



اصل سوالات آزمون استخدامی

دبیری زبان انگلیسی ۱۴۰۳

✓ اصل سوالات آزمون استخدامی دبیری زبان انگلیسی برگزار شده در ۲۸ اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۳

✓ نسخه رایگان شامل ۶۵ سوال به همراه کلید سوالات در انتهای جزوه

✓ مجری آزمون: سنجش



لینک های مفید آزمون استخدامی دبیری زبان انگلیسی

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فایل اطلاعات آزمون	اخبار آزمون
شبکه های اجتماعی ایران عرضه (فایل های رایگان + تخفیفات هفتگی + اخبار)	

(برای مشاهده هر بخش روی آن بزنید )

فهرست مطالب

❖ فصل اول: سوالات تایپ شده آزمون استخدامی دبیری زبان انگلیسی اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۳ - صفحه ۴
(۶۵ سوال)

زبان شناسی - اصول و تئوری های تدریس - آزمون سازی - روش تحقیق

❖ فصل دوم: کلید سوالات آزمون استخدامی دبیری زبان انگلیسی اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۳ - صفحه ۱۳



3) forests / homes / school

4) lakes / places / trees

7- In which groups of words below, the past suffix “ed” has the same pronounce?

1) watched / helped / used

2) walked / washed / watched

3) enjoyed / talked / connected

4) enjoyed / attended / received

8- DVD, which stands for Digital Video Disk, is an example of..... .

1) homonyms

2) blending

3) acronyms

4) clipping

9- “FANBOYS” including for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so, used in compound sentences are some examples of Words.

1) conveying

2) Contrastive

3) Comparative

4) Connecting

10- “_ful” in “powerful” is a/n which changes the noun “power” to an adjective.

1) derivational prefix

2) derivational suffix

3) inflectional prefix

4) inflectional suffix

11- What do we call the combinations of words which sound right to native speakers?

1) Collocations

2) Composition

3) Compound nouns

4) Cognate words

12- Reading and writing are two human capacities which are and respectively.

1) productive, productive

2) productive, receptive

4) receptive, productive

4) receptive, receptive

اصول و تئوری های تدریس

13- What is the primary skill of conversation?

1) Reading

2) Listening

3) Writing

4) Speaking

14- What is the goal of the listening part?

1) Creation

2) Construction

3) Production

4) Comprehension

15- In what stage, students discuss and share their ideas about the listening task?

1) Second verification stage

2) Final verification stage

3) Reflection stage

4) First verification stage

16- Cognitive strategies and metacognitive strategies are two strategies categorized under the strategies.

- 1) determination 2) consolidation 3) memory 4) social

17- Which of these activities is recommended in the while-reading stage?

- 1) Integrated bottom up and top-down processes
2) Integrated silent and oral reading
3) Integrated bottom-up processes and oral reading
4) Integrated Top-down processes and oral reading Choice I is correct.

18- what do teachers expect from students in post-reading activities?

- 1) To introduce students to a particular text
2) To activate necessary schemata
3) To check if the main idea of the text is understood
4) To provide appropriate background knowledge

19- According to Larsen Freeman (2014), the main goal of teaching grammar is helping students use the language accurately, meaningfully, and appropriately. These three goals are respectively related to which language areas?

- 1) Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics 2) Pragmatics, Semantics, and Syntax
3) Pragmatics, Syntax, and Semantics 4) Syntax, Pragmatics, and Semantics

20- What kind of context is used when we use "the language that precedes or follows a certain structure in discourse"?

- 1) Psychological 2) Situational 3) Social 4) Co-text

**21- Emphasizing the "action instead of the doer" when teaching passive construction happens in -----
--- wedge.**

- 1) Morphosyntax 2) Semantic 3) Form 4) Use

22- 197. In which of the following examples is "yet" used differently?

- 1) There are so many questions and yet so few answers.
2) The cook arrived with yet another plate of cake.

- 3) She can play the piano very well, yet she can't read music at all.
- 4) He had been crying all day, yet the man made him laugh.

23- Which of the following activities is suggested in "Determination Strategies of New Words"?

- 1) Asking the teacher for a sentence including the new word.
- 2) Asking the teacher for paraphrasing or giving synonyms for new words.
- 3) Analyzing available pictures or gestures.
- 4) Discovering new meaning through group work activity.

24- In which Item, Word-attack technique is NOT so much effective?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Encoding unfamiliar words | 2) Interpreting unfamiliar words |
| 3) pronouncing unfamiliar words | 4) understanding unfamiliar words |

25- What kind of strategies is applied when "comparing the new construction with one's own language by thinking of its equivalent in the source language"?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Compensation strategies | 2) Cognitive strategies |
| 3) Socio-affective strategies | 4) Metacognitive strategies |

26- What dimension of teaching grammar is aimed when it is explained that "the expected action depends on the condition"?

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Use | 2) Form | 3) Semantics | 4) Pragmatics |
|--------|---------|--------------|---------------|

27- Which of the following is NOT an effective paragraph attribute?

- 1) It directly leads the reader to the main idea.
- 2) It presents a variety of entertaining ideas.
- 3) It contains sentences that convey the single idea.
- 4) It is strategically organized to maintain flow.

28- Which item is NOT a step of teaching and learning new words?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Practicing the words | 2) Producing the words |
| 3) Presenting the words | 4) Previewing the words |

29- When teaching vocabulary,....

- 1) Vocabulary acquisition should be done through deliberate vocabulary instructions
- 2) Vocabulary acquisition should be done through incidental vocabulary instructions

- 3) Vocabulary instruction should always be reinforced with vocabulary practice and exposure.
- 4) Vocabulary instruction should be limited to teaching parts of speech, affixation, synonyms, antonyms, homophones.

30- What is the role of structured communication exercises such as information- gap activities or cued dialogues?

- 1) They empower learners to monitor the special feature.
- 2) They involve the learner to attend to both form and content of utterances.
- 3) They arise within spoken discourse.
- 4) They raise the learners' consciousness.

31- Functions and notions in language teaching are considered two parts of

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1) Language Knowledge | 2) Four Skills |
| 3) Domains | 4) Themes |

◀ آزمون سازی

32- What makes students complain about the teacher-made tests

- 1) Measuring students' progress based on the classroom activities
- 2) An opportunity for the teacher to diagnose students' weaknesses
- 3) The ambiguity of the content of the test.
- 4) Providing teachers with plans for remedial instruction.

33- what kind of tests intends to provide information upon which the examinees' acceptance or non-acceptance into a particular program is determined?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) Placement | 2) Aptitude | 3) Prognostic | 4) Selection |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

34- What kind of tests is designed to determine the most appropriate channel of education for examinees?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) Achievement | 2) Placement | 3) Proficiency | 4) Knowledge |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|

35- In which type of tests the examinee's prior knowledge of the subject is not measured?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) Proficiency | 2) Aptitude | 3) Achievement | 4) Placement |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|

36- the test of English as foreign language (TOEFL) is an example of test.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) proficiency | 2) placement | 3) achievement | 4) selection |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|

37- The purpose of the is to elicit information from the examinee. It can be presented as a question, as statement, or as other varieties of linguistic constructions.

- 1) alternative 2) response 3) stem 4) item

38- What is the best definition for the 'mode' in testing?

- 1) It is a series of columns showing the class interval
2) It is the score that occurs most frequently in a set of scores
3) It is an effective method of clarifying the point
4) It is commonly used to graphically describe data

39- What is the median (MD)?

- 1) It is commonly understood as the great point average
2) It is any individual score in a distribution
3) It is the difference between the largest number in distribution and the smaller one
4) It is the score at the 50th percentile in a group of scores

40- what is the technical term which equals to the square of the standard deviation?

- 1) Mean 2) Mode 3) Variance 4) Range

41- What is the term we use to indicate the relationship between two set of scores?

- 1) Correlation coefficient 2) Constructed response
3) Consequential validity 4) Confirmatory factor

42- What are the mode and median of this term respectively?

The score of the students: 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 12, 20

- 1) 8-6 2) 6-8 3) 6-12 4) 12-6

43- In which of these pairs you would expect a negative correlation?

- 1) A person's birthday and the date of death
2) Speed limit and traffic accident
3) The weight of a baby and the length of a baby at birth
4) Overweight and the incidents of heart attacks

44- author iran arze online shop - What is WRONG with the given question?

Ali didn't pick an -----off the tree to give to his guest.

a. apple b. watermelon c. candy d. stone

- 1) Providing a grammatical clue 2) Using negative statement
3) Opinion-based item 4) Having more than one correct answer

45- What is the technical term used for the problem rising when the items are too easy or too difficult to answer?

- 1) Item facility 2) Item preparing
3) Item discrimination 4) Item difficulty

46- What is the ideal index for item discrimination?

- 1) 1 2) 0.5 3) 0.3 _ 0.7 4) 0.2 _ 0.8

47- What do we call predictable changes in students' scores?

- 1) unsystematic variation 2) systematic variation
3) error variation 4) random variation

48- When we measure reliability based on similar tests but at the same time, what do we call this method?

- 1) Parallel-forms method 2) KR-21
3) Test-retest method 4) Split-half method

روش تحقیق

49- To solve some of the problems of sampling, it is recommended that the researcher use.....

- 1) a large sample 3) repeated measures
2) a random sample 4) standard procedures

50- The standard deviation of the differences between the means is sensitive to.....

- 1) the number of subjects in each group 2) the standard deviation of the means
3) the deviation scores 4) the square root of deviation score

51- Manipulation, measurement, and selection of variables are major factors contributing to of research.

- 1) the internal validity 2) the external validity
3) the conclusions 4) the history

52- The relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is that of-----

- 1) scale-function 2) cause-effect
3) testing-teaching 4) measured-unmeasured

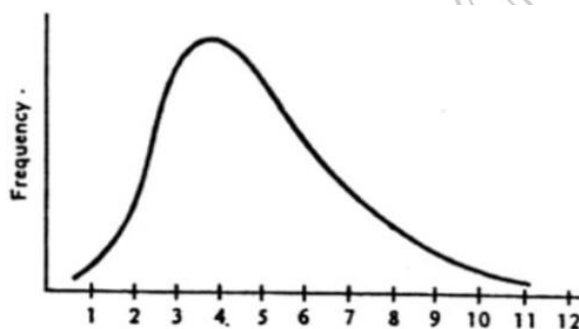
53- Consistency of the obtained scores on a test refers to the of the test.

- 1) validity 2) reliability 3) variance 4) standard deviation

54- The main differences between MLA and APA are place of the date and.....

- 1) capitalization
2) the place of publisher
3) Author's first name and family name
4) Using full first name in APA

55- the following distribution is



- 1) positively 2) negatively skewed
3) normal 4) a flat distribution

56- Raw scores might be misleading because they.....

- 1) are not compared with a criterion 2) may not be easily obtained
3) are not based on the same tests 4) may not be on comparable scales

57- of the results refers to the fact that upon the replication of research the same or similar results should be obtained.

- 1) Verifiability 2) Objectivity 3) Reliability 4) Scorabiltiy

58-refers to any process that involves systematic changes over time, regardless of specific events.

- 1) Maturation 2) History effect 3) Subject effect 4) Mortality

59- validity is the extent to which a test can predict how well an individual will perform in a future situation.

- 1) Predictive 2) Content 3) Construct 4) Criterion

60-sampling refers to any technique that ensures a random sample.

- 1) Probability 2) non-probability
3) Systematic 4) Convenience

61- The variable is a variable which is held constant in order to neutralize the potential effect another variable might have on the outcome of research.

- 1) dependent 2) independent 3) control 4) moderator

62 -The process of randomization reduces the probability of variables having a differential effect on the study group.

- 1) selection 2) assignment 3) treatment 4) pre-test

63- The stages followed in a true experimental method are.....

- 1) pretest, randomization, and posttest
2) randomization, pretest, treatment, and posttest
3) control group, randomization, and posttest
4) randomization, experimental group, and treatment

64- The most reliable source of information in historical research is

- 1) official records 2) non-official records
3) personal notes 4) public announcement

65- The highest point on a curve is the.....

- 1) Mode 2) median 3) range 4) variance

سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ
۱	۲	۲۴	۳	۴۷	۲						
۲	۳	۲۵	۲	۴۸	۱						
۳	۴	۲۶	۴	۴۹	۳						
۴	۳	۲۷	۲	۵۰	۲						
۵	۱	۲۸	۴	۵۱	۱						
۶	۱	۲۹	۳	۵۲	۲						
۷	۲	۳۰	۴	۵۳	۲						
۸	۳	۳۱	۴	۵۴	۲						
۹	۴	۳۲	۳	۵۵	۳						
۱۰	۲	۳۳	۱	۵۶	۴						
۱۱	۱	۳۴	۲	۵۷	۳						
۱۲	۲	۳۵	۲	۵۸	۱						
۱۳	۴	۳۶	۱	۵۹	۱						
۱۴	۴	۳۷	۳	۶۰	۱						
۱۵	۳	۳۸	۲	۶۱	۳						
۱۶	۳	۳۹	۴	۶۲	۱						
۱۷	۱	۴۰	۳	۶۳	۲						
۱۸	۳	۴۱	۱	۶۴	۱						
۱۹	۱	۴۲	۴	۶۵	۱						
۲۰	۴	۴۳	۱								
۲۱	۲	۴۴	۱								
۲۲	۲	۴۵	۴								
۲۳	۳	۴۶	۳								