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مصاحبه و کارنامه نمرات برتر کنکور و ارشد
مشاوره تحصیلی و انگیزشی کنکوری و ارشد
سوالات پیام نور و المپیاد و آزمایشگاه ها
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جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.
ایام خمینی (ره)

آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه متمرکز) داخل
در سال ۱۳۹۲

رشته‌ی
آموزش زبان انگلیسی (کد ۲۸۰۷)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۰۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
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استفاده از سال ۱۳۹۱

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متعلقین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

Directions: Choose the best answer (1), (2), (3), or (4) to each question. Then mark it on your answer sheet.

Methodology

- 1- All of the following are true about the Grammar Translation Method EXCEPT that -----,
 - 1) the sentence is the unit of teaching and language practice
 - 2) rules of grammar are explicitly presented
 - 3) learners' mother tongue is suppressed
 - 4) oral skills are disregarded
- 2- What type of learning activity does the following represent?
Teacher: I have seen him (never ever).
Student: I have never ever seen him.
 - 1) Transposition
 - 2) Rejoinder
 - 3) Expansion
 - 4) Inflection
- 3- According to the trace theory on which TPR is partly based, the more often a memory connection is traced the more likely -----,
 - 1) a nexus between variant linguistic components is established
 - 2) a structure is internalized
 - 3) the link between stimulus and response is reinforced
 - 4) that memory is recalled
- 4- The syllabus in the Silent Way is generally said to be -----,
 - 1) notional
 - 2) synthetic
 - 3) lexical
 - 4) analytic
- 5- Which of the following is in harmony with Lozanov's views towards the role of the teacher?
 - 1) The teacher should maintain a solemn attitude towards classroom sessions.
 - 2) The teacher should make students believe that they are as authoritative as she is.
 - 3) The teacher should not reveal that she is biased towards any specific method.
 - 4) The teacher should avoid engaging learners in childish activities such as role playing, songs, etc.
- 6- A learner who outlines his path towards ultimate success is said to be -----,
 - 1) sensitive to affective variables
 - 2) using a cognitive strategy
 - 3) metalinguistically aware
 - 4) socially sensitive
- 7- What corrective feedback type is used in the following exchange?
Student: "Yesterday I am sick, and I stay home."
Teacher: "Yesterday I was sick, and I stayed home."
 - 1) Repetition
 - 2) Explicit feedback
 - 3) Elicitation
 - 4) Recast

- 8- **A major shortcoming of learner-based methods is that they -----.**
 1) stress that teacher authority be made inferior to learner autonomy, which leads to learners' loss of trust in classroom learning
 2) assume that learners cannot identify their own genuine needs
 3) claim that learners' needs are subject to change from context to context
 4) confuse means and ends
- 9- **The heuristic function of language is its use to -----.**
 1) explore the world around and inside one 2) identify and express the self
 3) communicate new information 4) create a world of one's own
- 10- **Two scholars who have more in common concerning how languages are acquired through genetic predisposition are -----.**
 1) Vygotsky and Piaget 2) Halliday and Chomsky
 3) Chomsky and Piaget 4) Halliday and Piaget
- 11- **A language task that involves more than one solution is known as -----.**
 1) multiple outcomes 2) convergent 3) collaborative 4) two-way
- 12- **A grammatical syllabus rests on all the following assumptions EXCEPT that -----.**
 1) the learner's needs take precedence over learning prerequisites
 2) language can be learned in an additive fashion
 3) genuine communication transpires automatically
 4) the rules constituting language are finite
- 13- **An implication of chaos complexity science for developing and evaluating language teaching models would be -----.**
 1) considering models as linear appraisal processes
 2) foregrounding certain problems while obviating others
 3) working for local models with higher certainty
 4) searching for simple local solutions to universal challenges
- 14- **According to this view of language learning, those elements most closely associated in space and time will be connected in learning. This principle refers to -----.**
 1) Popper's demarcation criterion 2) Ausubel's meaningful learning
 3) Skinner's operant conditioning 4) Thorndike's law of contiguity
- 15- **In spite of bulky research on the effect of individual differences on ultimate achievement of second language learning, the insights and implications borrowed from these studies should be considered cautiously because of all of the following EXCEPT -----.**
 1) cross-cultural norms as underlying factors 2) psychometrically uncertain constructs
 3) concatenative research methodology 4) overlapping operational definitions

Linguistics

- 16- **A morpheme is defined as -----.**
 1) the smallest unit which leads to meaning difference
 2) the smallest sound segment in a word
 3) the most elemental unit of grammatical form
 4) a distinctive sound in English
- 17- **All of the words below are monomorphemic words EXCEPT -----.**
 1) butcher 2) water 3) father 4) diver
- 18- **The sentence "the man with the umbrella" can best be described as -----.**
 1) $N \rightarrow N' PP$ 2) $S \rightarrow NP N$ 3) $N \rightarrow NP NP$ 4) $N' \rightarrow N PP$
- 19- **The specification that "found" in "Tom found" must be followed by an NP is called -----.**
 1) selectional restriction 2) subcategorization
 3) logical subjectivity 4) unmarkedness
- 20- **In the sentence "As for countries, China is the most populated one," the subject and the topic are respectively -----.**
 1) "China" and "countries" 2) "countries" and "China"
 3) "countries" and "one" 4) "China" and "one"
- 21- **The expression "metal idea" -----.**
 1) is syntactically odd
 2) reveals a syntactic redundancy rule
 3) violates the meaning postulate of "idea"
 4) reveals the semantic feature of "concrete" for both of the expression components
- 22- **A combination of Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia is called -----.**
 1) neologistic aphasia 2) paraphasia 3) global aphasia 4) dyslexia
- 23- **The language called "creole" -----.**
 1) is no longer a pidgin when it is based on the lexifier language
 2) can be acquired by a child
 3) shares very few features of a nonpidgin human language
 4) is devoid of rules
- 24- **A determiner in an NP or an adverb in a VP is called a -----.**
 1) semantic prime 2) S-structure 3) semantic rule 4) specifier
- 25- **The concept of anomaly is realized in the sentence -----.**
 1) The bachelor is pregnant 2) I will eat my hat
 3) Jane is an only child 4) Time is money
- 26- **All of the following sets of words are deictic EXCEPT -----.**
 1) this place, next June, left 2) behind, I, that man
 3) then, front, last week 4) now, Friday, here
- 27- **The pair "teacher/student" best exemplifies -----.**
 1) complementary pairs 2) relational opposites
 3) comparative opposites 4) gradable pairs

- 28- Patients who suffer from anomia -----.
- 1) reveal defects in the ability to name object presented to them
 - 2) produce nonoccurring but possible words
 - 3) mispronounce words and produce inappropriate words
 - 4) substitute two related words
- 29- The common features of [g] and [k] are that both are -----.
- 1) unaspirated, palatal, and consonantal sounds
 - 2) obstruent, velar, and stop sounds
 - 3) consonantal, strident, and back sounds
 - 4) aspirated, nonvowel, and back sounds
- 30- In English, nasality is -----.
- 1) nonredundant when a vowel occurs before a nasal sound
 - 2) generally a redundant feature for consonants
 - 3) a feature in all consonants preceding nasalized vowels
 - 4) a redundant feature for vowels

Research Methodology

- 31- Language learning as a profoundly social practice and the situated nature of SLA are characteristics which make research in this field more compatible with -----.
- 1) ethnographic research
 - 2) case study research
 - 3) survey research
 - 4) experimental research
- 32- What kind of scale is used in the following item? .
How would you evaluate the candidate in terms of creativity?
Among the first 5 percent
Among the first 10 percent
Among the first 25 percent
Among the first 40 percent
- 1) Bipolar adjective scale
 - 2) Likert scale
 - 3) Rating scale
 - 4) Comparative rating scale
- 33- Which of the following options is NOT necessarily involved in generalizing from a sample of teachers selected from among all teachers in a school district to the body of teachers throughout the country?
- 1) Inferential judgment
 - 2) Random sampling
 - 3) Replication
 - 4) The use of inferential statistics
- 34- A researcher studied the differential effects of two methods for teaching participial formation on 28 field-dependent and 28 field-independent students. The design and the statistical procedure used were -----.
- 1) simple factorial design and one-way ANOVA
 - 2) complex factorial design and two-way ANOVA
 - 3) complex factorial design and ANCOVA
 - 4) simple factorial design and factorial ANOVA

35- Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

- 1) Stimulated recall is a technique in which the researcher records and transcribes part of a lesson and then gets the participant to comment on what was happening at that time.
- 2) The think-aloud technique is a retrospective method of gathering research data.
- 3) Conversation and interaction analyses are both concerned exclusively with spoken language.
- 4) A high-inference behavior requires observers to interpret the behavior they observe.

36- Participant/Informant selection bias is considered to be a threat to -----.

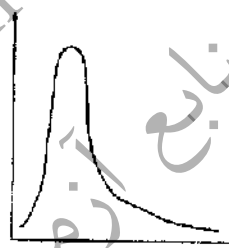
- 1) internal reliability
- 2) external reliability
- 3) internal validity
- 4) external validity

37- Which of the following sentences is **FALSE**?

- 1) The Levene test is used to check for equality of variances in independent-samples t-tests.
- 2) Non-parametric statistical procedures are more conservative than parametric ones.
- 3) In a study with two groups and a pre- and post-test, a maximum of 3 t-tests are allowed.
- 4) Type II errors take place when the null hypothesis is mistakenly rejected.

38- How would you describe the following distribution?

- 1) Leptokurtic, positively skewed
- 2) Platykurtic, negatively skewed
- 3) Leptokurtic, negatively skewed
- 4) Platykurtic, positively skewed



39- Which of the following statements about qualitative research is **FALSE**?

- 1) Axial coding is when the researcher makes connections between categories, thereby attempting to integrate them and group them into more encompassing concepts.
- 2) Saturation is defined as the point when additional data do not seem to develop the concepts any further.
- 3) Selective coding is the primary stage in grounded theory analysis, in which we need to select a core category to concentrate on in the rest of the analysis.
- 4) Iteration refers to the cyclical process of moving back and forth between data collection and analysis.

40- Which of the following would indicate that our distribution is **NOT** normal?

- 1) There are no scores more than 1.5 box lengths away from the 25th or 75th percentile in a boxplot.
- 2) The mean and 5% trimmed mean of the distribution are exactly the same.
- 3) The one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has a significance level of less than 0.5.
- 4) The skewness and kurtosis both approximate zero.

41- Which of the following scenarios involves a ratio scale of measurement?

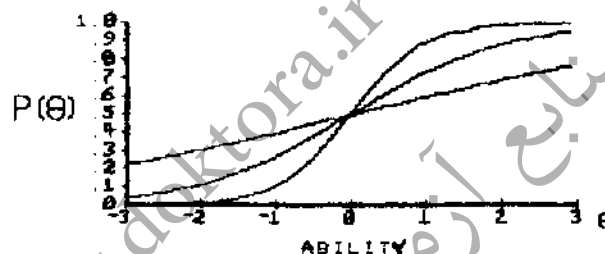
- 1) Both weight and temperature
- 2) Temperature
- 3) Weight
- 4) Neither weight nor temperature

- 42- Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- 1) When several cells in a Chi-square have an expected frequency of less than five, we should use Fisher's exact test.
 - 2) Effect size is used for comparisons across a range of different studies, provided the sample size is kept constant.
 - 3) Kruskal-Wallis is a nonparametric statistical procedure used with more than 2 independent samples.
 - 4) Eta squared (η^2) and omega squared (ω^2) give us an indication of how much of the variability is due to our independent variable.
- 43- In a particular study, the obtained correlation between the score on an adjustment inventory and personality questionnaire were found to be low. The researcher, however, concluded that this did not necessarily mean low relationship between these variables as - -----.
- 1) the responses were on different scales and thus not comparable
 - 2) the reliability of adjustment inventory was found to be low
 - 3) no previous study has reported such a result
 - 4) the respondents were too heterogeneous in terms of age and education
- 44- With regard to the factors relevant to statistical hypothesis testing, -----.
- 1) it is easier to reject H_0 with a higher degree of freedom
 - 2) we can reject H_0 when observed value exceeds that of critical
 - 3) significance level depend on the sample size
 - 4) the observed value can be determined by calculating alpha and degree of freedom
- 45- A good specimen of research in interpretive paradigm can be characterized as having the following features -----.
- 1) objectivity, thick description, critical approach
 - 2) triangulation, idealization, interventionist approach
 - 3) triangulation, thick description, naturalistic approach
 - 4) subjectivity, etic approach, rich description

Language Testing

- 46- For a measurement procedure to be valid, the attribute measured does **NOT** play the role of a -----.
- 1) moderator that homogenizes a set of response processes
 - 2) rationale for which instructional interventions might be needed
 - 3) composite of distinct attributes, which causes differences in test scores
 - 4) parameter in a homogeneous response process

- 47- Poehner defines ----- as the model in which the assessors follow a highly scripted approach to mediation in which all prompts, hints and leading questions have been arranged in advance in a hierarchical manner, from implicit to explicit.
- 1) the regulatory scale
 - 2) interventionist DA
 - 3) interactionist DA
 - 4) Mediated Learning Experience (MLE)
- 48- Which of the following statements about reliability is **FALSE**?
- 1) The greater the differences between the cut-off score and the mean score, the greater criterion-referenced reliability will be.
 - 2) In the split-half approach, reliability is underestimated to the extent that the halves are not equivalent.
 - 3) The Guttman split-half estimate of reliability does not assume equivalence of the halves.
 - 4) In cases where we are not sure that the items are measuring the same ability, internal consistency estimates are more suitable than test-retest or parallel forms methods.
- 49- Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the 3 items displayed in the following ICCs (i.e., item characteristic curves)?



- 1) The items have the same level of difficulty but different levels of discrimination.
 - 2) The items all discriminate ideally at levels below the mean.
 - 3) The items all discriminate ideally at levels above the mean.
 - 4) The items have the same level of discrimination but different levels of difficulty.
- 50- It is **NOT** true about a G-study that -----.
- 1) the generalizability coefficient is defined as the proportion of observed score variance that is universe score variance
 - 2) a large random variance component would necessitate another G-study
 - 3) a large variance component for raters would indicate biased raters
 - 4) the number of measures needed for each person will be equal to the product of the number of conditions in the different facets
- 51- Bachman and Palmer (2010) present a conceptual framework, i.e. assessment use argument (AUA). Which of the following sentences about this framework is **FALSE**?
- 1) The claim resulting from one inferential link becomes the data that serve as the basis for the next inference in the chain.
 - 2) The concept of AUA builds upon the idea of evidentiary reasoning, proposed by Mislevy.
 - 3) The arguments employed in an AUA make use of a Toulmin argument structure.
 - 4) Any AUA will consist of 3 general claims, referring in turn to the consequences, the interpretations, and the assessment records.

- 52- Which of the following statements about criterion-referenced tests is FALSE?
- 1) Distributions of criterion-referenced scores typically have little variance and are negatively skewed.
 - 2) Criterion-referenced tests are typically designed to provide the most information at the criterion level of mastery.
 - 3) Norm-referenced approaches to estimating reliability typically underestimate the reliability of criterion-referenced scores.
 - 4) Criterion-referenced test scores are typically not used to classify test takers into groups.
- 53- Which of the following aspects of test fairness are directly related to the issue of test bias?
- 1) Unequal learning opportunities and geographical access.
 - 2) Financial difficulties and affordability issues.
 - 3) Unequal equipment and testing conditions.
 - 4) Items being unduly influenced by test-taker background factors.
- 54- Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- 1) Classical true score measurement treats error variance as random and homogenous in origin.
 - 2) Domain score is a kind of observed score whereas cut-off score is a kind of true score.
 - 3) The standard deviation of error scores is called the standard error of measurement (SEM).
 - 4) G-theory can be used to provide comparable reliability estimates for tests of different lengths with differing numbers of raters.
- 55- Which of the following claims about different types of validity has NOT been made by Bachman (1990)?
- 1) One problem with examining predictive validity is that it can largely ignore the question of what abilities are being measured.
 - 2) A potential weakness of construct validity is that it makes use of counterhypotheses and falsification.
 - 3) The primary limitation of content validity is that it focuses on tests, rather than test scores.
 - 4) The most serious limitation to examining concurrent criterion relevance is that it ignores the extent to which scores on the test are different from indicators of different abilities.
- 56- The multitrait-multimethod design -----.
- 1) is primarily used to move from observation to observed scores
 - 2) is the best way to collect reliability-related evidence
 - 3) is based on a kind of correlation
 - 4) is used to overcome the limitations of confirmatory factor analysis
- 57- By "interpretative argument" Kane means -----.
- 1) the interpretation of test scores in terms of a scoring rubric
 - 2) chain of inferences from the observed performance to decision
 - 3) arguments concerning the reliability of test scores
 - 4) the relationship between language ability and language construct

- 58- A test of ESL pragmalinguistic competence most probably includes the following components EXCEPT -----.
- 1) recognition of situational routine formulas
 - 2) knowledge of speech act production strategies
 - 3) comprehension of implicature
 - 4) knowledge of social norms and conventions
- 59- A shortcoming of classical item analysis is that -----.
- 1) it looks at many aspects of the measurement procedure at the same time
 - 2) tests are tailored to the ability levels of individual test takers
 - 3) score statistics are sample-based
 - 4) items have the same statistical characteristics if they are administered to different groups
- 60- In contrast to multiple linear regression analysis, path analysis can -----.
- 1) predict values for more than one dependent variable
 - 2) explain variation in one variable in terms of another
 - 3) involve many predictors
 - 4) explain the relative importance of different components in a total score

Teaching Language Skills

- 61- The statement that "partial explanation of a rule is more likely to result in learning the exceptions to that rule if learners are corrected at the moment the overgeneralization error is made" is based on -----.
- 1) input-flooding strategy
 - 2) garden path strategy
 - 3) given-to-new principle
 - 4) real-operating conditions principle
- 62- One can fill gaps in his/her competence by intelligent attempts to use whatever clues are available through -----.
- 1) skimming the text
 - 2) semantic mapping
 - 3) compensation strategy
 - 4) distinguishing between literal and implied meanings
- 63- All of the following are among different types of classroom speaking performance EXCEPT -----.
- 1) interpersonal and extensive activities
 - 2) imitative and intensive activities
 - 3) responsive and transactional activities
 - 4) clustering and reduced-forms activities
- 64- The following are principles for designing interactive reading techniques EXCEPT -----.
- 1) including intrinsically motivating techniques
 - 2) following the SQ3R sequence
 - 3) including either bottom-up or top-down techniques
 - 4) subdividing reading into pre-reading, during-reading, and after-reading phases

- 65- All of the following match communicative treatment of vocabulary learning EXCEPT ----- .
- 1) engaging learners in "planned" vocabulary teaching
 - 2) playing down the role of bilingual dictionaries
 - 3) allocating specific class time to vocabulary use
 - 4) encouraging learners to develop strategies for determining the meaning of words
- 66- Output Hypothesis claims that output stimulates learners to ----- .
- 1) enhance their ability to provide recast
 - 2) notice syntactic deficiency
 - 3) move from acquisition to comprehension
 - 4) move from syntactic to semantic awareness
- 67- The principle that does NOT work for designing writing techniques is "-----".
- 1) balance process and product
 - 2) separate reading and writing
 - 3) incorporate practice of good writers
 - 4) account for cultural and literary backgrounds
- 68- The interpersonal form of conversation in a classroom ----- .
- 1) includes the purpose of exchanging specific information
 - 2) is designed to practice some phonological or grammatical aspects of language
 - 3) is focused on short replies to teacher questions
 - 4) carries the purpose of maintaining social relationships
- 69- As to teachers' decision making, the maxim of conformity (Richards, 1996) reveals the point that the teacher ----- .
- 1) maintains order and principle through the lesson
 - 2) plans his teaching and tries to follow his plan
 - 3) makes sure that his teaching follows the prescribed method
 - 4) follows learners' interests to maintain learner involvement
- 70- As far as speaking skill is concerned, it is NOT true that ----- .
- 1) in NNS conversations, there is a willingness to change the topic abruptly
 - 2) in a conversation exchange, negative evidence causes detrimental influences
 - 3) compared with NS conversations, NNS use more negotiations in their conversation
 - 4) more advanced learners receive more benefit from recast in comparison with less proficient ones

Second Language Acquisition

- 71- Swain's work on collaborative dialog is informed by ----- .
- 1) Pienemann's processibility theory
 - 2) Krashen's input hypothesis
 - 3) Vygotsky's sociocultural theory
 - 4) Johnson and Johnson's research on cooperative learning

- 72- **All of the following are among the principles of input processing EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) learners prefer processing lexical items to grammatical items for semantic processing
 - 2) learners process input for meaning before they process it for form
 - 3) there is a tendency in learners to process the first noun or pronoun they encounter in a sentence as the subject
 - 4) grammatical processing has access to temporary memory store that can hold grammatical information
- 73- **A connectionist theory of SLA claims that ----- .**
- 1) language is rule-governed behavior
 - 2) representation emerges rather than being innately pre-specified
 - 3) the language module in the brain is unidimensional
 - 4) the connection between input and intake is made through feedback
- 74- **According to Krashen's monitor model , automaticity----- .**
- 1) comes about as result of consistent i+1 production
 - 2) is a feature of acquired knowledge
 - 3) applies only to prefabricated patterns and routines
 - 4) arises out of interface between learning and acquisition
- 75- **High levels of mutuality and equality characterize the pattern of interaction between learners which is ----- .**
- 1) collaborative
 - 2) scaffolded
 - 3) expert-novice
 - 4) dominant-dominant
- 76- **The property theories of SLA ----- .**
- 1) vary in terms of the nature of L2 representation
 - 2) aim for a robust process explanation
 - 3) are mainly concerned with the role of input
 - 4) causal processes that affect changes in L2 learners' cognitive states
- 77- **Within UG, the existence of wild L2 grammars ----- .**
- 1) is due to the possibility of parameter resetting
 - 2) results from parametric variation across languages
 - 3) shows the distinction between competence and performance
 - 4) indicates learners' recourse to general learning mechanisms
- 78- **The main focus of Bialystok's two-dimensional model is to explain ----- .**
- 1) initial input selection and noticing
 - 2) social and psychological distance
 - 3) analyzed representation and control of processing
 - 4) the relationship between recast and uptake
- 79- **Based on the sentence "the manager will have fired Beckham," we have the following question : have the manager will fired Beckham?**
- Which principle of UG has not been applied in the above question?**
- 1) Locality principle
 - 2) Wh-island
 - 3) Structure independency
 - 4) Subject-auxiliary movement

- 80- Cognitive approaches to second language learning -----**
- 1) believe that we can understand SLA by understanding how the human brain processes and learns information
 - 2) emphasize language as a separate module in the mind that is discrete from other aspects of cognition
 - 3) put emphasis on the learning component of SLA that leads eventually to independent language system in the mind
 - 4) don't focus on the learner but on the genetic heritage that helps him in the acquisition of a first or a second language
- 81- Which of the following statements regarding "output" CANNOT be supported by interactionist theory?**
- 1) Output is generally seen not as a way of creating knowledge but as a way of practicing already existing knowledge.
 - 2) Output seems to have a potentially significant role in the development of morphology as well as syntax.
 - 3) Output and production may force the learner to move from semantic processing to syntactic processing.
 - 4) Comprehensible output refers to the need for a learner to be pushed toward the delivery of a message that is conveyed.
- 82- Based on output model, output is most likely to stimulate learners to move from -----**
- 1) acquisition to comprehension
 - 2) comprehension to acquisition
 - 3) development of morphology to syntax
 - 4) development of syntax to morphology
- 83- The distinctive feature of the "information processing theorists" is that ----- .**
- 1) they claim that language must be special in some way
 - 2) they believe that language is a separate innate module
 - 3) they make a distinction between controlled and automatic processing
 - 4) they do not focus on the computational component of language learning
- 84- Automatization within information processing occurs through -----.**
- 1) conscious attention
 - 2) practice and repeated activation
 - 3) rule narrowing
 - 4) restructuring
- 85- "L2 learners will not acquire a new structure until they are developmentally ready to do so". This is based on -----.**
- 1) processability network
 - 2) teachability hypothesis
 - 3) Anderson's learnability
 - 4) Pienemann's perceptual saliency
- 86- Which of the following beliefs marks the advent of Error Analysis as the systematic investigation of second language learners' errors?**
- 1) the idea that all learners' errors are rooted in their second language
 - 2) developments in first language studies and disillusionment with contrastive analysis
 - 3) the change in overall philosophy behind language learning in the 1990s
 - 4) popularity of contrastive analysis and its usefulness

- 87- Which of the following is **NOT** a concern sociocultural theory?
- 1) The centrality of language as a tool of thought
 - 2) interaction between novices and experts
 - 3) interaction amongst group members while doing a task
 - 4) interaction as a source of pushed input for internal learning mechanisms
- 88- According to "Interaction Hypothesis," it can be assumed that ----- .
- 1) comprehensible input is the only internal causative variable in SLA
 - 2) comprehensible input is the result of modified interaction
 - 3) L2 production is the only causative variable in the acquisition of language
 - 4) L2 learners fail to negotiate meaning without comprehensible input
- 89- In the minimal trees approach of UG, ----- .
- 1) lexical and functional categories both appear initially by transferring from the first language
 - 2) functional categories are projected initially by transferring, lexical categories transfer later
 - 3) lexical categories appear initially by transferring from first language, functional categories develop later
 - 4) functional and lexical categories are both projected by transferring from the first language, subsequently revised
- 90- Based on Anderson's ACT model, application of ----- .
- 1) procedural knowledge is necessary for all knowledge
 - 2) declarative knowledge is necessary for all knowledge
 - 3) procedural knowledge is necessary in instructional environments
 - 4) declarative knowledge is necessary in instructional environments

Discourse Analysis and Sociolinguistics

- 91- As an approach to DA, conversation analysis is strongly rooted in
- 1) van Dijk's cognitive approach
 - 2) the idea of interactional modification
 - 3) Vygotsky's interpsychological plane
 - 4) Goffman's perception of the ritual nature of face-to-face interaction
- 92- Critical discourse analysis is often criticized for all of the following EXCEPT
- 1) being similar to earlier stylistic analysis
 - 2) being rooted in critical theory
 - 3) ignoring discussions with consumers of texts
 - 4) providing insufficiently systematic analysis of text
- 93- The interrelatedness of an editorial, a letter to the editor, and the editor's response can best be described by the concept of -----.
- 1) generic moves
 - 2) genre chain
 - 3) genre network
 - 4) generic intertextuality

- 94- In the conversation below, what is achieved through the use of "so"?
- A: That's great to hear you're still happy.
B: Oh yes very much so.
- 1) Discourse filler
2) Adjacency pair
3) Cohesion by substitution
4) Speech act realization strategy
- 95- The sentence "Because, of course, rationalism Descartes would defend"
- 1) includes multiple themes
2) lacks a textual theme
3) is an unmarked sentence
4) lacks a textual theme
- 96- Both Labovian and Chomskian paradigms have the following as their points of interest EXCEPT
- 1) historical linguistics
2) nature of language
3) language as a complex system
4) search for theoretical explanations rather than for mere facts
- 97- Unlike code-switching, code-mixing is a kind of alteration in which
- 1) people choose languages according to circumstances
2) dialects and registers are included
3) situational code-switching takes place
4) language changes without any change in the situation
- 98- A variety of language
- 1) can be defined as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution
2) is primarily rooted in social mobility
3) is widely used to refer to variety according to regions
4) results from accent differences rather than grammar and vocabulary
- 99- From Halliday's viewpoint,
- 1) textual function is divided into field and mode
2) tenor depends on the relations between participants
3) ideational function includes speech acts as its main component
4) the concept of mode is used to distinguish dialects from registers
- 100- To save a person's negative face as far as politeness is concerned,
- 1) more direct strategies can be used
2) bald-on-record strategy is appropriate
3) off-record strategy can be used
4) positive words need to be used

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