

تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: --

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: --

نام درس: روش تدریس زبان انگلیسی

رشته تحصیلی/ کُد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی: جبرانی ارشد (۱۲۱۲۰۸۸) زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۴۳

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

- In GTM method, most of the interaction is from.....
a. student to student
b. teacher to student
c. student to teacher
d. none of them
- In.....students should learn to think in the target language.
a. ALM
b. Desuggestopedia
c. GTM
d. Direct method
- Considering the dictation as one of the techniques involved in direct method, second time the teacher reads the passage long to allow students to write down what they have heard.
a. word by word, pausing
b. phrase by phrase, pausing
c. word by word, not pausing
d. phrase by phrase, not pausing
- In TPR.....language should be emphasized over.....language.
a. spoken/non verbal
b. non verbal/spoken
c. spoken/written
d. written/spoken
- CLT method mostly works on the.....
a. accuracy
b. fluency
c. both of them
d. none of them
- In which method we have six stages abbreviated as SARD?
a. community language learning
b. CLT
c. TPR
d. cognitive code learning
- What does the right hemisphere of the brain control?
a. verbal actions
b. nonverbal actions
c. syntax
d. none of them
- In affective humanistic approach there is special respect for students'.....
a. cognition
b. perception
c. feeling
d. mind
- In.....the students psychological barriers are removed.
a. GTM
b. ALM
c. Desuggestopedia
d. TPR

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استفاده از:

b. community language learning

d. silent-way method

b. Cooperation-competition

d. teaching-learning

b. content-based

d. silent way

d. Silent Wav

d. CLT

d. indirectly

b. Grammar vocabulary

d. Grammar speaking

d. Error correction

d. Learn to answer automatically without stopping to think

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استفاده از:

19. The view of the language in the ALM has been influenced by.....linguistics.
a. generative b. generative c. functionalist d. structural
20. How is the correction primarily dealt with in silent way method most of the time?
a. immediately by teacher b. later correction
c. self correction d. no correction
21. Meaningful learning means.....
a. from unknown to known b. from known to unknown
c. from unknown to unknown d. from known to known
22. Which method regards the teacher as a technician or engineer & believes that only the learner can do the learning?
a. GTM b. CLT c. ALM d. silent-way method
23. In silent way method,..... is worked on from the beginning.
a. vocabulary b. pronunciation c. grammar d. functional
24. According to Lozanov, the reason for our inefficiency is that we set upto learning.
a. commands b. illustrations
c. integrations d. psychological barriers
25. Learning from what is present in the environment is called.....
a. meaningless b. direct c. meaningful d. peripheral
26. In Desuggestopedia how are the errors corrected?
a. gently-directly b. gently-indirectly
c. not gently-directly d. not gently-indirectly
27. In.....method the leaning takes place both in conscious & subconscious planes.
a. community language learning b. Desuggestopedia
c. CLT d. cognitive code learning
28. In desuggestopedia which part of the brain is involved?
a. whole b. left c. right d. none

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استفاده از:

29. In..... the use of fine arts (music, art, drama) is important.

- a. Content-based approach
- b. ALM
- c. Desuggestopedia
- d. CLT

30. Where does the community language learning take its principles?

- a. counseling-learning approach
- b. generative linguistics
- c. behaviorism
- d. Functionalism

31. In the assumption is that the superior knowledge and power of the teacher can be threatening.

- a. TPR
- b. ALM
- c. GTM
- d. community language learning

32. In teachers want students to learn how to use the target language communicatively.

- a. ALM
- b. eclectic method
- c. silent way
- d. community language learning

33. In community language learning, the most important skills are.....and at the beginning.

- a. reading-speaking
- b. writing-speaking
- c. understanding and speaking the language
- d. understanding and reading the language the language

34. In community language learning, the purpose of using native language is bridging from

- a. unfamiliar to familiar
- b. unfamiliar to unfamiliar
- c. familiar to unfamiliar
- d. familiar to familiar

35. Because of the importance which comprehension approach gives to comprehension, it is called comprehension approach.

- a. speaking
- b. listening
- c. reading
- d. writing

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استفاده از:

36. In TPR, students' of the target language should be developed before speaking.

- a. reading b. writing c. understanding d. translating

37. In.....the imperative is a powerful linguistics device through which the teacher can direct students' behavior.

- a. TPR b. ALM c. GTM d. CLT

38. In.....Asher believes that teachers should be tolerant of errors.

- a. ALM b. TPR c. GTM d. CLT

39. In.....meaning is made clear through body movements.

- a. content-based b. task-based c. ALM d. TPR

40. In.....authentic language should be introduced.

- a. CLT b. TPR c. silent way d. ALM

41. In TPR teachers only correct.....errors.

- a. minor b. major c. both a & b d. none

42. In....., students should work with language at the discourse or suprasentential level.

- a. Eclectic Method b. Grammar Translator Method
c. Cognitive Code Learning d. CLT

43. In CLT teachers act as a(n) in setting up communicative activities and as a(n) during the activities.

- a. facilitator / counselor b. counselor / facilitator
c. facilitator / advisor d. advisor / facilitator

44. In cooperative learning, students are encouraged to think in terms of

- a. dependency grammar b. positive independence
c. positive interdependence d. negative dependence

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استفاده از:

45. A goal of the is for students to be evaluating their own learning and to increasingly direct it themselves.

- a. task-based
- b. content-based
- c. participatory approach
- d. TPR

46. In task-based approach, the overall focus is on

- a. meaning
- b. grammar
- c. reading
- d. listening

47. Two writing techniques that fit well with whole language philosophy are process writing and

- a. paragraph writing
- b. journalism
- c. journal keeping
- d. essay writing

48. In CLT, the speaker has a choice not only about what to say, but also about to say it.

- a. how
- b. what
- c. when
- d. how much

49. Chomsky reasoned that language must be considered a product of formation, but rather of formation.

- a. rule / habit
- b. habit / rule
- c. function / notion
- d. notion / function

50. instructs students by the use of grammatical sentence patterns rather than emphasizing vocabulary acquisition through exposure to its use in situation.

- a. GTM
- b. ALM
- c. TPR
- d. CLT

INSTRUCTION: CHOOSE THE CHOICE (a, b, c, or d) WHICH BEST ANSWERS OR COMPLETES THE ITEMS. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

۱. Evaluation can be such as subjective impressions or such as information obtained through measurement.
- a. teacher-made / standardized b. qualitative / quantitative
c. incentive / exhaustive d. formative / summative
۲. Through procedures applicants are selected from among an excessively high number of candidates taking the test.
- a. placement b. achievement c. proficiency d. competition
۳. The aim of test is to evaluate a testee's global competence that has not received any training in a language.
- a. prognostic b. placement c. achievement d. proficiency
۴. Most classroom mid-term exams fall in the category of test.
- a. diagnostic achievement b. general proficiency
c. general attainment d. language aptitude
۵. Which measures enable authorities to find answers to questions dealing with better major fields of study and future occupation of the students?
- a. Prognostic evaluation b. Evaluation of attainment
c. knowledge tests d. Diagnostic measures
۶. Which of the following tests is not a test of attainment?
- a. Diagnostic achievement b. Aptitude
c. General proficiency d. Knowledge
۷. The smallest unit of a test is called
- a. an alternative b. a subtest c. an item d. a distracter
۸. To assess comprehension as the major psychological process and also to measure simple learning outcomes items are appropriate.
- a. essay-type b. translation c. true-false d. fill-in-the blank
۹. Cloze test can be considered as form.
- a. supply-type b. multiple-choice c. oral comp/prod d. written-comp

۱۰. Which of the following is a written recognition test?

- a. Dictation b. Translation c. Matching d. Composition

۱۱. Defining test purpose is involved in stage of test development?

- a. planning b. reviewing c. pretesting d. preparing

۱۲. In reviewing the test each item must be examined to make sure of

- a. the accuracy of its results b. its analysis
c. its necessities d. appropriateness of its content

۱۳. Which of the following is examined in Pretesting Stage of test construction?

- a. Testees' age and L ۱ b. The length of the test
c. Item analysis d. Linguistic context of the items

۱۴. When item facility is near (۱), item discrimination will be near

- a. (۰) b. (۱) c. (۰.۵) d. (-۱)

۱۵. The is one of the most widely used measures of central tendency that refers to the arithmetic average of all the test scores.

- a. mean b. mode c. median d. standard deviation

۱۶. In the arrangement of the scores on a test from the lowest to the highest the point halfway between the two middle score is called the

- a. mean b. mode c. median d. standard deviation

۱۷. If the lowest score is subtracted from the highest score and the output is divided by ۱۰ in order to get a convenient score group, a is constructed.

- a. standard deviation b. frequency distribution
c. correlation coefficient d. ungrouped score

۱۸. In the formula of standard deviation, the larger the deviations, the scores are.

- a. larger b. more varied c. smaller d. more stable

۱۹. The sum of the squared deviation scores divided by $N-1$ is called

- a. percentile b. percent age c. correlation d. variance

۲۰. The index which shows the degree of relationship between the scores of two different tests that correlate with each other is called

- a. variance b. standard derivation
c. variability d. correlation coefficient

۲۱. The fact that repeated measurements of some attributes of the same individual almost never duplicate one another is called

- a. consistency b. unreliability c. variability d. validity

۲۲. Correlation coefficient is **NOT** computed in searching for

- a. concurrent validity b. rational equivalence
c. internal consistency d. test-retest reliability

۲۳. When the items in a test do not correspond to the elements and topics included in a textbook which has been covered during the term, the validity is under question?

- a. content b. predictive c. empirical d. face

۲۴. Which of the following parameters is **NOT** necessary in finding KR-۲۱ estimate of reliability?

- a. The mean score b. The number of items in the test
c. The number of testees d. The variance

۲۵. On a(n) test one's score on its various administrations would fluctuate significantly.

- a. reliable b. practical c. unreliable d. impractical

۲۶. Which of the following factors **DOES NOT** influence reliability estimation?

- a. instructional objectives b. test length
c. homogeneity of testees d. time of administration

۲۷. From the structuralist's description of language, language testing borrowed the analysis of language.

- a. psychometric b. discrete-point c. hierarchical d. grammatical

۲۸. Which of the following is **NOT** a consideration in selecting alternatives for vocabulary test items?

- a. difficulty level b. frequency c. scope d. availability

۲۹. The first task for the writer of a vocabulary test is to determine the degree to which he wishes to concentrate on

- a. the difficulty level of lexical item
b. testing the students' general knowledge of language
c. increasing the reliability and validity of the test
d. testing the students' active or passive vocabulary

۳۰. is the best way to evaluate a testee's pronunciation by focusing on his/her pronunciation of specific segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

- a. Talking about pictures
- b. Reading aloud
- c. Imitation
- d. Retelling a story

۳۱. In comprehensibility of speaking, the role of suprasegmentals is more important than

- a. universals
- b. junctures
- c. segmental
- d. stress

۳۲. In order to have a context closer to real-life language in a listening test, the way is to use

- a. a dictation format
- b. a dialog format
- c. oral questions
- d. lectures and talks

۳۳. Listening comprehension tests for beginners and low-intermediate testees often measure the testees'

- a. comprehension of questions and statements.
- b. comprehension fluency.
- c. overall listening ability.
- d. listening and speaking abilities.

۳۴. Testing speaking indirectly relates to tasks.

- a. communicative
- b. quasi-realistic
- c. impressionistic
- d. administrative

۳۵. Testing speaking directly relates to

- a. performance activities.
- b. transforming activities.
- c. activities transforming statements.
- d. activities duplicating real-life situations.

۳۶. Which of the followings is **NOT** true about traditional reading tests.

- a. They measure guessing meaning from context.
- b. They measure grasping main idea.
- c. They measure understanding the correctness of the text:
- d. They measure drawing inferences about the content of the passage.

۳۷. What does a cloze test measure?

- a. Understanding of certain features in the text.
- b. Knowing of content words.
- c. General reading comprehension.
- d. Ability to use language for communicative purposes.

۳۸. Writing compositions allow subjects

- a. to show their ability to organize and communicate their ideas.
- b. to communicate brief messages under controlled situations.
- c. to use specific syntactic patterns and lexical items.
- d. to freely communicate their thoughts and ideas.

۳۹. is useful when a large number of testees have to take the test.

- a. Tests for free writing
- b. Impressionistic marking
- c. Composition writing
- d. Dictation

۴۰. is based on the belief that language is a system of discrete categories such as phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences.

- a. The functional-communicative test
- b. The C-test
- c. The doze procedure
- d. The discrete-point approach

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