

اصل سوالات استخدامی حیطه تخصصی دبیر زبان انگلیسی آزمون آموزش و پرورش مرداد ۱۴۰۲

توضيحات:

• آزمون دبیری و هنر آموز

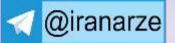
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- حیطه تخصصی دبیر زبان انگلیسی
 - مجری سنجش
 - ۱۲ مرداد ۱۴۰۲

برای دانلود رایگان جدیدترین سوالات استخدامی دبیری زبان انگلیسی، اینجا بزنید

همچنین جهت مشاهده آخرین اخبار استخدامی آموزش و پرورش، اینجا بزنید

«انتشار یا استفاده غیر تجاری از این فایل، بدون حذف لوگوی ایران عرضه مجاز می باشد»





iranarze.ir



سوالات استخدامی حیطه تخصصی دبیر زبان انگلیسی آزمون آموزش و پرورش ۱۴۰۲

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1- IRIB stands for Isla	mic republic of Iran bro	oadcasting is an example	of (source: iranarze website).
1) homonyms	2) blending	3) clipping	4) acronyms
2- the restrictions on	how words can be us	ed together for example t	ake temperature are referred to as.
1) compound nouns	2) collocations	3) cognate words	4) compositions
3- word attack techni	ique helps students	Word - author in	anarze online shop -
1) encode	2) contrast	3) decode	4) combine
4- compound senten	ces are the sentences v	vith more than one subjec	t more than one verb and a word
1) com pound	2) simple	3) composite	4) complex
5- less in homeless is	a which change	es the noun home to an a	djective
1) inflectional suffix	2) derivational prefi	x 3) inflectional prefix	4) derivational suffix
6- coordinating conju	inctions are used to ma	ake a Sentence	
1) compound	2) simple	3) composite 4) complex
7- A child can acquire	e a language easily rapi	dly perfectly and without	instruction is discussed in
1) critical period hypo	othesis 2) frequency	hypothesis 3) input l	hypothesis 4) full transfer hypothesis
8- listening and speal	king are two human ca	pacities which are	
1) receptive	2) productive and recep	otive 3) receptive and pr	oductive 4) productive
9- fanboys including	for and nor but or yet a	and semantic relation betw	ween the sentences.
1) collective	2) combining	3) collaborative	4) coherent
10- how are errors vi	ewed in the cognitive a	approach?	
1) errors are resistant	to correction	2) errors are obstacles of	of learning
3) errors are parts of	learning process	4) errors are signs of ba	ad learning
11- which one is a co	mpound sentence?		
1) we had no money s	so we stay at home	2) we don't s have ene	ergy money and time
3) we worship no one	but god	4) we played basketba	ll when they were skating
12- the sentence whi	ch indicates purpose si	ubject or point of a Paragr	aph is called a sentence.



1) supporting	2) topic	3) controlling	4) conclud	ing
13- According to Goh	(2014), "preparing lea	arners to listen by	vusing activities t	hat focus on the content of the text and/or the
language in the text"	is the aim	phase.		
1) post-listening	2) concluding	3) listening	4) pre-listen	ing
14- In the listening ph	ase students SHOULD	N'T. (source: irar	narze website)	
1) look at the text whi	le listening			
2) rely on their top-do	wn processing ability	to understand the	e aural input	
3) rely on their bottom	n-up processing ability	to understand th	e aural input	
4) listen for the gist of	meaning			
15- what is the prima	ry goal of CLT for lear	ners?		
1) to learn in a friendly	y environment	2)	to help initiation	throughout the class
3) to develop commun	nicative competence	4)	to interact friend	ly with each other
16- Schmitt's taxonon	ny is divided into two	major categories	. They are	
1) determination strat	egies and social strate	egies 2)	discovery strateg	ies and consolidation strategies
3) cognitive strategies	and metacognitive st	rategies 4) social strategies	and memory strategies
17- Through using soc	ial strategies, learner	s are expected to		
1) guess the meaning	from textual context	2) ask teacher or cl	assmates for meaning
3) analyze affixes and	roots	4)	use a bilingual or	monolingual dictionary to find the meaning
18- Consolidation Stra	ategies includes all of	these EXCEPT		
1) metacognitive strat	egies 3) memory	/ strategies		
2) cognitive strategies	4) determir	nation strategies		
19- Which one is a Wi	RONG way to learn gr	ammar? (authors	hip: iranarze.ir)	
1) Translating one's ov	wn language into Engli	sh		
2) Taking notes when	the teacher explains t	he new structure		
3) Using one's own lar	nguage to write the ru	les of a new struc	ture	
4) Trying to infer the r	ules about the structu	ire		
20- Which dimension	of teaching grammar	does the teacher	consider when s/	he explains the meaning of a construction?
1) Form wedge	2) Pragmatic wedge	3) Use (of language	4) Semantic wedge
21- An effective parag	graph			
1) begins with the sup	porting sentences to r	maintain flow	2) informs the re	aders about your writing's overall idea
3) presents various ide	eas		4) must be conclu	ded with an outstanding closing sentence
22- According to CLT,	which order is correct	t for teaching pro	nunciation?	
1) listening discrimination	tion $ ightarrow$ description and	d analysis $ ightarrow$ cont	rolled practice $ ightarrow$	guided practice $ ightarrow$ communicative practice
2) description and ana	llysis $ ightarrow$ controlled pra	ctice $ ightarrow$ guided p	ractice \rightarrow listening	discrimination $ ightarrow$ communicative practice
3) description and ana	llysis $ ightarrow$ listening discri	imination $ ightarrow$ cont	rolled practice $ ightarrow$	guided practice $ ightarrow$ communicative practice
4) listening discrimination	tion \rightarrow communicative	e practice $ ightarrow$ desc	ription and analys	is $ ightarrow$ controlled practice $ ightarrow$ guided practice
23- what is the best o	rder of vocabulary ex	ercises based on	their difficulty lev	el?
1) Identifying \rightarrow select	ting \rightarrow matching \rightarrow sort	ting \rightarrow producing	2) Identifying-	\rightarrow selecting \rightarrow sorting \rightarrow matching \rightarrow producing
3) selecting \rightarrow Identify	ing $ ightarrow$ sorting $ ightarrow$ match	ing \rightarrow producing	4) selecting \rightarrow	$Identifying{\rightarrow}matching{\rightarrow}sorting{\rightarrow}producing$



24- At which stage, do	teachers find out whe	ther students have unders	tood the main idea of the text and its connection with
the author's purpose?			
1) Pre-reading	2) While-reading	3) Intensive reading	4) Post-reading
25- which part of comr	nunicative domains is	addressed when the stude	ent are learning how to ask people about their favorite
food? (authorship: ira	narze.ir)		
1) function	2) concept	3) perception	4) nation
26- Three types of que	stions which are asked	in post-listening are.	
1) identifying, inference	e, and opinion gap	2) predicting, display, a	nd inference
3) display, inference, ar	nd opinion gap	4) identifying, display, a	nd inference
27- The main function	of conversation is prov	viding learners with compr	ehensible and preparing them to produce
comprehensible			
1) input – input	2) output-output	3) input-output	4) output – input
28- The main goal of te	eaching	is helping students use th	e language accurately, meaningfully and appropriately.
1) conversation	2) grammar	3) vocabulary	4) pronunciation
29- A test which is desi	igned to measure stud	ents ability in a language r	regardless of any special books or training they had in a
language is called			
1) achievement test	2) diagnostic test	3) placement test	4) proficiency test
30- which of the follow	ving tests is designed t	o identify learners strengt	hs and weaknesses and skills they re particularly weak
in?			
1) Achievement test	2) Diagno	stic test 3) placer	nent test 4) proficiency test
31- what kind of testin	g reveals a candidate	s performance comparing	to the performance of other candidates?
1) norm- referenced te	sting 2) Discrete	point testing 3) Integ	rative testing 4) criterion – referenced testing
32- when testing focus	es on one element at a	a time for example passive	e structure it is a testing.
1) integrative	2) criterion – referen	ced 3) discrete poir	4) norm - referenced
33- what kind of validit	ty is considered when	a test includes a proper sa	mple of the relevant structure?
1) content validity	2) criterion related val	idity 3) validity in sco	oring 4) face validity
34- If the candidates re	epeat the exact score r	egardless of what happen	ed to be administered then test reliability coefficient
is			
1) 0.5 2) 0	0.25 3) 0	4) 1	
35- what is a test- rete	st method? - author ir	anarze online shop -	
1) giving a test to a con	trolled and observed g	roup 2) giving a re	latively similar test to the same group
3) giving the same test	to the same examines	twice 4) giving a re	latively similar test to similar groups
36- In order to increas	e the reliability of a te	st you should design the to	est so that it
1) allows the candidate	es lost of freedom	2) in	cludes cases with highly discriminative recognition
3) uses unfamiliar form	at and testing techniqu	ues for candidates 4)	contains indefinite items
37- which item should	be considered in prep	aring a valid grammar test	?
1) point reduction shou	uld be made for ungran	nmatical errors	
2) All grammatical poin	ts should be taken into	account when scoring	
3) separate points shou	uld he assigned if two it	ems in the same question	are cheeked



4) Gap filling and multiple choice items should be avoided

38- what is the advantage of multiple choice tests?

- 1) It is suitable for testing a large number candidates
- 2) In this technique writing successful items and distracters easy
- 3) It provides the possibility of measuring high cognitive levels of learning
- 4) using this technique creates unlimited test cases

39- what is the disadvantage of gap filling tests?

- 1) It doesn t have the advantages of short answer technique
- 2) It doesn t work well for reading or listening work
- 3) The scoring is not highly reliable
- 4) It doesn t call for significant productive skill when the answers are controlled

40- In order to ensure valid and reliable scoring in writing tests

- 1) ask the examinees to write short samples writing
- 2) give a variety of choices to the candidates to write about
- 3) set tasks which measure creativity and intelligence of the examinees
- 4) create appropriate scales for scoring

41- Backwash effect is.....

- 1) the effect of teaching on learning and testing 2) the effect of testing on teaching and learning
- 3) the effect of teaching and testing on learning 4) the effect of learning and teaching on testing

42- The every first page of the paper is the

1) cover page 2) introduction 3) review of literature 4) abstract

43- What is the effect of on Y is an example of?

- 1) cause effect question 2) open ended question
- 3) closed question 4) correlational question

44- What is the most reliable source of information in historical research?

- 1) non- official records 2) official record 3) Public announcement 4) personal notes
- 45- A test must be to be
- 1) reliable efficient 2) reliable valid 3) valid reliable 4) efficient reliable

46- The review of literature and statement of purpose should appear in Of research.

1) results2) introduction3) discussion4) abstract

47- Which one is not among the source of obtaining information?

1) Metacognition2) Logic3) sensory experience4) Expert opinion

48- Which statement is wrong?

- 1) The research question should be narrowed down to a manageable level
- 2) After starting the research question it should be converted into a hypothesis
- 3) Finding a good topic and formulating a good research question are important steps in the process of research
- 4) The best way to find a research topic is to consult the authorities

49- The section of research that deals with who participated in the study is

1) introduction section 2) method section

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3) discussion sec	tion 4) de	esign section	
50- The section i	n which tables and g	aphs are given is the	section.
1) method	2) introduction	3) results 4) r	eferences
51- How the stu	dy was conducted is e	explained within the	section of the journal article.
1) procedure	2) materials	3) instrument	4) design
52- In	every member of a g	iven population has an	equal chance of being included in the experiment.
1) randomizatior	n 2) homogenei	ty 3) feasibilit	y 4)
53- The	variable is a variable	which is held constan	t in order to neutralize the potential effect it might have on the
outcome of rese	arch.		
1) control	2) moderator	3) independent	4) dependent
54- In interviews	s participant s identiti	es should not be revea	led this is called
1) confidentiality	2) privacy	3) anonymity	4) responsibility
55- The mean ar	d standard deviation	are the characteristic	of
1) sample	2) population	3)	4)
56- A is the	number first obtaine	d in scoring the test be	efore any transformation to a standard score or other derived
scores.			
1) raw score	2) Z score	3) T score 4)	
57- Which of the	following is correct?		
1) In cluster sam	pling we analyze indiv	iduals 2) Random sar	npling is truly representative of population
3)		4)	

	2) blending
1) homonyms	2) blending4) acronyms
3) clipping	4) actonyms
70- The restrictions on now words	can be used together, for example "take
temperature" are referred to as	
1) compound nouns	2) collocations
3) cognate words	4) compositions
71- Word attack technique helps stud	lents, pronounce, and understand
unfamiliar words.	
I) encode	2) contrast
3) decode	4) combine
72- Compound sentences are the senter	nces with more than one subject, more than one
verb and a word.	
1) constructing	2) connecting
3) contrastive	4) conveying
	which changes the noun "home" to an
adjective.	
1) inflectional suffix	2) derivational prefix
3) inflectional prefix	4) derivational suffix
174- Coordinating conjunctions are used	
4) compound	(2) simple
3) composite	4) complex
175. "A child can acquire a tanguage ea	sily, rapidly, perfectly, and without instruction"
is discussed in	suy, rapady, perceny, and without instruction
1) critical period hypothesis	2) frequency hypothesis
3) input hypothesis	4) full transfer hypothesis
176- Listening and speaking are two hus	
1) receptive	2) productive and receptive
3) receptive and productive	4) productive
177- FANBOYS including for, and, nor.	but, or, yet, and so are used as tools
to make semantic relation between	the sentences.
1) collective	2) combining
3) collaborative	4) coherent
	اصول و تئوریهای تدریس:
178- How are errors viewed in the cogni	
1) Errors are resistant to correction	
2) Errors are obstacles of learning	
3) Errors are parts of learning proc	
4) Friors are signs of bad learning	
179- Which one is a compound sentence	9
1) We had no money, so we stayed	d at home.
2) We don't have energy, money,	and time.
3) We worship no one, but God.	
4) We played basketball when the	y were skating

The sentence which indicates put	pose, subject, or point of a paragraph is called a
180- The sentence.	
1) supporting	2) topic
the second se	4) concluding
Provide Cob (7014), "prepa	ring learners to listen by using activities that focus
on the content of the text and/or	the language in the text" is the aim of
phase.	
1) post-listening	2) concluding
2) listening	(4) pre-listening
182- In the listening phase students SI	<u>10ULDN'T</u>
1) look at the text while listening	3
2) rely on their top-down proces	sing ability to understand the aural input
3) rely on their bottom-up proces	ssing ability to understand the aural input
4) listen for the gist of meaning	
183- What is the primary goal of CLT	for learners?
1) to learn in a friendly environn	nent
2) to help initiation throughout the	
3) to develop communicative co	
4) to interact friendly with each	
	to two major categories. They are
1) determination strategies and s	
2) discovery strategies and conso	
3) cognitive strategies and metad	
4) social strategies and memory	
185- Through using social strategies, I	
1) guess the meaning from textu	
2) ask teacher or classmates for	
3) analyze affixes and roots	incaring
4) use a bitingund on moralling	I dictionary to find the meaning
186- Consolidation Strategies in 1 - 1	in dictionary to find the meaning
1) metacognitive strategies	s all of these <u>EXCEPT</u>
3) memory strategies	2) cognitive strategies
187-Which one is a WRONG way to 1	4) determination strategies
UTranslating one's sure l	learn grammar?
1) Translating one's own langua (2) Taking notes when d	ge into English
(2) Taking notes when the teacher 3) Using one's own in the teacher	r explains the new structure
4) Trying to infeed	write the rules of a new structure
The way a stand the fulles about	t the structure mmar does the teacher consider when s/he explains
the meaning of teaching gra	mmar does the teacher consider when she explains
THE OTHER AND A CONTRACT OF CITAL	
3) Use a Danguage	2) Pragmatic wedge
	4) Semantic wedge
 begins with the supporting se informs the readers about you presents includes about you 	the in flore
	mences to maintain now
 2) informs the readers about you 3) presents various ideas 4) must be concluded 	ir writing s overall idea
a concluded with	a deal fine the last continues
4) must be concluded with an or	itstanding closing sentences

190- According to CLT, which order is corre	ct for teaching pronunciation?
190- According discrimination → descript	ion and analysis \rightarrow controlled practice $-$
guided practice → communicative I	tractice
2) description and analysis \rightarrow cont	rolled practice \rightarrow guided practice \rightarrow
listening discrimination→ communi	astica praetice - guided praetice -
3) description and analysis \rightarrow listenin	g discrimination \rightarrow controlled practice \rightarrow
guided practice \rightarrow communicative p	ractice
analysis \rightarrow controlled practice \rightarrow gu	nunicative practice description and ided practice
191- What is the best order of vocabulary ex	ercises based on their difficulty level?
1) Identifying \rightarrow Selecting \rightarrow Matchin	$g \rightarrow Sorting \rightarrow Producing$
2) Identifying \rightarrow Selecting \rightarrow Sorting	\rightarrow Matching \rightarrow Producing
3) Selecting \rightarrow Identifying \rightarrow Sorting	\rightarrow Matching \rightarrow Producing
4) Selecting → Identifying → Matchin	$q \rightarrow \text{Sorting} \rightarrow \text{Producing}$
192- At which stage, do teachers find out w	hether students have understood the main
idea of the text and its connection with	the author's purpose?
1) Pre-reading	2) While-reading
3) Intensive reading	(4) Post-reading
193- Which part of communicative domains	is addressed when the students are learning
how to "ask people about their favorite	food"?
1) Function	2) Concept
3) Perception	4) Notion
194- Three types of questions which are aske	d in post-listening are
1) identifying, inference, and opinion g	ap
2) predicting, display, and inference	
3) display, inference, and opinion gap	
4) identifying, display, and inference	
195- The main function of conversation is	providing learners with comprehensible
and preparing them to proc	luce comprehensible
1) input - input	2) output - output
3) input - output	4) output - input
196- The main goal of teaching	is helping students use the language
accurately, meaningfully and appropria	
(1) conversation	_2)-grammar
3) vocabulary	4) pronunciation
	آزمون سازی:
2	
197- A test which is designed to measure stud	ent's ability in a language, regardless of any
special books of training they had in a l	inguage is called
1) achievement test	2) diagnostic test
3) placement test	(4) proficiency test
198- Which of the following tests is desig weaknesses and skills they're particular	and to identify learners' strengths and
1) Achievement test	
3) Placement lest	2) Diagnostic test 4) Pro Gaianau test
	4) Proficiency test

199. What kind of testing reveals a G	candidate's performance comparing to the
performance of other candidates?	2) Discrete Point Testing
1) Norm-Referenced Testing	(4) Criterion-Referenced Testing
3) Integrative Testing	at a time, for example passive structure, it is a
200- When testing tocuses on one element	and a singly for example passive service
1) integrative	-2) criterion-referenced
3) discrete point	4) norm-referenced
sor what kind of validity is considered	when a test includes a proper sample of the
relevant structure?	
1) content validity	2) criterion related validity
2) validity in scoring	4) face validity
202 If the candidates repeat the exac	t score regardless of what happened to be
administered, then test reliability co	efficient is
1) 0.5	2) 0.25
3) 0	4) 1
203- What is a test-retest method?	
1) Giving a test to controlled and of	oserved group
2) Giving a relatively similar test to	the same group
3) Giving the same test to the same	examinee twice
4) Giving relatively similar test to s	imilar groups
204. In order to increase the reliability	of a test, you should design the test so that it
1) allows the candidates lots of free	dom
2) includes cases with highly discri	minative recognition
3) uses unfamiliar format and testin	ng techniques for candidates
4) contains indefinite items	
205- Which item should be considered in	preparing a valid grammar test?
1) Point reduction should be made	for ungrammatical errors.
2) All grammatical points should b	e taken into account when scoring.
3) Separate points should be assi	gned if two items in the same question are
checked.	7 6
4) Gap filling and multiple choice	items should be avoided.
206- What is the advantage of multiple c	boice tests?
1) It is suitable for testing a large n	number of candidates.
2) In this technique writing success	sful items and distracters is easy.
3) It provides the possibility of me	asuring high cognitive levels of learning.
4) Using this technique creates unl	imited test cases.
207- What is the disadvantage of gap fill	ing tests?
 It doesn't have the advantages of 	of short answer technique,
It doesn't work well for reading	
 The scoring is not highly reliab 	
4) It doesn't call for significant pro	oductive skills when the answers are controlled.
208- In order to ensure valid and reliab	le scoring in writing tests,
 ask the examinees to write short 	t samples of writing
2) give a variety of choices to the	candidates to write about
3) set tasks which measure creativ	ity and intelligence of the examinees
4) create appropriate scales for sec	oring



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