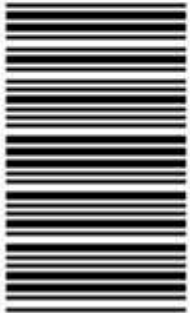


کد کنترل

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صبح جمعه

۱۳۹۸/۳/۲۴



«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

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

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۸

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی - کد (۱۱۲۱)

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۴۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

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

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

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

۱۳۹۸

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

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

امضا:

زبان عمومی (انگلیسی):

### PART A: Structure

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

- 1- The orthodox view of a single intelligence, widely, if wrongly, accepted today in the minds of the general population, -----, who by the second decade of this century had put forth its major precepts.
  - 1) a few researchers whose energies and convictions originated those
  - 2) originated from the energies and convictions of a few researchers
  - 3) the energies and convictions of which originated and a few researchers
  - 4) with which originated the energies and convictions of a few researchers
- 2- One of the charges voiced by environmentalists is that the people constructing shallow ponds for shrimp farming all too often destroy mangroves, salt-tolerant trees -----,
  - 1) in much of the tropical world line the coast
  - 2) line much coast in the tropical world
  - 3) line the coast of much of the tropical world
  - 4) that line the coast in much of the tropical world
- 3- To doctors, sugar hides a great blackness; it blackens the teeth, and under its sweetness it is nothing but a very great acrimony, ----- it equals aqua fortis [nitric acid].
  - 1) such that
  - 2) as if
  - 3) even if
  - 4) notwithstanding
- 4- But only in the mid-1980s ----- access to this regime in the laboratory.
  - 1) did control over materials and nanofabrication begin to provide
  - 2) materials and nanofabrication began to control and provided
  - 3) when materials and nanofabrication and their control began providing
  - 4) it was that control over materials and nanofabrication did begin to provide

- 5- **Calorie restriction delays puberty in rats, mice and monkeys. And the maggots produced by long-lived flies die in greater -----.**  
 1) number compared to normal flies  
 2) a number than the ones in normal files do  
 3) numbers than those of normal flies do  
 4) numbers or as many as normal flies
- 6- ----- **how influential television programs and movies are, we have good reason to believe that their depictions of violence cause young people to engage in violent behavior.**  
 1) For all                      2) Far from                      3) Given                      4) Irrespective of
- 7- **Symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae carry out photosynthesis using the metabolic wastes of the corals, -----, for their coral hosts, and even for other members of the reef community.**  
 1) they themselves produce food                      2) that produce food for them  
 3) and producing food for themselves                      4) thereby producing food for themselves
- 8- ----- **sinus headache, SineEase costs the least per dose.**  
 1) Over-the-counter medications marketed to relieve  
 2) Marketing medications over the counter for relief of  
 3) Marketing over the counters are medications which relieve  
 4) Of the many over-the-counter medications marketed for the relief of
- 9- **Anxious to reduce fares in what has, as a result of deregulation, become a highly competitive market, ----- safety inspections and routine maintenance of aircraft.**  
 1) costs to be reduced tempts airline to decrease  
 2) airlines will be tempted to reduce costs by decreasing  
 3) it will tempt airlines to reduce costs and thus decreasing  
 4) tempting, as it may seem to reduce costs, airlines tend to decrease
- 10- **Some scientists say consciousness exists but -----, like quantum mechanics is for monkeys.**  
 1) for humans is so complex as to be fathomed  
 2) so complex it is to fathom for humans  
 3) as for humans so complex to fathom that  
 4) at too complex a level for humans to fathom

### **PART B: Vocabulary**

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

- 11- **The food cooked in this way is particularly -----, and hence highly recommended, for people who are recuperating from a severe illness.**  
 1) wholesome                      2) copious                      3) forcible                      4) fetid



- 12- Not finding any sponsors to stage their performance, the upstart music group decided to hold a concert at the beach, -----.
- 1) impromptuj      2) insuperable      3) inestimable      4) alfresco
- 13- The day the three-member team was supposed to ----- after the completion of the task came the news that they had been assigned another project and would have to work together for another three months.
- 1) convoke      2) disband      3) coalesce      4) relent
- 14- She only had words of ----- for her husband, blaming him for their son's failure at school.
- 1) parody      2) hyperbole      3) rhetoric      4) animadversion
- 15- The retailer tried to ----- his defective stock on his customers by packing it in new and fancy boxes.
- 1) sap      2) garnish      3) foist      4) overpower
- 16- The book appears to be very ----- when you read its outer jacket and the back cover, but as you read it, you find that there is very little substance as it is far removed from practicality.
- 1) prolix      2) sententious      3) defeasible      4) incongruous
- 17- We must continue to ----- freedom not only from toil, but from the despotism of the boss, from a viciously enforced racial order, and from the intimate violence of patriarchy.
- 1) outstrip      2) divest      3) disabuse      4) pursue
- 18- One day in early 2009, almost a year to the day since I'd committed myself to fencing, something happened that would completely change the ----- of my career.
- 1) trajectory      2) parabola      3) itinerary      4) excursion
- 19- Between its pre-crisis peak in late 2007 and its ----- at the end of 2009, the economy contracted by 11.2 percent.
- 1) opulence      2) nexus      3) perquisite      4) nadir
- 20- It was the first time in eight years that someone had tried to take ----- action against the dictatorial impositions of the committee secretary.
- 1) titular      2) flagging      3) contingent      4) countervailing
- 21- Unlike some other regimes in Latin America, Brazil's military rulers attempted to keep up a/an ----- of democracy after taking over in 1964.
- 1) solemnity      2) equity      3) veneer      4) forte
- 22- The new movie remains tonally elusive, changing at times scene by scene or even moment by moment between playful comedy and something more ----- and ruminative.
- 1) ebullient      2) histroinic      3) cloying      4) downcast
- 23- The ----- of the players has badly affected the spirit of sports; most of the players nowadays require money more than they require name, and thus cheat not only their teams but also their countries.
- 1) venality      2) alienation      3) forgery      4) torpidity

- 24- Left with no other option, the court made the rather unusual decision to -----.. the dead body from its grave and have a DNA test conducted on it to firmly establish its identity.  
1) dismember            2) detract            3) disinter            4) denude
- 25- Prone to being emotional like all human beings, it sometimes becomes very difficult for a judge to give a ----- hearing to a court case involving human issues.  
1) pedantic            2) dispassionate            3) meretricious            4) synergetic
- 26- An interrogation by a police officer is a questioning session between him and you; he can ask you or anybody any questions because that is his -----.  
1) discretion            2) prerogative            3) franchise            4) deference
- 27- Population control is a ----- need of the hour. We just cannot afford to let our numbers multiply unchecked.  
1) clamant            2) diabolical            3) blatant            4) nascent
- 28- The prince said that if he could ----- his connection to the royal family and make himself a person of common descent and ordinary connexions, he would gladly do so.  
1) revoke            2) assay            3) chew over            4) vaunt
- 29- It rained non-stop for a few hours in Chandrapur. As a result, the city was flooded, electricity went ----- and the people on the roads waded knee-deep in water.  
1) risible            2) hale            3) kaput            4) tremulous
- 30- The family had booked their first big car with great delight. However, just two days before the delivery, the head of the family suffered from a heart attack. Most of the savings were diverted towards his treatment and so they ----- the order for the car.  
1) counteracted            2) countermanded  
3) counterbalanced            4) counterclaimed

### PART C: Cloze Passage

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

A recent brain imaging study may provide good news for dyslexics and debate (31) ----- for certain educators. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging, Yale University professor Sally E. Shaywitz and her colleagues have identified (32) -----, one of which may result from ineffective reading instruction early in life.

Shaywitz studied the neural activity of 27 normal readers, 19 "accuracy-improved readers" who have learned to read more accurately by going at a slow pace, and 24 "persistently poor readers" who (33) ----- both speed and comprehension. Images showed that the slow but accurate readers did not activate the same brain regions when reading as the normal subjects, (34) ----- some standard neural circuitry but their brains had compensated with other pathways.

More surprising, though, was the discovery that persistently poor readers showed brain activity in some of the same regions as normal readers. "It tells us that the



system is there for reading (35) -----," Shaywitz says. The poor readers also showed activity in a brain region associated with memory retrieval. She concludes that poor readers, instead of (36) "-----," letters into words as normal readers do, were trying to identify words by rote memory.

If true, her view could further inform the debate over how best to teach reading to elementary school children. (37) ----- of phonics—a rigorous study of the relation between letters and sounds—maintain that this approach is more effective than the "whole language" method, (38) ----- naturally learn to recognize words through reading and writing. Many schools now use both approaches, (39) ----- some experts say that children in general, and especially those who may have some level of dyslexia, need (40) ----- phonics work. One such expert, J. Thomas Viall, executive director of the International Dyslexia Association, hopes that studies such as Shaywitz's will convince educators to favor phonics. "For the most part we've failed miserably in translating research into practice," he says.

31- 1) modicum                      2) prognostication      3) fodder                      4) implacability

32- 1) two distinct types of dyslexia-related reading disorders appearing  
2) dyslexia-related reading disorders they appear in two distinct types  
3) what appear to be two distinct types of dyslexia-related reading disorders  
4) disorders appearing to be dyslexia-related reading of two distinct types that

33- 1) transcend                      2) manipulate                      3) portend of                      4) struggle with

34- 1) and suggest the lack of  
2) suggesting that they lacked  
3) and that they suggest they lacked  
4) which suggested that they are lacking in

35- 1) but that it hasn't been properly activated  
2) despite of its not being yet properly activated  
3) has not been not yet properly activated, though  
4) to have not been properly activated yet, however

36- 1) mutating                      2) juxtaposing                      3) enforcing                      4) translating

37- 1) Contenders                      2) Champions                      3) Detractors                      4) Gadflies

38- 1) which is based on the belief that children  
2) based on the belief that children who  
3) a belief based on the fact children  
4) based on its belief children

39- 1) as such                      2) in that                      3) that is                      4) although

40- 1) stronger                      2) more peripheral                      3) pithier                      4) more reactionary

**PART D: Reading Comprehension**

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

**PASSAGE 1:**

Immigration by people from Ukrainian Eastern Europe into Canada began as a trickle in 1891 when the first arrivals settled in Alberta; the movement gained momentum in 1896 when more than twelve thousand came to settle in Manitoba and other parts of the prairie region of Canada. Over the next two decades, many more came, most of them moving to lands along the woodland margin of the prairies. Settling as individual farmers, claiming their land, they frequently found themselves sharing a district with people from widely scattered parts of Europe—from Scandinavia, Great Britain, and non-Ukrainian parts of Eastern Europe.

The folk building traditions of the Ukraine relied strongly on log construction techniques, and these newcomers were able to use their traditional techniques immediately without having to adopt log building methods from established groups. Little stood in the way of their building, except for the need to secure adequate supplies of logs. Those with access to trees were quick to exploit these opportunities, pine always being preferred for its superior quality. The only other materials needed to replicate the traditional Ukrainian dwelling were clay for plaster and a supply of thatching material for the roof—rye straw was the material of choice, though marsh grass often had to be substituted in Canada. Most needed materials could be found readily.

Almost all pioneers have had the difficulty of constructing a “quick” house in which to survive the first winter. On the Canadian prairies, such shelters were often dug into hillsides and had exposed walls of sod. Details of these expedient, usually temporary, shelters have been the subject of a good deal of folklore, and a common theme is surviving the hardship imposed by often cramped quarters and remarkably crude construction. Ukrainians, among others on the prairies, also faced these difficulties, but as with most pioneers they moved quickly to fashion more substantial housing, using the methods and traditions brought with them from their former homelands. The typical Ukrainian dwelling consisted of a rectangular structure encompassing a large and a small room. Ukrainian custom dictated that dwellings face south with the only door and most of the windows located so as to receive the winter sun.

- 41- According to the passage, which of the following is true of Ukrainian immigration to Canada?
- 1) It reached its greatest level in the early 1800's.
  - 2) It was greater in 1891 than in 1896.
  - 3) It increased in the early 1900's.
  - 4) It began with a single large group of immigrants.



- 42- According to the passage, all of the following were true of Ukrainian immigrants in Canada EXCEPT many -----.
- 1) were farmers who worked their own land
  - 2) lived in Alberta before moving to Manitoba and other regions
  - 3) lived in areas with immigrants from other ethnic groups
  - 4) settled in prairie areas
- 43- Which of the following is mentioned as a reason why Ukrainian immigrants in Canada were well qualified to build homes?
- 1) They did not need to learn new building methods.
  - 2) They were helped by already established settlers.
  - 3) Traditional Ukrainian buildings required little effort to construct.
  - 4) They brought many of their building materials with them to Canada.
- 44- The passage suggests that Ukrainian immigrants sometimes had difficulty obtaining which of the following materials in Canada?
- 1) Clay
  - 2) Pinewood
  - 3) Rye straw
  - 4) Marsh grass
- 45- According to the passage, "quick" houses on the Canadian prairies were -----.
- 1) usually quite large
  - 2) only built during the winter months
  - 3) generally occupied by a family for several years
  - 4) a topic of stories about the challenges faced by immigrants
- 46- The word "expedient" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) shoddy
  - 2) haphazard
  - 3) flimsy
  - 4) practical
- 47- The word "them" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.
- 1) prairies
  - 2) Ukrainians
  - 3) difficulties
  - 4) methods

**PASSAGE 2:**

Pterosaurs are the most famous flying reptiles. They belong among archosaurs, a group unrelated to lizards, but most likely close relatives of the dinosaurs. They evolved during the Triassic period, but the earliest pterosaur so far discovered is already fully adapted for flight. Its ancestry is not yet known, but the most likely candidate is a small, Late Triassic archosaur called *scleromochlus*, a lightly built, long-legged terrestrial runner that shares many characteristics with early pterosaurs.

Pterosaurs have very lightly built skeletons, with air spaces in many of the bones. Their forelimbs were extended into long braces that supported a wing membrane, as in birds and bats. Pterosaurs were unique, however, in that most of the wing membrane was supported on one extraordinarily long finger, while the three other fingers were of normal length and bore claws. The fourth finger was about 3 meters (10 feet) long in the largest pterosaurs. In contrast, birds support the wing with the whole arm, and bats use all their fingers as supports for their wing membranes. Pterosaurs thus have a unique wing anatomy, but as the largest flying creatures ever to evolve and as a group



that flourished for more than 140 million years, they cannot be dismissed as primitive or poorly adapted.

Most pterosaurs had large eyes that sighted right along the length of long, narrow jaws. The teeth were usually long, thin, and pointed, often projecting slightly outward and forward. Where stomach contents have been preserved with pterosaur skeletons, they always include fish remains such as spines and scales. Almost all pterosaur fossils are preserved in sediments laid down on shallow seafloors. Some pterosaurs may have fished, like living birds such as gadfly petrels or skimmers, which fly along just above the water surface and dip in their beaks to scoop up fish or crustaceans. Other pterosaurs may have fed like terns, which dive slowly so that only the head, neck, and front of the thorax reach under the water, while the wings remain above the surface. It seems unlikely that they crash-dived into water like pelicans or gannets, or swam underwater like penguins: pterosaur wings were too long and too fragile.

**48- What is the passage mainly about?**

- 1) Efforts to find pterosaur bones
- 2) The evolution of modern birds from pterosaurs
- 3) The physical characteristics of pterosaurs
- 4) The competition between pterosaurs and dinosaurs

**49- What can be inferred from the passage about the ancestors of pterosaurs?**

- 1) They were related to lizards.
- 2) They lived after the Triassic period.
- 3) They were not lightly built reptiles.
- 4) They were not adapted for flight.

**50- All the following are mentioned in the passage as unique features of pterosaurs EXCEPT -----.**

- 1) their wing structure
- 2) their size in comparison to other flying creatures
- 3) the weight of their skeletons
- 4) the length of one of their fingers

**51- Why does the author refer, in paragraph 2, to pterosaurs as "a group that flourished for more than 140 million years"?**

- 1) To contrast pterosaurs with birds that flourished for longer periods of time
- 2) To argue that pterosaurs should be considered well adapted
- 3) To suggest that pterosaurs are very ancient reptiles
- 4) To point out a similarity between pterosaurs and dinosaurs

**52- The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.**

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1) stomach contents | 2) pterosaur skeletons |
| 3) fish remains     | 4) spines and scales   |

53- Which of the following does the author mention as typical of pterosaur fossils?

- 1) They are poorly preserved.
- 2) They are found in sediments.
- 3) They are difficult to distinguish from other fossils.
- 4) They are scattered over large areas on the seafloor.

54- Why does the author mention the behavior of certain modern birds?

- 1) To consider possible explanations of how pterosaurs caught fish
- 2) To determine which modern birds are most like pterosaurs
- 3) To formulate a hypothesis about how pterosaurs were able to fly, dive, and swim
- 4) To explain how pterosaurs probably used their long, thin teeth

**PASSAGE 3:**

Before the most recent explorations of the sea, it was believed that most of the ocean floor consisted of flat plains. We now know that this is far from the truth. Beneath the ocean waters are irregularities on the seabed surface greater in size and extent than those found on the continents. Mountains, basins, plains, volcanic cones, escarpments, canyons, and trenches all are present beneath the ocean.

Only in the twentieth century were scientists first able to explore the ocean floor and discover the details of its geographic features. The invention and continuing refinement of sonic depth-finding devices (sonar) that can make continuous recordings of ocean depths using reflected sound waves have helped enormously. Similarly helpful has been the development of specialized research ships designed for deep-sea drilling, like the Glomar Challenger, and deep-diving vehicles like Alvin. Recent advances in marine technology have produced materials and engineering designs able to resist the enormous pressures found far below the ocean surface.

It was not until the 1960s that the first diagram of the floor of the oceans was produced. Today knowledge of the topography of the ocean floor has advanced, with thousands of echo soundings by ships and the use of modern computer-imaging techniques to produce even more accurate maps. Amazingly, the sea bottom can also be mapped from satellites, based on the measurement of sea level.

Still, we know more about the surface of Mars than we do about our own seabed. Recent innovations will help us to explore the deep-sea terrain, however. Undersea research laboratories will allow scuba-diving scientists to stay in the shallower reaches of the ocean for days at a time. New side-scanning sonar can now record areas of sea floor several kilometers wide with great accuracy and develop three-dimensional maps. Deep-tow camera systems can photograph the deepest sections of the ocean floor. Although underwater vessels for sea research, such as Alvin, will continue to take scientists to the ocean floor, the use of robots and other sophisticated technology will probably be the way of future ocean exploration.

55- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The relationship between satellite mapping and sea level
- 2) Ways the ocean floor changed during the twentieth century
- 3) Advances in the exploration of the seabed surface
- 4) Similarities between the ocean floor and the surface of Mars



- 56- According to the passage, what is the Glomar Challenger?  
 1) A sonic depth-finding device                      2) A deep-diving vehicle  
 3) A remote-controlled ship                              4) A specialized research ship
- 57- According to the third paragraph, what important development in the study of the ocean floor occurred in the 1960s?  
 1) Researchers found variations in the topography of the seabed from satellite maps.  
 2) Experts made a representation of the surface of the ocean floor.  
 3) The earliest photographs of the deepest parts of the ocean floor were taken.  
 4) The depth of the ocean was measured for the first time.
- 58- Why does the author mention "the surface of Mars" in paragraph 4?  
 1) To compare the technologies used in studying Earth and Mars  
 2) To contrast the irregularities found there with those of Earth's seabed  
 3) To describe how carefully planetary maps are made  
 4) To illustrate how relatively little is known about Earth's ocean floors
- 59- Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the fourth paragraph as innovations that can help in the exploration of the ocean?  
 1) Research laboratories that can operate underwater  
 2) Devices that use sound waves to produce better maps  
 3) Airplanes that have specialized camera systems  
 4) Robots that can gather information for scientists
- 60- The passage implies which of the following about the study of the ocean floor in the future?  
 1) It will no longer involve taking experts underwater.  
 2) It will probably rely upon a combination of specialized devices.  
 3) It will benefit more from the use of robots than from the use of maps.  
 4) It will probably remain less exact than the study of planets.

زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی) :

- 61- ----- is concerned with how we acquire the cognitive system which we identify with knowing a language.  
 1) Linguistics    2) Psycholinguistics  
 3) Developmental linguistics                              4) Neurolinguistics
- 62- The phrase "bad boy" pronounced as if it were written "bab boy" is an instance of -----.  
 1) ellipsis    2) elision    3) assimilation    4) insertion
- 63- Which one of the pairs of sounds below is both liquid and alveolar?  
 1) L/R    2) F/V    3) R/K    4) V/Q

- 64- **Prosodic phenomena are most directly related to all of the following EXCEPT** -----.
- 1) the emotional state of the speaker
  - 2) the form of the utterance (statement, question, or command)
  - 3) the presence of irony or sarcasm
  - 4) the change in pronunciation over time
- 65- **The word "maths" for "mathematics" represents what kind of clipping?**
- 1) Initial
  - 2) Medial
  - 3) Final
  - 4) Complex
- 66- **Which one of the following sets represents a hypernym-hyponym relationship?**
- 1) Violet/color
  - 2) Human/creature
  - 3) Pigeon/bird
  - 4) Jogging/driving
- 67- **Lexemes A (e.g. horse) and B (e.g. steed) are cognitive synonyms if and only if A entails B** -----.
- 1) and B entails A
  - 2) but not the other way around
  - 3) and are mutually exclusive
  - 4) when a change in one requires a similar change in the other
- 68- **What kind of movement has taken place in the following example?**  
*"Something occurred that we weren't expecting."*
- 1) Topicalization
  - 2) Shifting
  - 3) Inversion
  - 4) Extraposition
- 69- **Words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed** -----.
- 1) even when they are moved within a sentence
  - 2) but their denotational meaning varies depending on time and/or place
  - 3) and can be used to convey the same connotation regardless of their context of use
  - 4) although they may not retain the same semantic features when used in varying contexts
- 70- **Which of the following statements is TRUE about allomorphes of the same morpheme?**
- 1) They are derived from the same category of root.
  - 2) They may have different phonemic representations.
  - 3) They may have different phonetic representations.
  - 4) They share different phonemic and phonetic representations.
- 71- **Which one of the following describes the final sound in the word "bunch"?**
- 1) voice, velar, fricative
  - 2) voiceless, alveolar, fricative
  - 3) nasalized, alveopalatal, affricate
  - 4) voiceless, alveopalatal, affricate
- 72- **Which of the following is a type of error known as spoonerism?**
- 1) stuck in the mud >> smuck in the tud
  - 2) I can't sleep >> I can't speak
  - 3) a tank of gas >> a gas of tank
  - 4) mangos and peaches >> pangoes and meaches



- 73- Which of the following is NOT a source of neologisms in English?  
 1) Overregularisation 2) Calque  
 3) Borrowing 4) Compounding
- 74- Phrase structure rules are those stating that the structure of a phrase of a specific type will consist of one or more ----- in a particular -----.  
 1) rules/structure 2) phrases/ tree diagram  
 3) orders/ phrase 4) constituents/order
- 75- The “undergoer” of the action or event denoted by the predicate belongs to which category of thematic roles?  
 1) Benefactive 2) Instrument 3) Patient 4) Theme
- 76- Which of the following sentences does not contain a cataphora?  
 1) When John let go of the puppy, it jumped out of the bath and ran away.  
 2) If you want some, here's some parmesan cheese.  
 3) After he had received his orders, the soldier left the barracks.  
 4) If you want them, there are cookies in the kitchen.
- 77- Commands or promises are regarded as -----.  
 1) perlocutionary  
 2) illocutionary  
 3) locutionary  
 4) the actual effect of the locutionary and illocutionary acts
- 78- Which of the following maxims is the one forbidding unnecessary prolixity?  
 1) Manner 2) Quality 3) Quantity 4) Relevance
- 79- Individuals with ----- have trouble speaking fluently but their comprehension can be relatively preserved.  
 1) Broca's aphasia 2) Wernicke's aphasia  
 3) conduction aphasia 4) anomia
- 80- Which of the following statements is NOT true about a creole?  
 1) It is highly simplified when compared to its parent languages.  
 2) It is mixing of different languages at a fairly sudden point in time.  
 3) It almost always acts as a “contact” language that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading.  
 4) It has a consistent system of grammar, possesses a large stable vocabulary, and is acquired by children as their native language.

**TEACHING:**

- 81- Which of the following scholars were interested in discovering the underlying factors that cause a particular behavior in a human being?**
- 1) Structural linguists as well as cognitive psychologists
  - 2) Generative linguists as well as cognitive psychologists
  - 3) Structural linguists as well as behavioral psychologists
  - 4) Generative linguists as well as behavioral psychologists
- 82- Which of the following best describes the phenomenon of equilibration?**
- 1) The process of moving from states of doubt to stages of certainty and then back to further doubt
  - 2) The assigning of specific neurological functions to the left hemisphere and certain other functions to the right hemisphere of the brain
  - 3) Both consistency and predictability in a learner's interlanguage system
  - 4) The distance between a learner's existing developmental state and his or her potential development
- 83- All of the following are principles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century reformers EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) the findings of phonetics should be applied to teaching
  - 2) words should be presented in meaningful sentences
  - 3) grammar should be taught deductively
  - 4) the spoken language is primary
- 84- All of the following are criticisms of the Direct Method EXCEPT -----.**
- 1) going to great lengths to avoid using the native language to convey the meaning of new words
  - 2) too much dependence on native speaker or near native teachers
  - 3) failing to consider the practical realities of the classroom
  - 4) too much dependence on well-designed textbooks
- 85- Which of the following methods/approaches adopts an *a posteriori* approach to syllabus specification?**
- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) The Lexical Approach     | 2) Total Physical Response     |
| 3) The Audio-Lingual Method | 4) Community Language Learning |
- 86- According to Krashen, the conditions that limit the successful use of the monitor are -----.**
- 1) time, motivation, and attitude
  - 2) focus on form, motivation, and attitude
  - 3) time, focus on form, and knowledge of rules
  - 4) knowledge of rules, focus on form, and motivation



- 87- **Which of the following is an example of a listening macroskill?**
- 1) Distinguishing between literal and implied meanings
  - 2) Processing speech at different rates of delivery
  - 3) Recognizing reduced forms of words
  - 4) Recognizing that a particular meaning may be expressed in different grammatical forms
- 88- **The learner factors that affect pronunciation are -----.**
- 1) age, exposure, and cognitive styles
  - 2) native language, age, and exposure
  - 3) native language, cognitive styles, and communication strategies
  - 4) age, cognitive styles, and communication strategies
- 89- **The first choice that a teacher needs to make regarding error correction is to -----.**
- 1) initiate the treatment or assign it to other students
  - 2) decide whether to treat an error or to ignore it
  - 3) treat an error explicitly or give the student an opportunity to self-correct
  - 4) treat an error immediately or delay the correction to an appropriate time
- 90- **Content schemata refer to ----- while formal schemata consist of -----.**
- 1) our knowledge of co-text – our contextual knowledge
  - 2) our transactional knowledge – interactional knowledge
  - 3) what we know about people and the world – our transactional knowledge
  - 4) what we know about people and the world – our knowledge about discourse structure
- 91- **Which of the following is a disadvantage of oral reading?**
- 1) It doubles as a pronunciation check.
  - 2) It is an evaluative check on bottom-up processing skills.
  - 3) It is likely to result in the outward appearance of student participation but in reality it is mere recitation.
  - 4) It serves as some student participation if one wants to highlight a short segment of a reading passage.
- 92- ----- anxiety is defined as a relatively permanent predisposition to be anxious about something.
- 1) State
  - 2) Trait
  - 3) Facilitative
  - 4) Debilitative
- 93- **Which of the following pairs represents a function and a notion, respectively?**
- 1) Travel – time
  - 2) Reporting – health
  - 3) Quantity – education
  - 4) Identifying – denying
- 94- **How is error correction done in Task-Based Language Teaching?**
- 1) Through recasts or modelling
  - 2) By having students refer to resource books
  - 3) By recycling the materials covered earlier
  - 4) Mainly through self-correction

- 95- Backsliding is a frequently-observed phenomenon in the ----- stage of learner language development?  
1) postsystematic      2) presystematic      3) systematic      4) emergent
- 96- The studies which have shown that High Input Generators are more successful language learners than Low Input Generators are evidence against the -----.  
1) input hypothesis      2) episode hypothesis  
3) interaction hypothesis      4) noticing hypothesis
- 97- Which of the following is a feature of accuracy-centered activities?  
1) They reflect classroom use of language.  
2) They seek to link language use to context.  
3) They require the use of communication strategies.  
4) They produce language that may not be predictable.
- 98- Content-based instruction and the Audio-Lingual Method -----.  
1) both follow an analytic syllabus  
2) both follow a synthetic syllabus  
3) follow a synthetic syllabus and an analytic syllabus, respectively  
4) follow an analytic syllabus and a synthetic syllabus, respectively
- 99- All of the following statements are true about the Participatory Approach EXCEPT that it -----.  
1) is based on a growing awareness of the role that education has in creating power dynamics in society  
2) is based on the content of subject-matter texts  
3) originated in the late 1950s with the work of Paulo Freire  
4) benefits from content that comes from issues of concern to students
- 100- “Activating knowledge”, “building positive attitudes”, and “appeal to authority” are respectively examples of ----- strategies.  
1) cognitive, sociocultural-interactive, and affective  
2) cognitive, metacognitive, and compensatory  
3) cognitive, affective, and compensatory  
4) metacognitive, affective, and cognitive

**TESTING:**

- 101- All of the following are advantages of constructed-response items EXCEPT -----.  
1) there is virtually no guessing factor  
2) they allow for testing productive language use  
3) they allow for testing the interaction of receptive and productive skills  
4) they are directly related to and integrated into curriculum



- 102- Which of the following are types of personal-response assessment?  
 1) Conferences, portfolios, and performance  
 2) portfolios, self-assessments, and performance  
 3) Conferences, portfolios, and self-assessments  
 4) portfolios, self-assessments, and short-answer items
- 103- Which of the following are threats to achieving beneficial backwash?  
 1) Direct and norm-referenced testing  
 2) Direct and criterion-referenced testing  
 3) Indirect and norm-referenced testing  
 4) Indirect and criterion-referenced testing
- 104- All of the following are proficiency tests EXCEPT tests -----.  
 1) used to identify learners' strengths and weaknesses  
 2) designed to discover whether someone can function successfully as a United Nations translator  
 3) used to determine whether a student's English is good enough to follow a course of study at a British university  
 4) designed to show whether candidates have reached a certain standard with respect to a set of specified abilities
- 105- The following statement is used as an argument against ----- tests.  
 To pigeon-hole learners *a priori*, before they have even attempted to learn a language, is to presuppose failure or success without substantial cause.  
 1) placement  
 2) aptitude  
 3) knowledge  
 4) progress achievement
- 106- The following scores belong to the students who took an English test. What is the percentile rank for the student who got 40?  
 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 50, 55, 60  
 1) 20%                      2) 30%                      3) 70%                      4) 40%
- 107- Imagine the reliability of a given test is 0.19 and its standard deviation is 10. Which of the following shows its standard error of measurement?  
 1) 81                      2) 71                      3) 19                      4) 9
- 108- What type of assessment do impromptu student responses to teacher's questions represent?  
 1) Informal, summative  
 2) Formal, formative  
 3) Informal, formative  
 4) Formal, summative
- 109- Which violation does the following multiple-choice item present?  
 I didn't see -----.  
 A. had the students gone  
 B. the students had gone  
 C. have the students gone  
 D. that students have gone  
 1) Impurity  
 2) Sensitivity  
 3) Extraneous clues  
 4) Giveaway distractors

- 110- All of the following are features of a reliable test EXCEPT that it -----.
- 1) gives clear directions for scoring
  - 2) contains items that are unambiguous to candidates
  - 3) is consistent in its conditions across two or more administrations
  - 4) can be completed by candidates within appropriate time constraints
- 111- Which of the following is a feature of a valid test?
- 1) It offers tasks that replicate real-world tasks.
  - 2) It measures exactly what it proposes to measure.
  - 3) It contains language that is as natural as possible.
  - 4) It includes meaningful, relevant, interesting topics.
- 112- Which of the following is a global listening operation to be assessed?
- 1) Recognizing the attitude of the speaker
  - 2) Recognizing attempts to persuade others
  - 3) Understanding requests for clarification
  - 4) Obtaining factual information
- 113- Which listening comprehension testing technique involves an activity like the labeling of diagrams or pictures?
- 1) Note taking
  - 2) Transcription
  - 3) Partial dictation
  - 4) Information transfer
- 114- If one has doubts about testing grammar in a(n) ----- test, there is often good cause to include a grammar component in a(n) ----- test.
- 1) objective – subjective
  - 2) proficiency – achievement
  - 3) achievement – proficiency
  - 4) discrete-point – integrative
- 115- A cloze passage is considered to be at the instructional level when the mean score of the group of students who have taken it is ----- percent.
- 1) over 53
  - 2) below 37
  - 3) between 37 and 63
  - 4) between 44 and 53
- 116- Which of the following is suitable for assessment of interactive reading?
- 1) Reading aloud
  - 2) Ordering tasks
  - 3) Picture-cued tasks
  - 4) Summarizing and responding
- 117- Which of the following is an advantage of primary trait scoring of the writing skill?
- 1) It offers a relatively high inter-rater reliability.
  - 2) The score obtained highlights the writer's strengths.
  - 3) It allows both the writer and the evaluator to focus on function.
  - 4) The score represents standards that are easily interpreted by lay persons.
- 118- The ----- method of scoring of a cloze passage is based on the assumption that when a word violates minor rules of contextual constraints, it should be logically given more credit than a word violating major rules of contextual constraints.
- 1) weighted-response
  - 2) acceptable-word
  - 3) exact-word
  - 4) fixed-ratio



119- Which of the following best describes a construct?

- 1) Using two or more performances on an assessment to make a right decision about a candidate's ability
- 2) Knowledge of strategies for guessing, maximizing the speed, or otherwise optimizing test-taking performance
- 3) Any underlying ability or trait that is hypothesized in a theory of language ability
- 4) The extent to which a candidate views the assessment as fair, relevant, and useful for improving learning

120- ----- does not necessarily entail testing; rather, it is involved when the results of a test are used for decision making.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) Evaluation | 2) Measurement |
| 3) Assessment | 4) Impact      |

زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی):

### PART A: Vocabulary & Grammar

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

121- Many prominent American writers of the decade following the end of World War I, disillusioned by their war experiences and alienated by what they perceived as the crassness of American culture and its 'puritanical' repressions, are often tagged as the -----.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) 'Agrarians'              | 2) 'Lost Generation'      |
| 3) 'New York Intellectuals' | 4) 'Black Mountain Poets' |

122- All the following about the term 'baroque' are correct **except** that -----.

- 1) in English, the ornate prose style of Sir Thomas Browne may be called baroque
- 2) the strange conceits of the metaphysical poets, especially Richard Crashaw, are baroque
- 3) in literary history, it usually refers to the most artificial poetic styles of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century
- 4) the epitome of the baroque style in late Renaissance England is John Milton's *Lycidas*

123- 'Literary term: description' match in all of the following **except** -----.

- 1) 'mystery play: a major form of popular medieval religious drama, representing a scene from the Old or New Testament'
- 2) 'collage: it is an important kind of modernist poetry, of which one of the most significant examples is the *Cantos* of Ezra Pound'
- 3) 'hagiography: writing devoted to recording and glorifying the lives of kings and royal dignitaries'
- 4) 'jeremiad: either a prolonged lamentation or a prophetic warning against the evil habits of a nation, foretelling disaster'

124- Which of the following is not one of the constituents of 'preromanticism'?

- 1) Near dominance of tear-jerk melodramas.
- 2) Melancholy of English graveyard poetry.
- 3) Cult of sensibility in the sentimental novel.
- 4) Primitivism of Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

125- Which of the following about the term 'scholasticism' is correct?

- 1) Its philosophical concerns were often quite similar to the tenets of humanism.
- 2) It attempted to reconcile Christian theology with the Greek philosophy of Aristotle.
- 3) Its deductive logic gave rise to the inductive methods of modern science.
- 4) It emerged mainly in work done by Thomas Aquinas in late Renaissance Europe.

126- Which of the following about 'syllabic verse' is correct?

- 1) The lines in it are measured according to the number of syllables they contain, regardless of the number of stresses.
- 2) It was practiced to the exclusion of other verse forms by Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3) The number of stresses in a line in it are almost similar to the total number of syllables in the line.
- 4) It was the dominant verse form in the modernist poetry of the twentieth century, notably in poetry by in Ezra Pound and Wallace Stevens.

127- All of the following about 'tragicomedy' are correct except that it -----.

- 1) is associated with a dramatic tradition that emerged from Italy in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- 2) has come to be attached to the theatre of the absurd: Samuel Beckett applied it to his own play *En attendant Godot*
- 3) ran counter to the conventions of poetic justice, particularly with later kinds of tragicomedy
- 4) may be applied to almost any kind of drama that does not conform strictly to comic or tragic conventions—from the Medieval mystery play to the epic theatre of Brecht

128- The term 'well-made play' refers to / denotes -----.

- 1) a new kind of drama which displaced the tradition of naturalism towards the end of the nineteenth century in Europe
- 2) a play that is efficient in ideas and characterization but superficial in the construction of its plot
- 3) the type of play especially praised in the critical writings of Bernard Shaw at the turn of the twentieth century
- 4) the carefully constructed suspense in the nineteenth century comedies and melodramas by Eugene Scribe and his follower Victorien Sardou



- 129- All of the following about the term *Sturm und Drang* ('Storm and Stress') are correct **except** that it was -----.
- 1) led by the poems / plays / novels of J. G. Herder and J. W. von Goethe
  - 2) developed in acrimonious reaction to the qualities of Shakespeare's 'high tragedy'
  - 3) a short-lived but important movement in German literature of the 1770s
  - 4) passionately individualistic and rebellious, maintaining a hostile attitude to French Neoclassicism and the associated rationalism of the Enlightenment
- 130- 'Literary term: description' do **not** match in -----.
- 1) 'purple patch: an over-written passage in which the writer has strained too hard to achieve an impressive effect, by elaborate figures or other means'
  - 2) 'plocce: a very common figure of speech that consists in a delayed repetition of the same word or words'
  - 3) 'satire: its tone may be that of bitter indignation, as in the verse of Juvenal and the prose of Jonathan Swift'
  - 4) 'sapphics: a humorous performance presented in Athenian dramatic contests, following a trilogy of tragedies'
- 131- Which of the following about the term 'sentimental comedy' is correct?
- 1) In showing virtue rewarded by domestic bliss, it reflected the aristocratic mores and values of English Restoration comedy.
  - 2) It was adopted and revived in the 1770s by Sheridan and Goldsmith, who believed in its great potential for pious instruction.
  - 3) Its plots, usually involving unbelievably good middle-class couples, emphasized pathos rather than humour.
  - 4) Richard Steele's *The Funeral* (1701) and *The Conscious Lovers* (1722) are considered as major 18<sup>th</sup> c. travesties of sentimental comedy.
- 132- All of the following of Aristotle's contributions to tragedy (as reflected in his *Poetics*) are correct **except** that -----.
- 1) the tragedy must have an emotional effect on its audience and 'through pity and fear' effect a catharsis
  - 2) in tragedy, concern for form must be applied to the characters as well as the structure of the play; in addition, all tragic heroes must have a tragic flaw or *hamartia* that leads to their downfall in such a way as not to offend the audience's sense of justice
  - 3) the particular, not the universal, should be stressed, for similar to history, which deals with what actually happens, tragedy should not deal with what could only happen and is therefore closer to perfection or truth
  - 4) tragedy, or a work of art, is an imitation of nature that reflects a higher form of art exhibiting noble characters and noble deeds, the act of imitation itself giving us pleasure

133- The famous excerpt below from the introduction to a book by ----- explains his approach to literary criticism.

'What is your first remark on turning over the great, stiff leaves of a folio, the yellow sheets of a manuscript,—a poem, a code of laws, a declaration of faith? This, you say, was not created alone. It is but a mould, like a fossil shell, an imprint, like one of those shapes embossed in stone by an animal which lived and perished. Under the shell there was an animal, and behind the document there was a man. Why do you study the shell except to represent to yourself the animal? So do you study the document only in order to know the man.'

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Hippolyte Taine | 2) Mathew Arnold   |
| 3) Henry James     | 4) Mikhail Bakhtin |

134- Which of the following about the activity of structuralists as literary critics is **not** correct?

- 1) An individual work, they believe, can express only those values and beliefs of the system of which it is a part.
- 2) They emphasize thorough examination of an isolated text (parole) in such a way that it stands as a critical model for 'the species the text belongs to'.
- 3) They believe that a study of the grammar, or the system of rules that govern literary interpretation, becomes the critic's primary task.
- 4) The proper study of literature for them involves an inquiry into the conditions surrounding the act of interpretation itself.

135- The Bulgarian 'narratologist' Tzvetan Todorov -----.

- 1) believes he can discover the narrative's langue by applying a grammatical model to narrative
- 2) focuses on the tropes or figures of speech that lead to the building up of a textual grammar
- 3) decrees that the adjective and adverb, is the basic interpretative unit of each sentence
- 4) considers the pragmatics of narrative, how the various grammatical elements of a story combine to produce socially acceptable meaning, as essential

136- Which of the following about Jacques Derrida's notion of 'phonocentrism' is **not** correct?

- 1) It assumes a logocentric way of thinking, that the 'self' is the center of meaning and can best ascertain ideas directly from other 'selves' through spoken words.
- 2) Whereas speech implies presence, writing signifies absence, thereby placing into action the binary opposition 'presence/absence'.
- 3) The vehicle of spoken words is complete only if it is 'inscribed' in some way; it is thus nearly impossible to learn what a speaker is trying to say directly.
- 4) In placing speech in the privileged position, phonocentrism treats writing as inferior.



**137- 'Ronald Barthes' work: description' match in -----.**

- 1) 'S/Z: stands as a revealing hinge between his formalism and structuralist thought'
- 2) 'Mythologies: shows how mass culture follows the logic of 'cash nexus' and is devoid of the customary ideological propositions
- 3) 'Michelet: organizes Michelet's 'imagination' in ways that precisely corresponds to the explicit intentions of his writing'
- 4) 'Writing Degree Zero: analyzes the history of literary styles in terms derived from Marx and from Sartre'

**138- The British critic Stuart Hall's (1932-2014) brand of Cultural Studies -----.**

- 1) sidelines the hegemonic practices by which social groups are bound to dominant social forms to arrive at a balanced view of institutional, intellectual, emotional, and economical at work in a cultural formation
- 2) refuses to adopt a prevailing methodology and a designated object of study, two features required of an academic discipline
- 3) focuses almost entirely on high culture, partly by happenstance and partly in opposition to leftist populism
- 4) is closely aligned with the vision he derived from his close study of the late Frankfurt School and Jürgen Habermas

**139- 'Critic / theorist: work' match in -----.**

- 1) Frantz Fanon: 'On the Abolition of the English Department'
- 2) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak: 'The Laugh of the Medusa'
- 3) Barbara Smith: 'Revolution in Poetic Language'
- 4) Homi K. Bhabha: 'The Commitment to Theory'

**140- The British critic Raymond Williams (1921-1988) -----.**

- 1) exemplifies the possibilities for combining committed politics and social criticism without regard for the literary work as a privileged product
- 2) calls his theoretical approach 'cultural poetics,' at once invoking the Aristotelian notion of the formal features of the work and emphasizing the role of culture
- 3) unfolds the history of *culture, art, democracy, industry, and class* in his *Culture and Society, 1780-1950* (whose title signals its revision of Arnold)
- 4) fuses the structuralist concern for 'literariness' or 'poeticity' with a complex focus on literature as mutating human product linked with concepts such as literacy and imagination

### HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 141- The following Middle Ages texts appeared in the correct order in -----.**
- 1) Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* → Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess* → *Everyman* (anonymous)
  - 2) *Everyman* (anonymous) → Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* → Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess*
  - 3) Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* → *Everyman* (anonymous) → Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess*
  - 4) *Everyman* (anonymous) → Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess* → Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy*
- 142- All of the following about John Donne's (1572-1631) *Songs and Sonnets* are correct except that -----.**
- 1) like Dante, he seeks to develop a mythology of spiritual bliss which he then pits against the vulgar physical representation of love dominant in the era's sonnet miscellanies
  - 2) like Ovid he can be lighthearted, witty, cynical, and frankly lustful ('The Flea,' 'The Indifferent')
  - 3) like the Neoplatonists, he espouses a theory of transcendent love, but he breaks from them with his insistence in many poems on the union of physical and spiritual love
  - 4) like Petrarch, Donne can present himself as the despairing lover of an unattainable lady ('The Funeral')
- 143- 'Seventeenth century figure: work' match in -----.**
- 1) Margaret Cavendish: 'To the Lord General Cromwell, May 1652'
  - 2) John Milton: 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates'
  - 3) Edward Hyde, Earl Of Clarendon: 'A Perfect Diurnal of Some Passages in Parliament'
  - 4) Katherine Philips: 'Areopagitica'
- 144- Which of the following about the playwright Thomas Shadwell the subject of John Dryden's satiric poem 'Mac Flecknoe' (1682) is correct?**
- 1) He had been friends with Richard Flecknoe (the object of Dryden's satire) and had helped him with the publication of some of his poems.
  - 2) He had conducted a public argument with Dryden For many years on the merits of the Interregnum, which he thought Dryden undervalued.
  - 3) He considered himself the successor of Dryden and the champion of the type of comedy that he had written, the 'comedy of manners'.
  - 4) He was a violent Whig and the reputed author of a sharp attack on Dryden as the Tory author of *Absalom and Achitophel*.



145- All of the following about Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* are correct except that -----.

- 1) 'Brobdingnag' in the work is something of a Utopia, governed by a humane and enlightened prince who is the embodiment of moral and political wisdom
- 2) Gulliver is abandoned by his shipmates in Brobdingnag, a land of giants, creatures ten times as large as Europeans in his second voyage
- 3) Gulliver's final voyage to Laputa sets him between a race of horses, the Yahoos, who live entirely by reason and their slaves, Houyhnhnms
- 4) the narrator, Lemuel Gulliver undertakes four voyages, all of which end disastrously among 'several remote nations of the world'

146- Which of the following about Alexander Pope's best-known verse epistle 'Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot' is not correct?

- 1) The original edition, while suggesting interruptions in the flow of the monologue, kept entirely to the form of a letter.
- 2) It was partly occasioned by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's 'Verses Addressed to the Imitator of Horace'.
- 3) The poet was encouraged for writing it by Arbuthnot himself who wrote from his deathbed to urge Pope to continue his abhorrence of vice and to express it in his writings.
- 4) Arbuthnot presents himself in two theatrical postures in the work, that of the comically exaggerating complainer or the admired man of genius.

147- Eighteenth century figure ----- is often referred to as 'the first English feminist', she published a number of essays and tracts about the status and plight of women and the relation between the sexes.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Mary Astell | 2) Eliza Haywood |
| 3) Anne Ingram | 4) Mary Leapor   |

148- 'Eighteenth century work: description' do not match in -----.

- 1) Gray's 'The Progress of Poesy': Pindaric ode, displays the poet's learning and love of nature and the sublime
- 2) Smart's *Jubilate Agno*: regards John Milton as the type of poet divinely able to wear the girdle of Fancy
- 3) Collins' *Odes on Several Descriptive and Allegorical Subjects*: address personified abstractions (Fear, Pity, the Passions), which are imagined as vivid presences that overwhelm the poet as he calls them to life
- 4) Thomson's *The Castle of Indolence*: a witty imitation of Spenser

- 149- Which of the following events in the context of the Romantic period appeared in the correct chronological order?
- 1) J. M. W. Turner first exhibits at the Royal Academy → Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester
  - 2) Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester → Abolition of the slave trade in Britain
  - 3) Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester
  - 4) J. M. W. Turner first exhibits at the Royal Academy → Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester → Abolition of the slave trade in Britain
- 150- Which of the following as far as the Romantic poet William Blake's 'mythmaking' is concerned is not correct?
- 1) His 'Beulah' is a pastoral condition of easy and relaxed innocence, without clash of 'contraries'.
  - 2) His mythical premise, or starting point, the 'Universal Man' who is God and who incorporates the cosmos as well.
  - 3) His 'Albion' includes the three successively lower 'states' of being in the fallen world (the lowest of which is 'Ulro').
  - 4) His first attempt to articulate his full myth of humanity's present, past, and future was *The Four Zoas*, begun in 1796 or 1797.
- 151- All of the following about William Wordsworth's *The Prelude* (1850) are correct except that -----.
- 1) it was published from manuscript by Wordsworth's literary executors three months after his death
  - 2) it is devoted almost exclusively to an account of his experiences in France and of his mental crisis after the French Revolution
  - 3) there is a much shorter version (in two parts) of the 1850 poem that Wordsworth had composed in 1798-99
  - 4) Wordsworth had referred to it variously as 'the poem to Coleridge,' 'the poem on the growth of my own mind,' and 'the poem on my own poetical education'
- 152- Which of the following about the major Gothic revival works of the late 18th century is not correct?
- 1) Matthew Lewis's *The Monk* was a concoction of devilry, sadism, and mob violence.
  - 2) William Beckford's *Vathek* was 'oriental' rather than medieval but nevertheless blended cruelty, terror, and eroticism.
  - 3) Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* was the initiating prototype of the genre.
  - 4) Ann Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho* was a rewriting of Walpole's unfinished *Romance of the Forest*.



- 153- **The Romantic-era writer Maria Edgeworth (1768-1849) -----.**
- 1) had an innate interest in the Irish rural landscape best represented in her *Poems: Wherein It Is Attempted to Describe Certain Views of Nature and of Rustic Manners*
  - 2) had decidedly mixed feelings about the modern tourist industry's marketing of Irish picturesque landscape, expressed in her 'Steamboats, Viaducts, and Railways'
  - 3) wrote her masterpiece *Castle Rackrent* in 1800, which inaugurated a series of narratives memorializing the vanishing ways of life of rural Ireland
  - 4) advocated naturalness of language and subject matter as a 1790s poet and thus influenced Wordsworth and Coleridge's poetics *Lyrical Ballads*
- 154- **'Victorian figure: work' match in -----.**
- 1) Robert Browning: 'The Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point'
  - 2) John Stuart Mill: 'A Visit to Newgate'
  - 3) Alfred, Lord Tennyson: 'How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix'
  - 4) Cardinal Henry Newman: 'The Idea of a University'
- 155- **The Victorian thinker John Ruskin's (1819-1900) prodigious literary output can be divided into all the following phases except -----.**
- 1) in the last phase of his career his intense soul-searching led to the creation of a poignant autobiography
  - 2) during the 1850s, as evidenced by his *The Stones of Venice*, he focused on architecture as his principal interest
  - 3) after 1860, he became interested in economics and turned into an outspoken critic of laissez-faire, or noninterventionist, economics
  - 4) at first he was preoccupied with problems of art; *Modern Painters* is a product of this preoccupation
- 156- **'Victorian figure: description' match in all the following except -----.**
- 1) Dante Gabriel Rossetti: his view of life and art anticipated by many years the aesthetic movement later to be represented by men such as Oscar Wilde
  - 2) Walter Pater: as an advocate of the nascent art for art's sake, he was enamoured with the Icelandic sagas
  - 3) William Morris: as a designer he developed close ties with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a society of artists that had been cofounded by D. G. Rossetti
  - 4) Thomas Henry Huxley: his role as a scientist was, as he said, 'the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life.'
- 157- **'Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) work: description' do not match in -----.**
- 1) *Something of Myself*: provides details of his experiences as a young lieutenant involved in the second Indian Mutiny
  - 2) *Barrack Room Ballads*: represents the common man's perspective, expressed in the accent of the London cockney
  - 3) *Kim*: the contemplative and religious way of life of the Indian *lama*, or monk, is treated with respect and sympathy
  - 4) *Plain Tales from the Hills*: explores some of the psychological and moral problems of the Anglo-Indians and their relationship with the people they had colonized

158- All of the following about D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930) / his work are correct except that -----.

- 1) harkening back to the experiments of the American poet Walt Whitman and anticipating the more 'open' and 'organic' forms of the later twentieth century, he claimed poetry must be spontaneous, flexible, alive, and should express the 'pulsating, carnal self'
- 2) to convey the dynamism of animals and people, the emotional intensity of human relationships, his poems repeat and develop symbols or layer clauses in ritualistic cadences or unfold parallels with ancient myths
- 3) he was influenced by Greek and Latin lyric poetry, by the traditional ballad, and by the lyrics of the early-nineteenth-century German poet Heinrich Heine
- 4) his *The Rainbow* and *Women in Love* developed out of what was originally conceived as a single novel to be called *The Sisters*

159- 'Writer / work' match in -----.

- 1) E. M. Forster: *Postures*
- 2) Doris Lessing: *Good Morning, Midnight*
- 3) Katherine Mansfield: *Voyage in the Dark*
- 4) Jean Rhys: *After Leaving Mr. Mackenzie*

160- Modernist manifestos take on all the following different forms except -----.

- 1) occasionally, and paradoxically, they take the form of a non-public declaration, unpublished in the author's lifetime, as in the case of Mina Loy's 'Feminist Manifesto'
- 2) some are public critical statements, such as Hulme's lecture 'Romanticism and Classicism'
- 3) the *Blast* manifesto is clearly influenced by continental modernism, most visibly Italian futurism in the experimental layout and the fire-breathing rhetoric of destruction
- 4) a few are meant to be declarations on behalf of an emergent group or movement, such as 'A Few Don'ts by an Imagiste'

### LITERARY GENRES

161- 'Joseph Heller (1923-1999) work / description' do not match in -----.

- 1) *Something Happened*: tells the story of Bob Slocum, a pathetic advertising executive who has everything—a wife, children, and a house in Connecticut—yet fears everything and has confidence in nothing
- 2) *Good as Gold*: set in the Brooklyn neighborhood of Coney Island, combines a satiric view of American materialism with American politics
- 3) *No Laughing Matter*: unites his interests in art and philosophy; the central image is a painting by Rembrandt called *Aristotle Contemplating a Bust of Homer*
- 4) *Catch-22*: darkly comic novel featuring Yossarian which parodies war novels written decades earlier like Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*



162- Which of the of the following set of characters belong to Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* (1957)?

- 1) Robert Jordan, Anselmo and Joaquin
- 2) Armstid, Addie Bundren and Darl Bundren
- 3) Chaplain Tappman, Doctor Daneeka and Snowden
- 4) Remi Boncoeur, Ed Dunkel and Chad King

163- Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie* (1900) opens -----.

- 1) in 1889 with eighteen-year-old Caroline Meeber on her way from her small hometown to the big city of Chicago
- 2) with the *them* of the novel Loretta Wendall and her daughter, Carrie, as they walk along New York's 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue on a cold December morning in 1877
- 3) in the protagonist, overcome by nausea and finding herself on the bank of a river on her twenty-sixth birthday, trying to commit suicide
- 4) on a November morning in 'a bleak and desolate country hamlet outside St Paul, Minnesota' where Sister Carrie works as an occasional farm labourer

164- 'Character / character description' from Edith Wharton's *The Age of Innocence* (1920) match in -----.

- 1) 'Sillerton Jackson: he is New York's expert on good taste; he often lectures on the virtues of marital fidelity, even though everyone knows about his numerous affairs'
- 2) 'Newland Archer: the main character of the novel, he is a young man who has grown up in New York society; he lives with his widowed mother and his unmarried sister, and is engaged to May Welland'
- 3) 'May Welland: Widowed at the age of twenty-eight, she lives in a slightly unconventional house, which she never leaves because her obesity will not allow it'
- 4) 'Lawrence Lefferts: is a bachelor who lives with his sister, Sophy; he has an incredible memory for old gossip and New York families'

165- All of the following about the American novelist Thomas Pynchon (b. 1937) / his work are correct except that he (is) -----.

- 1) famously associated with his 1967 article 'The Literature of Exhaustion,' which announces the death of the older forms of fiction and the impossibility of achieving novelty through any of those techniques
- 2) anticipated chaos theory and was a grandfather of the cyberpunk use of the literary chaos that emanates from information overload
- 3) linked with Joseph Heller, Kurt Vonnegut, and John Barth, all employers of black humor and experimental forms and subject matter
- 4) concerned with the unsettling effects of technology on contemporary life; he frequently features characters beset by paranoia

166- Which of the following about the American novelist Donald Barthelme (1931–1989) / his work is correct?

- 1) He introduced nonfictional as well as fictional characters through brief biographies, and used song lyrics, advertisements, newspaper and newsreel headlines to convey the setting and background, and invented the 'camera eye' technique.
- 2) Each of his novels portrays a different historical era; he mixes historical fact with fiction and uses invented characters in encounters with historical figures like the Archduke Ferdinand, J. P. Morgan, or Josephine Baker.
- 3) In his *Snow White*, he made one of his most frequently quoted comments about the 'trash' of modern culture—that it 'may very well soon reach a point where it's 100 percent' – in this parody of the Grimms' fairy tale, Snow White, as an archetypal Barthelme character, tries desperately to redefine herself and realize her potential.
- 4) Since his initial appearance in the canon of American literature along with Bernard Malamud, Norman Mailer, and others, he has been widely admired for his stylistic diversity, his comic vision, his sympathetic portrayal of the wandering American, and his moral and spiritual seriousness.

167- All of the following novels were written by John Steinbeck (1902–1968) except -----.

- 1) *In Dubious Battle*
- 2) *The Wayward Bus*
- 3) *The Short Reign of Pippin IV: A Fabrication*
- 4) *Tracy's Tiger*

168- William Faulkner's *Sanctuary* (1931) -----.

- 1) focuses on Flem Snopes, a representative of the poor whites who live miles out of town
- 2) centers on the horrific rape of a University of Mississippi coed, Temple Drake
- 3) is narrated in a long flashback, revealing bits and pieces of Joe Christmas's past
- 4) features an ungainly central figure known as the Reporter in the city of New Orleans

169- Which of the following does not open a sonnet by William Shakespeare (1564-1616)?

- 1) 'From fairest creatures we desire increase'
- 2) 'Some that have deeper digged love's mine than I'
- 3) 'Look in thy glass and tell the face thou viewest'
- 4) 'Devouring Time, blunt thou the lion's paws'



170- All of the following about John Milton's (1608–1674) sonnets are correct except that -----.

- 1) the form of his sonnets is Petrarchan, but in the later sonnets especially the sense runs on from line to line, overriding the expected end-stopped lines and the octave/sestet shift
- 2) his English sonnets are individual poems on a wide variety of topics and occasions, though not on the usual sonnet topics (love, as in the sequences of Sidney, Spenser, and Shakespeare, or religious devotion, as in that of Donne)
- 3) he wrote five sonnets in Italian which constitute a mini-Petrarchan sequence on a perhaps imaginary Italian lady
- 4) he rejects both Jonsonian urbanity and prophetic denunciation in his sonnets preferring instead the precedent set for the sonnet set by the Italian sonneteer Giovanni della Casa

171- Which of the following about John Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1667) is not correct?

- 1) The first edition (1667) presented *Paradise Lost* in ten books; the second (1674) recast it into twelve books, after the Virgilian model, splitting the original Books 7 and 10.
- 2) The great themes of *Paradise Lost* are intimately linked to the political questions at stake in the English Revolution and the Restoration, but the connection is by no means simple or straightforward.
- 3) The setting of the poem encompasses Heaven, Hell and the planet earth, but significantly excludes primordial Chaos.
- 4) It abounds with echoes of Homer and Virgil, the fifteenth-century Italians Tasso and Ariosto, and the English Spenser.

172- All of the following about Alexander Pope's *Eloisa to Abelard* (1717) are correct except that -----.

- 1) in *Abelard*, for the only time in his career, Pope tells a story wholly in another's voice
- 2) it is a heroic epistle: strictly defined, a versified love letter, involving historical persons
- 3) the dark Gothic convent of the poem embodies the eighteenth-century sense of the romantic: fantastic, legendary, and extravagant
- 4) Pope draws on his knowledge of Roman Catholic ritual to envelop Eloisa in a rich medieval atmosphere

- 173- Which of the following excerpts is taken from a poem by William Wordsworth (1770-1850)?
- 1) 'Does the Eagle know what is in the pit? / Or wilt thou go ask the Mole? / Can Wisdom be put in a silver rod? / Or Love in a golden bowl?'
  - 2) 'Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting / The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star / Hath had elsewhere its setting / And cometh from afar / Not in entire forgetfulness'
  - 3) 'I was angry with my friend / I told my wrath, my wrath did end / I was angry with my foe / I told it not, my wrath did grow'
  - 4) 'Mock on, Mock on, Voltaire, Rousseau / Mock on, Mock on, 'tis all in vain / You throw the sand against the wind / And the wind blows it back again'
- 174- Robert Browning's 'Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister' (1842) (opening 'Gr-r-r—there go, my heart's abhorrence! / Water your damned flowerpots, do!') -----.
- 1) has as its speaker or soliloquizer a monk in a Spanish cloister who is full of resentment and disgust for his goody-two-shoes colleague Brother Lawrence
  - 2) is put into the mouth of Caliban, the half-monster in William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, and picks up from a few hints dropped in the play
  - 3) has its speaker, Roland, decide whether to follow the advice of the cripple who points his way to the Dark Cloister
  - 4) borrows extensively from William Shakespeare's *King Lear* and John Milton's *Il Penseroso* in its depiction of the monk in the cloister
- 175- Which of the following poems is not by William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)?
- 1) 'A Dialogue of Self and Soul'
  - 2) 'The Rose of the World'
  - 3) 'The Dead Fox Hunter'
  - 4) 'The Circus Animals' Desertion'
- 176- All of the following about T. S. Eliot's 'The Hollow Men' (1925) are correct except that it -----.
- 1) includes a concluding choral chant, 'Here we go round the prickly pear', and two epigraphs
  - 2) begins with the figures who 'grope together / And avoid speech / Gathered on this beach of the tumid river'
  - 3) should remind us, apart from Dante, of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot, and Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*
  - 4) speculates about the world after a catastrophic war in which modern technologies have failed and people return to internal peace
- 177- Which of the following sets of characters are taken from Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* (1594)?
- 1) Octavia, Fulvia, A Soothsayer
  - 2) Balthasar, Lord Capulet, Mercutio
  - 3) Queen Isabella, Mowbray, Aumerle
  - 4) Brabantio, Roderigo, Emilia



- 178- Which of the following about Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1962) is **not correct**?
- 1) An ongoing source of tension between George and Martha in the play is any mention of their 'son.'
  - 2) It is a funny and serious four-character play in which a childless, middle-aged couple expose their caustic relationship and their secrets to a younger couple.
  - 3) It is set at a small college in the home of a history professor and his wife.
  - 4) It starts with Peter, a man 'in his early forties' who is approached by Jerry, a 'man in his late thirties' who dresses 'carelessly' as if to indicate 'a great weariness'.
- 179- All of the following about Tennessee Williams (1911–1983) / his work are correct **except that** -----.
- 1) *The Glass Menagerie*: the character Tom is both narrator of the recollected action and a chief participant in it
  - 2) *Not about Nightingales*: depicts the misery of men caged like animals and determined to escape
  - 3) *The Rose Tattoo*: is about a southern spinster – a minister's daughter – and her repressed love for a young doctor
  - 4) *Spring Storm*: portrays four unmarried young people in their twenties, living in a Mississippi Delta town in 1937
- 180- Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh* (1946) -----.
- 1) is set in the 'backroom' of Harry Hope's 'saloon and boarding house,' a dive hospitable to those who have hit rock bottom
  - 2) centers on the relationship between Tyrone, called Jim here, and the Hogans— father Phil, a feisty and devious Irish immigrant, and his daughter, Josie
  - 3) is actually a trilogy, with two of the plays divided into four acts each and one into five
  - 4) takes place, as the only comedy O'Neill ever wrote, in 'a large small-town in Connecticut' in 1906 and focuses on the Miller family

زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی):

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

- 181- Which one is a characteristic of the first phase of Sutra translation history?
- 1) paying attention to source text style
  - 2) restricting the use of transliteration
  - 3) following source text syntax closely
  - 4) giving translation drafts literary polishing
- 182- Which of the following scholars is known for using the language of ordinary people in translation of sacred texts?
- 1) Tytler
  - 2) Luther
  - 3) Dryden
  - 4) St. Jerome
- 183- Correspondence, according to Koller, falls within the field of ----- and its parameters are those of Saussure's -----.
- 1) translation studies, parole
  - 2) language teaching, langue
  - 3) contrastive linguistics, parole
  - 4) contrastive linguistics, langue





- 194- **“Transfer Approach” in machine translation focuses on -----.**  
 1) transfer of ST semantic structures  
 2) analysis of ST semantic structures  
 3) representation of ST syntactic structures  
 4) representation of ST meaning in an abstract form
- 195- **Reference to an entire mode of expression such as biblical style can be described as ----- intertextuality.**  
 1) manifest                      2) vertical                      3) horizontal                      4) functional
- 196- **In Beaugrande’s standards of textuality, the principle of ----- refers to the degree to which a text or sections of a text may be expected or unexpected.**  
 1) intertextuality                      2) intentionality  
 3) situationality                      4) informativity
- 197- **The difference between formal equivalence and literal translation, according to Nida, is that the former is motivated by the ----- of an utterance.**  
 1) context                      2) wording                      3) structure                      4) meaning
- 198- **What is the goal of literary translation according to Levy?**  
 1) preserving the style of the original  
 2) producing equivalent aesthetic effect  
 3) preserving the creativity of the original  
 4) highlighting the translator’s discursive presence
- 199- **Newmark’s communicative translation is suitable for translating -----.**  
 1) standardized types                      2) serious literature  
 3) personal effusion                      4) autobiography
- 200- **In Nida’s dynamic equivalence, the translation technique which involves a gradual move away from form-by-form renderings and toward more dynamic kinds of equivalence is called -----.**  
 1) adaptation                      2) transposition                      3) amplification                      4) adjustment
- 201- **According to the Relevance Theory, the kind of translation which involves the ----- use of language can produce a TT which can achieve relevance in its own right.**  
 1) adequate                      2) acceptable                      3) descriptive                      4) interpretive
- 202- **According to Gile’s Effort Model of consecutive interpreting, which effort is present both in phase 1 and phase 2?**  
 1) coordination effort                      2) remembering effort  
 3) short-term memory effort                      4) listening and analysis effort
- 203- **Though widely practiced on ‘local’ markets, “A to B interpreting” or “----- interpreting” has not been equally accepted for simultaneous interpreting in international organizations.**  
 1) relay                      2) retour                      3) direct                      4) indirect

- 204- The type of interpreting done by bilinguals without special training for the task is known as ----- interpreting.
- 1) semi-professional                      2) professional  
3) natural                                      4) novice
- 205- EVS is an important measure used in the study of ----- interpreting.
- 1) liaison                      2) escort                      3) simultaneous                      4) consecutive
- قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی
- 206- Which item represents hyponymy?
- 1) too / two                      2) buy / sell                      3) rose / flower                      4) finger / hand
- 207- Which method of second language teaching is based on the belief that the fluent use of a language is a set of "habits"?
- 1) Silent Way                      2) Audiolingual  
3) Communicative                      4) Grammar Translation
- 208- In which word the manner of articulation of the first sound is different from the other sounds?
- 1) try                      2) dry                      3) bite                      4) psychology
- 209- Failure to recognize which structure may result in the following conversation?
- A. Can you pass the salt?  
B. Yes, I can.
- 1) deixis                      2) inference  
3) presupposition                      4) indirect speech act
- 210- Which word is formed through back formation?
- 1) babysit                      2) bookie                      3) motel                      4) laser
- 211- According to which hypothesis / theory, the origin of language is something in human genetics?
- 1) monogenetic                      2) innateness  
3) linguistic relativism                      4) linguistic determinism
- 212- Babies can produce more nasal sounds and certain syllable sequences such as ma-ma-ma at ----- stage.
- 1) overextension                      2) holophrastic  
3) babbling                      4) cooing
- 213- The word "sixth" is pronounced /sikst/ instead of /siksθ/. This is an example of ----- rule.
- 1) elision                      2) aspiration                      3) assimilation                      4) dissimilation
- 214- The pair "Kremlin / Russian government" is an example of -----.
- 1) reversive                      2) metonymy  
3) synonymy                      4) lexical paraphrase



215- Jasperson (1922) believed that speech was developed out of the expressive sounds humans made in emotional reactions. This theory is called -----.

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) social interaction source | 2) expression theory |
| 3) pooh-pooh theory          | 4) bow-bow theory    |

قسمت سوم: بررسی مقابله‌ای:

216- When a contrastivist chooses transformation grammar as the model, he compares -----.

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) T-rules          | 2) parts of speech         |
| 3) kernel sentences | 4) basic sentence patterns |

217- Which of the following is correct about the principle of stimulus generalization?

- 1) It focuses on interlingual errors.
- 2) It is based on generative grammar.
- 3) It is the psychological basis of weak version of CAH.
- 4) It maintains that concrete and abstract patterns of similarities and differences are the basis for learning.

218- The theories of learning in psychology would inform ----- stage of the process of systematic comparison and contrast of two languages.

- 1) prediction
- 2) comparison
- 3) verification and description
- 4) description and comparison

219- The strong version of CAH is based on -----.

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) stimulation               | 2) proactive inhibition          |
| 3) the principle of transfer | 4) the principle of interference |

220- According to Brown (1987), avoidance of topics is typical in the ----- stage of interlanguage development.

- |             |             |                |                  |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) systemic | 2) emergent | 3) presystemic | 4) stabilization |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|

221- Systematic errors reveal information about learner's ----- competence.

- |           |             |             |                 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1) system | 2) transfer | 3) learning | 4) transitional |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|

222- LAD (Language Acquisition Device), proposed by Chomsky (1966), is based on -----.

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) case grammar      | 2) stimulus-response      |
| 3) nativist approach | 4) paradigmatic relations |

223- A branch of linguistics that is concerned with the structural similarities of languages in order to establish a classification is called -----.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) contrastive linguistics            | 2) applied contrastive linguistics     |
| 3) comparative historical linguistics | 4) comparative typological linguistics |

- 224- All of the following is correct about the weak version of CAH proposed by Wardhaugh (1970), EXCEPT -----.
- 1) it has a predictive claim.
  - 2) errors should be studied posteriori.
  - 3) it is more tenable than strong version.
  - 4) it is based on the principle of transfer.
- 225- Which of the following is correct about the vertical contrastive model proposed by Krzeszowski (1976; 1979)?
- 1) Language learning involves a universal process of complication.
  - 2) Transformational rules are not studied in this model.
  - 3) Lexical entries are applied before syntactic rules.
  - 4) It is based on two monolingual grammars.
- قسمت چهارم: واژه‌شناسی:
- 226- The word "razzle-dazzle" in English is an example of -----.
- 1) compounding
  - 2) reduplication
  - 3) derivation
  - 4) blending
- 227- Affixes that appear between two morphemes (mainly two bases) are known as -----.
- 1) infixes
  - 2) transfixes
  - 3) interfixes
  - 4) circumfixes
- 228- The word "counterproductive" is made up of -----.
- 1) four bound morphemes
  - 2) one free morpheme and two bound morphemes
  - 3) two free morphemes and one bound morpheme
  - 4) three free morphemes and one bound morpheme
- 229- The kind of borrowing in which a word is formed by analyzing and using the meaning of foreign word morphemes is known as -----.
- 1) loan blending
  - 2) loan rendition
  - 3) loan exchange
  - 4) loan translation
- 230- The sentence, "He knows how to broil the fish faster," consists of ----- functional morphemes.
- 1) two
  - 2) three
  - 3) four
  - 4) five
- 231- Which phrase includes a bound root?
- 1) depth of water
  - 2) warmth of water
  - 3) children's health
  - 4) children's growth
- 232- Which sentence includes a zero morph?
- 1) They often cut the grass on the weekend.
  - 2) Mary beat the eggs first for the mixture.
  - 3) We had fish for dinner last night.
  - 4) He has gotten home sooner.



۲۳۳- براساس کدام محدودیت در زبان فارسی، ساخت واژه «ناشلخته» پذیرفته نیست؟

- (۱) آوایی (۲) نحوی (۳) صرفی (۴) معنایی

۲۳۴- در اصطلاح «دمدمی مزاج»، کلمه «دمدمی» با استفاده از کدام فرایند(های) واژه‌سازی ساخته شده است؟

- (۱) تکرار (۲) ترکیب (۳) تکرار و اشتقاق (۴) ترکیب و اشتقاق

۲۳۵- کاربرد واژه «قرقی» (نام یک پرنده) برای اشاره به «آدم تیز و چابک» حاصل کدام فرایند است؟

- (۱) تغییر معنایی (۲) گسترش استعاری  
(۳) ترفیع معنایی (۴) گسترش معنایی

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه:

236- Which parts of the following English text have been rendered inappropriately into Persian?

“The term ‘peaceful cohabitation’ was originally part of a Soviet propaganda offensive designed to mobilize opinion in the non-Soviet against those who argued that the Bolshevik revolution was so great a threat to order and peace everywhere that intervention to suppress it was justified.”

ترجمه: «واژه (هم‌سکنایی مسالمت‌آمیز) در اصل بخشی از هجوم تبلیغاتی طراحی شده شوروی برای بسیج عقاید در جهان غیرشوروی بر علیه آن‌هایی بود که بحث می‌کردند انقلاب بلشویکی چنان تهدید بزرگی برای نظم و آرامش در همه جاست که مداخله برای سرکوب آن موجه است.»

- 1) peaceful cohabitation, originally, mobilize, argued
- 2) propaganda offensive, originally, argued, intervention
- 3) propaganda offensive, mobilise, the non-Soviet world, argued
- 4) peaceful cohabitation, propaganda offensive, the non-Soviet world, argued

237- Which of the following translations is the closest to the original in terms of style and meaning?

شب آبستن است ای برادر به روز

متن مبدأ: دل از بی‌مرادی به فکرت مسوز

- 1) Do not consume your heart in meditation if you fail: A night is pregnant, brother, with a day!
- 2) Do not burn your heart because of failure: The night is pregnant with a day, my brother!
- 3) Burn not your heart with reflection even if you cannot succeed: A night is pregnant for a day, my brother!
- 4) Though disappointed, in thought your heart consume not: The night is pregnant, brother, with the day!

238- Which of the following choices best fits the English translation of the Persian text.

متن مبدأ: رخ نهفتن زمامداران از مردم، خود نوعی فشار و (باعث) قلت آگاهی از امور است.

TT: Rulers' ----- from ----- is a kind of constraint and results in a lack of knowledge of -----.

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) isolation, subject, issues  | 2) seclusion, subjects, affairs  |
| 3) deprivation, people, issues | 4) dispossession, people, affair |

239- Which parts of the following English text have been rendered inappropriately into Persian?

ST: "In several countries of the Eastern Europe since 1945 the use of non-violent action has been particularly prominent, the initial popular Czechoslovak resistance to the Soviet-led occupation of August 1868, and the Solidarity movement in Poland in 1980-81 led by Lech Walesa, being the clearest examples."

ترجمه: «در چندین کشور اروپای شرقی از ۱۹۴۵ به بعد، پرهیز از خشونت کاملاً چشمگیر بوده است، مقاومت مشهور

چکسلواکی برای هدایت شوروی به اشغال کشورشان در اوت ۱۹۶۸ و جنبش همبستگی لهستان در سال

۸۱-۱۹۸۰ به رهبری لخ والسا بارزترین نمونه‌های این نوع مقاومت هستند.»

- 1) popular Czechoslovak resistance, Soviet-led occupation
- 2) popular Czechoslovak resistance, particularly prominent
- 3) Soviet-led occupation, solidarity movement
- 4) non-violent action, Soviet-led occupation

240- Which of the following are the most accurate equivalents for the underlined sections?

قَوْلٌ مَعْرُوفٌ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ صَدَقَةٍ يَتَّبِعُهَا أَذَىٰ وَاللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ حَلِيمٌ (بقره ۲۶۳)

- 1) Most sufficient, Most compassionate
- 2) Needless, All forbearing
- 3) All sufficient, Needless
- 4) Needless, Most forbearing