

- I. Select one or more answer choices, the most effective word(s) and phrase(s), to fill in the blank(s) to make the sentence(s) meaningfully complete. No credit is given unless all of the correct answers and no others are selected.
60%

1. In training students' academic listening skills, it is first and foremost to establish the ability to identify the role of discourse markers signaling content of a lecture, such as conjunctions, adverbs, _____, and routines.
(A) gambits
(B) morphemes
(C) inflectional markers
(D) interlocution
(E) allophones
2. Language teachers generally believe that learning occurs primarily through exposures to language input, and see input as a(n) _____ of learning.
(A) quip pro quo
(B) sine quo non
(C) faux pas
(D) affidavit
(E) summa cum laude
3. Language acquisition results from _____ rather than from instant adjustments to the learner's grammar. It is not expected that once learners become aware of a linguistic item, they will immediately produce it.
(A) the instantaneous and gratifying model of heightened awareness
(B) the absence of explicit instruction to go beyond the simple exposure
(C) the preordained language repertoire of innate grammar
(D) the incremental and dynamic process of internal generalization
(E) the negotiation of meaning to comprehend input for acculturation
4. Many educators have questioned whether free inquiry and subject matter structure can be effectively blended. If both of these have validity, it is then recommended that we go beyond _____ on these matters and build a more constructive classroom atmosphere.
(A) dichotomous polarities
(B) empirical outcomes
(C) modified behavioral techniques
(D) bipartisan consensus

- (E) either-or polemics
5. In terms of communicative competence, culture is encoded not just in words which are obviously ideologically loaded, but also in _____, of which the textual function is to imply that meanings are taken for granted and shared.
- (A) largely complementary distribution
 - (B) making unorthodox predictions about the text
 - (C) recurrent combinations of very frequent words
 - (D) reiterative representations of collocated words
 - (E) intuitive revelation of cultural banality
6. The ZOPA, or zone of possible agreement, is a key concept in negotiations. ZOPA is the area or range in which a deal that satisfies both parties can take place. The ZOPA itself exists _____.
- (A) when no agreement would be possible, no matter how skilled the negotiators are
 - (B) in the overlap between the high and low limits
 - (C) as the set of agreements that potentially satisfy both parties
 - (D) as the best alternative to a negotiated agreement
 - (E) under certain conditions to allow advantageous solutions
7. Schools must be prepared to offer all possible learning opportunities, resources and approaches in order to serve all learners equally. Incredibly, miraculously varied in their needs and capabilities, learners, both gifted and disabled, are entitled to an education with _____.
- (A) enormous monetary backing to provide financial relief
 - (B) increased remediation with distance-learning access
 - (C) a multitude of pedagogical strategies to address different needs
 - (D) visionary stakeholders to articulate the constructive appraisal system
 - (E) methods that can fulfill these unparalleled individual distinctions
8. _____ has been the most common response to such reports that the assassinator simply acted on _____, rather than a planned act as a part of a coup d'état.
- (A) Incredulity, the spur of the moment
 - (B) Alacrity, course of action
 - (C) Disquisition, no holds barred
 - (D) Profusion, an even keel
 - (E) Skepticism, caveat emptor
9. Soap operas and situation comedies, though given to distortion, are rather derivative of contemporary culture that they are inestimable

- _____ the attitudes and values of our society in any particular decade.
- (A) infidelity of
 - (B) retaliation towards
 - (C) remittance for
 - (D) exoneration for
 - (E) indices of
10. Racialization is _____ by ethnic, national, gender, class, and other social constructions and divisions, thus _____ a separating view on race as an isolated determinant of social relations short-sighted.
- (A) incriminated, refuting
 - (B) amended, impeaching
 - (C) emancipated, haggling
 - (D) crisscrossed, rendering
 - (E) concocted, infringing
11. The two seemingly contrasting sides of "face", involvement and independence, produce a(n) _____ situation in all communications; in that both aspects must be projected simultaneously in order to achieve effectiveness.
- (A) precariously extenuating
 - (B) suspiciously culpable
 - (C) inherently paradoxical
 - (D) vehemently vengeful
 - (E) inevitably unbecoming
12. The satiric note is undoubtedly a(n) _____ of the modern world. If the satirist has a critical eye, a(n) _____ mind, satire can enable him to persuade others to see with his eye and to analyze with his mind.
- (A) characteristic strain in the babel, astute
 - (B) fundamental nuance in the chaos, irreparable
 - (C) aesthetic medley in the pandemonium, discerning
 - (D) philanthropic endeavor in the humdrum, hazy
 - (E) impertinent hyperbole in the flux, fledgling
13. The inductive rhetorical strategy works by presenting the evidence one has first, and _____.
- (A) it is taken for granted that the speaker has every right to hold or to advance an idea
 - (B) what is being said is true and only needs to be demonstrated
 - (C) it is best to use the approach when it is unclear whether the listener will accept the speaker's conclusion.

(D) progressively leading the listener to the conclusion one would like him or her to accept.

(E) It works best when the speaker believe the listener is likely to resist the conclusion.

14. It is important not to exaggerate what schools can accomplish. We cannot expect schools by themselves to transform those who are _____ into active and engaged citizens.

(A) assiduous and vigilant

(B) apathetic and self-absorbed

(C) pompous and self-effacing

(D) maladroit and cordial

(E) esoteric and ingenuous

15. The President, with the _____ given by the Constitution, may exercise the power of mercy to grant a pardon to any person concerned in or convicted of an offense against the law

(A) sojourn

(B) hegemony

(C) austerity

(D) prerogative

(E) remuneration

II. Essays 40%

1. Provide a thorough plan to teach the complex sentence structure. Different types of subordinate clauses need to be included in the instruction. Also explain how you plan to teach participial phrases, as a part of possible extension from subordinate clauses. 20%

2. Explain three different kinds of appositives: resumptive, summative, and free. Provide your examples for teaching. In addition, use the following sentences to create resumptive, summative and free modifiers. The word in boldface is for the resumptive modifier and the one in brackets can be used to create another sentence with a summative modifier. 20%

(1) Within the period of the last few years or so, automobile manufacturers have been trying to meet new and more stringent-type quality control **requirements**. [a challenge]

(2) The reasons for the cause of aging are a **puzzle** that has perplexed humanity for millennia. [mystery]

(3) The successful accomplishment of test-tube fertilization of embryos has raised many **issues** of an ethical nature that continue to trouble both scientists and laypeople. [an event]