



- 1-The need or desire to achieve a certain goal that can make the difference between success and failure is called
1. innovation 2. instruction 3. motivation 4. investigation
- 2-One of the wisest but most difficult rules of studying is to set a definite and then follow it.
1. temptation 2. distraction 3. schedule 4. motivation
- 3-Do not expect to learn material during the last few days before an examination by
1. cramming 2. preparation 3. assignment 4. substitution
- 4-An English dictionary is merely a record of how English speakers define,, spell, and use the words of their language.
1. produce 2. pronounce 3. reduce 4. discuss
- 5-Although "a native-language to English dictionary" may serve immediate convenience, its great is the assumption that there is a one-for-one correspondence between the two languages.
1. equivalent 2. difference 3. similarity 4. danger
- 6-To learn the meaning of an unfamiliar word, you may use what you know of word stems to make a/an at the meaning of that word.
1. intelligent guess 2. technical guess
3. sufficient knowledge 4. acceptable knowledge
- 7-..... is a useful skill to learn because it can be useful in both your reading and your writing.
1. Uncovering 2. Communication 3. Outlining 4. Organization
- 8-An organized list of the related items or ideas or a method of grouping together things that are similar in some selected way is called a/an
1. note-taking 2. outline 3. illustration 4. relationship
- 9-An outline can be used either to organize ideas effectively when you write or to ideas carefully when you read.
1. test 2. analyze 3. concern 4. argue
- 10-The ability to see words on either side of the point at which your eyes focus is called
1. prepositional 2. peripheral 3. practical 4. participational



11-Slow reading also results from, the number of times your eyes have to go back to a word or phrase that they did not see accurately the first time.

1. participation 2. regression 3. indentation 4. modification

12-Which of the following is **NOT** among paragraph patterns?

1. Paragraph of Description 2. Paragraph of Analogy
3. Paragraph of Analysis 4. Paragraph of Connection

13-A thorough, fairly detailed alphabetical listing of all the major persons, places, ideas, facts, or topics that the book contains with page references is called the

1. bibliography 2. glossary 3. index 4. foreword

14-In the useful technique for reading a textbook SQ3R, "S" stands for

1. Separate 2. Search 3. Survey 4. Seek

15-Which of the following is **NOT** among the characteristics of a good reader?

1. has at his command several special skills
2. reads for ideas and moves through the material quickly
3. reads rapidly; that is, his rate is relatively fast
4. has supportive details of his own to answer questions

16-The writer puts flesh on the outline, and the reader the flesh to see the skeleton underneath.

1. labels 2. explains 3. removes 4. covers

17-Expository is the kind of writing in which you expose facts or ideas by presenting, explaining, or interpreting them in some clear, effective, and way.

1. imagined 2. organized 3. decided 4. composed

18-In a paragraph of, the topic is broken down into causes, effects, reasons, methods, purposes, or other categories.

1. definition 2. analysis 3. comparison 4. contrast

19-In a, the author's first name is placed first and his family name last.

1. preface 2. summary 3. footnote 4. bibliography

20-One of the values of making notes is their use when the time comes to review the material and it all together.

1. relate 2. arrange 3. find 4. recommend



21- Which of the following is **NOT** among three kinds of material that any good library includes?

1. notes 2. books 3. references 4. periodicals

22- Each book in the library card catalogue is listed by its title, author, and its

1. copy 2. size 3. subject 4. print

23- Encyclopedias contain short articles on specific subjects, written by authorities, and into a series of many volumes.

1. summarized 2. compiled 3. analyzed 4. digitalized

24- A good learner should use the results of an exam as a measure of how much s/he understands and where s/he needs effort.

1. ideal 2. best 3. extra 4. judging

25- To prepare for the exam, don't waste by worrying, disrupting small details with friends, or suddenly trying to memorize anything.

1. energy 2. material 3. problems 4. practice

26- All you want to do is to get the wheels of your mind turning so that when you enter the exam room, you are ready to start, certain that you have prepared well, that you can now do your best.

1. anxious 2. different 3. confident 4. careless

27- exams are usually true/false, multiple-choice, matching, or sentence completion questions.

1. Objective 2. Subjective 3. Essay-type 4. Production-type

28- Essay-type examinations are considered to be because you are able to express your own opinions freely and interpret information in any way you wish.

1. multiple-choice 2. objective 3. subjective 4. true/false

29- You should take notes both quickly and clearly, especially if you have developed some system and if you do not try to write down every word that is said.

1. scribble 2. definite 3. abbreviation 4. native

30- In the useful technique for reading comprehension, SQ3R, 3R stand for

1. Read, Recite, Review 2. Review, Read, Recite
3. Revise, Review, Read 4. Review, Revise, Recite