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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مسائل زبان‌شناسی	۲۰	۱	۲۰
۲	آواشناسی آموزشی	۲۰	۲۱	۴۰
۳	اصول و روش تدریس زبان‌های خارجی	۲۵	۴۱	۶۵
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**آذر ماه سال ۱۳۹۱**

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

1. Most languages contain ----- words that initiate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) symbolic     | 2) indexical    |
| 3) conventional | 4) onomatopoeic |

2. The universal laws that pertain to all languages are of particular interest because they -----.

- 1) help us to uncover the laws of particular languages
- 2) give us a window into the workings of the human mind
- 3) give us a window into the primitive languages of the world
- 4) help us to discover the idiosyncratic properties of world languages

3. Morphemes that are attached to a base morpheme both initially and finally are technically called -----.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) affixes     | 2) infixes     |
| 3) circumfixes | 4) presuffixes |

4. In *father* and *water* the *-er* is not a distinct morpheme ending. *Father* and *water* are ----- words. This follows from the concept of the morpheme as a ----- unit.

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) monomorphemic – sound-meaning | 2) morphophonemic – sound-meaning |
| 3) monomorphemic – meaning       | 4) morphophonemic – sound         |

5. Which of the following never cause a change in grammatical class?

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Inflection  | 2) Derivation              |
| 3) Compounding | 4) Morphological processes |

6. Which of the following is an example of clipping?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <i>brunch</i> from <i>breakfast</i> and <i>lunch</i> | 2) <i>enthuse</i> from <i>enthusiasm</i>        |
| 3) <i>fan</i> from <i>fanatic</i>                       | 4) <i>laptop</i> from <i>lap</i> and <i>top</i> |

7. It is impossible to ascribe a truth value to sentences called -----.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) analytics   | 2) paradoxes      |
| 3) tautologies | 4) contradictions |

8. The notion that the meaning of an expression is composed of the meanings of its parts and how they are combined structurally is referred to as the -----.

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Truth Conditions    | 2) Semantic Features       |
| 3) Argument Structures | 4) Compositional Semantics |

9. Implicatures are different from entailments in that -----.

- 1) they may be cancelled by information added later
- 2) their truth follows from sentences of the discourse
- 3) their truth follows from sentences nearby
- 4) they are necessarily true

10. Which pair is NOT regarded as relational opposites?

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1) buy / sell     | 2) high / low      |
| 3) give / receive | 4) teacher / pupil |

11. *Avoid ambiguity and obscurity* describes the maxim of -----.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1) Quality | 2) Quantity  |
| 3) Manner  | 4) Relevance |

12. Verbs like *bet*, *promise*, *warn*, and so on are ----- verbs. Using them in a sentence (in the first person, present tense) adds something extra over and above the statement.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) deictic     | 2) gradable     |
| 3) cooperative | 4) performative |

13. The speaker's intent in making an utterance is known as ----- force.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) locutionary   | 2) implicative    |
| 3) illocutionary | 4) perlocutionary |

14. Which of the following theories account for the fact that children creatively form new sentences according to the rules of their language?

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1) Analogy   | 2) Innateness    |
| 3) Imitation | 4) Reinforcement |

15. ----- are words in related languages that developed from the same ancestral root, such as English *horn* and Latin *cornu*.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1) Cognates   | 2) Lexemes          |
| 3) Loan words | 4) Analogical words |

16. Which of the following is true of structure-dependency?

- 1) It is not learnt from outside.
- 2) It is not built-in to the mind.
- 3) It is acquired from the language input.
- 4) It is acquired from the language available to children.

17. While the acquisition of ----- grammar is a matter of setting a handful of switches, the child has the considerable burden of discovering the characteristics of -----.

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) periphery – sentences | 2) periphery – words |
| 3) core – sentences      | 4) core – words      |

18. Which of the following is true according to Hyams (1986).

- 1) The null-subject parameter starts in a marked value.
- 2) There is first a marked setting, namely the null-subject setting.
- 3) There is first an unmarked setting, namely the null-subject setting.
- 4) The null-subject parameter starts in a neutral position in which any setting is possible.

19. The property of a lexical item by which it determines the category of its complements as given in the lexical item's subcategorization frame is called -----.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) $\theta$ -role | 2) $\theta$ -grid |
| 3) S-selection    | 4) C-selection    |

20. Full interpretation ensures that -----.

- 1) each argument bears one and only one  $\theta$ -role.
- 2) there are no superfluous elements in structures.
- 3) each  $\theta$ -role is assigned to one and only one argument.
- 4) all representations of structures must be as economical as the system allows.

21. Which of the following is NOT true of a *nasal stop*?

- 1) The soft palate is raised.
- 2) The air can go through the nose.
- 3) The air is stopped in the oral cavity.
- 4) The air stream will not be completely obstructed.

22. The vocal tract between the blade of the tongue and the back part of the alveolar ridge is narrowed down. The higher-pitched sounds produced in this way with a more obvious hiss are sometimes called

- 1) laterals
- 2) sibilants
- 3) fricatives
- 4) approximants

23. If the symbols indicate only the phonetic value of the sounds when writing down an unknown language, this kind of transcription is called ----- transcription.

- 1) broad
- 2) narrow
- 3) impressionistic
- 4) systematic phonetic

24. The difference between the first sounds in *pie* and *buy* is mainly that of -----.

- 1) voice
- 2) closure
- 3) aspiration
- 4) obstruction

25. In which of the following a given vowel is the shortest other things being equal?

- 1) In a closed syllable
- 2) In an open syllable
- 3) In a syllable closed by a voiced consonant
- 4) In a syllable closed by a voiceless consonant

26. Which of the following is phonologically irrelevant to the degrees of the prominence of different syllables in an English sentence?

- 1) stress
- 2) full vowel
- 3) tonic accent
- 4) respiratory energy

27. In English, questions beginning with a question word such as *where, when, what, why, how* ----- pitch.

- 1) always have a raising
- 2) always have a falling
- 3) usually have a falling
- 4) usually have a raising

28. Stops made with a ----- air-stream mechanism are called -----.

- 1) glottalic egressive – ejectives
- 2) glottalic ingressive – ejectives
- 3) pulmonic egressive – implosives
- 4) pulmonic ingressive – implosives

29. In ----- which may also be called -----, the arytenoid cartilages are tightly together, so that the vocal folds can vibrate only at the anterior end.

- 1) murmur – pharyngealized
- 2) creaky voice – laryngealized
- 3) breathy voice – laryngealized
- 4) voicelessness – pharyngealized

30. In ----- stops, the maximum opening of the glottis occurs during the stop closure?

- 1) voiceless unaspirated
- 2) voiceless aspirated
- 3) voiced unaspirated
- 4) voiced aspirated

31. In which manner of articulation is an articulator set in vibration by air-stream?

- 1) Tap
- 2) Flap
- 3) Fricative
- 4) Trill

32. In which of the following cases is the locus of both second and third formants comparatively low?

- 1) Alveolar
- 2) Bilabial
- 3) Retroflex
- 4) Stop

33. In Akan, a West African language spoken mainly in Ghana, there are vowels in which the root of the tongue is drawn forward and the larynx is lowered, so that the part of the vocal tract in the pharynx is considerably enlarged. These vowels are called ----- vowels.

- 1) rotacized
- 2) nasalized
- 3) primitive tongue root
- 4) advanced tongue root

34. In which of the following a high front tongue gesture is added to the sound?

- 1) Velarization
- 2) Labialization
- 3) Palatalization
- 4) Pharyngealization

35. The ----- part of a syllable consists of the vowel and any consonants that come after it.

- 1) rhyming
- 2) nucleus
- 3) onset
- 4) coda

36. Which of the following is true of tones in an English sentence?

- 1) They contrast each other.
- 2) They may affect the meaning of the phrase.
- 3) They do not affect the meaning of the sentence.
- 4) They affect the meaning of the individual words.

37. The formant structure of ----- is similar to that of vowels, usually changing.

- 1) velars
- 2) fricatives
- 3) bilabials
- 4) approximants

38. The first formant frequency ----- as the speaker moves from the -----.

- 1) increases – high to low
- 2) decreases – high to low
- 3) rises – low to high
- 4) grows – low to high

39. There is no doubt that the traditional description of vowel ----- is closely related to the ----- formant.

- 1) backness – first
- 2) lip rounding – second
- 3) height – difference between the first and second
- 4) openness – difference between the first and second

40. In a rhotacized vowel there is a marked ----- formant.

- 1) raising of the frequency of the third
- 2) lowering of the frequency of the second
- 3) lowering of the frequency of the third
- 4) raising of the frequency of the second

**Directions: Read the following questions and select to the best answer to each one. Then mark your answer sheet.**

- 41- All of the following are included in Chomsky's conception of language EXCEPT -----.
- 1) semantics
  - 2) phonology
  - 3) syntax
  - 4) linguistic metafunctions
- 42- It is true that Hymes -----.
- 1) attempted to expand Chomsky's notion of competence
  - 2) sought to replace the conventional view of competence with pragmatics
  - 3) failed to consider factors governing successful communication
  - 4) managed to present an idealized speaker-hearer in an idealized concrete situation
- 43- In Austin's model, locution is the -----.
- 1) expected response to a statement
  - 2) propositional meaning of a statement
  - 3) intended meaning of a statement
  - 4) meaning of a statement from the hearer's perspective
- 44- What can be said to have been captured as central in the models proposed by Halliday, Hymes, and Austin?
- 1) Instrumentality
  - 2) Ideology
  - 3) Context
  - 4) Key
- 45- In Backman and Palmer's model of competence, knowledge of heuristic functions is subsumed under -----.
- 1) textual knowledge
  - 2) functional knowledge
  - 3) sociolinguistic knowledge
  - 4) organizational knowledge
- 46- Generally speaking, intake factors are -----.
- 1) the corpus of the target language to which L2 learners are exposed orally or otherwise
  - 2) cognitive mechanisms that at once mediate between input and output
  - 3) learner external factors that are brought to bear on the psycholinguistic processes of language learning
  - 4) those rules that govern the process that L2 learners experience to be able to produce instances of language use
- 47- All of the following are part of intake processes EXCEPT -----.
- 1) motivation
  - 2) inferencing
  - 3) structuring
  - 4) restructuring
- 48- The type of knowledge that directly leads to a conscious perception and sensitivity in language learning is known as -----.
- 1) pragmatic
  - 2) textual
  - 3) organizational
  - 4) metalinguistic
- 49- Input enhancement is -----.
- 1) enriching the content of propositional meaning
  - 2) meaning potential as referred to by Halliday
  - 3) consciousness-raising activities
  - 4) negotiation type activities
- 50- Interaction as an ideational activity is broader than interaction as textual or interpersonal activity in that it -----.
- 1) takes heed of language as ideology
  - 2) gives more weight to conversational adjuncts
  - 3) accentuates speech modification to enhance mutual understanding
  - 4) does not let go of the conventional aspects of language such as syntax, phonology, etc.

- 51- All of the following can be listed as drawbacks in the Antony's model EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) the boundary between approach and method is blurred
  - 2) the boundary between method and technique is blurred
  - 3) societal needs are neglected and not included as a result
  - 4) the role of theory in teaching methods is downplayed
- 52- In the model presented by Richards and Rodgers, the techniques that teachers use in class to present the content go under -----.
- 1) teacher role
  - 2) procedure
  - 3) design
  - 4) syllabus design
- 53- All of the following can be referred to as a designer method EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Total Physical Response
  - 2) Task-based
  - 3) Silent Way
  - 4) Community Language Learning
- 54- Chomsky's model of competence had which of the following effect on language-centered methods?
- 1) Positive
  - 2) Neutral
  - 3) Weakening
  - 4) No effect
- 55- Which of the following is NOT part of the learning theory on which learning-centered pedagogy depends?
- 1) Language development is incidental, not intentional
  - 2) Language development is meaning focused, not form focused
  - 3) Language development is comprehension based, not production based.
  - 4) Language development is sequential and additive, but not cyclical and parallel.
- 56- Interaction mainly concerned with conversation adjustments is interaction as -----.
- 1) interpersonal activity
  - 2) ideational activity
  - 3) textual activity
  - 4) noticing activity
- 57- In Mackey's opinion, range as a major selection criterion in syllabus design means -----.
- 1) the spread of an item across texts or contexts
  - 2) the items that occur the most often in the linguistic input
  - 3) the degree to which an item is necessary and appropriate
  - 4) the framework to select items appropriate to overall aims
- 58- Which of the following is a technical term used in syllabus design discussions?
- 1) Restructuring
  - 2) Analytic
  - 3) Manipulative function
  - 4) Rhetorical and conversational organization
- 59- That method has a universal and ahistorical value -----.
- 1) is universally accepted
  - 2) cannot be impugned
  - 3) is contentious
  - 4) forms a cornerstone of the postmethod era
- 60- Kumaravadivelu seems to agree with all of the following EXCEPT that teachers -----.
- 1) who claim to follow a particular method do conform to its theoretical principles
  - 2) who claim to follow different methods often use their concerned method's classroom procedures
  - 3) who claim to follow the same method use different procedures
  - 4) develop and follow a carefully prepared sequence of activities not necessarily aligning with any particular method
- 61- The number of parameters that the postmethod is said to depend on is -----.
- 1) three
  - 2) four
  - 3) ten
  - 4) said to vary based on different contexts
- 62- Which of the following takes care of the view of language as ideology?
- 1) Parameter of practicality
  - 2) Parameter of particularity
  - 3) Macrostrategy of perceptual mismatches
  - 4) Macrostrategy of language awareness

- 63- When one provides the learner with enough textual data so that the learner can infer certain underlying rules of form and function, one is acting based on the macrostrategy of -----.
- 1) integrating language input
  - 2) facilitating negotiated interaction
  - 3) activating intuitive heuristics
  - 4) contextualizing linguistic input
- 64- Pedagogic mismatch refers to the teacher's and the student's different conception of -----.
- 1) the best learning strategies
  - 2) what constitutes language
  - 3) physical and natural phenomena
  - 4) short-term/long-term objectives of classroom activities
- 65- Based on Stern's analytic-experiential dimension, which of the following is not an analytic strategy?
- 1) Language practice
  - 2) Focus on purpose
  - 3) Emphasis on fluency
  - 4) Information gap

روش تحقیق

- 66- If the purpose of a study is to review the literature on a topic in ELT, it falls within ----- research.
- 1) secondary
  - 2) qualitative
  - 3) exploratory
  - 4) descriptive
- 67- The band score of 42-58 for a person who obtained 50 on a test with a variance of 16 means that -----.
- 1) the SD is 8
  - 2) you are 95% sure about the band
  - 3) the mean of the sample is 50
  - 4) the person's performance is above the mean
- 68- In a normal distribution, ----- .
- 1) 50% of the scores fall with -1SD and +1 SD
  - 2) the percentages of scores falling within +2SD and +3SD are the same
  - 3) the mean is greater than both median and mode
  - 4) the lowest and highest scores are exactly the same distant from mean
- 69- In a t-test, a null hypothesis will be accepted if ----- .
- 1) the degrees of freedom is 2
  - 2) the level of significance is set at  $p < .05$
  - 3) the observed statistic is smaller than 1.96
  - 4) the observed statistic is smaller than the critical statistic
- 70- The two steps of double-blind technique and counterbalancing are used to control ----- , respectively.
- 1) researcher expectancy and practice effect
  - 2) reactivity and artificiality
  - 3) halo effect and mortality
  - 4) instability and maturation
- 71- In contrast to pretest-posttest designs, quasi-experimental designs -----
- 1) do not compare group means
  - 2) are confined to the same students taking two tests
  - 3) yield sets of scores which are independent from each other
  - 4) are not based on naturally occurring group designs
- 72- Reliability in a quantitative study is roughly analogous to ----- in a qualitative study.
- 1) transferability
  - 2) dependability
  - 3) credibility
  - 4) confirmability
- 73- The hypothesis that "Teaching vocabulary through picture is less effective than translation-based vocabulary teaching" -----
- 1) requires correlation analysis
  - 2) require a critical value of .05
  - 3) is an alternative hypothesis
  - 4) is a null hypothesis

- 74- **In terms of van Lier's selectivity and intervention, "asking" and "watching" .....**  
 1) are both non-selective  
 2) serve true experimental designs  
 3) are called introspective test designs  
 4) fall within the domain of non-intervention
- 75- **Compared with T scores, one disadvantage of Z scores is that they .....**  
 1) are not standard scores  
 2) can be positive or negative  
 3) do not include decimals  
 4) are weighted scores
- 76- **If nationality affects the relationship between motivation and reading achievement, it is called a(n) .....**  
 1) construct  
 2) a halo effect  
 3) independent variable  
 4) moderator variable
- 77- **If there are three categories in each row and two categories in each column, the degrees of freedom for X<sup>2</sup> analyses will be .....**  
 1) 2  
 2) 4  
 3) 5  
 4) 6
- 78- **To compare the frequencies of four high schools in using on-line resources to use English, a proper test is .....**  
 1) four-way chi-square  
 2) tow-way ANOVA  
 3) one-way chi-square  
 4) four-way ANOVA
- 79- **To reject the null hypothesis, .....**  
 1)  $p$  must be initially determined  
 2) degrees of freedom must be at least 2  
 3) the decision level must be set at  $\alpha < .01$   
 4) an observed statistic must exceed the critical value
- 80- **Survey studies typically have all of the characteristics EXCEPT .....**  
 1) falling within primary research  
 2) centering on one or few individuals  
 3) running the risk of a low response rate  
 4) allowing the collection of a substantial amount of information in a short time
- 81- **Verbalization and the model of mental processes are two main data collection concerns in all .....**  
 1) non-introspective research  
 2) class interaction analysis  
 3) retrospective studies  
 4) case studies
- 82- **Which test cannot be applied to compare more than two means?**  
 1) Kruskal-Wallis  
 2) two-way ANOVA  
 3) Mann-Whitney U test  
 4) Friedman's two-way analysis of variance
- 83- **The SEE .....**  
 1) is an estimate of the margin of error in real score points  
 2) indicates skewed distribution in one or both variables  
 3) is zero when mean and median are similar  
 4) shows lack of a high correlation
- 84- **In a normal distribution, .....**  
 1) SD is 10  
 2) the mean is 50  
 3) 16% of the scores fall outside one SD below the mean  
 4) SD changes as it gets closer to the two extreme points of the curve
- 85- **Which of the following violates the assumptions underlying the t test?**  
 1) interval data  
 2) unequal variance  
 3) paired samples  
 4) two independent samples

- 86- A researcher turned scores into ranks and then turned ranks into groups. The three types of scales are called ....., respectively.
- 1) interval, ordinal, and categorical
  - 2) continuous, ratio, and nominal
  - 3) interval, ratio, and categorical
  - 4) continuous, ordinal, and categorical
- 87- The problem of heteroscedasticity occurs when .....
- 1) two variables are nominal
  - 2) the error variance is not constant over all observations
  - 3) independent variables are highly correlated
  - 4) the data violates the assumptions underlying multiple regression analysis
- 88- To calculate the correlation between two sets of numbers in categorical scale can be calculated through .....
- 1)  $p$
  - 2) rho
  - 3) Phi
  - 4) Pearson product-moment
- 89- A nondirectional hypothesis .....
- 1) has come to be known as a two-tailed hypothesis
  - 2) is essentially based on stratified random sampling
  - 3) is a hypothesis of no relationship
  - 4) can be formulated as  $r$  equals zero
- 90- The scale assumption underlying the Pearson  $r$  means that .....
- 1) the range of scores in the two sets must be the same
  - 2) the scales of the pairs of numbers must be different
  - 3) the two scales must be non-linear
  - 4) both sets of numbers must be continuous