



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: روش تدریس زبان انگلیسی، روش تدریس زبان خارجی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۸۸ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۴۳

1-asks us to adopt the perspective of another person, to see each method as the originators see it.

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| 1. Doubting game | 2. Believing game |
| 3. Silent way | 4. Teaching methodology |

2-Sincewas first used in the teaching of classical languages, it was also called classical method.

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| 1. Grammar-translation method | 2. Direct method |
| 3. Audio-lingual method | 4. Communicative language teaching |

3-The purpose ofwas helping students read and appreciate foreign language literature.

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| 1. Audio-lingual method | 2. Grammar –translation method |
| 3. Task-based approach | 4. Total physical approach |

4-In the Grammar-translation method,are the primary skills that students work on.

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| 1. Speaking and listening | 2. Speaking and writing |
| 3. Reading and writing | 4. Reading and listening |

5-.....has one basic rule: No translation is allowed.

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| 1. Grammar-translation method | 2. Audio-lingual method |
| 3. Total physical response | 4. Direct method |

6-In, realia or pictures present in the immediate classroom environment are used.

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|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Direct method | 2. Grammar-translation method |
| 3. Audio-lingual method | 4. Communicative language teaching |

7-Audio-lingual method has sometimes been referred to as

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| 1. Natural method | 2. Michigan method |
| 3. Cambridge method | 4. Direct method |

8-.....had a strong theoretical base both in linguistics and psychology.

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| 1. Desuggestopedia | 2. Community language learning |
| 3. Silent way | 4. Audio-lingual method |



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9-drills students in the use of grammatical sentence patterns.

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| 1. Audio-lingual method | 2. Direct method |
| 3. Communicative language teaching | 4. Content-based approach |

10-In Audio-lingual method, it is believed that students should

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|---------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Underlearn | 2. Overlearn | 3. Overgeneralize | 4. Overcorrect |
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11-The natural order of skill acquisition is

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| 1. Writing, reading, listening, speaking | 2. Reading, writing, speaking, listening |
| 3. Speaking, listening, reading, writing | 4. Listening, speaking, reading, writing |

12-The view of language in the audio-lingual method is influenced by

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| 1. Descriptive linguistics | 2. European linguistics |
| 3. Functional linguistics | 4. generative grammar |

13-A(n).....between the students native language and the target language will reveal where a teacher should expect the most interference.

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| 1. Error analysis | 2. Structure prediction |
| 3. Contrastive analysis | 4. Pattern practice |

14-In Audio-lingual method, evaluation isin nature.

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|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Holistic | 2. Discrete-point | 3. Comparative | 4. Systematic |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|

15-New information typically occursof the sentence.

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| 1. At the beginning | 2. At the end |
| 3. In the middle | 4. Scattered in different parts |

16-One basic principle ofis that teaching should be subordinated to learning.

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| 1. Direct way | 2. Audio-lingual method |
| 3. Silent way | 4. Grammar translation method |

17-The Silent way was a mthod which was developed by

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| 1. Fries | 2. Chomsky | 3. Gattegno | 4. Asher |
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18-Chomsky reasoned that language must be considered a product of

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|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Habit formation | 2. Rule formation | 3. Problem-solving | 4. Pattern practice |
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19-Init is believed that students should develop their own inner criteria for correctness.

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| 1. Desuggestopedia | 2. Communicative language teaching |
| 3. Participatory approach | 4. Silent way |

20-Inthere is no homework assigned.

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| 1. Audio-lingual method | 2. Grammar translation method |
| 3. Silent way | 4. All of the above |

21-In, the role of the teacher is that of a technician or engineer.

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| 1. Participatory approach | 2. Grammar-translation method |
| 3. Multiple intelligence approach | 4. Silent way |

22-In, it is believed that normally, we use only five to ten percent of our mental capacity.

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| 1. Desuggestopedia | 2. Total physical response |
| 3. Audio-lingual method | 4. Comprehension approach |

23-An approach in which there is respect for students' feelings is called

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| 1. Affective –humanistic approach | 2. Cognitive approach |
| 3. Audiolingualism | 4. Natural method |

24-In, particular attention is given to the environment of the class to be bright and colorful.

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| 1. Silent way | 2. Desuggestopedia |
| 3. Task-based approach | 4. Content-based approach |

25-In desuggestopedia, students usually choose new names and identities mainly because

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| 1. It will be remembered more easily | 2. It enhances their feeling of security |
| 3. It will be recognized better | 4. It is time-consuming |

26-In, it is desirable that student achieve a state of infantilization.

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| 1. Community language learning | 2. Desuggestopedia |
| 3. Communicative language teaching | 4. Participatory approach |

27-In desuggestopedia, evaluation is usually conducted

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| 1. Based on students' in-class performance | 2. Based on formal tests |
| 3. Discretely and to the point | 4. By written objective tests |



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28-is based on the idea that we perceive much more in our environment than that to which we consciously attend.

1. Positive suggestion
2. Negative suggestion
3. First concert
4. Peripheral learning

29-Inthe teacher counsels the students.

1. Desuggestopedia
2. Communicative language teaching
3. Community language learning
4. Participatory approach

30-According to Curran, there are six elements necessary for non-defensive learning. Which one is NOT among them?

1. Aggression
2. Declamation
3. Attention
4. Reflection

31-In Total Physical Response, Asher says that the fastest, least stressful way to achieve understanding of any target language is

1. To memorize a lot of utterances
2. To be conditioned to stimuli
3. To follow directions uttered by the instructor
4. To relax and concentrate on listening material

32-"Meaning in the target language can often be conveyed through actions". This principle belongs to

1. Grammar-translation method
2. Audio-lingual method
3. Total physical response
4. Silent way

33-The use ofis the major teaching technique of Total physical response.

1. Negatives
2. Commands
3. Questions
4. Dialogues

34-In It is believed that students should work with language at the discourse or supra-sentential level

1. Communicative language teaching
2. Community language learning
3. Total physical response
4. Audio-lingual method

35-In, it is believed that students are above all communicators.

1. Communicative competence
2. Communicative language teaching
3. Community language learning
4. Audio-lingual method



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36-In communicative language teaching, typically, though not always, asyllabus is used.

1. Comprehensible 2. Structural 3. Formal 4. Functional

37-In communicative language teaching, errors of form areduring fluency-based activities.

1. Corrected 2. Tolerated 3. Punished 4. Overcorrected

38-In the, students enroll in a regular academic course. In addition, they take a language course that is linked to the academic course.

1. Immersion model 2. Task-based approach
3. Adjunct model 4. Participatory approach

39-Whole language educators embrace the ideas of about the social nature of learning.

1. Chomsky 2. Saussure 3. Piaget 4. Vygotsky

40-Two writing techniques that fit well with whole language philosophy are

1. Process writing and journal keeping 2. Essay writing and journal keeping
3. Process writing and letter writing 4. Composition writing and letter writing

41-Tasks present language learning in the form of a(n).....between knowledge that the learner holds and new knowledge.

1. Conflict 2. Problem-solving negotiation
3. association 4. Interpretation of ideas

42-In, it is believed that education is not value-free.

1. Content-based approach 2. Task-based approach
3. Participatory approach 4. Cooperative learning

43-Inthe curriculum is not a predetermined product, but the result of an ongoing context-specific problem-posing process.

1. Content-based approach 2. Grammar translation method
3. Participatory approach 4. Communicative language teaching

44-.....are the techniques or devices which a learner may use to acquire knowledge.

1. Language methodologies 2. Linguistic theories
3. learning strategies 4. learning theories



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45- Strategies that we use to plan, monitor and evaluate learning tasks are called

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| 1. Social strategies | 2. Affective strategies |
| 3. Cognitive strategies | 4. Metacognitive strategies |

46- In, students are encouraged to think in terms of positive interdependence.

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Multiple intelligence learning | 2. Cooperative learning |
| 3. Participatory approach | 4. Silent way |

47-has been preserved in particular commercial language teaching enterprises such as the Berlitz Schools.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Comprehension approach | 2. Audio-lingual method |
| 3. Silent way | 4. Direct method |

48- In Audio-lingual method, the input that learners receive is

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Highly controlled | 2. Not controlled at all |
| 3. Controlled a bit | 4. Contradictory |

49- In, we ignore the errors of the students, assuming that they will work themselves out at some future point.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Audio-lingual method | 2. Grammar-translation method |
| 3. Total physical response | 4. All of the above |

50- Humanistic psychology has been introduced by

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|----------------|------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. Carl Rogers | 2. Lozanov | 3. Caleb Gategno | 4. Fries |
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