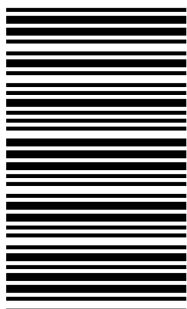


کد کنترل

113A



113A

صبح پنج‌شنبه



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

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته – سال ۱۴۰۵
زبان انگلیسی (کد ۱۱۲۱)

مدت زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۰۰ سؤال

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی (انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱	۵۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی)	۵۰	۵۱	۱۰۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱۰۱	۱۵۰
۴	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱۵۱	۲۰۰

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین‌حساب مجاز نیست.

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 می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

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

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی جلد دفترچه سؤالات و پایین پاسخنامه ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

زبان عمومی (انگلیسی):

PART A: Structure

Directions: Choose the option (1), (2), (3) or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

- 1- A person's test score is, at best, simply his ability to use his knowledge to answer some questions and nothing more; so do your best and forget about the rest.
1) indicative of 2) indicated 3) indicating of 4) indicates
- 2- I know a girl who cries when she practices violin because each note sounds so pure it just cuts into her, out her eyes.
1) and the melody coming and pouring 2) then the melody comes and pouring
3) and then the melody comes pouring 4) the melody comes and pours
- 3- If advertising is not an official or pure art, it is clearly art.
1) despite 2) nonetheless 3) although 4) but for
- 4- Fewer than a third of those surveyed want any trial to be moved to Kenya, and 91% are opposed held elsewhere in Africa.
1) to hearings being 2) to hear it would be
3) hearings to be 4) to hear them
- 5- The prevailing wisdom seems to be that readers do not want to hear about ideas; they'd a good story about people who occasionally have ideas.
1) better to be hearing 2) rather to hear
3) better hearing 4) rather hear
- 6- Although the recession may technically be over, the end result of this shift in wealth is a vicious circle in which, consumer demand, corporations are reluctant to hire, and demand continues to stagnate or decline.
1) a significant rise is absent in 2) if does not raise the
3) absent a significant rise in 4) when not raised the
- 7- She was not a theorist or a scholar but an essayist and a popularizer, and the desperate careerism that dominated the academy at the time.
1) as such a bad fit with 2) such as a bad fit from
3) such bad fits in 4) a such badly fit of
- 8- No man is so much a fool as not to have wit enough sometimes to be a knave; nor as not to have the weakness sometimes to play the fool.
1) do any so cunning knave 2) any so cunning a knave
3) do any knave so cunning 4) so any is cunning knave

PART B: Vocabulary

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

- 9- Be patient; no matter how you are for the moon, you cannot make it rise any faster.
1) belated 2) eager 3) doubtful 4) reasonable
- 10- uncertainty requires a shift in mindset that acknowledges that life is ever-changing, and that certainty is an illusion.
1) Dwelling 2) Mistrusting 3) Interrogating 4) Embracing
- 11- The famous couple's live defamation trial was, from gavel to gavel, a singularly baffling, unedifying and sad
1) charisma 2) treaty 3) spectacle 4) confidentiality
- 12- No one knows for sure about the future, but if you feel to plan something about it, then someone else would define it for you.
1) resolute 2) deliberate 3) keen 4) reluctant
- 13- There is nothing more than the laughter of young children; it makes you smile and it does not really matter what they are laughing about.
1) contagious 2) presumptuous 3) vulnerable 4) servile
- 14- Sometimes, the greatest memories are made in the most unlikely of places, further proof that is more rewarding than a meticulously planned life.
1) spontaneity 2) diffidence 3) parsimony 4) impudence
- 15- Due to historical reasons, many Taiwanese despise Americans with the kind of enmity in blood and ripened by decades of antagonism.
1) alleviated 2) vanished 3) deprived 4) steeped
- 16- Prejudices are most difficult to from the heart whose soil has never been loosened or fertilized by education.
1) perpetuate 2) eradicate 3) instigate 4) reverberate
- 17- To deprive a man of his natural liberty and to deny him the ordinary of life is worse than starving the body; it is starvation of the soul, the dweller in the body.
1) remonstrations 2) drudgeries 3) amenities 4) invectives
- 18- If not for struggle, how then would school be a rite of, our very own *bildungsroman* that contributes to our growth?
1) transmission 2) passage 3) amendment 4) ceremony
- 19- Cigarette was a friend, he explained: it would either calm him down like nothing else could or make him more anxious than he had ever been.
1) cerebral 2) meager 3) ruminant 4) fickle
- 20- It is sad that you have to and debase yourself to earn the endorsement of a guy who cannot even remember your name.
1) imbibe 2) reincarnate 3) grovel 4) adumbrate
- 21- The fondness she displayed was what understandably drove the groom away.
1) mollifying 2) cloying 3) salubrious 4) genuine
- 22- He said in jest that becoming a polyglot requires two things: a little hard work to learn extra languages and the to dare to use them clumsily.
1) languor 2) compunction 3) vindication 4) insouciance
- 23- It is—a work quite unlike any other—a travel book about an imaginary but thoroughly plausible city, and it will have its odd niche among the curiosities of literature.
1) *nihil novi* 2) *lapsus calami* 3) *sui generis* 4) *petitio principia*

PART C: Cloze Test

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.

Scholars say that the Romantic Period began with the publishing of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798) by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. This was one of the first collections of poems that (24) from the more formal poetic diction of the Neoclassical Period. Poets of the period (25) everyday words that the average person could understand, a fact which also aided in expressing human emotion. One of Wordsworth's well-known works is "The Solitary Reaper" (1807), (26) the outpouring of expression and emotion that Wordsworth felt was necessary in poetry. His greatest piece is *The Prelude* (1850), a semi-autobiographical, conversation poem. Conversational poetry was the literary genre most commonly used by Wordsworth and Coleridge, (27) a series of eight poems examining higher ideas of nature, man, and morality. Coleridge and Wordsworth were very good friends and (28) Wordsworth was much more meditative and calm, Coleridge was the opposite and lived a more uncontrolled life. Succeeding Coleridge and Wordsworth was a new (29) of poets, each following the pattern of Romanticism of those before them. John Keats is still one of the most (30) of these poets, with his work continually read and analyzed today.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 24- | 1) reserved | 2) directed | 3) regained | 4) strayed |
| 25- | 1) instead used | | 2) instead of using | |
| | 3) were using instead of | | 4) who used instead | |
| 26- | 1) a poem showing | | 2) a poem showed | |
| | 3) it was a poem that showed | | 4) that was a poem showing | |
| 27- | 1) which the latter writing | | 2) which the latter wrote | |
| | 3) with the latter writing | | 4) as the latter written | |
| 28- | 1) as for | 2) meantime | 3) while | 4) due to |
| 29- | 1) generation | 2) commodity | 3) dynamic | 4) proponent |
| 30- | 1) obscure | 2) celebrated | 3) initial | 4) live |

PART D: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

Often learners' only exposure to the target language is during their time in the language course. They tend to approach learning a language as if it were a course in biology or psychology. However, the objective of a language course is not only to acquire the content of the grammar book. In a course where the goal is to have learners acquire and use the language as a means of expression and a vehicle to explore other aspects of the

language—culture, music, literature, film—the dynamics involved can often be quite destabilizing.

Mezirow (1991) notes that transformative learning is often a painful process. Language learning is no exception. Although Cranton (1994) indicates that, generally speaking, subject-oriented learning is not difficult or painful in the way emancipatory learning can be, this relative ease does not apply to language learning. Here, the learner is personally implicated in the acquisition of the subject matter, or the technical skills of the language. As soon as learners embark on acquiring the basics of a language, they are also required to communicate. They must engage in an overt demonstration of their skills in front of their peers. This process continues throughout the duration of a language course. The skills become more complex and difficult. However, learners do not necessarily have a proportional amount of time to synthesize, absorb, and master those skills. They continue to interact with new material and new concepts in the learning environment. This process can be a profoundly unsettling psychological proposition.

The immediate interaction with the language and culture can directly threaten an individual's self-concept and worldview (Guiora, 1983). Learners typically perceive themselves to be reasonably intelligent, socially adept individuals who are sensitive to different social mores. Such personal assumptions are rarely challenged when individuals are communicating in their native language, simply because it is not so difficult to make oneself understood or to understand others. Learning another language is markedly different.

- 31- The underlined verb “exposure to” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 1) contact with 2) interest in 3) vulnerability to 4) fear of
- 32- The underlined word “their” in paragraph 2 refers to
 1) basics 2) skills 3) peers 4) learners
- 33- According to paragraph 3, which of the following best expresses the writer's opinion about the likelihood of change in one's self-perception as a result of communicating in one's native language?
 1) Absolutely impossible 2) Highly probable
 3) Remotely possible 4) Bound to happen
- 34- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 1) The effect of self-confidence on language learning
 2) A scholar working in a field related to language
 3) One of the challenges facing language learners
 4) One of the objectives in a language course
- 35- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
 I. Were Cranton's studies inspired by those conducted by Mezirow?
 II. In which country did Guiora publish his studies on languages?
 III. What is a difference between leaning a foreign language and native communication?
 1) Only I 2) Only III 3) I and II 4) II and III
- 36- According to the passage, person and opinion match in which of the following?
 1) Cranton: Learning new theories fundamentally changes the way we perceive ourselves.
 2) Guiora: People's view about the world could change as a result of language learning.
 3) Mezirow: Emancipatory learning is almost as difficult as subject-oriented learning.
 4) Writer of the passage: Learning a language is an easy and straightforward process.

PASSAGE 2:

At about the same time as the plotlands, another source of holiday-making, the holiday camp, emerged to offer a new type of annual, low-budget excursion. Located almost exclusively around the British coast, the essence of the holiday camp was to offer people from the industrial cities a week away from the smoke and grime of everyday existence. In all its advertising literature, an emphasis was put on the simple delights of “sun, sand and sea,” an enticing lure for a population afflicted by a high incidence of respiratory diseases and accustomed to poor and overcrowded housing. [1]

Holiday camps were generally operated on a commercial basis, with places offered on a weekly rental basis. In this respect, as compared with the plotlands, where private ownership was the rule, the opportunities for users to mold their own experience in the holiday camps was less. [2] However, the reality in the so-called pioneer camps was rather different, with considerably more variation and scope for individual participation than in the larger camps introduced in the 1930s (catering for thousands rather than hundreds, and operated by managers rather than by owner hosts). The recollections of users bear testimony to a far more active role than the idea of a camp might suggest (Ward and Hardy 1986), and the campers’ own magazine *Holiday Camp Review* contributed to an impression of the camps as “happy families” and as communities rather than wholly commercial organizations. [3]

Although comparable sources of group holidaymaking can be found elsewhere, in socialist as well as capitalist countries, in many respects, the holiday camp evolved as a peculiarly British institution. Culturally, it has come to occupy a distinctive role as a largely twentieth-century creation, offering holiday opportunities to large numbers of working-class families. In a survey of holidaymaking in 1949, the British Tourist and Holidays Board estimated that holiday camps were able to accommodate 7% of the annual holiday trade; and the heyday of the camps came in the 1950s and early 1960s, prior to the impact of the growing trade in continental package holidays. [4]

37- Which of the following is NOT mentioned with reference to the holiday camp in paragraph 1?

- 1) It was not an expensive kind of holiday-making.
- 2) It was supported by using advertisements.
- 3) It offered an escape from the busy urban life.
- 4) It was equally available in all areas of Britain.

38- Why does the writer refer to Ward and Hardy in paragraph 2?

- 1) To emphasize the fact that spending time in camps was in practice completely different from that in plotlands
- 2) To support the fact that the idea of the camp, in some cases, was different from that generally thought
- 3) To indicate that the conception of the camp advertised in *Holiday Camp Review* was not quite accurate
- 4) To suggest that research publications in the field of tourism were sometimes not completely accurate

39- What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?

- 1) The prominent role of the holiday camp as a form of holiday-making
- 2) The different transformations of the holiday camp on the global scale
- 3) The available counterparts to the holiday camp throughout the world
- 4) The difference between holidays in socialist and capitalist countries

- 40- Which of the following pairs of techniques is used in the passage?
 1) Comparison and Rhetorical question 2) Personal anecdote and Irony
 3) Statistics and Comparison 4) Rhetorical question and Quotation
- 41- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 1) In the so-called plotlands, private ownership prevailed, allowing individuals some autonomy to craft their own experiences.
 2) Holiday camping, in a sense, attained its zenith as a result of the advent of the burgeoning trade in continental package holidays.
 3) The Holiday Camp Review played a role in shaping a perception of the camp, seeking to present it as communities of "happy families".
 4) Holiday camping was therapeutic in the sense that it offered city dwellers with respiratory issues an escape from the hustle and bustle of urban life.
- 42- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
 I. When was the British Tourist and Holidays Board established?
 II. Who generally operated the large camps emerging in the 1930s?
 III. When did the plotlands reach their highest point as a form of holiday-making?
 1) Only I 2) I and III 3) Only II 4) II and III
- 43- In which position marked by [1], [2], [3] or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?
 Regulations were framed by the camp owners, and, within limits, users were bound to comply.
 1) [4] 2) [3] 3) [2] 4) [1]

PASSAGE 3:

Overall, data about laughter present several difficulties for a representational approach. For instance, if laughter occurs in a variety of contexts, there must be connections to diverse vocalizer emotional or motivational states, predicting a corresponding range of context-specific laugh variants. While direct evidence is not yet available on that point, Bachorowski *et al.*'s (2001) data show that laughter produced in a single positive context was in and of itself extremely variable. Furthermore, the voicing aspect of that diversity is functionally significant for listeners without having obvious connections to laughter emotion. Taken together, these outcomes are inconsistent with a view that laughers are producing affect- or motivation-specific sounds that in turn allow listeners to infer the nature of those states.

[1] The affect-induction approach proposes that vocalizers are using these vocalizations to induce affective responses in listeners, both directly by producing laughs whose acoustic features impact listener arousal, and indirectly by pairing their laughter with existing positive emotions. As a non-conscious strategy of social influence, these effects can give vocalizers leverage over listener state, which should be apparent in the way laughter is used. For instance, this approach predicts that laughers will tend to produce sounds with salient, arousal-inducing acoustic features when listeners are likely to already be experiencing positive affect, thereby accentuating that emotion. [2] This view also argues that when two individuals have previously experienced friendly interactions involving laughter and positive affect, both can take advantage of that history by using their laugh sounds to elicit learned positive responses in the other person.

[3] However, if there is neither a positive predisposition nor any history of shared positive experiences, laughing will be less effective. For example, a vocalizer is less likely to benefit from producing laughter with arousal-inducing features like abrupt onsets, high pitch, or dramatic pitch fluctuations if the listener is in a neutral or negative state. Patterson (1975) made similar arguments for intimate behaviors like sitting close, gazing, and touching. He noted that while each action produces arousal in the recipient, the overall effect depends on that person's predisposition or emotional state. [4] Although not discussed by Patterson, the idea of learned effects is also applicable. Specifically, a familiar partner's features or intimate gestures that have been associated with positive affect in the past will elicit similar learned responses in the present.

- 44- The underlined word "obvious" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 1) evident 2) mutual 3) innate 4) prior
- 45- According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about the proposition that laughter could influence other people?
 1) Skepticism 2) Disapproval 3) Ambivalence 4) Approval
- 46- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 3?
 1) It mentions a fact resolving the contradiction between the two approaches.
 2) It introduces a third model that is superior to the previous two mentioned.
 3) It further illustrates a point mentioned earlier in the previous paragraph.
 4) It questions the validity of the argument made earlier in paragraph two.
- 47- What is the best title for the passage?
 1) Culture and Representation of Individual differences
 2) Fundamentals of the Representational Approach
 3) Laughter as a Cultural Defense Mechanism
 4) Laughter as a Strategy of Affect-Induction
- 48- Which of the following pairs of techniques is used in the passage?
 1) Appeal to authority and Statistics 2) Explanation and Exemplification
 3) Comparison and Anecdote 4) Definition and Rhetorical question
- 49- According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 1) Patterson observed that while each individual action elicits arousal in the recipient, the overall impact is contingent upon that person's predisposition or prevailing emotional condition.
 2) The affect-induction and representational methodologies are two theories that are intrinsically congruent and mutually reinforcing, substantively corroborating each other.
 3) Bachorowski himself single-handedly demonstrated in the early 21st century that laughter elicited within a singular positive context exhibits remarkable variability.
 4) The affect-induction approach posits that people who laugh generate salient acoustic vocalizations even when listeners are subjected to negative emotional states.
- 50- In which position marked by [1], [2], [3] or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?
For positive states, arousal induced by intimacy can elicit approach and reciprocation. But for negative states, such actions are more likely to provoke negative responses.
 1) [1] 2) [2] 3) [3] 4) [4]

Linguistics

- 51- Which of the following is NOT a piece of evidence that adults are unable to learn like children?
- 1) Significance of motivation
 - 2) Variable success
 - 3) Feral Children
 - 4) Environment
- 52- Which of the following is NOT a type of language universal?
- 1) Absolute non-implicational universals
 - 2) Implicational universal parameters
 - 3) Implicational universal tendencies
 - 4) Absolute implicational universals
- 53- According to Hudson (2000), how many airstream features are there for English?
- 1) 4
 - 2) 5
 - 3) 6
 - 4) 7
- 54- A patient who has an inability to understand intonation and the emotional tone of utterances, and the inability to understand non-literal language such as “kick the bucket”, might have injury
- 1) to the right brain, in persons with general left-hemisphere dominance for language
 - 2) to the right brain, in persons with general right-hemisphere dominance for language
 - 3) to the left brain, in persons with general right-hemisphere dominance for language
 - 4) to the left brain, in persons with general left-hemisphere dominance for language
- 55- Which statement is FALSE regarding borrowing in English?
- 1) English borrowed the phonemes /v/, /ʒ/, and /əʊ/ from French.
 - 2) Many English scientific words were borrowed indirectly from Arabic.
 - 3) Languages may borrow not only words and phrases but other linguistic units as well.
 - 4) English borrowed many “learned” words from foreign sources during the Renaissance.
- 56- The “’s” of the English genitive case indicating possession, e.g., Robert’s sheepdog is called a
- 1) case marker
 - 2) case indicator
 - 3) case sign
 - 4) case ending
- 57- A takes frequency analysis one step further by specifying the location within the text of each word and its surrounding context.
- 1) computational lexicographer
 - 2) collocation analyzer
 - 3) concordance
 - 4) corpus
- 58- What are the two types of tone languages?
- 1) Extended and restricted
 - 2) Level and contour
 - 3) Pitched and unpitched
 - 4) High and low
- 59- Which of the following shows different types of gestures in sign languages?
- 1) Iconics, Emblems, Taps, and Primes
 - 2) Deictics, Beats, Iconics, and Emblems
 - 3) Beats, Taps, Emblems, and Primes
 - 4) Taps, Primes, Beats, and Deictics
- 60- What was the reason for the spelling change from “c” to “ch” in words like chew and cheese in English?
- 1) Because they were borrowed from French.
 - 2) Because the pronunciation of “c” changed in Old English.
 - 3) Because “c” and “ch” were used interchangeably in Middle English.
 - 4) Because “ch” indicated a softer pronunciation preferred by scribes.

- 61- Which theory of the origin of language emphasizes the role of noises related to naming objects?
1) The bow-wow theory 2) The ding-dong theory
3) The pooh-pooh theory 4) The yo-he-ho theory
- 62- Pairs of co-existent cognate native and borrowed words, such as skirt, shirt, and skipper, shipper in English, and chef and cap in French, are often called
1) approximate pairs 2) semantic analogies
3) close cognates 4) lexical doublets
- 63- Analogists and anomalists who were concerned with the issue of regularity and irregularity in language were basically
1) Alexandrian 2) Latin 3) Greek 4) Roman
- 64- Uralic languages are spoken in
1) America 2) Asia 3) Europe 4) Africa
- 65- Nativization is the change of the of borrowed words so they conform to the rules of the borrowing language.
1) form 2) spelling 3) length 4) pronunciation
- 66- All of the following are types of phoneme substitutions EXCEPT
1) backsliding 2) anticipation 3) fronting 4) perseverance
- 67- The claim that sound shifts (i.e., changes in phonological systems) take place without exceptions is called the hypothesis.
1) phonological change 2) neo-Grammarian
3) phonetic alternation 4) grammarian

Language Teaching Methodologies

- 68- All the following scholars made occasional attempts to promote alternative approaches to education and made specific proposals for curriculum reform and for changes in the way Latin was taught, EXCEPT
- 1) Roger Ascham 2) Heymsfeld 3) Montaigne 4) John Locke
- 69- In (the), the importance of vocabulary is stressed; for example, it suggests that a language is essentially its lexicon and only inconsequently the grammar that determines how the lexicon is exploited to produce messages.
- 1) task-based language teaching 2) content-based instruction
3) natural approach 4) CLT
- 70- Competency-based education has much in common with all the following methods/approaches EXCEPT
- 1) Communicative language teaching 2) Performance-based instruction
3) Individualized learning 4) Mastery Learning
- 71- “Teachers speak less compared to teacher-fronted classes. They provide questions to challenge thinking, they prepare students for the tasks they will carry out, they assist students with the learning tasks, and they provide few commands, imposing less disciplinary control.”
- The excerpt is mostly related to teachers’ roles in
- 1) neuro-linguistic programming 2) cooperative language learning
3) multiple intelligences 4) content-based instruction
- 72- Which of the following is NOT a criterion for a comprehensive theory of SLA according to Long (1990)?
- 1) Accounting for universals and exceptions
2) Accounting for cognitive and affective factors
3) Accounting for environmental factors
4) Accounting for variability

- 73- Which level of formality is characterized by the complete absence of social inhibitions?
 1) Consultative 2) Casual
 3) Oratorical 4) Intimate
- 74- Skinner's concept of the response focused on the power of reinforcement for long-term learning.
 1) reinforced 2) elicited 3) operant 4) emitted
- 75- Who were the first proposers of the competition model of second language acquisition?
 1) Bates and McWhinney 2) Gass and Selinker
 3) Eubabk and Gregg 4) Panova and Lyster
- 76- What is another name for ACTFL Standards for Foreign Language Learning for the 21st Century, which was a proficiency-based approach to language teaching?
 1) The service-learning model 2) The CEFR Framework
 3) The Five Cs model 4) The CLB Model
- 77- The zero-grammar approach, as proposed by, employs a approach that does not attempt to predetermine the linguistic content of a lesson.
 1) Krashen, content-based 2) Prabu, content-based
 3) Krashen, task-based 4) Prabu, task-based
- 78- self-esteem refers to one's self-evaluation of a particular aspect of the process.
 1) Situational 2) Specific
 3) Domain 4) Task
- 79- In the ALM, what type of drill can direct more student attention to the end of the sentence, where new information typically occurs?
 1) Multiple-slot substitution drill 2) Backward build-up drill
 3) Transformation drill 4) Chain drill
- 80- "Learning is persons, meaning that both teachers and students work at building trust in one another and the learning process. At the beginning of the process, the focus is on sharing and belonging between persons through the language tasks". The excerpt is related to
 1) neuro-linguistic programming 2) cooperative language learning
 3) the participatory approach 4) community language learning
- 81- What is the most useful implication of Vigil and Oller's communication feedback model for a theory of error treatment?
 1) Fossilization is basically linked to a lack of affective feedback.
 2) Cognitive feedback must be optimal to be effective.
 3) There is a difference between local and global errors.
 4) Native speakers attend basically to global errors.
- 82- In terms of its structure, what is content-based instruction according to Richards and Rogers?
 1) Something between a method and an approach
 2) A set of procedures
 3) An approach
 4) A method
- 83- In conception of SLA, processing is central to the total act of learning a second language.
 1) McLaughlin's attention processing, analyzed and unanalyzed
 2) Hulstijn's information processing, automatic and controlled
 3) Schmidt's attention to form, noticed and unnoticed
 4) Bialystok's diagrammatic, implicit and explicit

84- adequacy refers to satisfying a principled basis, independent of any particular language, for the selection of a descriptively appropriate grammar of language.

- 1) Explanatory 2) Descriptive 3) Principled 4) Systemic

Language Testing

85- Rearrangement items are used for testing

- 1) words, phrases, and sentences 2) phrases, sentences, and paragraphs
3) words, paragraphs, and texts 4) texts, paragraphs, and clauses

86- Many of the difficulties arising from testing collocations are avoided by the tests using

- 1) multiple-choice items 2) completion items
3) matching items 4) word sets

87- Regarding the use of cloze test for evaluating the difficulty level of texts, if the mean score obtained from a group of students is between per cent, the material is suitable for use at the instructional level.

- 1) 38-48 2) 40-55 3) 42-51 4) 44-53

88- In testing writing, the chief objection to the inclusion of the composition question as part of any test is generally on the grounds of

- 1) invalidity 2) unreliability
3) impracticality 4) unsuitability

89- In testing, another name for empirical validity is validity.

- 1) concurrent 2) predictive 3) statistical 4) numerical

90- What is the difference (if any) between an attainment and a progress test?

- 1) Attainment tests are more practical than progress tests.
2) Progress tests are more formal than attainment tests.
3) Attainment tests are more formal than progress tests.
4) They are approximately the same concepts.

91- All the following are related to the process of interpreting test scores in language testing, EXCEPT

- 1) extended answer analysis 2) item plausibility analysis
3) item cards and banks 4) moderation

92- All of the following are kinds of aptitude tests, EXCEPT

- 1) MLAT 2) EMLAT
3) The Pimsleur Battery 4) BSM

93- Which of the following is NOT a technique for evaluating the pre-writing ability of students?

- 1) Sentence expansion 2) Paraphrasing
3) Copying 4) Oral cloze

94- The in a set of scores is that point halfway between the highest score and the lowest score on the test.

- 1) midpoint 2) median 3) mean 4) central score

95- What is another name for the phi dependability index?

- 1) Coefficient for absolute error
2) Generalizability index for absolute error
3) Generalizability coefficient for absolute error
4) Total generalizability coefficient for absolute error

- 96- The three assumptions that underlie the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient include
 1) linearity, normal distribution, and independence
 2) modularity, normal distribution, and interdependence
 3) linearity, skewedness, and independence
 4) modularity, skewedness, and interdependence
- 97- The first step in calculating the B-index is determining the
 1) lowest and highest scores of the test 2) standard deviation of each score
 3) cut-off point for passing the test 4) measures of central tendency
- 98- In the educational context of Iran, tests are used only in foreign language departments to measure students' knowledge in the subject matter areas.
 1) subject-matter 2) knowledge
 3) content 4) competence
- 99- Why should the test designer avoid including negative statements in multiple-choice questions?
 1) Because they can be misleading.
 2) Because they can disclose the right answer.
 3) Because they can give hints to the examinees.
 4) Because they can be ignored by the examinees.
- 100- Varieties of cloze tests that do not meet the naturalness criterion are called cloze
 1) texts 2) tasks
 3) passages 4) activities

زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی):

Literary Terms and Criticism (101-117)

- 101- What stanza form consisting of seven iambic pentameter lines with the rhyme scheme ababbcc, was first introduced by Geoffrey Chaucer, and later used by James I of Scotland in The Kingis Quair?
 1) Ottava rima 2) Rhyme royal 3) Terza rima 4) Villanelle
- 102- All the following "literary term: definition" pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT
 1) epigrammatic verse: Poetry characterized by its conciseness, wit, and often a surprising or humorous twist at the end. (e.g., William Wordsworth's line, "The Child is father of the Man.")
 2) vers libre: Poetry that avoids strict meter and uses irregular line lengths for a natural rhythm. (e.g., T.S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock")
 3) sestina: A complex 39-line poem consisting of six 6-line stanzas and a final triplet, defined by the repetition of end-words. (e.g., Elizabeth Bishop's "Sestina")
 4) hudibrastic verse: Narrative poetry written in iambic pentameter with a serious and elevated tone. (e.g., Samuel Butler's Hudibras)
- 103- What is the relationship between the signifier and the signified according to Ferdinand de Saussure?
 1) Arbitrary but natural, grounded in visual resemblance
 2) Arbitrary but regulated by the speaker's personal intention
 3) Arbitrary and conventional, maintained by social agreement
 4) Determined by the arbitrary bond between the listener and speaker

- 104- In Stanley Fish's reader-response theory, what is an "interpretive community"?**
- 1) A theoretical construct representing shared reading strategies among groups of readers
 - 2) A cultural forum or space where different interpretations of literary works are debated
 - 3) A fixed and exclusive group of elite critics who alone determine meaning in texts
 - 4) A universal and unchanging set of interpretive skills innate to all humans
- 105- In Wolfgang Iser's theory, what is the role of "gaps" or "blanks" in a literary text?**
- 1) Indicators of a poor narrative structure revealing flaws in storytelling that weaken textual coherence
 - 2) Accidental omissions that confuse the reader and disrupt the flow of understanding
 - 3) Intentional absences prompting the reader to actively participate in meaning-making
 - 4) Symbolic placeholders for historical events that serve as subtle narrative cues
- 106- Identify the best description of "différance":**
- 1) The stable and immutable relationship between signifier and signified
 - 2) The temporal and spatial deferral and difference of meaning in language
 - 3) The author's intended meaning reached at the moment of writing
 - 4) The unity of meaning which is achieved in final interpretation of texts
- 107- The "rupture" in structuralism is the**
- 1) loss of faith in literature's moral mission
 - 2) recognition that there is no fixed "center" guaranteeing meaning
 - 3) discovery of universal grammar as a foundational linguistic principle
 - 4) dominance of historical over textual analysis, prioritizing socio-political context
- 108- In Sigmund Freud's essay "The Uncanny," what characteristic best defines the "uncanny" experience?**
- 1) The complete unfamiliarity of an object or event
 - 2) A purely aesthetic pleasure derived from repressive fears
 - 3) The return of the repressed in a familiar yet strange form
 - 4) A conscious awareness of strange meanings evoked by familiar words
- 109- All the following "terms: description" pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in**
- 1) heresy of paraphrase: The belief that a poem's meaning cannot be reduced to a simple summary or paraphrase without losing its essential complexity and artistic value
 - 2) organic unity: The idea that all parts of a literary work contribute to its overall meaning, creating a cohesive whole
 - 3) affective fallacy: The mistake of judging a text by its emotional effect on the reader rather than its intrinsic features
 - 4) intentional fallacy: The error of interpreting a work based on the reader's intentions rather than the text itself
- 110- Which of the following statements about Charles S. Peirce's conception of a sign is NOT correct?**
- 1) A sign refers to its object not in all respects, but in reference to a particular idea.
 - 2) A sign stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity.
 - 3) The relationship between sign, object, and interpretant is always dyadic.
 - 4) The interpretant is the effect of the sign on the mind of the interpreter.
- 111- In Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, which statement about virtue is NOT correct in the context of moral criticism?**
- 1) Virtue is innate and can scarcely be cultivated.
 - 2) Intellectual virtue is developed through teaching.
 - 3) Moral virtue is acquired through habit and practice.
 - 4) Virtue is a mean between two extremes of excess and deficiency.

112- Which perspective on dialectics belongs to Theodor Adorno?

- 1) It is a purely abstract conceptual method that is concerned with the order of concepts.
- 2) It depends on exaggeration and negation to guarantee the attainment of absolute identity.
- 3) It is a progressive and optimistic process which proves the rational order at work in reality.
- 4) It sustains a critical and productive tension between thought and what it would comprehend.

113- All the following “term: definition” pairings from Saidian criticism are correctly matched EXCEPT in

- 1) Voyage in: refers to the phenomenon of people, ideas, and works of art from the colonizers’ world making their way into and trying to dominate the colonized culture
- 2) Contrapuntal reading: Analyzing texts by considering both colonial and marginalized perspectives simultaneously
- 3) Worldliness: The idea that texts and intellectuals should engage with real-world politics and injustices
- 4) Filiative and affiliative relationships: filiative bonds are based on birth/nature such as family, ethnicity, whereas affiliative ones are through chosen connections, e.g., intellectual, or political solidarity

114- On Mikhail Bakhtin’s notion of the carnivalesque, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT that it

- 1) inverts social roles and encourages free interaction among all participants
- 2) celebrates the temporary suspension of hierarchical norms and official order
- 3) helps to permanently abolish all forms of social hierarchy and power structures
- 4) appears in literary works through grotesque imagery, parody, and bodily humor

115- All the following “critic: literary concept” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in

- 1) Jacques Lacan: mirror stage and the Real
- 2) Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari: schizoanalysis and desiring machine
- 3) Jean-François Lyotard: incredulity toward metanarratives and the differend
- 4) Frantz Fanon: the subaltern and strategic essentialism in postcolonial theory

116- All the following “concept: definition” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in

- 1) Aura: the unique presence and authenticity of a work of art, diminished in mechanical reproduction
- 2) Horizon of expectations: the structuralist rule system determining the grammaticality of sentences.
- 3) Commodity fetishism: the attribution of independent value to commodities, masking labor relations
- 4) Rhizome: a non-hierarchical, decentered network of connections in thought and culture

- 117- Which of the following definitions fundamentally misrepresents a key concept in postcolonial theory as developed by Homi K. Bhabha?
- 1) Enunciation: The process by which colonial discourse produces its subjects through acts of description and command, a process that inherently reveals its own instability and opens a space for cultural negotiation and reinterpretation
 - 2) Ambivalence: The complex and co-dependent relationship between colonizer and colonized, characterized by simultaneous attraction and repulsion, which inherently undermines the stable authority and identity of the colonial power
 - 3) Mimicry: A deliberate and exact reproduction of colonial cultural forms by subjugated populations, achieving flawless imitation that assimilates imperial ideology while dismantling its authority through perfect replication
 - 4) Hybridity: The destabilizing effect of cultural interaction under colonialism, which produces ambivalent identities that cannot be reduced to either colonizer or colonized, thus undermining essentialist notions of culture

History of English Literature (118-133)

- 118- Which of the following groups of seventeenth-century poets sided with the democratic cause?
- 1) Richard Lovelace and Robert Herrick
 - 2) Richard Lovelace and Andrew Marvell
 - 3) John Milton and Robert Herrick
 - 4) Andrew Marvell and John Milton
- 119- Who, in an influential discussion of the “Grotesque Renaissance,” distinguished between the “noble” or “terrible” grotesque and the “barbarous” or “ignoble” grotesque?
- 1) Thomas Carlyle – *Sartor Resartus*
 - 2) John Ruskin – *The Stones of Venice*
 - 3) Mathew Arnold – *Essays in Criticism*
 - 4) T. S. Eliot – *Tradition and the Individual Talent*
- 120- All the following “author: work” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in
- 1) John Stuart Mill: *On Liberty*
 - 2) Thomas Paine: *The Age of Reason*
 - 3) Benjamin Franklin: *Common Sense*
 - 4) John Locke: *Two Treatises of Government*
- 121- Which of Alfred Tennyson’s poems has a title that alludes to Homer’s *Odyssey*?
- 1) “The Lotos Eaters”
 - 2) “The Lady of Shalott”
 - 3) “Mariana”
 - 4) “Locksley Hall”
- 122- Which of Geoffrey Chaucer’s tales in *The Canterbury Tales* is a moral allegory?
- 1) The Wife of Bath’s Tale
 - 2) The Pardoner’s Tale
 - 3) The Summoner’s Tale
 - 4) The Knight’s Tale
- 123- In this work, Francis Bacon includes a trenchant analysis of four kinds of “Idols” – psychological dispositions and intellectual habits that hold humankind back in its quest for truth and cause it to cling obstinately to the past:
- 1) *The Advancement of Learning*
 - 2) *Novum Organum*
 - 3) *The New Atlantis*
 - 4) *Essays*
- 124- Maggie Tulliver and Becky Sharp are iconic female protagonists in Victorian fiction, appearing respectively in which two novels?
- 1) *The Portrait of a Lady* and *North and South*
 - 2) *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *Hard Times*
 - 3) *The Mill on the Floss* and *Vanity Fair*
 - 4) *Middlemarch* and *The Professor*

125- All the following “author: description” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT:

- 1) Thomas Gray: The leading diarist of the latter half of the 17th century, known for a frank and detailed personal diary kept from 1660 to 1669
- 2) James Thomson: The first major 18th-century nature poet, famous for his long poem *The Seasons*, which set the fashion for poetry of natural description
- 3) William Hazlitt: A Romantic essayist known for his loyalty to the values of the French Revolution and for essays that expressed a zest for life’s diversity, such as “The Pleasure of Hating”
- 4) Joanna Baillie: A dramatist of the Romantic period best known for her anonymous 1798 volume, *A Series of Plays*, in which she attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind

126- All the following “tragedy: description” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in

- 1) *The Spanish Tragedy* by Thomas Kyd: The play that established the conventions of the Revenge Tragedy, featuring a father, Hieronimo, driven mad by grief who seeks vengeance for his murdered son using a play-within-a-play as his instrument
- 2) *The Changeling* by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley: A dark Jacobean tragedy where Beatrice-Joanna enlists the repulsive servant De Flores to murder her fiancé so she can marry another man, leading to blackmail, madness, and retribution
- 3) *Antony and Cleopatra* by William Shakespeare: A tragedy where the Egyptian queen Cleopatra seeks a bloody revenge on the Roman Empire for the murder of her beloved Mark Antony, poisoning its leaders in a climactic scene
- 4) *The Duchess of Malfi* by John Webster: A dark Jacobean revenge tragedy in which the Duchess’s tyrannical brothers, furious that she has secretly married beneath her class, enact a brutal and psychologically torturous revenge, culminating in the famous, eerie “madmen” scene

127- Which of the following best indicates the chronological order of some major 17th-century English historical events?

- 1) The Execution of Charles I → The Gunpowder Plot → The Great Plague → The Interregnum → The Glorious Revolution
- 2) The Gunpowder Plot → The Execution of Charles I → The Interregnum → The Great Plague → The Glorious Revolution
- 3) The Gunpowder Plot → The Execution of Charles I → The Interregnum → The Glorious Revolution → The Great Plague
- 4) The Gunpowder Plot → The Interregnum → The Execution of Charles I → The Glorious Revolution → The Great Plague

128- Which of the following indicates the correct chronological order in which these 18th-century novels were published?

- 1) *Pamela* → *Robinson Crusoe* → *Tristram Shandy* → *Evelina* → *Joseph Andrews*
- 2) *Robinson Crusoe* → *Pamela* → *Joseph Andrews* → *Evelina* → *Tristram Shandy*
- 3) *Tristram Shandy* → *Robinson Crusoe* → *Joseph Andrews* → *Evelina* → *Pamela*
- 4) *Robinson Crusoe* → *Pamela* → *Joseph Andrews* → *Tristram Shandy* → *Evelina*

- 129- Which of the following indicates the correct chronological order in which these 19th century novels were published?
- 1) *Pride and Prejudice* → *Vanity Fair* → *Oliver Twist* → *Jane Eyre* → *Middlemarch* → *Jude the Obscure*
 - 2) *Pride and Prejudice* → *Oliver Twist* → *Jane Eyre* → *Vanity Fair* → *Middlemarch* → *Jude the Obscure*
 - 3) *Pride and Prejudice* → *Jane Eyre* → *Oliver Twist* → *Vanity Fair* → *Jude the Obscure* → *Middlemarch*
 - 4) *Oliver Twist* → *Pride and Prejudice* → *Jane Eyre* → *Vanity Fair* → *Jude the Obscure* → *Middlemarch*
- 130- All the following are opening lines of John Donne's poems EXCEPT:
- 1) 'Tis the year's midnight and it is the day's,
Lucy's, who scare seven hours herself unmasks;
 - 2) Some that have deeper digged love's mine than I,
Say where his centric happiness doth lie:
 - 3) As virtuous men pass mildly away
And whisper to their souls to go,
 - 4) What man so wise, what earthly wit so ware,
As to decry the crafty cunning traine,
- 131- Which of the following is NOT correct about Elizabeth Barrett Browning and her work?
- 1) The modernist writers appreciated her moral and emotional ardor and her energetic engagement with the issues of her day.
 - 2) According to Cora Kaplan, her *Aurora Leigh* is the first work in English by a woman writer in which the heroine herself is an author.
 - 3) *Aurora Leigh* is a verse novel (written in blank verse) and is considered a classic example of a Bildungsroman.
 - 4) She was passionately admired by her contemporaries, such as John Ruskin and Emily Dickinson.
- 132- Identify the statement which is NOT correct about John Milton's works:
- 1) *Paradise Regained* is a brief epic that focuses on Christ's temptation in the wilderness and his internal triumph over doubt, defining his spiritual kingship.
 - 2) *Samson Agonistes* is a tragic closet drama in which Samson ultimately betrays his people to the Philistines before his death.
 - 3) *Areopagitica* is Milton's famous polemic against censorship, defending free speech and unlicensed printing.
 - 4) *Lycidas* is a pastoral elegy mourning the death of a friend and critiquing the corruption of the clergy.
- 133- Which of the following correctly describes each poet and their characteristic style or contribution?
(select all correct combinations)
- A- In the 1950s, **Philip Larkin**, the most notable exponent of "The Movement," rejected the intimidating and imported gestures of modernist poetry in favor of a more civil and accessible native tradition.
 - B- **T. S. Eliot** introduced into modern English poetry the kind of irony achieved by shifting suddenly from the formal to the colloquial, or by oblique allusions to objects or ideas that contrasted sharply with the surface meaning of the poem.
 - C- As a reaction to the subjectivity of Romantic poetry, and turning from the mode of his early poetry modeled on Percy Bysshe Shelley, **Robert Browning** began writing dramatic monologues.
 - D- For **John Keats**, natural and artistic objects embody an arrested beauty that provokes contemplation on the nature of truth and human transience.
- 1) Only A and C are correct
 - 2) Only A, B, and C are correct
 - 3) Only B, C, and D are correct
 - 4) All four statements are correct

Literary Genres (134-150)

134- Which of the following classifications about “ode” is NOT correct?

- 1) Pindaric Ode: Follows a three-part structure (strophe, antistrophe, epode) with irregular meter and lofty tone, exemplified by Thomas Gray’s “The Progress of Poesy.”
- 2) Horatian Ode: Features uniform stanzas, a reflective tone, and meditative themes, as in Andrew Marvell’s “An Horatian Ode upon Cromwell’s Return from Ireland.”
- 3) Irregular Ode: Abandons fixed structures for emotional flexibility, popularized by Romantics like Wordsworth in “Ode: Intimations of Immortality.”
- 4) Elegiac Ode: A Victorian subgenre blending elegy’s mourning with ode’s celebration, exclusively for public figures, e.g., Tennyson’s “Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.”

135- Which of the following statements about Aristotle’s definition of tragedy is NOT correct?

- 1) It is composed in an artistically refined language throughout the work.
- 2) It brings about emotional cleansing through the emotions of pity and fear.
- 3) Its intended effect is to provoke the audience to revolt against political authority.
- 4) It involves the dramatic representation of a significant, complete action with serious consequences

136- Which of the following pairs of novels does NOT belong to the “thesis novel” genre?

- 1) Charles Kingsley’s *Alton Locke* & Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
- 2) William Godwin’s *Caleb Williams* & C. R. Maturin’s *The Fatal Revenge*
- 3) Samuel Butler’s *The Way of All Flesh* & Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*
- 4) Charles Dickens’s *Hard Times* & Charles Reade’s *Hard Cash*

137- All the following statements about psychological realism are correct EXCEPT that

- 1) in modern drama, its practice was brought to maturity by Henrik Ibsen, who rejected the concept of the well-made play with its mechanical artifices and its altogether too slick plotting and exaggerated theatricalism
- 2) it frequently culminates in a type of decadence, characterized by the author’s relentless and enthusiastic excavation of the scatological and erotic disorder in the conscious and subconscious
- 3) the epitome of psychological realism is the use of stream of consciousness and free indirect discourse in modernist prose fictional narratives
- 4) it can refer to the representation of the nature of personality and character in literary artefacts

138- All the following statements about “cyberpunk” are correct EXCEPT that it is a

- 1) futuristic fictional genre influenced by the dark aspects of crime fiction and noir thrillers
- 2) fictional genre that developed in the wake of William Gibson’s pioneering novel *Neuromancer*
- 3) form of science fiction usually with dystopian orientations, dealing with the relationship between human beings and androids
- 4) fictional genre that developed mainly in the twenty-first-century American literature, concerned with the effects of virtual reality and AI

139- Which of the following statements about “magical realism” is correct?

- 1) US magical realism prioritizes individual psychological nuances over collective historical memory.
- 2) The Cuban writer Alejo Carpentier is usually regarded as the first serious writer of magical realist fiction in world literature.
- 3) Magical realism aims to create a fantastical, leisurely atmosphere for the reader, avoiding political or social commentary to soothe everyday hardships.
- 4) The term “magical realism” was originally used in describing the characteristics and tendencies discernible in the work of certain German painters of the early 20th century.

140- All the following “poetic genre: works” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in

- 1) dramatic monologue: Robert Browning’s “My Last Duchess,” Alfred Tennyson’s “The Holy Grail,” and Dylan Thomas’s “Don’t Go Gentle into That Good Night”
- 2) cavalier poetry: Sir John Suckling’s “Why So Pale and Wan, Fond Lover,” Robert Herrick’s “Delight in Disorder,” and Richard Lovelace’s “To Althea, from Prison”
- 3) confessional poetry: Anne Sexton’s “To Bedlam and Part Way Back,” Robert Lowell’s “Life Studies,” and Sylvia Plath’s “Daddy”
- 4) elegy: Henry King’s “Exequy,” John Milton’s “Lycidas,” and Percy Bysshe Shelley’s “Adonais”

141- Which of the following statements about “pastoral” is NOT correct?

- 1) Contrary to popular belief, the origins of the pastoral can be found in the works of Theocritus, a native of Syracuse in Sicily, rather than the Roman Virgil’s *Eclogues*.
- 2) Notable works of English pastoral poetry include Alexander Pope’s *Windsor Forest*, Book VIII of William Wordsworth’s *The Prelude*, Shelley’s *Adonais*, and Matthew Arnold’s *Thyrsis*.
- 3) The Latin root of the term “pastoral,” meaning “pertaining to pastors,” reveals the religious origin of this poetic genre, while mistakenly suggesting that all such works were written by actual shepherds in ancient Rome.
- 4) Pastorals reflect a prelapsarian world in which existence is ideal and uncorrupted, similar to the Romantic conception of nature as a state away from the court and town, or culture and civilization, and their corruption.

142- Which of the following statements is entirely correct?

- 1) W. B. Yeats edited William Blake’s writings and developed his own mythological system, though unlike Blake he avoided visionary symbolism in his verse.
- 2) Seamus Heaney responded to sectarian bloodshed in Northern Ireland with nuanced, ethically engaged poetry that draws on both Irish and English traditions.
- 3) George Meredith’s *Modern Love*, about a bitterly unhappy marriage, is composed entirely of rhymed couplets arranged in Petrarchan sonnets.
- 4) T. S. Eliot’s *The Waste Land* directly imitates the thematic structure of Blake’s *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*.

143- Which of the following statements about Sylvia Plath and her work is NOT correct?

- 1) A central tenet of Plath's poetic technique, evident in poems like "Lady Lazarus," is her reliance on traditional, fixed forms such as the sonnet and the villanelle to reflect her tumultuous subject matter.
- 2) Her posthumously published collection, *Ariel*, is celebrated for its intense, sometimes violent imagery and its pioneering use of confessional poetry to explore themes of identity, death, and patriarchal oppression.
- 3) Critics like Irving Howe argued that her poetry's power was diminished by its extreme self-revelation and raw emotionality, claiming it failed to achieve the universal significance of more impersonal modernist works.
- 4) Plath's semi-autobiographical novel, *The Bell Jar*, employs a sardonic first-person narrator to chronicle a young woman's psychological breakdown, critiquing the limited social roles available to women in post-war America.

144- Which of the following statements about "melodrama" is correct?

- 1) Melodrama died out at the end of the 19th century, with plays such as George Bernard Shaw's *Passion, Poison, and Petrification*, subtitled *The Fatal Gazogene*, being among the last instances of the genre in English literature.
- 2) Toward the end of the 18th century, the flourishing of melodrama with its sensationalism and extravagant emotional appeal was a reaction against the shocks and horrors of Gothic fiction.
- 3) The origin of melodrama as a dramatic form goes back to Menippus, the ancient Greek Cynic philosopher, who produced a kind of naively sensational entertainment containing protagonists who were excessively virtuous or exceptionally evil.
- 4) By the early 19th century, melodrama, as in Thomas Holcroft's *A Tale of Mystery* (1802), often recognized as the first of the genre to be staged in England, used music and stark moral contrasts to heighten emotional impact.

145- Identify the correct statement about Virginia Woolf's literary works and legacy.

- 1) *The Waves* chronicles its protagonist's life across centuries, blending historical satire with playful transformations of identity and time.
- 2) *Orlando* unfolds through six distinct voices, each expressing their perceptions in rhythmic, poetic soliloquies that merge with the natural world.
- 3) *Between the Acts* unfolds in a roughly linear progression over a single day, with occasional, gentle digressions into characters' pasts and memories.
- 4) *Mrs Dalloway* depicts Septimus Warren Smith's anguish and visions that refract the novel's preoccupation with war, isolation, and the fragility of the mind.

146- Which statement about James Joyce's literary contributions is correct?

- 1) In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, Joyce maintains a consistent third-person omniscient narrator who explains Stephen Dedalus's development from a detached, objective perspective.
- 2) Joyce brought to maturity the "stream of consciousness" in *Finnegans Wake* in which he tells the story of a Dublin family running a bakery, focusing on their daily struggles with poverty and hunger.
- 3) A central innovation of *Ulysses* is its attempt to render the complete psychological reality of its characters, including the unspoken, pre-verbal thoughts and sensory perceptions that typically escape narration.
- 4) Joyce's later works, such as *Dubliners*, abandoned linguistic experimentation in favor of conventional syntax and vocabulary.

- 147- All the following “novel: description” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in
- 1) Toni Morrison’s *Beloved*: A landmark work of magical realism that confronts the psychological legacy of slavery, centering on a formerly enslaved woman who is haunted by the ghost of the infant daughter she killed to save from a life in bondage
 - 2) Ralph Ellison’s *Invisible Man*: A meditative novel that follows its protagonist’s adventures from the segregated South to a triumphant embrace of Black nationalism in Harlem, primarily celebrating collective solidarity rather than individual isolation
 - 3) Richard Wright’s *Native Son*: A naturalist protest novel that follows Bigger Thomas, a young Black man in Chicago whose life is circumscribed by poverty and racial fear, leading to a catastrophic accident and a dramatic courtroom trial
 - 4) Zora Neale Hurston’s *Their Eyes Were Watching God*: A foundational feminist text of the Harlem Renaissance that traces Janie Crawford’s journey through three marriages as she searches for her own voice and identity, celebrated for its use of African American vernacular
- 148- All the following “play: description” pairings are correctly matched EXCEPT in
- 1) *The Dumb Waiter*: written by Harold Pinter, it is a one-act play featuring two hitmen confined in a cramped, oppressive basement resembling a transient hotel or prison cell
 - 2) *Oleanna*: written by David Mamet, it is a terse, two-character drama about a female student who reinterprets her professor’s words and actions into a career-killing charge of rape
 - 3) *The Zoo Story*: written by Edward Albee, it is a one-act play in which a forced and violent confrontation shatters a conformist middle-class family man’s complacency
 - 4) *The Skin of Our Teeth*: written by Tennessee Williams, it is a one-act drama in which a young playwright hopes that his work will reach Broadway while pining over an impossible love
- 149- Which of the following “dramatist: drama” pairings is NOT concerned with socialism or Marxian-oriented ideology?
- 1) Eugene O’Neill: *The Hairy Ape*
 - 2) George Bernard Shaw: *Major Barbara*
 - 3) Tom Stoppard: *Arcadia*
 - 4) Trevor Griffiths: *The Party*
- 150- Which of the following theatre movements does the text describe?
 Their dramas tended to use lengthy, often shrill, monologues, staccato utterances, unconventional syntax, and an admixture of dance, pantomime, abstract staging and juxtaposition of passion and cruelty. Audience witnesses bizarre events and gets exposed to disjointed language, disruptive narratives, and distorted stage settings.
- 1) Surrealist theatre
 - 2) Expressionist theatre
 - 3) Symbolist theatre
 - 4) Naturalist theatre
- زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی):
- 151- According to Koller, 'double linkage' in equivalence relations means that equivalence is constrained by
- 1) the source text and the receiver's communicative conditions
 - 2) lexical choices and stylistic features
 - 3) text types and extralinguistic content
 - 4) formal elements and pragmatic aspects
- 152- According to Baker, in corpus-based studies, the concept of typicality is least appropriate in the study of translation
- 1) norms
 - 2) universals
 - 3) laws
 - 4) functions

- 153- According to Fawcett, in the context of translation sociology, the power play in translation networks results in**
- 1) giving editors and copy-editors greater authority in shaping the final product
 - 2) granting copyright or a share of the royalties to translators
 - 3) highlighting the source text author in the translation workflow
 - 4) adopting a foreignizing approach to translation
- 154- According to Bassnett, which one is the major problem with the notion of equivalence?**
- 1) Equivalence confines translators to linguistic levels, while the challenges of equivalence relate to levels beyond mere replacement of lexis and grammar.
 - 2) Equivalence assumes that the source text and the translation can share the same value, while the discourse worlds in which they operate are different.
 - 3) Prescriptivism is an inherent component of every definition of equivalence, which neglects social, historical, and cultural contexts.
 - 4) Equivalence focuses on restricted linguistic levels, while translation has a creative side and a much more complex nature.
- 155- This type of translation aims to fulfil its communicative goal, without the readers knowing that the text was previously used in a different form and communicative situation. The above is a description of**
- 1) Newmark's communicative translation
 - 2) Nord's instrumental translation
 - 3) Koller's correspondence
 - 4) Venuti's domesticating translation
- 156- Which translation theory or strategy is best suited to the study of literary translation?**
- 1) Holz-Mänttari's model of translatorial action
 - 2) Even-Zohar's polysystem theory
 - 3) Vermeer's skopos theory
 - 4) Newmark's communicative translation
- 157- In proposing specific translation methods based on text type, Reiss suggests that when the source text is informative, the translation should**
- 1) aim at preserving semantic equivalence
 - 2) adopt an identifying method
 - 3) preserve the same function as the original
 - 4) use an adaptive method
- 158- How does Berman's rationalization relate to generalization?**
- 1) It eliminates generalization entirely.
 - 2) It avoids generalization by adding detail.
 - 3) It replaces generalization with abstraction.
 - 4) It promotes generalization by simplifying structures.
- 159- Nida's three-stage model of translation consists of analysis, transfer, and restructuring. The analysis stage involves the process of analyzing**
- 1) the deep structure of the source text to decide on the translation method
 - 2) the surface structure of the source text into the kernel sentences
 - 3) the surface structure of the source text to decide on the translation method
 - 4) the deep structure of the source text into the surface structure of the target text
- 160- To have a natural rendition, a translator changes a passive sentence into an active one. Vinay and Darbelnet call this procedure**
- 1) amplification
 - 2) transposition
 - 3) modulation
 - 4) adaptation

- 161- Based on Kade's criteria, translating is NOT an instance of interpreting.**
- 1) a written text to be used in a lecture
 - 2) written Internet chats in real-time
 - 3) between signed languages in an event
 - 4) a written text orally to students in a classroom
- 162- Which period in academic inquiry into interpreting is specific to the 'renewal period' only?**
- 1) The term Interpreting Studies fell into use.
 - 2) Interpreting was viewed from a psychological lens.
 - 3) The number of publications on interpreting increased.
 - 4) Research on interpreting was carried out by practicing interpreters.
- 163- Which of the following is NOT considered transliteration?**
- 1) Visual language interpreting
 - 2) Tactile interpreting
 - 3) Fingerspelling
 - 4) Chuchotage
- 164- The distinction between 'classic' and 'short' consecutive interpreting primarily hinges on which of the following factors?**
- 1) The use of systematic note-taking in classic consecutive interpreting, which allows for extended renditions, whereas short consecutive interpreting typically relies on memory and is often bidirectional in dialogue settings
 - 2) The professional status of the interpreter, with classic consecutive interpreting performed by certified professionals and short consecutive interpreting handled by informal bilingual mediators
 - 3) The linguistic complexity of the source text, with classic consecutive interpreting reserved for highly technical content and short consecutive interpreting used for informal conversations
 - 4) The reliance on technological aids in classic consecutive interpreting, such as recording devices, whereas short consecutive interpreting is performed without any external tools
- 165- In professional interpreting practice, what fundamentally distinguishes sight interpreting from simultaneous interpreting with text?**
- 1) Sight interpreting relies exclusively on auditory input while simultaneous interpreting with text uses visual materials.
 - 2) Sight interpreting processes written text in real-time while simultaneous interpreting with text combines listening with occasional text reference.
 - 3) Sight interpreting requires no preparation while simultaneous interpreting with text demands full script memorization.
 - 4) Sight interpreting is only used for literary works while simultaneous interpreting with text is for technical subjects.
- 166- In which of the following does the interpreter have to dedicate more Memory Effort in comparison?**
- 1) Simul-Consec interpreting
 - 2) Unrehearsed sight translation
 - 3) Short consecutive interpreting
 - 4) Simultaneous interpreting with text
- 167- interpreting can be considered intra-social interpreting settings.**
- 1) Military interpreting and diplomatic
 - 2) Business interpreting and expedition
 - 3) Court interpreting and community
 - 4) Media interpreting and truce negotiation
- 168- Which of the following terms is NOT central to the dimension of 'directionality' in interpreting?**
- 1) Pivot
 - 2) Retour
 - 3) Relay
 - 4) Retake

- 169- What was the primary innovation that distinguished translation memories from earlier translation tools?**
- 1) Ability to automatically produce complete translations without human intervention
 - 2) Embedding of linguistic information through artificial neural networks
 - 3) Storage and retrieval of aligned bilingual segments for re-use
 - 4) Reliance on probabilistic models similar to those used in statistical machine translation
- 170- Which of the following best describes what an 'n-gram' is?**
- 1) The probability weight given to a series of adjacent words in a sentence
 - 2) A contiguous sequence of 'n' items from a given sample of text
 - 3) The number of different grammatical structures found in a sentence
 - 4) The number of recurring collocations in a given sample of text
- 171- In machine translation (MT), the translator's experience resembles using predictive search or autocomplete features in online search engines.**
- 1) adoptive 2) incremental 3) assimilative 4) interactive
- 172- Which statement best describes the 'decoding' phase in training a statistical machine translation (SMT)?**
- 1) Converting source language machine descriptors into intelligible human language
 - 2) Assigning probability weights to numerous translations of an input sentence
 - 3) Analyzing and interpreting source language data to develop phrase tables
 - 4) Deciphering the features of the language model generated by the system
- 173- Explainable AI (XAI) in neural machine translation (NMT) primarily addresses which fundamental limitation?**
- 1) Opacity of hidden layer representations in deep networks
 - 2) Insufficient training data for low-resource language pairs
 - 3) Integration challenges with legacy translation systems
 - 4) Computational inefficiency in multilingual models
- 174- In neural machine translation (NMT), weights in artificial neural networks**
- 1) encode grammatical rules derived from symbolic linguistics
 - 2) function as pre-stored templates of translations for unseen inputs
 - 3) correspond to bilingual lexicon entries mapped from parallel corpora
 - 4) determine the activation of neurons, enabling the model to represent words and relations
- 175- From a pre-editing standpoint, a sentence such as 'Old women and men were the most vulnerable' must be edited because**
- 1) the reference of the adjective 'old' is ambiguous and could result in different readings
 - 2) 'vulnerable' is not a simple word and must be replaced by a more accessible synonym
 - 3) the superlative adjective is not followed by a noun and will result in output quality issues
 - 4) 'women and men' must be reordered as 'men and women' to prevent incorrect translation
- 176- Industrial users of neural machine translation (NMT) are advised to test the outcome of pre-editing procedures before adopting them in production workflows because**
- 1) pre-editing always introduces ambiguity in long sentences
 - 2) pre-editing is generally counterproductive in NMT
 - 3) research shows that the outcomes usually vary by language pair, genre, and engine
 - 4) NMT systems are inherently resistant to lexical modifications

- 177- In TAUS guidelines, which type of correction is explicitly excluded from light post-editing but permitted in full post-editing?**
- 1) Removal of offensive content
 - 2) Terminology verification
 - 3) Formatting corrections
 - 4) Stylistic changes
- 178- According to ISO 18857:2017, the principal conceptual difference between light and full post-editing is that the former, while the latter**
- 1) aims for a merely comprehensible text – aims for a product comparable to human translation
 - 2) focuses on formatting corrections – focuses on terminology corrections
 - 3) is restricted to specific domains – may be applied universally
 - 4) aims for semantic accuracy – adds stylistic fluency
- 179- According to recent scholarship, the democratization of technology has impacted audiovisual translation practices because it has**
- 1) led to the replacement of professional subtitling with cyber subtitling
 - 2) spawned new amateur translation forms that resemble but differ from professional subtitling
 - 3) caused standardization of online subtitling practices under strict guidelines
 - 4) reduced the need for human translation due to improved automatic speech recognition
- 180- The notion of cinema as a universal ‘visual Esperanto’ has long been challenged in both film and translation studies. Drawing on historical evidence, this idea is considered a fallacy because**
- 1) even silent cinema relied on a variety of translation practices including interlingual and intralingual translation
 - 2) the advent of talking films in the late 1920s made translation a necessary practice in cinema
 - 3) early cinema was universally understood through visual imagery, with no need for translation practices
 - 4) images carry universal meanings independent of cultural or ideological contexts
- 181- What is identified as a major transformation in the circulation and accessibility of subtitling style guides and working documents, compared to earlier professional practices?**
- 1) The replacement of traditional subtitling manuals with community-based resources such as fan-made repositories, which became the dominant mode of professional reference material
 - 2) The shift from secrecy and restricted, in-house guidelines to openly available style guides by global streaming platforms and broadcasters
 - 3) The growing reliance on glossaries and KNP (key names and phrases) lists, which gradually replaced company-specific guidelines as the main reference for subtitles
 - 4) The development of subtitling software in the 1970s, which facilitated wider professional access to stylebooks and norms through integrated digital repositories
- 182- What are the three essential components that interact to create meaning in subtitled audiovisual programs?**
- 1) Spoken dialogue, background music, and forced narrative text
 - 2) Spoken words, images, and subtitles
 - 3) Visual effects, voice-over narration, and intertitles
 - 4) Original script, translated text, and audience interpretation

- 183- In audiovisual translation, which task involves pairing the dialogue with the corresponding subtitle content?**
- 1) Alignment
 - 2) Cueing
 - 3) Temporal synchronization
 - 4) Semiotic cohesion
- 184- is used to provide an aural delivery of written subtitles or surtitles, to which partially-sighted individuals would not have access otherwise.**
- 1) Subtitling for the deaf and hard-of-hearing
 - 2) Voice-over
 - 3) Audio subtitling
 - 4) Narration
- 185- Which subtitling mode is particularly suited to contexts where the controlled timing of information release, such as sustaining the rhythmic structure of a song, is crucial?**
- 1) Cumulative subtitles
 - 2) Pop-on subtitles
 - 3) Roll-up subtitles
 - 4) Scrolling subtitles
- 186- Using words per minute (wpm) is considered a less transparent unit of measurement for subtitle display rates because it**
- 1) overestimates the viewer's reading speed
 - 2) does not account for punctuation and line breaks
 - 3) fails to consider the synchronization between audio and text
 - 4) varies significantly depending on the language being subtitled
- 187- Which statement best captures the relation between cohesion, coherence, and intersemiotic texture in subtitling?**
- 1) Cohesion and coherence are interlingual, while intersemiotic texture is aesthetic.
 - 2) Cohesion ensures logical flow; coherence establishes iconic connections; and intersemiotic texture applies to subtitling.
 - 3) Cohesion and coherence apply only to spoken texts, while intersemiotic texture is limited to written multimodal texts.
 - 4) Cohesion links words on the surface; coherence ensures conceptual sense; and intersemiotic texture integrates verbal and nonverbal modes into a unified text.
- 188- Inability to is a type of 'conduction aphasia'.**
- 1) pronounce words
 - 2) speak grammatically
 - 3) name objects
 - 4) read fluently
- 189- When a sign has no visual link to the word it represents, it becomes a/an symbol.**
- 1) logographic
 - 2) phonographic
 - 3) ideographic
 - 4) iconographic
- 190- When the speaker deviates from the norm and says 'between he and she' instead of 'between him and her', it is called**
- 1) hypercorrection
 - 2) overextension
 - 3) analogy
 - 4) tautology
- 191- Which statement is NOT true?**
- 1) It may take a child several months or even years to master establishing the reference for function morphemes.
 - 2) Children in the holophrastic stage use their one-word utterances with different illocutionary force.
 - 3) Young children may use the definite article for introducing a new referent.
 - 4) Young children can understand implicatures.

- 192- The plural of 'cow' changed from the earlier 'kine' to 'cows'. This is an example of
 1) feature change 2) analogic change
 3) borrowing 4) assimilation
- 193- Which of the following is NOT true about lingua francas?
 1) A pidgin can be used as lingua franca.
 2) Lingua franca can be a combination of dialects.
 3) Lingua francas are different from trade languages.
 4) There are some local languages that had been used as lingua francas.
- 194- Lucy was born and raised in London; however, she moved to Paris when she was 16. She knows both English and French. According to Weinreich (1953), she is a bilingual with semantic systems and
 1) coordinate – two – two codes 2) compound – two – two codes
 3) coordinate – one – two language codes 4) compound – one – two language codes
- 195- Which statement is correct about Neogrammarians' views on language change?
 1) The change in some of the linguistic elements will affect the whole system.
 2) Sound changes are regular and follow systematic patterns.
 3) Grammar remains unaffected by historical development.
 4) Sound changes are not related to the laws of nature.
- 196- A computational linguist is developing a corpus to track the emergence of novel grammatical constructions of English on web pages. The corpus is designed to be continuously updated with new data from web crawls. This is an example of a corpus.
 1) balanced, static 2) specialized, synchronic
 3) parallel 4) monitor
- 197- Which of the following errors made by Persian learners of English cannot be fully explained by the Strong Version of contrastive analysis?
 1) When a learner produces "I don't know how did they got there".
 2) When a learner produces "He married with his cousin".
 3) When a learner produces "So far I have ten book".
 4) When a learner pronounces "school" as /esku:l/.
- 198- Which of the following is NOT true about the 'hierarchy of difficulty'?
 1) It aims to remove subjectivity in the prediction stage of contrastive analysis.
 2) The degrees of difficulty are based on the notion of transfer.
 3) It was originally devised for comparing the phonological systems of two languages.
 4) It is intended to meet the scientific description criterion of behaviorist psychology.
- 199- Based on the Moderate Version of contrastive analysis, which of the following is more challenging for Persian learners of English?
 1) Several prepositions exist in English, but only one counterpart exists in Persian.
 2) A preposition exists in both English and Persian, but its form and function differ.
 3) A preposition exists in English with no equivalent in Persian.
 4) A preposition exists in Persian with no equivalent in English.
- 200- Which of the following is NOT considered a drawback of error analysis?
 1) It fails to grasp how the learner's affective self relates to the linguistic system.
 2) It does not study what makes learners successful, as it focuses on what they do wrong.
 3) It fails to account for all areas of the second language in which learners have difficulty.
 4) It falls short in identifying the unitary source of errors made by learners.