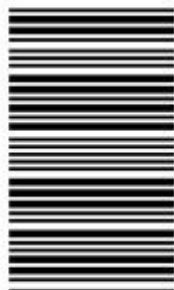


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نام:
نام خانوادگی:
محل امضا:



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صبح جمعه

۹۵/۱۲/۶

دفترچه شماره ۱ از ۲



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

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»

امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل
سال ۱۳۹۶

رشته امتحانی آموزش زبان انگلیسی (کدرشته ۲۸۰۵)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۹۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

| ردیف | مواد امتحانی | تعداد سؤال | از شماره | تا شماره | ضریب |
|------|--|------------|----------|----------|------|
| ۱ | مجموعه دروس تخصصی در سطح کارشناسی شامل (زبان‌شناسی) و کارشناسی ارشد شامل (آزمون‌سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها - مهارت‌ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)) | ۹۰ | ۱ | ۹۰ | ۴ |

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

اسفندماه - سال ۱۳۹۵

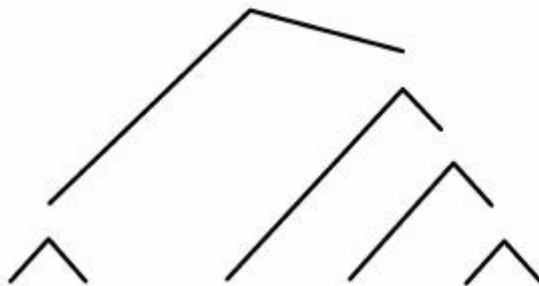
حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

مجموعه دروس تخصصی در سطح کارشناسی (زبان‌شناسی) و کارشناسی‌ارشد شامل (آزمون‌سازی زبان - روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان - مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها - مهارت‌ها - اصول و روش تدریس - تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)):

1- Which of the following sentences is ambiguous?

- 1) The police saw a man using binoculars.
- 2) The police saw a man while using a pair of binoculars.
- 3) That Mary went to the store quickly was said by Jane to Chris.
- 4) That Mary went to the store was said by Jane to Chris quickly.

2- Which sentence does NOT match the following tree diagram?

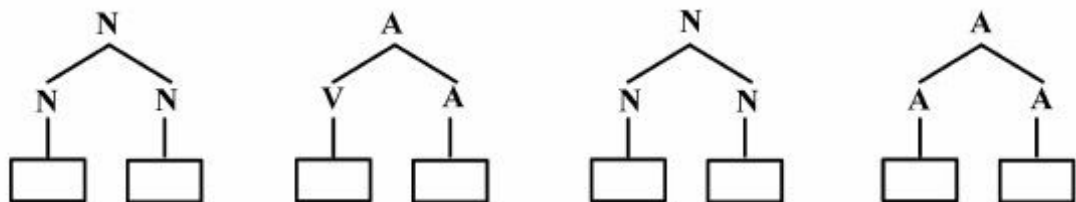


- 1) Old men swam in a pool.
- 2) My students are in the class.
- 3) The driver turned off the radio.
- 4) Native speakers acquire their mother tongue.

3- Which of the following is wrong?

- 1) Information and entertainment becoming infotainment is a case of blending.
- 2) Conversation becoming converse is a case of conversion.
- 3) Metamorphosis becoming morph is a case of clipping.
- 4) Active becoming activist is a case of derivation.

4- Which of the given sets of words matches the following trees?



- 1) sunglasses, sundried, wide lens, anger-management
- 2) sweet tooth, best man, dry clean, underrepresent
- 3) matchbox, tree trunk, potato peel, overboard
- 4) alley sign, talk easy, sun roof, bittersweet

- 5- **Which sentence has the features: direct, commissive, declarative?**
 1) My pen isn't working.
 2) Listen carefully, please.
 3) Clear your desk by the end of the day.
 4) I'm going to finish reading this book tonight.
- 6- **Which of the following is true?**
 1) Allophones of the same phoneme are not in complementary distribution.
 2) The words "water" and "teacher" have a common morpheme.
 3) Roots fall into two categories: free and bound.
 4) "Daffodil", "rose" and "violet" are all included in the concept of "flower"; therefore, they are superordinates of "flower".
- 7- **Fillmore's name is associated with**
 1) Case Grammar
 2) Phrase Structure Grammar
 3) Systemic-Functional Grammar
 4) Transformational Generative Grammar
- 8- **Diglossic language is a language**
 1) with no native speakers
 2) with no native speakers at the moment
 3) which is not related to any other language
 4) with a distinction between High and Low varieties
- 9- **Which of the following sounds have the features [-anterior, -coronal]?**
 1) Bilabials
 2) Velars
 3) Post-alveolars
 4) Alveolars
- 10- **Which of the following represents embeddedness?**
 1) The picture that fooled the world is the image of a soldier caged behind barbed wires.
 2) John washed the car in the garage and Jack did so in the car wash.
 3) It was to the presidential office that all the ministers reported.
 4) What Bob claimed was that Jack was a storyteller.
- 11- **Which of the following refers to Linguistic Determinism?**
 1) Cognitive categories a language learner develops determine the linguistic categories that s/he will acquire.
 2) Learning a language does not change the way a person thinks.
 3) Linguistic structure determines cognitive structure.
 4) Cognitive development comes earlier in the life of children.
- 12- **Metathesis refers to**
 1) assimilation of segments
 2) loss of segments
 3) reduplication of segments
 4) interchange of segments

- 13- **Which statement is about cohesion?**
 1) The paragraph has no conjunctions.
 2) The paragraph only contains three short sentences.
 3) The paragraph has a lot of words from the same lexical set.
 4) The paragraph has sentences which are related to the same topic.
- 14- **Marked sounds are**
 1) rare
 2) basic
 3) common
 4) predictable
- 15- **Which of the following is wrong?**
 1) Redundancy occurs when more information than necessary under ideal conditions is present.
 2) Broad transcription exemplifies the sounds that a person utters in as much detail as possible.
 3) Diacritic codes are added to the main phonetic symbol to provide details of pronunciation.
 4) Recursion makes a linguistic unit longer by embedding another unit in it.
- 16- **Which of the following is NOT a case of presupposition?**
 1) My dog was attacked last night. I have a dog.
 2) Mary broke the window. The window broke.
 3) The king of France might be bald. There is a king of France.
 4) If the king of France is bald, he should wear a hat in the winter. There is a king of France.
- 17- **Which of the following is a synthetic statement?**
 1) Frozen water is ice.
 2) All squares are four-sided.
 3) Two halves make up a whole.
 4) The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.
- 18- ***Men, Women and Politeness* is most likely the title of a book in the field of**
 1) sociolinguistics
 2) applied linguistics
 3) historical linguistics
 4) theoretical linguistics
- 19- **Generative syntacticians**
 1) believe that generative semantics is part of the standard theory
 2) try to find a semantically thorough level of underlying structure
 3) assert that structures are generated in the base component of the model
 4) claim that meaning should play a more central role in models of language

- 20- Which of the following versions of Chomsky's model assumes transformations never change meaning?
- 1) Standard Theory
 - 2) Extended Standard Theory
 - 3) Revised Extended Standard Theory
 - 4) Extended Standard Theory and Revised Extended Standard Theory
- 21- Which of the following is a feature of criterion-referenced tests?
- 1) They measure general language abilities or proficiencies.
 - 2) Test takers know exactly what content to expect in test items.
 - 3) There are a few relatively long subtests with a variety of question contents.
 - 4) Test takers have little or perhaps no idea what content to expect in questions.
- 22- A task in which a prospective salesperson is asked to participate in a role play to sell a product is described as one with
- 1) a low degree of both authenticity and interactiveness
 - 2) a high degree of both authenticity and interactiveness
 - 3) a low degree of authenticity and a high degree of interactiveness
 - 4) a high degree of authenticity and a low degree of interactiveness
- 23- The relationship between input and response in a test of speaking in which the candidate gives his or her opinion of a recent event is
- 1) narrow and indirect
 - 2) narrow and direct
 - 3) broad and direct
 - 4) broad and indirect
- 24- The assessment component of strategic competence enables us to do all the following EXCEPT
- 1) ascertaining the knowledge shared by our interlocutor
 - 2) determining the language competencies available to us
 - 3) retrieving relevant items from our linguistic competence
 - 4) identifying the information needed to realize a particular communicative goal
- 25- The approaches to estimating reliability within the classical true score model are
- 1) systematic, unsystematic, and equivalence estimates
 - 2) unsystematic, stability, and nonequivalence estimates
 - 3) internal consistency, stability, and systematic estimates
 - 4) internal consistency, stability, and equivalence estimates
- 26- All of the following are true about the Guttman split-half estimate of reliability EXCEPT that it
- 1) assumes that both halves heavily depend on each other
 - 2) provides a direct estimate of reliability of the whole test
 - 3) does not require an additional correlation of length
 - 4) does not assume equivalence of the halves

- 27- **Which of the following statements is true about the Kuder-Richardson formulae?**
- 1) They overestimate reliability when the items are both equivalent and independent of each other.
 - 2) They underestimate reliability when the items are both equivalent and independent of each other.
 - 3) They underestimate reliability when the items are not equivalent and overestimate it when the items are not independent of each other.
 - 4) They overestimate reliability when the items are not equivalent and underestimate it when the items are not independent of each other.
- 28- **Which of the following statements is true about generalizability theory?**
- 1) It treats error variance as homogeneous in source.
 - 2) It does not distinguish between systematic and random error.
 - 3) It is a special case of classical true score theory with only two sources of variance.
 - 4) It treats a given measure as a sample from a hypothetical universe of possible measures.
- 29- **Validity is often described as agreement between**
- 1) different measures of different traits
 - 2) different measures of the same trait
 - 3) similar measures of different traits
 - 4) similar measures of the same trait
- 30- **The facets of validity arising from interaction between test interpretation and consequential basis are**
- 1) construct validity and value implications
 - 2) concurrent validity and value implications
 - 3) construct validity and social consequences
 - 4) concurrent validity and social consequences
- 31- **The metaphor of a barker outside a circus tent describing two bowing aerialists and a waving clown inside represents**
- 1) response validity
 - 2) construct validity
 - 3) content validity
 - 4) predictive validity
- 32- **All of the following are criticisms of the real-life approach to authenticity EXCEPT that it**
- 1) treats the behavioral manifestations of an ability as the trait itself
 - 2) rebuts the value of indirect measures of language ability
 - 3) fails to distinguish between ability and performance
 - 4) offers an inadequate basis for validation
- 33- **Which of the following is a feature of the explicit mode of assessment?**
- 1) It is cyclical.
 - 2) It is continuous.
 - 3) It is instantaneous.
 - 4) It is used to make summative decisions.

- 34- Which of the following terms show crucial characteristics of dynamic assessment?
1) Activity, intentionality, and feedback
2) Activity, modifiability, and mediation
3) Intentionality, feedback, and washback
4) Modifiability, mediation, and washback
- 35- All of the following are key characteristics of spec-driven test development EXCEPT that it is
1) intuitive
2) generative
3) iterative
4) consensus-based
- 36- Which of the following approaches to test design and item construction focuses on test misuse?
1) The authentic approach
2) The critical approach
3) The systematic approach
4) The psychometric approach
- 37- Going back and forth between a passage and a given item in order to obtain more information about what to be looking for is an example of a(n)
1) compensatory strategy
2) test-wiseness strategy
3) intervention strategy
4) test-management strategy
- 38- What are the three main categories of strategies used for consistency estimation of criterion-referenced tests?
1) Threshold loss agreement, squared-error loss agreement, and domain score dependability
2) Threshold loss agreement, squared-error loss agreement, and agreement coefficient
3) Squared-error loss agreement, domain score dependability, and agreement coefficient
4) Kappa coefficient, domain score dependability, and squared-error loss agreement
- 39- Domain-referenced tests are defined as a type of
1) norm-referenced tests whose items are extracted from individual course objectives
2) criterion-referenced tests whose items are extracted from individual course objectives
3) criterion-referenced tests whose items are sampled from a general, yet well-defined domain of behaviors
4) norm-referenced tests whose items are sampled from a general, yet well-defined domain of behaviors

- 40- **What does the difference index indicate?**
- 1) The degree to which a norm-referenced item discriminates the students who perform well from those who do not
 - 2) The degree to which a criterion-referenced item measures the content that it was supposed to measure
 - 3) The degree to which a norm-referenced test item reflects improvement in knowledge or skill
 - 4) The degree to which a criterion-referenced test item reflects gain in knowledge or skill
- 41- **Which of the following situations provides an example of the Hawthorne effect?**
- 1) Students paid more attention than usual to the teacher during an experiment.
 - 2) Several teachers refused to cooperate with the researcher during a study.
 - 3) A teacher provided an enthusiastic report of his school in an interview.
 - 4) Most of the participants did not respond to the survey they were sent.
- 42- **Some subjects leave as a study designed by a researcher progresses. This loss is known as**
- 1) subject attitude
 - 2) history threat
 - 3) maturation threat
 - 4) mortality threat
- 43- **Which of the following is related to the internal validity of an experimental study?**
- 1) The sample is representative of the population.
 - 2) Maturation has affected the dependent variable.
 - 3) The results of the experiment can be widely generalized.
 - 4) Replication in another location will result in the same results.
- 44- **A researcher wanted to test a new teaching method. He found 600 adults aged 25-30 and randomly assigned them to two groups. The first group received the new method, while the second the traditional one. After one month of treatment, the percentage of each group whose scores increased was recorded and compared. What is the treatment in this experiment?**
- 1) The percentage who had higher scores
 - 2) The one month treatment time
 - 3) The type of teaching method
 - 4) The 600 adults
- 45 - **Which of the following best describes the shape of the distribution of data below?**

| Age | frequency |
|-------|-----------|
| 40-42 | 70 |
| 43-45 | 122 |
| 46-48 | 167 |
| 49-51 | 170 |
| 52-54 | 192 |

- 46- Which of the following is a discrete variable?
 1) Time it takes to complete a race
 2) Gender of participants in a study
 3) Height of students in a class
 4) Age of the adults in a class
- 47- Which one of the following is NOT appropriate for studying the relationship between two quantitative variables?
 1) Bar chart
 2) Scatterplot
 3) Correlation
 4) Regression
- 48- Which of the following is false?
 1) A survey refers to research where data is gathered from an entire population or a very large sample in order to comprehend the opinions on a particular matter.
 2) In a case study, the researcher records the entire history of the individual so that it enables him to identify various patterns of behavior.
 3) A correlation coefficient near 1 indicates strong correlation and a correlation coefficient near -1 indicates weak correlation.
 4) The t -test assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other.
- 49- The states the means are
 1) research hypothesis, equal
 2) research hypothesis, not equal
 3) null hypothesis, not equal
 4) null hypothesis, equal
- 50- A level of measurement that classifies data into mutually exclusive categories is known as
 1) interval
 2) nominal
 3) ratio
 4) ordinal
- 51- Researchers select samples by dividing the population into groups according to some characteristic that is important to the study, then sampling from each group.
 1) random
 2) systematic
 3) cluster
 4) stratified
- 52- Which of the following best describes the type of association shown in the following scatterplot?
 1) Positive linear association
 2) Negative linear association
 3) Positive curvilinear association
 4) Negative curvilinear association



- 53- "Changes in the independent variable will have no effect on the response variable" is an example of a(n) hypothesis.
1) directive
2) negative
3) null
4) alternative
- 54- In hypothesis testing, a Type II error occurs when the null hypothesis is
1) not rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true
2) rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true
3) not rejected when the null hypothesis is true
4) rejected when the null hypothesis is true
- 55- The significance level for a hypothesis test is $\alpha = 0.05$. If the p value is 0.001, the conclusion is
1) refer to the table
2) reject the null hypothesis
3) accept the null hypothesis
4) develop another hypothesis
- 56- Which of the following shows the correct format for the first use of *Jeffrey M. Crow, Dennard Q. Kroll, Susan N. Bush (1995)* source in the following sentence: Within theoretical linguistics, the most influential account of structural constraints on the interpretation of reflexives and pronouns is binding theory?
1) ... of reflexives and pronouns is binding theory (Crow, Kroll, and Bush, 1995).
2) ... of reflexives and pronouns is binding theory (Crow, Kroll, & Bush, 1993).
3) ... of reflexives and pronouns is binding theory. (Crow, Kroll, & Bush, 1995)
4) ... of reflexives and pronouns is binding theory (Crow, Kroll, & Bush, 1995).
- 57- If a data set has an even number of observations, the median
1) is the average value of the two middle items
2) must be equal to the mean
3) cannot be determined
4) is the same as the mode
- 58- The descriptive measure of dispersion that is based on the concept of a deviation about the mean is
1) the range
2) the central tendency
3) the standard deviation
4) the interquartile range
- 59- An achievement test is administered every year to 12th graders. The test has a mean score of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. If Mary's z-score is 1.20, what was her score on the test?
1) 118
2) 100
3) 88
4) 82

- 60- Which of the following refers to construct validity?
- 1) The extent to which the results of a test correspond to those of an established measurement
 - 2) Theoretical foundations underlying a measurement
 - 3) Can be either predictive or concurrent
 - 4) Adequate coverage of a topic
- 61- Which of the following grew as an extension of focus on form (FonF), not originally proposed by Michael Long?
- 1) FonF is preemptive.
 - 2) FonF induces form-function mapping.
 - 3) FonF is an approach to teaching that contrasts with a traditional form-centered approach.
 - 4) FonF allows for the slow and gradual process involved in the learning of L2 linguistic features.
- 62- What type of corrective feedback are didactic recasts?
- 1) Explicit, output-prompting
 - 2) Implicit, output-prompting
 - 3) Explicit, input-providing
 - 4) Implicit, input-providing
- 63- All of the following are principles underlying sociocultural theory EXCEPT
- 1) human consciousness is fundamentally social, rather than merely biological in origin
 - 2) human activity is mediated by material artifacts and psychological and symbolic tools
 - 3) units of analysis for understanding human activity and development should be holistic in nature
 - 4) concepts can be all-embracing like temporality, or they can be subcategories of larger concepts like futurity
- 64- Which of the following is a principle of processing instruction?
- 1) Learners process lexical items for meaning before grammatical forms when both entail the same semantic information.
 - 2) The output of the processor is linear, although it may not be mapped onto the underlying meaning in a linear way.
 - 3) Grammatical processing has access to a temporary memory store that can hold grammatical information.
 - 4) Processing components operate largely automatically and are generally not consciously controlled.
- 65- The "Dogme" model of language teaching suggests that
- 1) teachers adopt a forward design approach to course design
 - 2) teachers adopt a backward design approach to course design
 - 3) instruction be based on a pre-planned syllabus along with a set of objectives and published materials
 - 4) instruction be built around interaction between the teacher and students and among students themselves

- 66- **What is explicit knowledge of language as analyzed knowledge?**
- 1) The ability to discriminate between consciously and subconsciously learned rules
 - 2) Conscious awareness of how a structural feature works
 - 3) The ability to understand explanation of rules
 - 4) Knowledge of grammatical metalanguage
- 67- **What will the acquisitional process of noticing the gap allow learners to do?**
- 1) It will provide them with an opportunity to organize their linguistic knowledge around full descriptions of the rules to be learned.
 - 2) It will help them verbalize the concept-based explanation of the rules to facilitate their understanding and internalization.
 - 3) It will help them perform the cognitive comparison between what they see in the input and their own output.
 - 4) It will assist them to develop their interlanguage by facilitating the growth of their explicit knowledge.
- 68- **Which of the following is true about the enactment view of curriculum development?**
- 1) It is viewed as the educational experiences jointly created by the teacher and learners.
 - 2) It puts the learners whom the curriculum is developed for at the end of the chain of decisions.
 - 3) It takes shape in sequential stages, each carried out by different specialists in a hierarchical manner.
 - 4) The plan of the curriculum is the key to its success and teachers are expected to remain faithful to it.
- 69- **What is the difference between a curriculum and a syllabus?**
- 1) Syllabus is a more comprehensive term, including courses, units and lessons.
 - 2) Curriculum includes not only planning but also implementation and evaluating.
 - 3) The term curriculum refers to the instructional content of a course in British-influenced English language teaching.
 - 4) The term syllabus refers to the content of a program, as in the "program syllabus", particularly in American-influenced English language teaching.
- 70- **Which of the following is an advantage of the inductive approach to the teaching of grammar?**
- 1) It assists the teacher to deal with language points as they come up, rather than having to anticipate and prepare for them in advance.
 - 2) The mental effort involved guarantees a greater degree of cognitive depth, which ensures greater memorability.
 - 3) It respects many students' expectations about classroom learning, in particular, those with an analytical learning style.
 - 4) It gets straight to the point, and can therefore be time-saving.

- 71- **What are the requirements for restructuring?**
- 1) Teaching language forms across all skills in a manner that moves from part to whole and using student errors to inform instruction
 - 2) Using tasks that can raise students' awareness of how texts can be reordered to create different effects along with contextualized practice
 - 3) Noticing features of language that the learner has not yet acquired and using tasks that prompt the use of more complex grammar
 - 4) Fostering grammatical ability through using forms as a communicative resource in spoken and written discourse and shifting the focus of instruction from sentence to text
- 72- **All of the following are criticisms of task-based language teaching EXCEPT**
- 1) it is only suited to beginner-level learners
 - 2) it results in impoverished language use
 - 3) the term "task" has no construct validity
 - 4) it is merely legislated by hypothesis
- 73- **Which of the following is true about listening strategies?**
- 1) They are actions that have been automatized through prolonged experience.
 - 2) They are acquired abilities that enable a person to listen without much deliberate effort.
 - 3) They emerge as a result of actions that have been widely practiced frequently in numerous situations.
 - 4) They are ways of listening that are planned and consciously adopted to improve comprehension.
- 74- **Which of the following are examples of consensus-building activities?**
- 1) Dialogue journals and ranking
 - 2) Problem solving and ranking
 - 3) Problem solving and role play
 - 4) Dialogue journals and role play
- 75- **What is the difference between rereading and repeated reading?**
- 1) The former is suited to EAP contexts, while the latter is used in both L1 and L2 settings.
 - 2) The former promotes reading fluency, while the latter encourages engaged reading.
 - 3) The former promotes the scanning skill, while the latter fosters skimming.
 - 4) The former is both assisted and unassisted, while the latter is not.
- 76- **Viewing writing from a cognitive perspective suggests that students ought to**
- 1) learn the knowledge and skills needed in the process of writing
 - 2) learn that texts that writers produce are shaped by other preexisting texts
 - 3) realize that writing is directed at a specific audience with a clear purpose in mind
 - 4) realize that writing is the process of becoming a member of a discourse community

- 77- Which of the following is a feature of vocabulary instruction in the Reading Approach?
- 1) Focus on simple, practical, and even dull words at the sentence level
 - 2) Viewing vocabulary as objects for illustration of grammatical points
 - 3) Introduction of the vocabulary control movement
 - 4) Promotion of phonetic training
- 78- All of the following are components of motivational teaching practice EXCEPT
- 1) generating initial motivation
 - 2) maintaining and protecting motivation
 - 3) encouraging positive retrospective self-evaluation
 - 4) keeping the balance between different types of motivation
- 79- The constituents of L2 motivational self system are
- 1) ideal L2 self, ought-to L2 self, and peer L2 image
 - 2) ideal L2 self, ought-to L2 self, and L2 learning experience
 - 3) norm-based L2 self, native speaker L2 image, and peer L2 image
 - 4) norm-based L2 self, native speaker L2 image, and L2 learning experience
- 80- Which category of learning preferences do synthetic versus analytic styles of learning represent?
- 1) Personality
 - 2) Perceptual
 - 3) Processing
 - 4) Pragmatic
- 81- What are the two broad types of materials evaluation?
- 1) Predictive and retrospective
 - 2) Predictive and impressionistic
 - 3) Empirical and internal
 - 4) Empirical and external
- 82- Which of the following is a feature of Type B syllabuses?
- 1) They are other-directed.
 - 2) They are internal to the learner.
 - 3) Objectives are defined in advance.
 - 4) They focus on what is to be learned.
- 83- The main difference between extending and expanding as materials adaptation techniques is that the former
- 1) involves rewriting, while the latter involves restructuring
 - 2) involves restructuring, while the latter involves rewriting
 - 3) is qualitative, while the latter is mostly quantitative in nature
 - 4) is quantitative, while the latter is mostly qualitative in nature
- 84- Encouraging teachers to do action research and urging them to realize the social needs of the students as well as their linguistic needs are respectively related to the pedagogic parameters of
- 1) practicality and possibility
 - 2) practicality and particularity
 - 3) particularity and possibility
 - 4) particularity and perfectibility

- 85- **The four interrelated dimensions of method as a construct of marginality are**
.....
- 1) social, cultural, political, and pragmatic
 - 2) social, political, economic, and pragmatic
 - 3) scholastic, linguistic, cultural, and economic
 - 4) scholastic, linguistic, political, and economic
- 86- **Which source of mismatch refers to stated or unstated paths chosen by learners who wish to achieve immediate goals?**
- 1) Strategic
 - 2) Procedural
 - 3) Attitudinal
 - 4) Communicative
- 87- **Why are some scholars critical of the position that English as a lingua franca (ELF) advocates adopt?**
- 1) Most native speakers do not have tolerance for the ungrammatical forms made by ELF users.
 - 2) The pronunciation norms accepted by ELF researchers result in unintelligibility.
 - 3) They do not believe in anything known as the expanding circle.
 - 4) The ELF movement marginalizes native speakers.
- 88- **Who has argued that “The better learners acculturate, the more successful their L2 learning will be”?**
- 1) Manfred Pienemann
 - 2) Robert DeKeyser
 - 3) John Schumann
 - 4) Bill Van Patten
- 89- **Which of the following shows a pragmatic mode of expression?**
- 1) Tight subordination
 - 2) Fast rate of delivery
 - 3) Topic-comment structure
 - 4) Elaborate use of grammatical morphology
- 90- **Which of the following is a criterion for defining explicit knowledge?**
- 1) Time pressure
 - 2) Consistent responses
 - 3) Favoring early learning
 - 4) Low degree of certainty in responses

کلید اولیه دکترای سال 1396

کلید اولیه دکترای سال 1396

به اطلاع داوطلبان شرکت کننده در آزمون دکترای سال 1396 می‌رساند، در صورت تمایل می‌توانید حداکثر تا تاریخ 95/12/16 با مراجعه به سیستم پاسخگویی اینترنتی، نسبت به تکمیل فرم «اعتراض به کلید سوالات آزمون» اقدام نمایید. لازم به ذکر است نظرات داوطلبان فقط از طریق سامانه پاسخگویی اینترنتی و فرم مذکور دریافت خواهد شد و به موارد ارسالی از طرق دیگر و پس از تاریخ اعلام شده، به هیچ عنوان رسیدگی نخواهد شد.

| عنوان دفترچه | نوع دفترچه | شماره پاسخنامه | گروه امتحانی |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| آموزش زبان انگلیسی | F | 1 | زبان |

| شماره سوال | گزینه صحیح | شماره سوال | گزینه صحیح | شماره سوال | گزینه صحیح |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | 31 | 3 | 61 | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 62 | 3 |
| 3 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 63 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 64 | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 65 | 4 |
| 6 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 66 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 37 | 4 | 67 | 3 |
| 8 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 68 | 1 |
| 9 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 69 | 2 |
| 10 | 1 | 40 | 4 | 70 | 2 |
| 11 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 71 | 3 |
| 12 | 4 | 42 | 4 | 72 | 1 |
| 13 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 73 | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 14 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 74 | 2 |
| 15 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 75 | 1 |
| 16 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 76 | 1 |
| 17 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 77 | 3 |
| 18 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 78 | 4 |
| 19 | 3 | 49 | 4 | 79 | 2 |
| 20 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 80 | 3 |
| 21 | 2 | 51 | 4 | 81 | 1 |
| 22 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 82 | 2 |
| 23 | 4 | 53 | 3 | 83 | 4 |
| 24 | 3 | 54 | 1 | 84 | 1 |
| 25 | 4 | 55 | 2 | 85 | 3 |
| 26 | 1 | 56 | 4 | 86 | 2 |
| 27 | 3 | 57 | 1 | 87 | 4 |
| 28 | 4 | 58 | 3 | 88 | 3 |
| 29 | 2 | 59 | 1 | 89 | 3 |
| 30 | 1 | 60 | 2 | 90 | 4 |

[خروج](#)