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سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی جمهوری اسلامی ایراناگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)**آزمون دانش‌پذیری دوره‌های فراگیر «کارشناسی ارشد» دانشگاه پیام نور****رشته‌ی آموزش زبان انگلیسی (کد ۱۱)**

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تعداد سؤال: ۹۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
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۲	آواشناسی آموزشی	۲۰	۲۱	۴۰
۳	اصول و روش تدریس زبان‌های خارجی	۳۰	۴۱	۷۰
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**دی ماه سال ۱۳۹۰**

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

- 1- Some languages have \_\_\_\_\_, morphemes that are attached to a base morpheme both initially and finally. These are sometimes called *discontinuous morphemes*.  
 1) infixes                                      2) prefixes                                      3) suffixes                                      4) circumfixes
- 2- When a \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme is combined with an affix, it forms a \_\_\_\_\_, which may or may not be a word.  
 1) affix – root                                      2) stem – root                                      3) root – stem                                      4) affix – stem
- 3- Imagine you are inside a room and you want some privacy. You would be unhappy to find the door *unlockable*. Which structure does this meaning correspond to?  
 1) [[un][lock][able]]                                      2) [[un][[lock][able]]]  
 3) [[[un][lock]][able]]                                      4) [[[un][lock]][able]]
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ are words that are coined from proper names and are another of the many creative ways that the vocabulary of a language expands like *sandwich*.  
 1) Eponyms                                      2) Coinages                                      3) Acronyms                                      4) Hyponyms
- 5- In morphology \_\_\_\_\_ are similar to \_\_\_\_\_ but usually join shortened forms of two or more morphemes like *brunch*.  
 1) blends – derivatives                                      2) blends – compounds  
 3) clippings – derivatives                                      4) clippings – compounds
- 6- Some \_\_\_\_\_ allow the same syntactic category to appear repeatedly in a tree, such as a sentence embedded in another sentence. These rules are \_\_\_\_\_ and reflect a speaker's ability to produce countless sentences of unrestricted length.  
 1) phrase structure rules – recursive  
 2) Transformational rules – recursive  
 3) phrase structure rules – structure dependent  
 4) Transformational rules – structure dependent
- 7- The lexicon contains semantic information including the kinds of NPs that can function as semantically coherent subjects and objects, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) s-selection                                      2) c-selection  
 3) categorization                                      4) subcategorization
- 8- Which of the following calculates the truth value of a sentence by composing, or putting together, the meaning of smaller units?  
 1) lexical semantics                                      2) phrasal semantics  
 3) sentential semantics                                      4) compositional semantics
- 9- A restricted number of sentences are always true, no matter which situation you utter them in. These are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) paraphrases                                      2) tautologies  
 3) truth conditionals                                      4) systematic conditionals
- 10- Which of the following has no truth value, though they have meaning?  
 1) Contradictions                                      2) Subcontraries                                      3) Paradoxes                                      4) Contraries
- 11- If meaning were \_\_\_\_\_ alone, then the meaning of words and expressions would be the objects pointed out in the real world.  
 1) sense                                      2) stative                                      3) eventive                                      4) reference
- 12- Which of the following maxims requires sincerity and truthfulness?  
 1) manner                                      2) quality                                      3) quantity                                      4) relevance
- 13- In the sentence *Can you please pass the salt?*, the person spoken to knows that he is not being questioned but rather asked to pass the salt. Such inference is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) relevance                                      2) situation                                      3) implicature                                      4) cooperation
- 14- By saying *I warn you that there is a snake in the room*, one not only says something, he or she warns someone. Verbs such *warn* are called \_\_\_\_\_ verbs.  
 1) thematic                                      2) instrumental                                      3) compositional                                      4) performative

- 15- The exceptions to Grimm's law was explained by Karl verner to show -----.
- 1) why Indo-European  $p$ ,  $t$ , and  $k$  failed to correspond to  $f$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $x$  in certain cases
  - 2) that certain changes must have occurred in the history of Germanic languages
  - 3) why Indo-European  $f$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $x$  failed to correspond to  $p$ ,  $t$ , and  $k$  in certain cases
  - 4) that certain changes must have occurred in the history of Sanskrit, Greek, or Latin
- 16- Which of the following requires the syntax to take into account the specifications for each lexical item given in its entry into the lexicon?
- 1) X-bar theory
  - 2) Thematic roles
  - 3) Projection principle
  - 4) Head parameter
- 17- A native speaker of a particular language knows a particular aspect of syntax such as structure-dependency. That this aspect of syntax is not learnt from outside is called -----.
- 1) Principle setting
  - 2) Plato's problem
  - 3) Positive evidence requirement
  - 4) Negative evidence requirement
- 18- Evidence for setting the parameter must be -----.
- 1) positive
  - 2) negative
  - 3) start in a neutral position
  - 4) start from a particular value
- 19- Internal arguments are sisters to the -----.
- 1)  $X'$ , i.e. subjects
  - 2) head  $X$ , i.e. subjects
  - 3)  $X'$ , i.e. complements
  - 4) head  $X$ , i.e. complements
- 20- Subject-movement involves the subject NP of the VP moving to the specifier of ----- languages.
- 1) IP, optional in some
  - 2) AGRP, compulsory in some
  - 3) IP, compulsory in all
  - 4) AGRP, optional in all

- 21- The soft palate is a muscular flap that can be raised to press against the back wall of the \_\_\_\_\_ and shut off the nasal tract, preventing air from going out through the nose. In this case there is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_ closure.  
 1) larynx – velic      2) larynx – uvular      3) pharynx – velic      4) pharynx – uvular
- 22- Which of the following is true when a nasal stop is produced?  
 1) The soft palate is raised.      2) The nasal tract is blocked off.  
 3) The air is stopped in the nasal cavity.      4) The air is stopped in the oral cavity.
- 23- Variations in \_\_\_\_\_ are also usually considered to be suprasegmental features, although they can affect single segments as well as whole syllables.  
 1) length      2) stress      3) tone      4) pitch
- 24- When writing down an unknown language, the symbols indicate only the phonetic value of the sounds. This kind of transcription is called \_\_\_\_\_ transcription.  
 1) broad      2) narrow  
 3) impressionistic      4) systematic phonetic
- 25- Fricatives and \_\_\_\_\_ together are referred to as a natural class of sounds called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) stops – approximants      2) stops – obstruents  
 3) affricates – obstruents      4) affricates – approximants
- 26- Which of the following can be as an instance of the rule: voiceless stops are unaspirated after an alveolar voiceless fricative.  
 1) try      2) skew      3) this day      4) improve
- 27- The stresses that can occur on words \_\_\_\_\_ become modified when the words are part of sentences.  
 1) often      2) never      3) always      4) sometimes
- 28- The intonation of a sentence is the pattern of \_\_\_\_\_ changes that occurs. The part of a sentence over which a particular pattern extends is called \_\_\_\_\_ phrase.  
 1) air pressure – tonic      2) air pressure – tonic  
 3) pitch – intonational      4) length – intonational
- 29- Clicks are stops made with an \_\_\_\_\_ airstream mechanism.  
 1) ingressive velaric      2) egressive velaric  
 3) ingressive glottalic      4) egressive glottalic
- 30- Stops made with an \_\_\_\_\_ airstream mechanism are called implosives.  
 1) egressive velaric      2) ingressive velaric  
 3) egressive glottalic      4) ingressive glottalic
- 31- In \_\_\_\_\_, vocal folds are together and moving upward.  
 1) ejectives      2) creaky voice      3) glottal stops      4) breathy voice
- 32- In a \_\_\_\_\_, the tip of the tongue is set in motion by the current of air.  
 1) tap      2) trill      3) flap      4) lateral
- 33- The fricatives that have greater \_\_\_\_\_ at a higher pitch are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) energy – affricates      2) energy – obstruents  
 3) loudness – ejectives      4) loudness – sibilants
- 34- The backness of vowels is connected with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1) frequency of formant one  
 2) frequency of formant three  
 3) difference between frequencies of formant two and formant one  
 4) difference between frequencies of formant three and formant one
- 35- \_\_\_\_\_ involves raising the back of the tongue.  
 1) nasalization      2) velarization      3) palatalization      4) pharyngealization
- 36- Rhotacization is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ quality and has a marked lowering of the frequency of the \_\_\_\_\_ formant.  
 1) auditory – third      2) articulatory – third  
 3) auditory – second      4) articulatory – second

- 37- The sonority of a sound is its ----- relative to that of other sounds with the same -----.
- 1) loudness – length, stress, and pitch
  - 2) pitch – length, stress, and loudness
  - 3) stress – length, loudness, and pitch
  - 4) length – loudness, stress, and pitch
- 38- Variations in pitch occur in association with the variations in the position of the vocal folds in different phonation types. Thus ----- usually has a low pitch as well as a particular voice quality.
- 1) murmur
  - 2) creaky voice
  - 3) breathy voice
  - 4) voiced fricative
- 39- The main way to reduce articulatory effort is by making use of ----- between sounds. As a result of -----, languages change.
- 1) coordinative structures – coarticulations
  - 2) coarticulations – coordinative structures
  - 3) coarticulations – coarticulations
  - 4) coordinative structures – coordinative structures
- 40- Radical is a feature applied as a cover term for ----- articulations made with the root of the tongue.
- 1) glottal and uvular
  - 2) uvular and pharyngeal
  - 3) glottal and epiglottal
  - 4) pharyngeal and epiglottal

**Directions: Choose the best answer to the following questions. Then mark it on your answer sheet.**

- 41- **Language as a system is one in which one views it as a means to -----.**  
 1) impose a particular social system on language users  
 2) use smaller linguistic units to form spoken or written text  
 3) manipulate meaning based on the context in which language is employed  
 4) decipher the relationships believed to exist between form and communicative function
- 42- **Which of the following is not cited by Chomsky as a component of competence?**  
 1) Semantic                      2) Syntactic                      3) Linguistic                      4) Phonological
- 43- **In Hyme's definition of communicative competence, key refers to -----.**  
 1) the sequence of utterances  
 2) the manner and tone of utterances  
 3) conventions of interaction and interpretation  
 4) categories of communication such as lecture, reports, etc
- 44- **All of the following are among metafunctions of language proposed by Halliday EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) Regulatory                      2) Ideational                      3) Interpersonal                      4) Textual
- 45- **Critical discourse analysts focus on -----.**  
 1) exploitation of meaning in the service of power  
 2) the way power relationships affect language development  
 3) the need to study strategic as well as communicative competence  
 4) the stated and unstated objectives that the participants wish to accomplish
- 46- **According to Bachman and Paltrner's model, which category of knowledge do cultural references and figures of speech fall under?**  
 1) Pragmatic                      2) Functional                      3) Organizational                      4) Sociolinguistic
- 47- **Accessible input is input that -----.**  
 1) is no more than noise in that it is not attended to  
 2) is the grammatically and lexically simplified language presented to learners  
 3) learners can relate to bits of their own already acquired knowledge  
 4) learners notice and display in their everyday acts of communication
- 48- **Which of the following is a tactical intake factor?**  
 1) Attitudes and motivation  
 2) Interaction and interpretation  
 3) Metalanguage knowledge  
 4) Communication strategies
- 49- **The driving force to make someone want to excel in a competition is said to be -----**  
 1) only intrinsic motivation  
 2) only extrinsic motivation  
 3) intrinsic or extrinsic or a combination of both  
 4) a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation

- 50- As an intake process, restructuring refers to -----.
- 1) a gradual change in the structure already in place
  - 2) a slight change in the structure of information already acquired
  - 3) the making of guesses about the structure of the target language
  - 4) the addition of a totally new structure to encompass a new interpretation
- 51- All of the following are among the possible functions of the output cited by Swain EXCEPT the -----.
- 1) noticing function
  - 2) interaction function
  - 3) hypothesis-testing function
  - 4) metalingusitic function
- 52- A knowledge-governed system characterized by a step-by-step progression where output from one level acts as input for the next is known as -----.
- 1) top-down processing
  - 2) bottom-up processing
  - 3) interactive processing
  - 4) controlled information processing
- 53- Input enhancement is a means to -----.
- 1) draw the learner's attention to linguistic features of the target language
  - 2) enrich input to a level a little beyond the learner's actual level of comprehension
  - 3) select input that can also be employed for language production in class
  - 4) boost language learning by presenting to learners as much input as possible
- 54- The belief that learning takes place when learners engage in conversational exchanges during which they try to accommodate potential or actual problems of understanding, using comprehension checks, clarification checks, etc can be referred to as -----.
- 1) structuring
  - 2) form-based input modification
  - 3) negotiated interaction
  - 4) meaning-based input modification
- 55- In syllabus design, range means -----.
- 1) the spread of an item across texts or contexts
  - 2) the degree to which an item is necessary or appropriate
  - 3) the number of times the learners are likely to encounter in a given item
  - 4) the items the learners are psycholinguiscally prepared to learn in a given stage
- 56- It is NOT true that *Community Language Learning* -----.
- 1) advocates a humanistic approach to language learning and teaching
  - 2) is informed by a set of theoretical principles derived from feeder disciplines
  - 3) teats teachers as language counselors who are sensitive to the learners' struggle in the learning process
  - 4) lacks a framework to guide and sustain various aspects of language learning and teaching operations in areas such as curricular content
- 57- Classroom tasks that direct the learner's attention to formal as well as functional properties of the language are known as -----.
- 1) language-centered
  - 2) problem-solving
  - 3) learning-centered
  - 4) learner-centered

- 58- Which of the following best justifies the claim that audiolingualism represents a milestone in the annals of language teaching?
- 1) It utilized intensive pattern practice drills for the first time.
  - 2) It introduced the three Ps \_ presentation, practice, and production.
  - 3) It was based on well-articulated theories of language and learning.
  - 4) It rid pedagogy of the supremacy of Grammar-Translation Method.
- 59- According to Widdowson, -----.
- 1) the teaching of usage does not guarantee a knowledge of use
  - 2) there is no distinction between skill getting and skill using
  - 3) one's knowledge of usage can automatically carry over to real-life communicative situations
  - 4) the structural means of teaching appear to be consistent with the communicative ends of learning
- 60- Who first introduced the Notional Syllabuses?
- 1) Ellis
  - 2) Hymes
  - 3) Newmark
  - 4) Wilkins
- 61- Which of the following is less likely to be supported by a proponent of meaningful communication in the classroom setting?
- 1) Integrating different language skills
  - 2) Offering choice of response to the learner
  - 3) Introducing language at the sentential level
  - 4) Treating errors as a natural learning outcome
- 62- Which of the following words best completes the blank in the following sentence:  
*Learner-centered pedagogists try to promote interaction as a/an ----- activity, which focuses on the learner's social awareness and identity formation by encouraging learners at higher levels of proficiency to share with others their life experiences outside the classroom by organizing activities such as debates on current affairs.*
- 1) implicit
  - 2) ideational
  - 3) integrative
  - 4) interpersonal
- 63- Which of the following is NOT a basic premise of learning-centered pedagogy?
- 1) Language development is production based, not comprehension based.
  - 2) Language development is incidental, not intentional.
  - 3) Language development is meaning focused, not form focused.
  - 4) Language development is cyclical and parallel, no sequential and additive.
- 64- Based on Prabhu's model of meaning-focused activities, when the learners attempt to jointly decide the best course of action for a given purpose, they are actually doing a/an -----
- 1) reasoning-gap activity
  - 2) information-gap activity
  - 3) language-processing activity
  - 4) opinion-gap activity
- 65- Which of the following is not cited as a myth maintained about the established methods?
- 1) Method has an ideological motivation.
  - 2) Method has a universal and ahistorical value.
  - 3) There is a best method out there ready to be discovered.
  - 4) Theorists conceive knowledge, and teachers consume it.



- 66- **How many parameters is the postmethod pedagogy initiated by Kumaravadivelu based on?**  
 1) Eight                      2) Four                      3) Ten                      4) Three
- 67- **It is true that the parameter of possibility -----.**  
 1) is somehow linked to relationships of power and dominance  
 2) entails an agreement between teaching techniques and theoretical issues  
 3) requires that different teaching alternatives are tried in each class context  
 4) is consistent with the hermeneutic perspective of *situational understanding*
- 68- **Actively seeking to help learners to recognize sociopolitical impediments that prevent them from realizing their full human potential, and by providing them with the intellectual and cognitive tools necessary to overcome them is in harmony with -----**  
 -  
 1) academic autonomy  
 2) liberatory autonomy  
 3) macrostrategy of activating intuitive heuristics  
 4) macrostrategy of facilitating negotiated interaction
- 69- **When there is a perceptual mismatch between the learners and the teachers with respect to the objectives of classroom activities, the source of such a mismatch is said to be -----**  
 ---  
 1) cognitive                      2) strategic                      3) pedagogic                      4) communicative
- 70- **Which of the following is an experiential strategy?**  
 1) Focus on language                      2) Decontextualization  
 3) Linguistic interaction                      4) Emphasis on fluency

**Directions:** Choose the best answer to the following questions. Then mark it on your answer sheet.

- 71- According to Piaget, when we utilize our existing schema to account for events in our world, what is happening is -----.
- 1) equilibrium      2) organization      3) assimilation      4) accommodation
- 72- According to Piaget, when one uses objects to teach addition and subtraction, one is teaching learners who are at the -----.
- 1) concrete stage      2) formal stage      3) sensorimotor stage      4) preoperational stage
- 73- It is true that Piaget believed that -----.
- 1) interaction leads to change when it creates equilibrium  
2) children learned the most when interacting with peers at their own stage of development  
3) learning is a constructive process independent of and unaffected by social interaction  
4) cognitive development takes place when there is interaction between peers who more advanced  
in their thinking
- 74- To Vygotsky, egocentric talk -----
- 1) is a sign of cognitive immaturity  
2) plays an important role in cognitive development  
3) is a means for children to develop their communication skills  
4) indicates that children cannot see the world through the eyes of others
- 75- Scaffolding has more in common with which of the following?
- 1) Assisted leaning  
2) Self-directed talk  
3) Reversible thinking  
4) Storing and transferring information
- 76- The zone of proximal development refers to -----.
- 1) an area of problems far beyond the child's cognitive development  
2) the child's ability to engage in abstract thinking characteristic of social interaction  
3) the child's ability to solve certain problems only if he receives help from adults  
4) a stage in cognitive development where the child can no more make headway based on discovery learning
- 77- According to Marcia, the case in which adolescents cannot reach a conclusion about who they are and what they want to do with their life is dubbed as -----.
- 1) identity foreclosure      2) moratorium  
3) identity diffusion      4) identity achievement
- 78- When one is entangled in situations in which there is not one single clear-cut moral choice, one is involved in -----.
- 1) moral realism      2) moral reasoning  
3) moral dilemmas      4) morality of cooperation

- 79- **Anorexia nervosa is a condition in which young people -----.**  
 1) are inundated with suicidal thoughts  
 2) feel uneasy about the signs of puberty  
 3) avoid peers in fear of being ridiculed for their appearance  
 4) eat less than they should because of their concern about their bodies
- 80- **A learned response to a Previously neutral response is known as -----.**  
 1) conditioned response  
 2) positive reinforcement  
 3) neutral stimulus  
 4) unconditioned stimulus
- 81- **Providing an antecedent stimulus just before you want a particular behavior to take place is called -----.**  
 1) extinction  
 2) cueing  
 3) prompting  
 4) interval schedule
- 82- **According to Premark Principle, for example in class you-----.**  
 1) reward the attainment of specified goals, not just participation  
 2) use high-frequency behavior as a reinforcement for low-frequency behavior  
 3) praise progress or accomplishment in relation to the individual student's past efforts  
 4) work on the assumption that given enough time and instruction, most students can master any learning objective
- 83- **Choose the answer choice that best completes the blank in the following sentence.**  
*Critics of behavioral models point out that ----- could decrease interest in leaning by overemphasizing rewards and could have a negative effect on other students.*  
 1) operants  
 2) stimulus  
 3) response cost  
 4) reinforcement
- 84- **Knowing how to do a task, without sometimes being able to state the concerned knowledge is referred to as ----- knowledge.**  
 1) conditional  
 2) declarative  
 3) procedural  
 4) domain-specific
- 85- **In feature analysis, -----.**  
 1) perception happens when one organizes pieces of information into a coherent whole  
 2) one attaches meaning to the raw information received, based on one's cognitive stage of development  
 3) understanding comes about based on the context and the patterns one expects to see happening in different situations  
 4) perception takes place based on noticing separate defining components and assembling them into a recognizable pattern
- 86- **All of the following are said to be essential skills to regulate thinking and learning (i.e. metacognitive knowledge) EXCEPT -----.**  
 1) retrieval  
 2) planning  
 3) evaluation  
 4) monitoring

87- Which of the following is in step with David Ausubel's view of learning?

- 1) People learn when they are taught strategies to use to solve problems on their own or in collaboration with others.
- 2) People acquire knowledge primarily through reception rather than through discovery. Concepts, principles, and ideas are presented and understood, not discovered
- 3) The best way to make people learn is to offer examples for which they do not have an already existing schematic representation in mind.
- 4) Learning takes place when examples are presented to the students, hoping that they will intuitively find out what relationships exist between them.

88- Choose the answer choice that best completes the blank in the following sentence.

*A strategy for learning might include a pattern of several tactics, such as ----- to remember key terms, skimming to identify organization, and writing answers to possible essay questions.*

- 1) exemplars                      2) algorithms                      3) mnemonics                      4) story grammars

89- Gaining knowledge by doing and personally experiencing the consequences of one's action, which provides information to the learner in the process of learning, is known as -----.

- 1) operant conditioning                      2) observational learning  
3) vicarious learning                      4) enactive learning

90- Which of the following is the best description of situated learning?

- 1) It seems to be in conflict with Vygotsky's notion of learning.
- 2) It is inherently social and embedded in a particular cultural setting.
- 3) It originates from collective problem-based learning in which the problem is real and the learners' actions matter.
- 4) It involves impugning and modifying the norms, behavior, beliefs, language, and attitudes of a particular community.