



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Language, Literature and Culture Studies
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJL2C_41702
Title of the Manuscript:	The Use of Corpus and a Collocation Framework in the Comparison of the English Tests of Two Major College Entrance Examinations in Taiwan
Type of the Article	Original Research Papers

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	1. The references used are a bit dated. They need to include more recent articles/references	1. Researchers claim that collocation acquisition is an important element for foreign language (FL) learners to use the FL like first language (L1) speakers (Aston, 1995; Chen, 2008; Fillmore, 1979; Pawley & Syder, 1983). References: Chen, M. H. (2008). A Study of the English Collocation Competence of College Students in Taiwan. Master's thesis, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan. 2. The intention of having the keyword list is to explore words in the smaller corpus to compare it with the other reference corpus for such features as word frequency or stylistic characteristics (Hung & Chin, 2016). References: Hung, M. S. & Chin, Y. H. (2016). A corpus-based comparison of the English tests of two major college entrance examinations in Taiwan. <i>Journal of National Huwei University of Science & Technology</i>, 33(2), 87-109. 3. The corpus of the GSAT comprised 10 files, and the corpus of the AST contained 11 files that were constructed for linguistic analysis (Hung & Chin, 2016). 4. As regards the reading comprehension test, it assessed the examinees' reading ability through a few articles (Hung & Chin, 2016). 5. In brief, the English exam of the AST was harder than that of the GSAT due to its increased amount of vocabulary, length of the article, and difficulty level of sentence structure (Hung & Chin, 2016).
Minor REVISION comments	1. The article is very long. It is best if the author can reduce the information included in results and discussion. Perhaps the author can highlight the significant findings instead of including all the results in the tables.	See Table 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the revised manuscript.
Optional/General comments		