



آکادمی زبان دانشگاه پیام نور

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نمونه سوالات

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1 - How is the word "discourse" usually defined?

1. social boundaries
2. coherence
3. language beyond the sentence
4. take turns at speaking

2- According to human language, the essence of language is

1. speech activity
2. human activity
3. cooperation
4. politeness

3-The physical act of producing an utterance is named

1. locution
2. illocution
3. perlocution
4. felicity conditions

4-Do not say what you believe to be false, refers to the maxim of

1. quality
2. quantity
3. Relevance
4. manner

5- A sign can only be a sign if it is addressed to somebody, and creates an "idea" in the mind of the addressee; this is called the ...

1. semiotics
2. pragmatics
3. Interpretant
4. Ideal receiver

6-A building with battlements, a drawbridge and towers which is called a castle, is an example of.....

1. icon
2. index
3. symbol
4. sign

7-A greeting has to be answered with a counter-greeting is an example of.....

1. Prescriptive rules
2. Descriptive Rules
3. Social rules
4. maxims

8-The set of background facts, assumptions and beliefs the participants presupposed when they entered the joint activity, is called

1. Initial common ground
2. Current state of the joint activity
3. Public events so far
4. acknowledgement

9-The choice of channel, such as oral, written, or telegraphic refers to....

1. keys
2. ends
3. instrumentalities
4. Act sequences

10-The gist of the what the discourse is about refers to

1. field
2. tenor
3. mode
4. semiotics

11- A concept that exists in people, rather than word structures, where one tries to arrive at an interpretation that is in line with their experience of the way the world is.....

1. Co-operative
2. Coherence
3. Cohesion
4. completion point

12- Which of the following examples shows metalinguistic function?

1. Hello, you are still there?
2. Am I understood?
3. I guess we have a long wait.
4. goodbye have a nice day.

13. Which of the following examples shows equal discourse?

1. The case of interrogation
2. Discussion
3. Conversation between two friends
4. Presentation

14. Which of the following examples is a kind of highly informative texts?

1. Editorials
2. conversations
3. personal letters
4. narrative texts

15-In the GeM model (genre and multimodality), content structure refers to...

1. The raw data
2. The way the content is argued
3. The nature, appearance, and position of communicative elements.
4. The structure of the language used to realize the layout elements.

16-Proposition refers to

1. The meaning of a complex sentence
2. The minimal meaningful unit of a sentence
3. The shortest summary of a discourse
4. what is commented on in a paragraph

17-The shortest summary of a discourse is.

1. rheme
2. theme
3. Background information
4. foreground information

18-In the following conversation

A: Shall we discuss the minutes?

B: I didn't receive the copy.

The rheme is

1. I
2. The minutes
3. didn't receive
4. the copy

19-Which of the following is not the macrorules of forming macrostructures?

1. Deletion rule
2. Construction rule
3. Combination rule
4. Generalization rule

20-Which of the following examples shows substitution?

1. These biscuits are stale. Those are fresh
2. He participated in the debate, but you didn't.
3. Who wants to go shopping? You?
4. Are they still arguing in there? B: No, it just seems so

21- In which of the following sentences, reference is achieved by the use of an adverb?

1. I see John is here. He hasn't changed a bit.
2. She certainly has changed. No, behind John. I mean Karin.
3. We grew up in the 1960s. We were idealistic then.
4. A man crossed the street. He saw what happened.

22. Which of the following sentences is an example of anaphora?

1. John said that he was not going to school.
2. When he came in, John tipped over the blocks.
3. Jerry is standing over there.
4. This house is better than that

23-Which of the following is an example of concession?

1. Would you mind opening the door?
2. You can get the job this summer if you pass the exams.
3. He was rich. Yet he never gave anything to charity.
4. John did not come with us. He hates parties.

24-Different types of Presentational relations are?

1. Motivation, Antithesis, Background, Evidence
2. Cause, Purpose, Condition, Summary
3. Speech act, metalinguistic and epistemic relations
4. Motivation, justification, solution

25-Which of the following is an example of discourse deixis?

1. That was a very funny joke.
2. Steve is standing in front of the car.
3. I am now standing on the roof.
4. It is raining now but I hope when you read this it will be sunny.

26-sociologically-inspired research into the ideological perspective refers to....

1. Empathy
2. Vision
3. Focalisation
4. Staging

27-Inferences based on culturally-determined associations refer to

1. Connotations
2. Conversational implicatures
3. Conventional implicature
4. Entailment

28-Which of the following characteristics of style play an important role in stylistic research?

1. Correctness and perspicuity
2. Appropriateness and ornamentation
3. Correctness and ornamentation
4. perspicuity and appropriateness

29- According to the psycholinguistics approach to narratives, episode is consisted of.....

1. setting, episode
2. beginning, development and ending
3. complex reaction and goal path
4. orientation and complication

30- In the following example, the claim is

Pete's sign door says in.

1. He is at the university.
2. Pete told me that this is the first thing he does when he arrives.
3. Pete is here, unless he forgot to switch his sign door to out last night.
4. He is probably here.

شماره سوال	پاسخ صحيح
1	ج
2	ب.
3	الف
4	الف
5	ج
6	ج
7	ف.ا
8	ف
9	ف.ه
10	ف.ا
11	ب.
12	ب.
13	ف.ه
14	ف.ا
15	ف.ا
16	ب.
17	ب.
18	ج
19	ج
20	د
21	ف.ه
22	ف.ا
23	ج
24	ف.ا
25	ف.ا
26	ب.
27	ف.ا
28	ب.
29	ب.
30	ف.ا