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اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.

امام خمینی (ره)

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این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی آنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متغییرین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

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

Methodology

- 1- **All of the following are examples of metacognitive strategies EXCEPT -----.**
 - 1) overviewing and linking with already known material
 - 2) reasoning deductively
 - 3) identifying the purpose of a language task
 - 4) paying attention
- 2- **Nativists contend that -----.**
 - 1) conditioning can account for the acquisition of language
 - 2) human beings are socio-programmed
 - 3) language competency develops in predetermined steps
 - 4) all linguistic categories are universal
- 3- **In Bachman's model, functions of language are directly subsumed under ----- competence.**
 - 1) sociolinguistic
 - 2) pragmatic
 - 3) illocutionary
 - 4) textual
- 4- **According to Schumann's acculturation theory, -----.**
 - 1) a good learning situation is one in which the L2 learners' group is non-cohesive
 - 2) motivation is either integrative or instrumental
 - 3) a dominant L2 learners' group can help language learning
 - 4) social distance is a metacognitive variable
- 5- **A comprehensive theory of SLA, according to Long, should -----.**
 - 1) recognize acquisition as a regular intake of generalizations
 - 2) be social constructivist by nature
 - 3) mainly focus on subconscious acquisition
 - 4) account for universals
- 6- **Halliday believes that -----.**
 - 1) the linguistic aspect of language is illocutionary rather than locutionary
 - 2) "Pronounce you guilty" has an instrumental function
 - 3) functions of language are either personal or interpersonal
 - 4) "The sun is hot" has a representational function
- 7- **The current research on language learning strategies has already established all of the following EXCEPT their -----.**
 - 1) transferability across languages
 - 2) socio-cognitive nature
 - 3) worldwide operational measures
 - 4) teachability
- 8- **All of the following themes refer to problematic areas in task-based language teaching EXCEPT -----.**
 - 1) causing hindrance to learners' intrinsic motivation
 - 2) task difficulty and sequencing
 - 3) cultural resistance and curriculum mismatch
 - 4) being too structured
- 9- **All of the following hypotheses cast doubt on the psycholinguistic validity of 'practice' as the building block of a grammar teaching course EXCEPT -----.**
 - 1) transformational grammar
 - 2) teachability hypothesis
 - 3) natural order hypothesis
 - 4) input hypothesis

- 10- The current principled approaches to language teaching build upon all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) meaningful learning and anticipation of reward
 - 2) scientific quantification and universal generalization
 - 3) interlanguage and communicative competence
 - 4) autonomy and self-confidence
- 11- The teacher who tries to help his students overcome low vocabulary size in reading comprehension through purposeful proactive attention is teaching ----- strategies.
- 1) advance organizer
 - 2) key word
 - 3) self-monitoring
 - 4) grouping
- 12- An example of a learning-centered method is -----.
- 1) Suggestopedia
 - 2) Total Physical Response
 - 3) the Functional-Notional Approach
 - 4) the Natural Approach
- 13- Consider the following exchange:
- Teacher: What did you eat for dinner?
Student: I eat a sandwich.
Teacher: You ate a sandwich.
- The type of correction made by the teacher is -----.
- 1) metalinguistic
 - 2) explicit and deductive
 - 3) recast
 - 4) repair
- 14- The humanistic approach to language teaching -----.
- 1) posits that a match between teachers' affection and that of students is of paramount importance
 - 2) gives weight to both affective and cognitive factors
 - 3) accentuates cognitive factors more than affective factors
 - 4) highlights the priority of affection over intake
- 15- The strategy of relating new information to other concepts in memory is known as -----.
- 1) contextualization
 - 2) inferencing
 - 3) elaboration
 - 4) transfer

Linguistics

- 16- Moving from "Mary studies hard" to "Mary studies" is based on -----.
- 1) the argument structure of the subject
 - 2) relation maxim
 - 3) relational synonymy
 - 4) entailment
- 17- "The grass appreciated the student" -----.
- 1) includes a verb with no intrinsic semantic properties
 - 2) does not follow the rules for C-selection
 - 3) is an example of what Chomsky calls syntactic anomaly
 - 4) violates S-selection
- 18- In the word *saw* [sɔ], -----.
- 1) the general rule about the position of lax vowels at the end of words is violated
 - 2) [ɔ] is considered to be a back, high vowel
 - 3) a lax vowel loses certain features to become nasalized
 - 4) a rounded, palatal consonant is used
- 19- According to the maturation version of the critical period hypothesis, -----.
- 1) those who do not acquire a language before 11 often appear to be unable to do so with success later
 - 2) everything must be learned during this period or learning will be weekend after it
 - 3) after this period, the biological basis to learn in the spontaneous and effortless way will be lost
 - 4) this period is valid only for learning the first language

- 20- **The main five sorts of meanings requiring pragmatic inference are -----.**
 1) synecdoche, personification, hyperbole, irony, and analogy
 2) homophones, homographs, homonymy, polysemy, and function ambiguity
 3) ambiguous words, deictics, figures of speech, indirect illocution, and presupposition
 4) relevance, quality, quantity, manner, and illocution
- 21- **According to the Innateness Hypothesis, the child -----.**
 1) extracts the specific rules of English from the linguistic environment
 2) acquires all rules which are beyond exposure very slowly
 3) cannot avoid most of the grammatical errors predicted by the empirical camp
 4) needs to learn only universal principles
- 22- **When an expression is grammatical in the presence of negation but ungrammatical in simple affirmative sentences, it is called -----.**
 1) feature-spreading rule
 2) grammatical relation
 3) negative polarity item
 4) presupposition
- 23- **The use of "swim" as a noun and a verb is an example of -----**
 1) semantic extension
 2) zero-derivation
 3) syntactic narrowing
 4) backformation
- 24- **In the sentence "The sun pleases flowers but too much heat harms such plants", the words "flowers" and "sun" function as -----.**
 1) Experiencer and Stimulus
 2) Patient and Stimulus
 3) Patient and Agent
 4) Experiencer and Agent
- 25- **Felicity conditions -----.**
 1) validate an illocution
 2) refer to the conditions for presupposition
 3) are thought of as the maxim of quality
 4) are divided into declarative and performative
- 26- **"If a language has mid vowels, then it has high vowels." This statement is based on -----.**
 1) absolute implicational universals
 2) marked features in UG
 3) the head-first principle
 4) phonological tendencies
- 27- **The empiricist camp in linguistics claims that -----.**
 1) generalizations have no place in empirical studies
 2) languages represent basic human knowledge
 3) the ability to encode input develops universally
 4) the mind starts out as a blank slate
- 28- **Back-channeling refers to -----.**
 1) transition from the visual to the verbal mode
 2) short comments to confirm one's attention to a speaker
 3) discourse markers such as *previously* and *afterwards*
 4) the use of a pronoun to refer to a noun
- 29- **The word "jumbo" was coined from the name of an elephant brought to the US. This -----.**
 1) shows blending
 2) is an example of eponyms
 3) shows a derived word
 4) refers to the process of root productivity
- 30- **In German, the past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding a prefix and a suffix to the verb root. This shows that German -----.**
 1) is monomorphemic
 2) is a language with two roots
 3) has circumfixes
 4) has continuous morphemes

Research Methodology

- 31- Unlike other kinds of triangulation, theoretical triangulation is mainly aimed at -----.
- 1) drawing on different measures to investigate a particular phenomenon
 - 2) enhancing the validity of the information
 - 3) using multiple perspectives to analyze the same set of data
 - 4) using multiple observations to obtain data
- 32- Which of the following is TRUE of quasi-experimental research?
- 1) Random assignment is not ensured.
 - 2) All groups need to receive treatment.
 - 3) Within-group rather than between-groups design is at work.
 - 4) The correlation between or among variables is the basis of all prediction.
- 33- The concept of confirmability in qualitative research -----.
- 1) needs to be analyzed through triangulation
 - 2) refers to the three components of thick description
 - 3) is based on the credibility of the finding to the research population
 - 4) is analogous to reliability in quantitative research
- 34- In which of the following experimental types of research, control is exclusively achieved through replication?
- 1) Factorial designs
 - 2) Time series designs
 - 3) Quasi-experimental designs
 - 4) Single subject designs
- 35- In multiple regression analysis, in which of the following cases will a predictor variable have maximum amount of unique variance?
- 1) It has a high correlation with the criterion variable.
 - 2) It has zero correlation with the other predictor variables.
 - 3) It has a high correlation with the criterion variable and zero correlation with the other predictor variables.
 - 4) It has a high correlation with the criterion variable and low correlation with the other predictor variables.
- 36- Which of the following types of research can be used to discover the effect of one variable on another?
- 1) Survey research
 - 2) Ex-post-facto research
 - 3) Experimental research
 - 4) Correlational research
- 37- To guard against wild samples and to cater for systematic variation in the population, it would be advisable to use ----- sampling.
- 1) simple random
 - 2) comprehensive
 - 3) proportional stratified
 - 4) extreme case
- 38- What is NOT true about case study?
- 1) The researcher should use a single procedure for data collection.
 - 2) It should provide a detailed description of the case under investigation.
 - 3) It should focus on a single unit, whether an individual or an organization.
 - 4) It has a potential for theory-building and/or generalization to other cases.
- 39- Meta-analysis involves explicit criteria for including relevant studies as well as -----.
- 1) quantitative measure of effect size
 - 2) qualitative analysis of their findings
 - 3) re-analysis of the data in other studies
 - 4) synthesis of a wide range of topics
- 40- The use of time-series designs is recommended when -----.
- 1) there is a systematic variation in the population
 - 2) random assignment and having a control group is not feasible
 - 3) treatment and control groups are different at the outset of the study
 - 4) there is a danger of sensitizing the subject with pretest

- 41- If with t -observed = 3 , $df = 35$, the null hypothesis is rejected at $p < .05$, we may conclude that -----
- 1) t -critical must be smaller than 3
 - 2) the null hypothesis is also rejected at $p < .01$
 - 3) directional hypothesis cannot be maintained with the same values
 - 4) t -observed must be less than 3 for $df = 30$
- 42- In qualitative research, detailed analysis of contextual factors, participants, and their roles in the social setting refers to -----.
- 1) audit trail
 - 2) triangulation
 - 3) grounded theory
 - 4) thick description
- 43- You want to examine the effect of experience on teacher's self-efficacy. You divide your sample into the following subcategories: 1-5 , 5-15, and beyond 15 years of experience. You check self-efficacy through a questionnaire. The appropriate statistical test would be -----.
- 1) Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)
 - 2) one-way ANOVA
 - 3) multivariate ANOVA
 - 4) three-way ANOVA
- 44- What is NOT true about mixed-methods research?
- 1) It incorporates blends of paradigm and philosophical positions.
 - 2) It is clear whether qualitative or quantitative aspect is emphasized.
 - 3) Multiple forms of data are used, both qualitative and quantitative.
 - 4) Mixing can take place in any or all phases of the study.
- 45- What analytic technique is appropriate for the study below?
An MA student of TEFL intends to find out if paraphrasing or L1 translation of texts would make any difference in adult EFL students' level of reading comprehension. In so doing, she has to think of a number of variables such as the nature of the text, the participants' level of proficiency, the measuring instruments, etc.
- 1) t -test
 - 2) correlation
 - 3) think-aloud study
 - 4) two-way ANOVA

Language Testing

- 46- Dynamic assessment from a sociocultural perspective -----.
- 1) is primarily related to ZPD
 - 2) needs to be non-gradual and given by peers
 - 3) should mainly take place at the intrapsychological plane
 - 4) is based on the distinction between object and human mediation
- 47- In the input-response relationship, -----.
- 1) reciprocity negatively affects the expected response
 - 2) both input and response are part of test method facet
 - 3) adaptive relationship requires both feedback and interaction
 - 4) the two options are either nonreciprocal or adaptive
- 48- In Bachman's (1990) model of test development, -----.
- 1) quantifying test performance observation is part of operational definition
 - 2) unlike language skills, general proficiency should be defined theoretically
 - 3) quantifying test performance observation requires defining units of measurement
 - 4) deciding on the scoring scale should be a prerequisite to the operational definition of a construct
- 49- In assessing the pragmalinguistic component of ESL learners' pragmatic competence, the rating rubric should -----.
- 1) include the use of politeness marker
 - 2) be derived from the norms of the Expanding Circle
 - 3) be based on the learners' performance in real-life situations
 - 4) focus on the consideration of social norms and conventions

- 50- "Many different kinds of evidence can be provided to support the intended interpretations and use of a test". This statement -----.
- 1) is in line with validity as a unitary concept
 - 2) is valid only if the multitrait-multimethod matrix is used
 - 3) is based on the findings of confirmatory factor analysis
 - 4) goes against Messick's conceptualization of construct validity
- 51- In the test performance research based on DIF, -----.
- 1) items function differentially due to rater bias
 - 2) testee variables such as gender and ethnicity count
 - 3) each item is considered as an independent variable
 - 4) rater severity is the main concern in understanding test information function
- 52- Systematic errors have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT -----.
- 1) tending to decrease validity
 - 2) introducing bias into measures
 - 3) tending to decrease estimates of reliability
 - 4) limiting the generalizability of test scores as indicators of universe scores
- 53- Which of the following statements relevant to Bachman and Palmer's (1996) notion of test usefulness is FALSE?
- 1) The individual qualities that affect test usefulness need to be evaluated independently.
 - 2) The threshold level for practicality in any given situation would be one in which required resources do not exceed available sources.
 - 3) Interactiveness is considered to be the extent and type of involvement of the test taker's characteristics in accomplishing a test task.
 - 4) Authenticity is the degree of correspondence between the characteristics of the test task and the target language use task.
- 54- Which of the following definitions is FALSE?
- 1) The practice of teaching to the test in order to raise test scores is called test score pollution.
 - 2) Formative assessment is using assessment information to provide feedback to the teaching/learning process.
 - 3) Aggregation refers to the collapsing of the detailed performance profile for each individual into a single grade.
 - 4) A test is systemically valid to the extent that it provides evidence confirming the assessment system being practiced.
- 55- Which of the following is NOT a potential problem with reliability estimates based on correlational analyses?
- 1) Short tests
 - 2) Skewedness
 - 3) Homogeneity of test takers
 - 4) Linear relationships
- 56- Which of the following is used as a reliability estimate for NRTs?
- 1) Guttman split-half estimate
 - 2) Threshold loss agreement statistics
 - 3) Squared-error loss agreement coefficients
 - 4) Domain score dependability estimates
- 57- Which of the following statements about Test Information Function (TIF) is FALSE?
- 1) It is the IRT analog of classical true score reliability.
 - 2) It provides estimates of measurement errors at various ability levels.
 - 3) It provides the least information for test takers at or near the level of the test.
 - 4) It is independent of the particular sample of individuals taking the test.

58- Which of the following statements is FALSE about G-Theory?

- 1) If all test takers take every item in the test, it is called a crossed design and is symbolized as $p \times i$.
- 2) When the number of conditions for a facet in a G-study includes all the conditions of the D-study, the facet is considered to be a fixed facet.
- 3) G-theory provides an estimation of an individual's level of ability, independently of the particular set of items used.
- 4) G-theory allows us to estimate the different variance components, except the highest-order interaction, which cannot be distinguished from the error variance.

59- Which of the following refers to an analytical process of test creation in which we analyze a test item to see what it is testing in order to infer the underlying guiding principles of the item, both to decide whether it is a useful item and to help generate similar items, if necessary?

- 1) Piloting
- 2) Field testing
- 3) Prototyping
- 4) Reverse engineering

60- Which of the following statements about classical true score measurement is FALSE?

- 1) Classical true score measurement considers all sources of error to be random.
- 2) Classical true score measurement fails to distinguish between different sources of variance.
- 3) The true score in classical true score measurement theory is the analog of universe score in G-theory and theta (θ) in item response theory.
- 4) In classical true score measurement theory, reliability is defined in terms of observed score variance.

Teaching Language Skills

61- Which of the following involves teaching grammar through giving students information about a particular structure without giving them the full picture?

- 1) Input flooding
- 2) Input processing
- 3) Consciousness raising
- 4) Garden path strategy

62- Which of the following is a reciprocal listening task?

- 1) Students are cast in the role of an eavesdropper or an overhearer.
- 2) Students are expected to provide information that goes beyond what is given.
- 3) Students listen to a text several times and perform increasingly challenging tasks each time.
- 4) Students listen to long stretches of discourse and scan it for certain information.

63- Which of the following best describes the visual metaphor for our memory of words?

- 1) Domino effect
- 2) Bathtub effect
- 3) Superordinate effect
- 4) Intra-lexical effect

64- All of the following are true about reformulation activities EXCEPT -----.

- 1) they are students' compositions recreated by the teacher resembling a putative target language model
- 2) they are compatible with the principles of Community Language Learning
- 3) they require learners to write a text and compare it with a model they will be given later
- 4) they are consistent with a fluency-to-accuracy model of instruction

65- Which of the following is NOT true of the genre approach to teaching writing?

- 1) It undervalues the importance of word-level skills involved in writing a text.
- 2) It observes the importance of social context and having a purpose in writing.
- 3) It acknowledges the fact that learning can happen through conscious imitation.
- 4) It is more or less similar to the process approach to teaching writing.

66- Which of the following are the components of the Involvement Load Hypothesis?

- 1) search, challenge, evaluation
- 2) need, search, evaluation
- 3) search, challenge, noticing
- 4) need, search, noticing

- 67- Which of the following principles is the most appropriate for the communicative teaching of grammar?
- 1) Focus on the development of procedural rather than declarative knowledge.
 - 2) Use either interventionist or deductive methods in teaching.
 - 3) Foster intelligibility in the use of grammar in writing or speaking.
 - 4) Give attention to the exceptions in grammar.
- 68- A listening text needs to deal with the issue of authenticity which includes -----.
- 1) task and input authenticity
 - 2) genuine and adapted input
 - 3) simulated and incidental task
 - 4) altered and minimal input
- 69- What is the difference between information gap and jigsaw activity?
- 1) The former is an activity in which each person in a pair has some information the other person needs.
 - 2) The latter is an activity in which one person has the whole information that the other lacks.
 - 3) The former is an activity in which students are given particular roles in the target language.
 - 4) The latter is a bidirectional information gap.
- 70- A teaching system for reading is ACTIVE, which stands for -----.
- 1) Activating students' background knowledge, Communicating with the students, Teaching the strategies, Increasing accuracy, Verifying reading rate, and Evaluating the students
 - 2) Active students, Communicative method, Target, Information gap, Verification, and Evaluation
 - 3) Activating prior knowledge, Cultivating vocabulary, Teaching for comprehension, Increasing reading rate, Verifying reading strategies, and Evaluating progress
 - 4) Accuracy, Communication, Teaching, Interaction, Validity, and Expressivism

Second Language Acquisition

- 71- In Activity Theory, -----.
- 1) "internalization" is used instead of "appropriation"
 - 2) activity is the motive behind actions
 - 3) the surface behavior is called action
 - 4) all needs are socially constructed
- 72- In the information processing model of SLA (Susan Gass), the "integration" stage refers to -----.
- 1) assimilating comprehended input to existing knowledge system
 - 2) analyzing apperceived input
 - 3) restructuring existing knowledge system
 - 4) noticing and parsing the input
- 73- In terms of the Full Transfer/Full Access (FTFA) hypothesis, -----.
- 1) UG role is limited to all parameters not principles
 - 2) all features of L1 are transferred to L2 grammar
 - 3) interlanguage and the native speaker's grammar are the same
 - 4) L2 grammar is UG constrained
- 74- All of these features characterize the construct of L2 implicit knowledge EXCEPT -----.
- 1) early learning favored
 - 2) primary focus on form
 - 3) consistent responses
 - 4) time pressure
- 75- All of the following are most likely to underlie the sociocultural theory of SLA EXCEPT -----.
- 1) successful learning should lead to the appropriation of new knowledge
 - 2) the most fruitful dialogic interaction is expert-expert
 - 3) there should be a regulatory scale for error feedback
 - 4) language is centrally a tool for thought

- 76- **The main contribution of Dulay et al. to SLA studies was that -----.**
1) there is a similar order in the acquisition of L2 morphemes
2) children cannot learn a wide range of L2 rules
3) the L1 plays a major role in the L2 acquisition process
4) few L2 errors are developmental
- 77- **The Minimalist Program does NOT support the idea that -----.**
1) languages are different from one another only because of lexicons
2) language faculty consists of computational lexicon and UG
3) "narrow syntax" is basically invariant across languages
4) "merge" is a computational principle
- 78- **Which of the following features is appropriate in the Interaction Hypothesis of Long?**
1) Automatic rather than controlled processing should be taken into account in learning L2.
2) Negative feedback is facilitative to learning L2.
3) Natural order of acquisition takes place in learning L2.
4) Form-focused instruction is mostly needed to learn L2 pragmatics.
- 79- **The feature of perceptual saliency is that -----.**
1) the beginning and end of stimuli are easier to remember and to manipulate
2) stages of acquisition cannot be skipped through formal instruction
3) learners will first be able to move elements from outside to inside the sentence
4) underlying semantic relations should be marked overtly and clearly
- 80- **Based on UG, second language learners -----.**
1) have available to them from the onset the full range of UG principles and set parameters
2) start off with the parameter settings of their L1
3) resort to first language parameter setting in the last stance
4) reset principles on the basis of input
- 81- **From a Vygotskian perspective, it would be argued that we witness microgenesis in the learner's second language system -----.**
1) through the appropriation of a new lexical item from the scaffolding talk of the native speaker
2) which appears to take place during scaffolded teacher-student talk
3) while the negotiated zone of proximal development is led to explicit feedback
4) in social settings and as a result of interaction within the ZPD
- 82- **In connectionism, the real criticism is -----.**
1) lack of distinction between competence and performance
2) that it is based on language making capacity
3) that learning occurs based on associative processes
4) ignoring both property and transition theories
- 83- **Which of the following is NOT among the characteristics of the information-processing approach?**
1) Complex behavior is composed of simpler processes that are modular.
2) The mind is a limited-capacity processor.
3) Component processes cannot be isolated.
4) The mind is a symbol-processing system.
- 84- **Which of the following states that the frequency of a feature in the materials is most likely to affect L2 learning?**
1) Real-operating conditions principle
2) Given-to-new principle
3) Markedness hypothesis
4) Input-flooding strategy

- 85- Which of the following statements is TRUE of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)?
- 1) It suggests that what we can do today with assistance is likely to be done independently later.
 - 2) It is the same thing as scaffolding or assisted performance.
 - 3) It is conceptually and theoretically similar to Prabhu's concept of reasonable level of challenge.
 - 4) It is similar to Krashen's notion of $i+1$.
- 86- Which of the following hypotheses does NOT have a role in the updated version of the Interaction Hypothesis?
- 1) teachability hypothesis
 - 2) noticing hypothesis
 - 3) output hypothesis
 - 4) input hypothesis
- 87- Why is focusing on pragmatic meaning of paramount importance?
- 1) It provides an opportunity for a focus-on-form approach.
 - 2) It contributes to the learning of formulaic expressions.
 - 3) It is likely to bring about change in acquisitional route.
 - 4) It is intrinsically motivating and fosters fluency.
- 88- What is the difference between comprehensible and comprehended input?
- 1) Comprehended input fosters implicit knowledge, while comprehensible input develops explicit knowledge.
 - 2) Comprehensible input is speaker-controlled but comprehended input is learner-controlled.
 - 3) Comprehensible input is concerned with meaning but comprehended input deals with form.
 - 4) Comprehended input is a dichotomous variable, while comprehensible input is not.
- 89- Which SLA theory does the principle "learners tend to process the first noun or pronoun they encounter in a sentence as the subject" belong to?
- 1) Pienemann's Processability Theory
 - 2) Chomsky's Universal Grammar
 - 3) Lantolf's Sociocultural Theory
 - 4) VanPatten's Input Processing
- 90- The three distinct phases proposed in Dornyei's motivational cycle respectively follow as -----.
- 1) choice motivation, executive motivation, and motivational retrospection
 - 2) executive motivation, motivational retrospection, and choice motivation
 - 3) executive motivation, choice motivation, and motivational retrospection
 - 4) choice motivation, motivational retrospection, and executive motivation

Discourse Analysis and Sociolinguistics

- 91- Felicity conditions are met when -----.
- 1) communication is carried out by the right person in a right place at the right time
 - 2) rules and principles in a communication are followed
 - 3) communication is carried out in a particular context
 - 4) the analysis of speech acts, implied meaning, and pragmatic routines are taken into account
- 92- The difference between conventional presupposition and pragmatic presupposition is that -----.
- 1) the latter is context-independent and arises from the use of an utterance in a particular context
 - 2) the former is based on politeness universals
 - 3) the latter is typically linked to particular linguistic forms
 - 4) the former is less context-dependent

- 93- Schegloff criticizes critical discourse analysis for -----.
- 1) overemphasizing the context in which a text is produced
 - 2) lack of attention to issues of power, inequality, and social status
 - 3) lack of attention to wider historical, cultural, and political issues
 - 4) overlooking how the participants take up what is said in the text
- 94- When speakers report on people's mental states, they often use expressions which identify the type of mental state. This is called -----.
- 1) formulaic expression
 - 2) domain restriction
 - 3) propositional attitude
 - 4) indexicality
- 95- Given that conceptualizations of face are rooted in conceptualizations of the social self, (Arundale, 2006) -----.
- 1) face explains the actions of individuals as caused by internal needs
 - 2) face is a social psychological phenomenon
 - 3) face is a matter of the individual actor's public self-image
 - 4) face is a relational phenomenon
- 96- According to Malinowski, ----- is a type of speech in which ties of union are created by a mere exchange of words. They are neither the result of intellectual reflection, nor do they necessarily arouse reflection in the listener.
- 1) institutional language
 - 2) phatic communion
 - 3) constructed discourse
 - 4) language idling
- 97- Which of the following is NOT true of conversation analysis?
- 1) Language in its primitive function and original form has essentially encyclopedic character.
 - 2) Historically, and almost certainly phylogenetically, talk came first.
 - 3) Conversation analysis emerged from two intellectual streams in sociology.
 - 4) Conversation is mutually constructed and negotiated.
- 98- As one of the processes which a typical standard language passes through, codification refers to -----.
- 1) the function of the standard language as a unifying force for society
 - 2) agreement on what is correct by everyone
 - 3) the recognition of the language as one of the social dialects
 - 4) the degree of mutual intelligibility
- 99- The term *acrolect* refers to -----.
- 1) a dialect from which all standard dialects originate
 - 2) a range of non-standard dialects
 - 3) a creole's lexical source language
 - 4) the basilect spoken by children
- 100- The expressions such as "This is probably wrong" and "I suppose ..." as used more frequently by women mainly show -----.
- 1) women's preference for the violation of maxim of quantity
 - 2) women's tendency to use more hedges
 - 3) the importance of the lexifier language
 - 4) the falsity of genderlects