipton
- 70- Which of the following refers to nasality?
1) Velum lowering
2) Discontinuous closure
3) Complete closure
4) Closure in oral cavity
- 71- Which of the following is an example for perlocutionary act?
1) Warning
2) Promising
3) Convincing
4) Advising
- 72- For the production of which sounds is there no complete closure and the articulators leave enough space for the air to pass without audible friction?
1) /f, n, ŋ/
2) /h, G, X/
3) /G, X/
4) /l, w, j/

- 73- Which of the following does NOT refer to rebus?
 1) Using a picture of something with the same sound
 2) Using graphical symbols that represent a more abstract idea or concept
 3) The sentence "I can see you" can be represented by the pictographs of eye, can, sea, and ewe
 4) Using pictograms purely for their sounds regardless of their meaning to represent new words
- 74- "Learners who follow good study habits receive good grades" is an example of a(n) statement.
 1) analytic
 2) irrational
 3) synthetic
 4) contradictory
- 75- Which of the following is a case of conjoining?
 1) Only members of parliament and of the executive board may dine here.
 2) It was to the headquarters office that all the soldiers reported.
 3) What am I to do with this pet that you keep at home?
 4) John resigned himself to a very long speech.
- 76- Whether or not a speech sound is spread depends on the position of the
 1) epiglottis
 2) lips
 3) velum
 4) tongue
- 77- *Why large: largely but not big: bigly?* is most likely the title of a book in the field of
 1) semantics
 2) phonetics
 3) syntax
 4) morphology
- 78- Who developed the hypothesis that the particular language we speak determines or influences our thoughts and perceptions of the world?
 1) Austin
 2) Whorf
 3) Fillmore
 4) Chomsky
- 79- Which of the following words have the same morphological structure?
 1) Editor singer
 2) Singer bigger
 3) Tiger editor
 4) Bigger tiger
- 80- Which of the following is a case of anticipatory assimilation?
 1) hamster→hampster
 2) library→libry
 3) in+possible→impossible
 4) asterisk→asterix

TEACHING

- 81- The language learning activities that address students' Bodily/Kinesthetic Intelligence are
 1) storytelling, mime, and journal keeping
 2) field trips, board games, and mind maps
 3) field trips, mime, and hands-on activities
 4) photography, journal keeping, and hands-on activities

- 82- According to Doyle, all of the following are various dimensions of academic tasks EXCEPT
- 1) the products students are asked to make
 - 2) the accountability system involved
 - 3) cognitive operations
 - 4) affective operations
- 83- Which of the following statements represents Carl Rogers's view of learning?
- 1) Teachers should become facilitators of learning through establishing interpersonal relationships with learners.
 - 2) Learning should be defined as a process of relating and anchoring new material to relevant established entities in cognitive structure.
 - 3) Human beings have a tendency to make things meaningful while learning if they are strongly motivated.
 - 4) Learners must individually discover and transform complex information if they are to make it their own.
- 84- Which of the following statements is TRUE about grammaring?
- 1) It refers to one's mastery and knowledge of grammar rules.
 - 2) It is the ability to use grammar structures accurately, meaningfully, and appropriately.
 - 3) It is a dynamic way of language instruction in which grammar is taught subconsciously.
 - 4) It is a method of grammar instruction in which learners expand their knowledge of grammar usage.
- 85- Based on Gardner's proposal, the three minds that deal with intellectual development are the
- 1) Respectful, Creating, and Ethical Minds
 - 2) Respectful, Synthesizing, and Creating Minds
 - 3) Disciplinary, Synthesizing, and Ethical Minds
 - 4) Disciplinary, Synthesizing, and Creating Minds
- 86- Which of the following is NOT a principle of the Silent Way?
- 1) Learning is a process which learners should initiate by themselves by mobilizing their inner resources.
 - 2) Teachers should consider not only their students' intellect but also their feelings.
 - 3) Teaching should serve the learning process rather than to dominate it.
 - 4) Teaching should be subordinated to learning.
- 87- Which of the following is TRUE about the principle of automaticity in language learning?
- 1) There is an emphasis on subconscious absorption of language through meaningful use.
 - 2) There is a movement toward capacity-limited control of a few bits of language.
 - 3) There is little emphasis on the purposes to which language is put.
 - 4) There is a tendency to analyze language forms.

- 88- According to Richards, three interrelated levels of processing that seem to be activated in listening comprehension are
- 1) identifying propositions, interpreting illocutions, and making verifications
 - 2) establishing context, activating background knowledge, and making inferences
 - 3) establishing context, activating background knowledge, and making verifications
 - 4) identifying propositions, interpreting illocutions, and activating real-world knowledge
- 89- All the following objectives set before any writing task serve to motivate students EXCEPT
- 1) making them interested in the topic
 - 2) giving them some reasons for writing
 - 3) keeping the evaluation system hidden to them
 - 4) giving them some information needed to write about the topic
- 90- According to Gagné, what type of learning has occurred when a learner is able to make a response that identifies an entire class of objects or events?
- 1) Problem solving
 - 2) Concept learning
 - 3) Verbal association
 - 4) Multiple discrimination
- 91- Research shows that people who are predominantly
- 1) impulsive tend to be more independent, while reflective people are more socialized
 - 2) reflective tend to be more independent, while impulsive people are more socialized
 - 3) field dependent tend to be more competitive, while field independent people are more perceptive of other people's thoughts and feelings
 - 4) field independent tend to be more competitive, while field dependent people are more perceptive of other people's thoughts and feelings
- 92- Miscue analysis is a technique of
- 1) identifying reading problems through documenting deviations from the text
 - 2) measuring reading speed through documenting deviations from the text
 - 3) identifying reading problems through analysis of mispronounced words
 - 4) measuring reading speed through analysis of mispronounced words
- 93- What kind of speaking activity is designed to practice a phonological or grammatical aspect of language?
- 1) Transactional
 - 2) Intensive
 - 3) Responsive
 - 4) Imitative
- 94- Which of the following statements is TRUE about methods and approaches?
- 1) Approaches tend to allow for varying interpretations in practice, while methods typically prescribe what and how teachers should teach.
 - 2) Methods tend to allow for varying interpretations in practice, while approaches typically prescribe what and how teachers should teach.
 - 3) Both methods and approaches typically prescribe what and how teachers should teach.
 - 4) Both methods and approaches tend to allow for varying interpretations in practice.

- 95- Which of the following statements is TRUE about the optimal distance model?
- 1) It applies to neither children nor adult learners.
 - 2) It applies quite appropriately to both children and adult learners.
 - 3) It applies more appropriately to children, although it could pertain to adult learners as well.
 - 4) It applies more appropriately to adult learners, although it could pertain to children as well.
- 96- The belief that there is some value to each method and that we should not decide to adopt or reject methods in their entirety is known as
- 1) absolutism
 - 2) pluralism
 - 3) abstractionism
 - 4) academism
- 97- All of the following are true about Desuggestopedia EXCEPT that
- 1) vocabulary is emphasized
 - 2) errors are corrected gently
 - 3) native language translation is never used
 - 4) the teacher is the authority in the classroom
- 98- A task that necessitates the use of certain modal verbs through having learners make inferences about the identity of someone whose briefcase has been left in the back of a taxi is an example of a(n)
- 1) unfocused task
 - 2) input-providing task
 - 3) input enhancement task
 - 4) structure-based communicative task
- 99- According to Anderson, individuals acquire skills in three stages, including
- 1) metacognitive, associative, and autonomous stages
 - 2) cognitive, metacognitive, and autonomous stages
 - 3) cognitive, associative, and autonomous stages
 - 4) metacognitive, affective, and associative stages
- 100- The phenomenon that not all students respond in the same way to any particular type of instruction is known as
- 1) aptitude-treatment interaction
 - 2) attitude-treatment interaction
 - 3) aptitude-treatment capacity
 - 4) attitude-treatment capacity

TESTING

- 101- All of the following statements are TRUE regarding testing, assessment and evaluation EXCEPT
- 1) all tests are formal assessments, but not all formal assessment is testing
 - 2) assessment is usually time-constrained and draws on a limited samples of behavior
 - 3) evaluation is a process that allows us to judge the value or desirability of a measure
 - 4) a test is a prepared administrative procedure that occurs at an identifiable time in a curriculum

- 102- Which of the following is a feature of alternative assessment?
- 1) It is product-oriented.
 - 2) It fosters extrinsic motivation.
 - 3) It focuses on the right answer.
 - 4) It provides individualized feedback.
- 103- Which approach to language testing was instigated by the statement that language competence is a unified set of interacting abilities that cannot be tested separately?
- 1) Task-based
 - 2) Integrative
 - 3) Essay-translation
 - 4) Discrete-point
- 104- Norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests differ in all of the following characteristics EXCEPT the
- 1) purposes of testing
 - 2) type of measurement
 - 3) length of the test
 - 4) type of interpretation
- 105- Which of the following are prognostic tests?
- 1) Selection, placement, and aptitude
 - 2) Selection, placement, and proficiency
 - 3) Achievement, knowledge, and aptitude
 - 4) Achievement, proficiency, and knowledge
- 106- Think aloud and retrospection are two principal ways of obtaining evidence about
- 1) concurrent validity
 - 2) content validity
 - 3) construct validity
 - 4) predictive validity
- 107- What is the relationship between reliability and standard error of measurement?
- 1) The lower the standard error of measurement, the lower the reliability index.
 - 2) The higher the standard error of measurement, the higher the reliability index.
 - 3) A very low standard error of measurement indicates the test is not reliable at all.
 - 4) The lower the standard error of measurement, the higher the reliability index.
- 108- All of the following are guidelines intended to make tests more reliable EXCEPT
- 1) offering candidates a choice of questions and allowing them freedom to choose from
 - 2) excluding items that do not discriminate well between poor and strong candidates
 - 3) constructing items that permit scoring which is as objective as possible
 - 4) providing uniform and non-distracting conditions of administration
- 109- Which of the following tips does NOT foster beneficial washback?
- 1) Test the abilities whose development you wish to promote
 - 2) Base achievement tests on objectives
 - 3) Sample widely and unpredictably
 - 4) Use indirect testing
- 110- All of the following are disadvantages of holistic scoring of the writing skill EXCEPT it
- 1) provides no diagnostic information
 - 2) may not apply equally well to all genres
 - 3) is a relatively slow process of evaluation
 - 4) masks differences across various micro skills

- 111- Which variation of cloze procedure would require candidates to detect and cross out intrusive words from a given passage?
- 1) C-test
 - 2) Cloze-elide
 - 3) Rational deletion
 - 4) Fixed-ratio deletion
- 112- The expeditious reading operations to be tested are
- 1) inferring the meaning of unknown words and distinguishing fact from opinion
 - 2) identifying discourse markers and interpreting complex sentences
 - 3) recognizing writer's intention and making pragmatic inferences
 - 4) skimming and scanning
- 113- What kind of test is a multiple-choice test of grammar?
- 1) Direct and system-referenced
 - 2) Direct and performance-based
 - 3) Indirect and system-referenced
 - 4) Indirect and performance-based
- 114- What is the problem with the following vocabulary item in which the candidates should choose the best definition for the underlined word?
The old man was always courteous when people approached him.
- A. polite B. happy C. kind D. pleased
- 1) There is a pair of synonyms used as distractors.
 - 2) The stem does not provide sufficient contextual clues.
 - 3) The stem provides a grammatical clue as to what the correct answer is.
 - 4) The correct option and the distractors are not at the same level of difficulty.
- 115- Suppose 10 students took a test in which 4 individuals from the high-performing group answered item#1 correctly, while only 1 person from the low-performing group provided the correct answer to it. What would be the discrimination index of this item?
- 1) 0.4
 - 2) 0.5
 - 3) 0.6
 - 4) 0.8
- 116- Which of the following standard deviations would be more suitable for an achievement and a proficiency test, respectively?
- 1) 3.15, 3.25
 - 2) 3.07, 8.25
 - 3) 8.25, 3.07
 - 4) 8.75, 8.96
- 117- Empirical validity is obtained on the basis of comparing the results of the test with the results of all the following criteria EXCEPT
- 1) the teacher's ratings given some time later
 - 2) the teacher's ratings given at the same time
 - 3) the candidates' subsequent performance on a certain task measured by a valid test
 - 4) an existing test which may not necessarily be valid administered at the same time
- 118- Which of the following statements is TRUE about dictation?
- 1) It is neither an integrative nor a pragmatic test.
 - 2) It is an integrative test but not a pragmatic one.
 - 3) It is both an integrative and a pragmatic test.
 - 4) It is a pragmatic test but not an integrative one.

119- What kind of listening test task is the following item?

Test-takers hear: Hello, my name is Hwan. I come from Korea.

Test-takers read: A. Hwan is comfortable in Korea.
B. Hwan wants to come to Korea.
C. Hwan is Korean.
D. Hwan likes Korea.

- 1) Intensive
2) Selective
3) Responsive
4) Extensive

120- Suppose that "A" is the correct response in the items below. Which distractor is a malfunctioning one?

- 1) B in item # 2
2) C in item # 3
3) D in item # 1
4) D in item # 3

Item	A	B	C	D
1	60	15	25	0
2	45	44	5	6
3	50	17	14	19

زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی):

LITERARY TERMS AND CRITICISM

121- Which of the following statements about the dramatic term 'farce' is not correct?

- 1) Two of its basic elements are absurd situations and improbable events (even impossible ones and therefore fantastic) and surprises in the form of unexpected appearances and disclosures.
2) The farce was at its full force in the 19th c. England in the work of such masters as Pinero and also W. S. Gilbert who helped to popularize the form.
3) There was a noticeable decline of farcical episodes in Restoration comedy and 18th c. comedy with the rise in burlesque plays in the era.
4) In farce, character and dialogue are nearly always subservient to plot and situation.

122- The New England movement called 'transcendentalism'.....

- 1) would try to stay away from the current political climate and social responsibility by a retreat to what the poet Thoreau called 'the carefree gaieties of the American wilderness'
2) was basically religious and emphasized the role and importance of the individual conscience, and the value of intuition in matters of moral guidance and inspiration
3) was coined in the 1840s by one of its main leaders and practitioners Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82) in his *The Transcendentalist*
4) had its roots in European romanticism and in the post-Kantian idealism which S. T. Coleridge had attempted to negate

123- The term 'boulevard drama' as applied to the French theatre

- 1) developed after 1791 when the French theatres were barred from commercial activity and many theatres were closed down
2) signaled the end of the Romantic movement in the French theatre (and by extension English theatre)
3) was originally developed as an anti-thesis of melodrama in its light-hearted presentation of tragic events
4) was a generic term for popular French drama from the mid-19th c. onwards

- 124- All the following statements about 'concrete poetry' are correct except that
- 1) it can be the ultimate form of poetry's effort to dissociate itself from its subject, to keep 'trope' at a distance from 'scheme'
 - 2) concrete poets use words as elements in visual patterns, to make us look in surprise at their sometimes dizzying texts
 - 3) it was an experimental movement inaugurated in 1953 by the Swiss writer Eugen Gomringer
 - 4) concrete poems are extreme examples of pattern poetry
- 125- Art historians have generally agreed to regard the 'Baroque' as the Renaissance style with its center in and its quintessential representative in
- 1) first/ Florence / da Vinci
 - 2) third / Rome / Bernini
 - 3) first / Florence / Bernini
 - 4) third / Rome / da Vinci
- 126- The German term '*angst*' was best used by to denote a state of anguish that we feel as we are confronted by the burden of our freedom and the accompanying responsibility to impose values and meanings on an absurd universe.
- 1) Schleiermacher in *The Christian Faith*
 - 2) Kierkegaard in *The Concept of Dread*
 - 3) Kierkegaard in *Sickness onto Death*
 - 4) Schleiermacher in *Religion*
- 127- All the following are examples of a 'problem play' except.....
- 1) William Shakespeare's *All's Well That Ends Well*
 - 2) George Bernard Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession*
 - 3) George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*
 - 4) William Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*
- 128- The term 'hagiography'
- 1) was a characteristically mannerist literary art form specifically devoted to the lives of Christian saints and martyrs
 - 2) refers to writing devoted to recording and glorifying the lives of court notables during the Renaissance
 - 3) generally applies to biographies that treat their subjects with irreverence as if they were 'hags'
 - 4) was a form of Christian propaganda much in vogue and practiced in the Middle Ages
- 129- Which of the following statements about 'macaronic verse' is not correct?
- 1) It denotes a kind of comic verse in which words from a vernacular language are introduced into Latin (or other foreign-language) verses and given Latin inflections.
 - 2) It applies to (mainly) early Renaissance poetry which was interspersed with phrases or lines from ancient Latin and Greek poetry.
 - 3) In modern times, the poems of Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot have been called macaronic for their use of lines in several languages.
 - 4) Macaronic verse had a vogue among students in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, but is rare in English.

- 130- As a very common figure of speech 'plocé' or 'ploche' has its opposite in
- 1) 'epizeuxis'
 - 2) 'hypotaxis'
 - 3) 'alinéa'
 - 4) 'lauda'
- 131- 'Spasmodic School', a title applied mockingly by the Scottish poet and critic W. E. Aytoun in 1854, does not particularly relate to
- 1) work by Lord Byron
 - 2) poetry by Elizabeth Barrett Browning
 - 3) such poems by Alfred Tennyson as *Maud*
 - 4) a group of late 18th c. nature poets led by Oliver Goldsmith
- 132- The term 'troubadour' refers to
- 1) poets practicing forms such as aubade, the chanson, and the *pastourelle*
 - 2) mainly layman minstrels rather than aristocratic poets in the period 1100-1350
 - 3) poets composing simple and unadorned lyrics of everyday love in the Middle Ages
 - 4) a poet of southern France (or sometimes northern Italy) writing in Provençal in the late Renaissance
- 133- In Umberto Eco's aesthetics, the work of art
- 1) generates multi-coded messages whose actualization is largely independent of the receivers' activity of interpretation
 - 2) is seen more as a product of the artist's poetics to which the reader, listener, or viewer responds through an act of interpretation
 - 3) moves towards the influential aesthetics of Benedetto Croce, who had considered the work of art as the artist's expression of an intuition
 - 4) leads to a kind of "induction", a term that suggests the various hypotheses that the writer proposes in an attempt to appreciate the reader's sensibility
- 134- Which of the following about the 'materialist critical discourse' is not generally correct?
- 1) The primary emphasis of materialist critical discourse is on the notion of critique itself.
 - 2) When a materialist perspective is brought to bear on human affairs, the emphasis falls primarily on the politics of civil society and the rights of the individual.
 - 3) The materialist discourse is rarely presented as external to or independent of the development of the human or social sciences.
 - 4) History, as it is characteristically viewed in materialist discourse, plays a much more prominent role in this critical discourse than in most others.
- 135- Which of the following about the Bulgarian-French theorist Julia Kristeva (b. 1941) / her work / thought is not correct?
- 1) In *Revolution in Poetic Language*, she maintains that all signification entails the dialectical interaction of the symbolic and the semiotic.
 - 2) She diverges from other contemporary theorists in her insistence on the corporeal origins of subjectivity and of artistic practice.
 - 3) She finds two forces competing for expression in the language of poetry: the symbolic and the semiotic.
 - 4) Besides Barthes and Levi-Strauss, she acknowledges intellectual debts to Lacan, Deleuze and Freud.

- 136- The leading proponent of 'New Historicism,' Stephen Greenblatt, became a key figure in the shift from in U.S. English departments in the 1980s and 1990s. Inspired mainly by groundbreaking work, the New Historicists see the literary work as a vessel tossed in a social sea of competing interests, antagonistic values, and contradictions.
- 1) literary to textual and from cultural poetics to contextual interpretation / Hayden White's
 - 2) literary to cultural poetics and from textual to contextual interpretation / Hayden White's
 - 3) literary to cultural poetics and from textual to contextual interpretation / Michel Foucault's
 - 4) literary to textual and from cultural poetics to contextual interpretation / Michel Foucault's
- 137- The American critic maintains in his work that contemporary approaches to literature within English departments have undermined 'the power of language to connect us with the world,' and recommends a novel and subsequently influential method for bringing coherence to what he sees as an increasingly disjointed curriculum, a method he calls
- 1) Gerald Graff / 'teaching of conflicts'
 - 2) Stanley Fish / 'teaching of conflicts'
 - 3) Gerald Graff / 'closure of curricula'
 - 4) Stanley Fish / 'closure of curricula'
- 138- 'Critic / theorist: work' match in
- 1) Gilles Deleuze: *The Politics of Modernism: Against the New Conformists*
 - 2) Raymond Williams: *Kafka: Toward a Minor Literature*
 - 3) Tzvetan Todorov: *Grammar of the Decameron*
 - 4) Louis Althusser: *The Sociology of Culture*
- 139- In his seminal essay 'The Commitment to Theory', the Indian-American theorist Homi K. Bhabha (b. 1949) defines 'hybridity' as what which emerges from a
- 1) 'is latent, *less this and less the other*' / 'Third Space'
 - 2) 'is new, *neither the one nor the other*' / 'Third Space'
 - 3) 'is latent, *less this and less the other*' / 'Liminal Space'
 - 4) 'is new, *neither the one nor the other*' / 'Liminal Space'
- 140- The African American critic / theorist W. E. B. Du Bois (1868-1963) would
- 1) take advantage and endorse the use of 'high' theory by invoking concepts drawn particularly from Hegel and Marx and would place black literature on a par with canonical masterpieces that are deemed worthy of sophisticated analysis and prolonged, intensive attention
 - 2) support the use of native African traditions and languages in America but, at the same time, contend that by writing in the language of their adopted homeland, African writers will capture a far wider readership and 'will thus have more of an impact on the world at large'
 - 3) argue that the African American artist's main problem is his 'heterogeneous audience': he knows that both black and white people are potential readers of his work yet those two audiences have very different expectations and demands
 - 4) not only examine the history of slavery and segregation in the United States in his major work but also emphasize, more generally, that 'the problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line.'

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 141- The correct order of the following Middle Ages events is**
- 1) First Viking raids on England→St. Patrick begins mission to convert Ireland→ Birth of St. Francis of Assisi
 - 2) First Viking raids on England→Birth of St. Francis of Assisi→St. Patrick begins mission to convert Ireland
 - 3) St. Patrick begins mission to convert Ireland→First Viking raids on England→Birth of St. Francis of Assisi
 - 4) St. Patrick begins mission to convert Ireland→ Birth of St. Francis of Assisi→First Viking raids on England
- 142- Which of the following about *Beowulf*, the oldest of the great long poems written in English, is not correct?**
- 1) The historical period the poem concerns is a time after the initial invasion of England by Germanic tribes in the middle of the fifth century.
 - 2) The poet's references to quasi-historical and legendary material show that his audience was still familiar with many old stories.
 - 3) Although the poem itself is English in language and origin, it deals with two south Scandinavian tribes.
 - 4) The poem was originally composed in the dialect of what was then Cumbria, the North West of England today.
- 143- The Renaissance figure Arthur Golding (1536-1605)**
- 1) wrote one of the most celebrated sixteenth-century exegeses to Plato's *Symposium*
 - 2) translated seven works of Calvin as well as Ovid's *Metamorphoses* into English
 - 3) co-wrote and translated the Latin aphorisms in Roger Ascham's *Schoolmaster*
 - 4) delivered his 'Golden Speech' to Queen Elizabeth's last Parliament in 1601
- 144- Which of the following about Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* (published 1590 to 1596) is not correct?**
- 1) The Faerie Queene herself—much like the sixteenth-century Queen Elizabeth—takes an active role in the heroic adventures of the poem and is never satisfied to act only as the symbolic embodiment of what can be called a shared national destiny.
 - 2) The whole of *The Faerie Queene* is written in a remarkable nine-line stanza of closely interlocking rhymes (*ababbcbcc*), the first eight lines with five stresses each (iambic pentameter) and the final line with six stresses (iambic hexameter or alexandrine).
 - 3) He deliberately fashioned himself after the great Roman poet Virgil, who began his poetic career with pastoral poetry and moved on to his epic poem, the *Aeneid*.
 - 4) In developing the poem, he wove together classical and medieval sources, drawing on pictorial traditions, and adapting whole episodes from Ariosto and Tasso.

145- Which of the following about the Welsh poet Henry Vaughan (1621-1695) is correct?

- 1) His collection of religious poems *The Church* is a rich collection of sonnets, songs, hymns, laments, meditative poems, dialogue poems, acrostic poems and emblematic poems.
- 2) His Latin epigrams, published were much influenced by Jesuit epigram style and are among the best by an Englishman.
- 3) While his secular poetry recalls Ben Jonson's, his religious poetry overtly and consciously models itself on Herbert's.
- 4) A Roman Catholic convert, he was profoundly influenced by the Counter-Reformation, which reacted against Protestant austerity by linking heightened spirituality to vivid bodily experiences.

146- 'Author: work' match in

- 1) Samuel Butler: *Mac Flecknoe*
- 2) Margaret Cavendish: *Thanksgivings*
- 3) Thomas Traherne: *Centuries of Meditations*
- 4) Aphra Behn: *A Satire against Reason and Mankind*

147- Which of the following essay openings is not by Joseph Addison (1672-1719) or Richard Steele (1672-1729)?

- 1) 'There is no place in the town which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange. It gives me a secret satisfaction, and in some measure gratifies my vanity as I am an Englishman, to see so rich an assembly of countrymen and foreigners consulting together upon the private business of mankind...'
- 2) 'Arietta is visited by all persons of both sexes who have any pretense to wit and gallantry. She is in that time of life which is neither affected with the follies of youth or infirmities of age; and her conversation is so mixed with gaiety and prudence that she is agreeable both to the young and the old.'
- 3) 'There is nothing in nature so irksome as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words. For this reason I shall waive the discussion of that point which was started some years since, Whether Milton's *Paradise Lost* may be called an heroic poem?'
- 4) 'Many moralists have remarked, that Pride has of all human vices the widest dominion, appears in the greatest multiplicity of forms, and lies hid under the greatest variety of disguises; of disguises, which, like the moon's veil of brightness, are both its luster and its shade...'

148- Which of the following is the correct order of publication for the following Romantic era landmark works?

- 1) Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* → Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (cantos 1 and 2) → John Clare's *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life*
- 2) John Clare's *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life* → Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* → Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (cantos 1 and 2)
- 3) John Clare's *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life* → Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (cantos 1 and 2) → Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*
- 4) Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* → John Clare's *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life* → Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (cantos 1 and 2)

149- Which of the following about the Romantic era essayist Charles Lamb (1775-1834) is not correct?

- 1) He shared Wordsworth's concern with memories' power to transform the present moment and, like him, interjected a sense of the ideal into his representations of the actual and every day.
- 2) Along with many of the important writers of the age, he developed a kind of fervent radicalism in both politics and religion and managed to produce several masterpieces of extreme Romantic dissidence.
- 3) He could not abide Shelley or his poetry and he distrusted Coleridge's supernaturalism and Wordsworth's oracular sublimities and religion of nature, preferring those elements in their poems that were human and realistic.
- 4) He lacked almost all the traits and convictions we think of as characteristically 'Romantic' and lived happily all his life in the city of London and its environs.

150- 'Thomas Carlyle work: description' is not correct in

- 1) *Past and Present* / his pamphleteering seen at its best (published 1843)
- 2) 'Characteristics' / his most significant early essay (appeared in *The Edinburgh Review* in 1831)
- 3) *Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell* / Cromwell was a Puritan leader of heroic dimensions in Carlyle's eyes (edited in 1845)
- 4) *Sartor Resartus* / humorous account of the life and opinions of an imaginary tailor, Diogenes Teufelsdröckh (published 1836)

151- The English philosopher and essayist John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

- 1) would, true to his Utilitarian heritage, characterize poetry as 'an idle pastime of pushpin moral value' in his early essay 'What Is Poetry?'
- 2) was profoundly influenced by his contemporaries the literary-cultural critic Matthew Arnold and the poet Algernon Charles Swinburne and would, in turn, have a large impact on the early fiction of Thomas Hardy
- 3) appreciated, though coming from a Utilitarian background, the values of such anti-Utilitarians as Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle and, whenever possible, incorporated some of these values into the Utilitarian system
- 4) began his intellectual career as a disciple of the Utilitarian theories of his father and of Jeremy Bentham and remained devoutly attached to their teachings throughout his life

152- Which of the following about the 1840s and 1850s Charles Dickens (1812-1870) is not correct?

- 1) Throughout the period key elements of Victorian society, particularly the Victorian prison— as represented in his 1842 essay 'A Visit to Newgate'— take on multiple layers of significance and are worked and reworked into many of his works.
- 2) Some of his masterpieces including *David Copperfield*, *Bleak House*, *Hard Times* and *A Tale of Two Cities* were produced in this period.
- 3) During this time he founded and edited the weekly magazine *Household Words* (finally incorporated into *All the Year Round*), which published fiction by Elizabeth Gaskell and Wilkie Collins, among others.
- 4) He began a series of widely-read Christmas books in this period, the first of which was the celebrated *A Christmas Carol*.

- 153- 'Late Victorian figure: description' match in
- 1) William Ernest Henley: he edited the *National Observer* and other periodicals in London, where he became a powerful figure in literary circles
 - 2) Michael Field: his *Lyra Heroica* is filled with poetic accounts of selfless and noble deeds that often involve dying for one's country in battle
 - 3) Robert Louis Stevenson: the accent of the London cockney was one of the qualities that gained him an immediate audience for his *Barrack-Room Ballads*
 - 4) Ernest Dowson: his first volume of poetry *Long Ago* (1889) was inspired by Henry Wharton's 1885 edition of the writings of the ancient Greek poet Sappho
- 154- Which of the following about the English novelist Virginia Woolf (1882-1941) is not correct?
- 1) In 1917, she co-founded the Hogarth Press, which published work by such figures as T. S. Eliot, Maxim Gorky, Katherine Mansfield, E. M. Forster and Sigmund Freud.
 - 2) She developed her own style, a carefully modulated flow that brought into prose fiction something of the rhythms and imagery of lyric poetry only after writing two conventionally realistic novels, *The Voyage Out* (1915) and *Night and Day* (1919).
 - 3) In her *Monday or Tuesday* (1921), a series of sketches, she explored the possibilities of moving between action and contemplation, between retrospection and anticipation, between specific external events and delicate tracings of the flow of consciousness.
 - 4) As a fiction writer she would react against nearly all her realist contemporaries except John Galsworthy, whose *Forsyte Saga* she used as inspiration for a number of her works including *Mrs. Dalloway*.
- 155- Samuel Beckett's *Murphy* (1938)
- 1) includes an extended monologue as its epilogue
 - 2) is hailed as a precursor of postmodern fiction
 - 3) contains little plot and nearly no characterization
 - 4) forms, with *Malone Dies*, part of his *Molloy* trilogy
- 156- The Irish poet Louis MacNeice (1907-1963)
- 1) was also a translator of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon* and Goethe's *Faust*
 - 2) wrote poetry with the Church of England in backdrop late in his career
 - 3) was heavily indebted to Gerard Manley Hopkins and Wilfred Owen for his metrical and verbal techniques
 - 4) would claim in his essay 'Writing' that poetry is a form of truth-telling that should 'disenchant and disintoxicate'
- 157- 'Writer / work with a World War II backdrop' do not match in
- 1) Edith Sitwell / 'Still Falls the Rain'
 - 2) Henry Reed / 'Lessons of the War'
 - 3) Charles Causley / 'Aristocrats'
 - 4) Keith Douglas / 'Gallantry'

- 158- **The poet Louise Bennett would**
- 1) drawing on the example of the Scottish poet Robert Burns, harness Jamaican idiom in the influential volumes of poetry *Constab Ballads* and *Songs of Jamaica*
 - 2) in her poetry often assume the perspective of a West Indian trickster such as the woman who cunningly subverts gender and geographic hierarchies in 'Jamaica Oman [Woman]'
 - 3) switch from Jamaican to Standard English thus helping precipitate the Harlem Renaissance with *Harlem Shadows* (which included sonnets addressing the vexed racial experience of an Afro-American immigrant)
 - 4) for most of the 1920s and 1930s identify with the radical left, lived and wrote novels and short stories mainly in England, France and Morocco
- 159- **Which of the following works hybridizes African oral traditions with European literary paradigms and fuses African rhetoric, myth, and ritual with the verbal extravagance of Elizabethan and Jacobean theater?**
- 1) Brian Friel's *Translations* (1980)
 - 2) John Agard's 'Listen Mr. Oxford Don' (1985)
 - 3) Wole Soyinka's *Death and the King's Horseman* (1975)
 - 4) Kamau Brathwaite's *The Arrivants: A New World Trilogy* (1973)
- 160- **'Doris Lessing novel: description' do not match in**
- 1) *The Memoirs of a Survivor* (1974): combines psychological autobiography with powerful explorations of the relationship between blacks and whites in southern Africa
 - 2) *The Golden Notebook* (1962): partly probes the political conscience of an ex-communist and the needs and dilemmas of a creative writer
 - 3) *Briefing for a Descent into Hell* (1971): explores myth and fantasy, restrained within a broadly realist context
 - 4) *Canopus in Argos: Archives* (written between 1979 and 1983): draws on her reading of the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha and the Koran to deal with the life of a superhuman

LITERARY GENRES

- 161- **All the following about Charles Dickens's *Bleak House* (1852-53) are correct except that**
- 1) the destiny of the aristocracy is by chance entangled with the humblest characters: the disreputable rag-and-bones man Krook, for instance, is made to resemble the Lord Chancellor
 - 2) the center of the novel's dramatic action is the sensational mystery surrounding Lady Dedlock—as Inspector Bucket points out, "She is the pivot it all turns on."
 - 3) the novel set the pattern of the so-called Sensation Novel of the 1860s, novels such as Wilkie Collins's *The Woman in White*, Mary Elizabeth Braddon's *Lady Audley's Secret*, and Mrs. Henry Wood's *East Lynne*
 - 4) Esther Summerson, who shares half of the book's narration, is, unlike Oliver in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, the legitimate child of an heiress, though her identity remains in doubt for the first half of the novel

162- 'Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer* (1876) character: description' do not match in

- 1) Joe Harper: known as a "half-breed," meaning he is half white and half Native American, he is the villain of the novel and a force of evil in Tom Sawyer's St. Petersburg
- 2) The Model Boy: Hated by all the boys in town, the Model Boy is "the pride of all the matrons" because he is so polite and well-behaved
- 3) Sid Sawyer: Tom's younger half-brother, he is "a quiet boy" with "no adventurous, troublesome ways," and so he and Tom do not get along with each other
- 4) Mary: Tom Sawyer's cousin, she is Aunt Polly's daughter and treats Tom sweetly, patiently helping him learn his Scripture verses and get dressed up for church

163- Which of the following about Toni Morrison's *Beloved* (1987) is not correct?

- 1) The novel uses, for the most part, a third-person narrator but the point of view (or perspective) from which the story is told changes from section to section.
- 2) Morrison makes use of idiom in *Beloved* to help re-create the sense of a specific community, that of African Americans in Reconstruction Ohio.
- 3) There is one motif throughout *Beloved* that is repeated with regularity: a description of the characters' ancestors, how they were born and how they were eventually robbed of their identity.
- 4) The narrator structures the story in such a way that past events are related as a way of explaining the present.

164- Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932) opens in the year 2495

- 1) in a flashback with the character Lenina wandering around the vast desolate area called the Reservation and horrified by the sight of mothers nursing their own infants
- 2) with the character John rushing to the dystopian Park Lane Hospital just in time to see his mother die, and having to face 'yet another completely mind-boggling crisis'
- 3) with the exotic John (now known as "the Savage," or "Mr. Savage") being initiated into the secret Alpha society 'where man's fate is planned in advance for them'
- 4) at the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre, a research facility and factory that mass-produces and then socially-conditions test-tube babies

165- Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952)

- 1) compares Manolin's predicament to that of Christ's suffering and crucifixion
- 2) takes place entirely in a small fishing village near Tampa, Florida
- 3) falls, quite unconventionally, into one monolithic part
- 4) uses the omniscient, or "all-knowing," point of view

166- Which of the following sets of characters belongs to E. L. Doctorow's *Ragtime* (1975)?

- 1) Biff Brannon, Doctor Benedict Copeland and Harry Minowitz
- 2) Willie Conklin, Harry Houdini and Mother's Younger Brother
- 3) Captain Buynovsky, Caesar Markovich and Thin Tartar
- 4) Freddie Jones, Alena Jasaityte and Mike Scully

167- Which of the following about James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) is not / least correct?

- 1) He evokes the city of Dublin in far more detail in the novel than his earlier short story collection *Dubliners* or in his last novel *Finnegans Wake*.
- 2) The novel is divided into five chapters, each chapter dealing with a different period in the first twenty years of Stephen Dedalus.
- 3) Although Joyce gives specific settings for the incidents in the book, he does not give dates for the events that he is reporting.
- 4) Every narrative detail in the novel is filtered through the character Stephen Dedalus's consciousness.

168- John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939) follows the trials and tribulations of the family as they leave the dust bowl of for a better life in

- 1) Tyler / Oklahoma / California
- 2) Joad / Oklahoma / California
- 3) Joad / Kansas / Oregon
- 4) Tyler / Kansas / Oregon

169- Which of the following descriptions matches the character 'Anse Bundren' in William Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying* (1930)?

- 1) He appears in only a few scenes in the novel, but his presence is felt almost everywhere in the story. He is generally portrayed as an amiable man, but there is also a sense of failure about him. He is known as a storyteller. During the novel, he suffers some financial misfortune.
- 2) He is a prisoner of his guilt over his wife's death years before. His melancholy balances the family's experiences. His sense of guilt causes him to blame all the family's misfortunes on what he thinks of as his sin.
- 3) He is the legendary political boss who runs the entire district on behalf of the owners of the big packing houses. He has the power to give out political favors to the rich and jobs to the poor through an organization he himself has started.
- 4) He is the patriarch of the family. A selfish and lazy man, he claims sweat will kill him, and therefore refuses to work. Instead, he connives to get others to work for him. Physically, he is hunchbacked, and his hands are gnarled.

170- Which of the following excerpts opens a 'holy sonnet' by John Donne (1572-1631)?

- 1) 'Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, / The bridal of the earth and sky: / The dew shall weep thy fall tonight, / For thou must die.'
- 2) 'I sing of brooks, of blossoms, birds, and bowers, / Of April, May, of June, and July flowers. / I sing of Maypoles, hock carts, wassails, wakes, / Of bridegrooms, brides, and of their bridal cakes.'
- 3) 'I am a little world made cunningly / Of elements, and an angelic sprite; / But black sin hath betrayed to endless night / My world's both parts, and O, both parts must die.'
- 4) 'I traveled on, seeing the hill where lay / My expectation. / A long it was and weary way. / The gloomy cave of desperation / I left on th' one, and on the other side / The rock of pride.'

171- 'Poet: poem' do not match in

- 1) John Milton: 'The Nymph Complaining for the Death of Her Fawn'
- 2) Andrew Marvell: 'A Dialogue Between the Soul and Body'
- 3) George Herbert: 'The Bunch of Grapes'
- 4) Abraham Cowley: 'Ode: Of Wit'

- 172- Which of the following does **not** open a poem by Alexander Pope (1688-1744)?
- 1) 'What dire offense from amorous causes springs, / What mighty contests rise from trivial things, / I sing—This verse to Caryll, Muse! is due: / This, even Belinda may vouchsafe to view: / Slight is the subject, but not so the praise, / If she inspire, and he approve my lays.'
 - 2) 'Shut, shut the door, good John! (fatigued, I said), / Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead. / The Dog-Star rages! nay 'tis past a doubt / All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out: / Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, / They rave, recite, and madden round the land.'
 - 3) 'As Rochefoucauld his maxims drew / From nature, I believe 'em true: / They argue no corrupted mind / In him; the fault is in mankind. / This maxim more than all the rest / Is thought too base for human breast'
 - 4) 'In these deep solitudes and awful cells, / Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells, / And ever-musing melancholy reigns; / What means this tumult in a vestal's veins?'
- 173- The correct order of the appearance of poems by William Wordsworth (1770-1850) is
- 1) Resolution and Independence→Steamboats, Viaducts, and Railways→Tintern Abbey
 - 2) Tintern Abbey→Resolution and Independence→Steamboats, Viaducts, and Railways
 - 3) Resolution and Independence→ Tintern Abbey→Steamboats, Viaducts, and Railways
 - 4) Tintern Abbey→ Steamboats, Viaducts, and Railways→Resolution and Independence
- 174- Which of the following poem openings is by the Imagist poet T. E. Hulme?
- 1) Whirl up, sea— / Whirl your pointed pines, / Splash your great pines / On our rocks, / Hurl your green over us, / Cover us with your pools of fir.
 - 2) Rose, harsh rose, / marred and with stint of petals, / meagre flower, thin, / sparse of leaf, / more precious / than a wet rose, / single on a stem— / you are caught in the drift.
 - 3) I made my song a coat / Covered with embroideries / Out of old mythologies / From heel to throat; / But the fools caught it, / Wore it in the world's eyes / As though they'd wrought it. / Song, let them take it, / For there's more enterprise / In walking naked.
 - 4) A touch of cold in the Autumn night— / I walked abroad, / And saw the ruddy moon lean over a hedge / Like a red-faced farmer. / I did not stop to speak, but nodded, / And round about were the wistful stars / With white faces like town children.
- 175- Which of the following about William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) is **not** correct?
- 1) Winding stairs, spinning tops, 'gyres,' spirals of all kinds, are important symbols and hallmarks of his 1890s symbolic phase of poetry.
 - 2) Like Pound, T. S. Eliot and Wyndham Lewis, Yeats was attracted to right-wing politics, and in the 1930s he was briefly drawn to fascism.
 - 3) His *Vision* is based on a theory of the movements of history and of the different types of personality, each movement and type being related to a different phase of the moon.
 - 4) In poems of his middle period, such as 'Adam's Curse', he combines the colloquial with the formal, enacting in his more austere diction, casual rhythms, and a passionate syntax.

- 176- Which of the following does not close a poem by T. S. Eliot (1888-1965)?
- 1) 'And sang within the bloody wood / When Agamemnon cried aloud / And let their liquid siftings fall / To stain the stiff dishonoured shroud.'
 - 2) 'Swings the heart renewed with peace / even of oblivion. / Oh build your ship of death, oh build it / for you will need it. / For the voyage of oblivion awaits you.'
 - 3) 'This is the way the world ends / This is the way the world ends / This is the way the world ends / Not with a bang but a whimper.'
 - 4) 'We returned to our places, these Kingdoms / But no longer at ease here, in the old dispensation / With an alien people clutching their gods. / I should be glad of another death.'
- 177- Which of the following sets of characters is entirely made of characters from William Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (c. 1594-95)?
- 1) Oberon / Nick Bottom: Weaver / Demetrius
 - 2) Demetrius / Oberon / Diana: Daughter to the Widow
 - 3) Nick Bottom: Weaver / Demetrius / Lafew, an old Lord
 - 4) Diana: Daughter to the Widow / Nick Bottom: Weaver / Demetrius
- 178- 'Character / description' in George Bernard Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (first performed in London in 1902) do not match in
- 1) Sir George Crofts / a tall, powerfully built man of about fifty, fashionably dressed, is a 'gentlemanly combination of the most brutal types of city man, sporting man, and man about town.'
 - 2) Frank Gardner: a charming, well-dressed, 'good-for-nothing' man of twenty with an 'agreeably disrespectful manner'
 - 3) Vivie Warren: refuses to act in a traditional feminine manner, always speaking her mind and demanding that others treat her as an individual
 - 4) Mrs. Kitty Warren: an attractive, sensible, highly educated young woman whose intense self-confidence can sometimes be overwhelming
- 179- John Osborne's *Inadmissible Evidence* (1964)
- 1) tells the true story of five American men and one American woman who were convicted and sentenced to death for crimes they did not commit
 - 2) is a reversed-gender *Pygmalion*, a 1912 play by George Bernard Shaw in which a professor makes a bet that he can turn a working-class flower girl into a lady
 - 3) chronicles the mental disintegration of middle-aged solicitor Bill Maitland over the course of two days as he experiences the breakdown of his professional and personal life
 - 4) includes, at its heart, the poet Alison Stanhope, whose family, their relationships, and the discovery of a portfolio containing hundreds of previously unknown poems form the action of the play
- 180- Playwright / play do not match in
- 1) Edward Bond / *Lear*
 - 2) Sam Shepard / *True West*
 - 3) David Hare / *Children of a Lesser God*
 - 4) Tennessee Williams / *The Rose Tattoo*

زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی):

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

راهنمایی: پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۱۸۱ تا ۲۰۵ کدام است؟

- 181- When describing his own method of translation, Cicero stated that he translated as a/an in order to move its audience.
1) interpreter
2) orator
3) conqueror
4) prisoner
- 182- According to Holmes, which of the following is an example of applied translation studies?
1) General translation studies
2) Descriptive translation studies
3) Interpreting studies
4) Translator training
- 183- St. Jerome believed that a sense-for-sense method of translation should be used for all texts EXCEPT
1) religious texts
2) literary texts
3) technical texts
4) poetic texts
- 184- Translation studies developed into an academic discipline in
1) the 2nd century BCE
2) the 20th century
3) the 19th century
4) the 18th century
- 185- As a key figure in interpreting studies, Danica Seleskovitch is considered as representative of school of interpreting.
1) Paris
2) Soviet
3) Geneva
4) Leipzig
- 186- Chernov's model of simultaneous interpreting, which can be classified as a/an model, relies on the concept of redundancy in natural languages and proposes a mechanism of probability-prediction.
1) socio-professional
2) anthropological
3) processing
4) interaction
- 187- Under what category of van Doorslaer's map does 'didactics' come?
1) Translation approaches
2) Theoretical translation studies
3) Research methods
4) Applied translation studies
- 188- Which one is TRUE about overt translation?
1) It directly addresses the TT readers.
2) It permits eavesdropping on the ST.
3) It has the status of an original text.
4) It aims at functional equivalence.
- 189- Translating "This book intends to ..." into "کتاب حاضر در پی آن است که ..." is an example of Catford's shift.
1) class
2) structural
3) level
4) unit
- 190- Making reference to other texts is an instance of intertextuality.
1) direct , horizontal
2) indirect , horizontal
3) indirect , vertical
4) direct , vertical

- 191- The translation phenomenon which produces a stilted form of the TL from calquing ST lexical or syntactic patterning is called
- 1) correspondence 2) explicitation
3) back-translation 4) translationese
- 192- Lefevere defines as 'the powers (persons, institutions) which help or hinder the writing, reading and rewriting of literature.'
- 1) agency 2) poetics
3) canon 4) patronage
- 193- Which translation universal claims that translations have less linguistic variety than originals?
- 1) Interference 2) Standardization
3) Explicitation 4) Cohesion
- 194- In Halliday's model, unit of translation is generally known to be
- 1) Clause 2) Phrase
3) Sentence 4) Word
- 195- Levy's Minimax principle requires maximum for TT readers.
- 1) relevance 2) trust
3) effort 4) effect
- 196- People's emotions towards what a word refers to is reflected in meaning.
- 1) denotative 2) stylistic
3) connotative 4) referential
- 197- In Koller's classification of equivalence types, the translation of wordplays falls under equivalence.
- 1) formal 2) pragmatic
3) connotative 4) denotative
- 198- Nida's componential analysis performs a analysis on words.
- 1) textual 2) syntactic
3) semantic 4) pragmatic
- 199- In which stage of the hermeneutic motion does the text become part of the target language?
- 1) Penetration 2) Aggression
3) Restitution 4) Embodiment
- 200- In House's model, focuses on the subject matter and the specificity of lexical items.
- 1) tenor 2) field
3) mode 4) register
- 201- The method of data collection which relies on verbalization of the translator's thoughts is known as
- 1) CDA 2) DTS
3) TAPs 4) TQA
- 202- Jakobson's views on translation are based on
- 1) linguistic equivalence 2) linguistic determinism
3) linguistic universalism 4) linguistic relativism

- 203- In Nida's dynamic equivalence, the success of the translation depends MOSTLY on
- 1) making sense
 - 2) achieving a similar response
 - 3) conveying the spirit of the original
 - 4) having a natural form of expression
- 204- Which of the following translation scholars chose to describe what translation is like rather than prescribe what translation should be like?
- 1) Tytler
 - 2) Dolet
 - 3) Dryden
 - 4) Toury
- 205- Which scholar has advanced translation theory by using the language of ordinary people in his Bible translation?
- 1) Martin Luther
 - 2) John Dryden
 - 3) William Tyndale
 - 4) Etienne Dolet

قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی

راهنمایی: پاسخ صحیح سؤال های ۲۰۶ تا ۲۱۵ کدام است؟

- 206- A cognate of a word in one language is a word in another language that has
- 1) a similar form, but a different meaning
 - 2) a similar meaning, but a different usage
 - 3) a similar form and a similar meaning
 - 4) a different form, but a similar meaning
- 207- What is the place of articulation in the first sound of the word "judge"?
- 1) Glottal
 - 2) Velar
 - 3) Alveolar
 - 4) Palatal
- 208- It is possible to apply a rule of grammar more than once. This feature is called
- 1) generation
 - 2) recursion
 - 3) transformation
 - 4) repetition
- 209- What is the semantic role of the underlined word?
We drove from Tehran to Mashhad.
- 1) Goal
 - 2) Location
 - 3) Source
 - 4) Theme
- 210- What is the manner of articulation in the last sound of the word "buy"?
- 1) Glottal stop
 - 2) Stop
 - 3) Liquid
 - 4) Glide
- 211- What does a listener need in order to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant in the following sentence?
I have Shakespeare in my bag.
- 1) Reference
 - 2) Anaphora
 - 3) Inference
 - 4) Presupposition
- 212- Which item represents a minimal pair?
- 1) ful/fur
 - 2) sat/see
 - 3) heat/hit
 - 4) boot/book

- 221- Denativization is a process by which
- 1) interlanguage rules are modified according to native language norms
 - 2) learner's interlanguage syntax develops and tends towards first language rules
 - 3) learner's interlanguage grammar loses its systematicity and moves towards first language rules
 - 4) native language of the learner modifies the interlanguage lexicon systematically
- 222- Proactive inhibition happens as a result of
- 1) negative transfer
 - 2) stimulus generalization
 - 3) divergence
 - 4) coalescence
- 223- Avoidance of structures and topics is typical of the stage of second language learning.
- 1) stabilization
 - 2) presystematic
 - 3) systematic
 - 4) emergent
- 224- All of the following are true about contrastive analysis hypothesis (CAH) EXCEPT ".....".
- 1) based on the weak version of CAH, linguistic difficulties can be more profitably explained a posteriori
 - 2) according to the moderate version, greater differences may not result in greater difficulty
 - 3) the moderate version of CAH only accounts for interlingual errors
 - 4) the strong version of CAH has a predictive claim
- 225- "Hyperextension" and "false analogy" are types of errors.
- 1) developmental - intralingual
 - 2) overgeneralization - interlingual
 - 3) interlingual - developmental
 - 4) intralingual - overgeneralization

قسمت چهارم: واژه‌شناسی

راهنمایی: بهترین پاسخ به سؤال‌های ۲۲۶ تا ۲۳۵ کدام است؟

- 226- Which word is NOT an example of "onomatopoeia"?
- 1) Splash
 - 2) Sprint
 - 3) Creak
 - 4) Clank
- 227- In which word is the morpheme "-ist" different in meaning?
- 1) columnist
 - 2) extremist
 - 3) modernist
 - 4) idealist
- 228- Which of the following words has been made using three word formation processes?
- 1) Fire fighter
 - 2) Gas cooker
 - 3) CD player
 - 4) Tape recorder
- 229- For the English word "honeymoon", the word in Spanish is "luna de miel" (the moon of honey). This Spanish word is an example of
- 1) borrowing
 - 2) calque
 - 3) coinage
 - 4) hypocorism
- 230- New words based on the name of a person or place are called
- 1) hypocorisms
 - 2) neologisms
 - 3) acronyms
 - 4) eponyms

- 231- The formation of the word “infotainment” (information/entertain) is the result of
- 1) derivation - blending
 - 2) derivation - compounding
 - 3) compounding - blending
 - 4) derivation - clipping
- 232- In which sentence is there a “zero morph”?
- 1) They collected data from two random samples.
 - 2) The changes in the system were predictable.
 - 3) She caught a lot of fish yesterday.
 - 4) The basement was full of mice.
- 233- Which word contains a bound root?
- 1) time-consuming
 - 2) pain-killing
 - 3) love-starved
 - 4) weather-beaten
- 234- The sentence “The delay cost the firm an important contract.” consists of morphemes.
- 1) 10
 - 2) 11
 - 3) 12
 - 4) 13
- 235- Which of the following phrases consists of one inflectional morpheme and one derivational morpheme?
- 1) Friendly tourists
 - 2) Weekly wages
 - 3) Costly production
 - 4) Scholarly research

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

راهنمایی: در سؤال‌های ۲۳۶ تا ۲۳۸، از نظر معنا و سبک، نزدیک‌ترین ترجمه به متن اصلی زیر، کدام مورد است؟

۲۳۶- کسانی که ایمان دارند در راه خدا می‌جنگند.

- 1) The believers fall into a fight for Allah’s sake.
- 2) The true believers fight for the cause of Allah.
- 3) Those who believe in Allah fight in Allah’s way.
- 4) Those who believe do battle in the cause of Allah.

چه در بند پیکار بیگانه‌ای

۲۳۷- تو با دشمن نفس همخانه‌ای

- 1) Thou art fellow-lodger with the enemy of lust; why art thou a stranger in the art of conflict?
- 2) Thou art a fellow-lodger with the enemy of thy soul; why art thou, then, a stranger in the art of conflict
- 3) You share house with your enemy, the lower self; why, then, be caught in conflict with strangers?
- 4) You share house with the enemy of the lower self; why, then, be captured in conflict with strangers?

۲۳۸- «حکما گفته‌اند: هر چه نباید دلبستگی را نشاید.»

- 1) The wise have said; 'whatever is not of long duration is not to be cherished.'
- 2) Wise men have said: 'That which is not firm should not be reared in the heart.'
- 3) Sages have said: 'Whatsoever does not last should not be heartened.'
- 4) Philosophers have said: 'Whatever is not prolonged is not to be cherished by the heart.'

۲۳۹- کاربرد ی‌ترین ترجمه فارسی از متن انگلیسی زیر، کدام است؟

"In the twentieth century, non-violent action has been used in a wide variety of struggles, including some of those against colonial rule"

- ۱) در قرن بیستم پرهیز از خشونت در نبردهای متنوعی، از جمله برخی از نبردهایی که با سلطه استعمار می‌جنگیدند، به کار گرفته شد.
- ۲) در قرن بیستم اعمال عاری از خشونت در انواع گسترده‌ای از نبردها استفاده شد، از جمله آنهایی که با سلطه استعماری می‌جنگیدند.
- ۳) در قرن بیستم رفتار عاری از خشونت در بسیاری از مبارزات به کار رفته است، از جمله در برخی مبارزات علیه استیلای استعمار
- ۴) در قرن بیستم خشونت‌گریزی در مبارزات متنوعی مورد استفاده قرار گرفت، از جمله آنهایی که بر علیه سلطه استعماری بودند.

۲۴۰- برای ارائه ترجمه‌ای روان و صحیح از متن انگلیسی زیر، به ترتیب کدام معادل‌ها را برای بخش‌های مشخص شده مناسب می‌دانید؟

ST: "Disagreement on this issue and the earlier Soviet refusal to aid China develop her own nuclear forces played a major part in the Sino-Soviet doctrinal schism which broke out in public that year."

1
2

- ۱) ساخت تسلیحات هسته‌ای خود، اختلافات دکترین
- ۲) ساخت سلاح‌های هسته‌ای خود، اختلاف عقیدتی
- ۳) گسترش نیروهای هسته‌ای خود، شکاف مسلکی
- ۴) گسترش نیروهای هسته‌ای خود، شکاف اصولی

موسسه
پژوهش برتر

