



- 1-Your success in your studies will depend upon your ----- to understand, speak, read and write English.
1. instruction 2. ability 3. construction 4. result
- 2-In education, the most obvious kind of outside motivation is/are -----.
1. grades 2. detection 3. steps 4. direction
- 3-Which of the following refers to the history of words in using a dictionary?
1. Meaning 2. Usage 3. Anthropology 4. Etymology
- 4-As an encouragement, it is useful to know that good study ----- depend(s) upon good motivation.
1. subject 2. place 3. habits 4. interests
- 5----- means to focus your attention clearly and completely on a purpose.
1. To understand 2. To concentrate 3. To memorize 4. To comprehend
- 6-Determine the usage and area of meaning of the affix "Ante ".
1. Suffix - after 2. Prefix - two 3. Root - around 4. Prefix - before
- 7-Determine the usage and area of meaning of the affix "Ultra ".
1. Prefix - beyond 2. Suffix - excessive 3. Stem - across 4. Prefix - behind
- 8-One of the wisest but most difficult rules of studying is to set a definite ----- and then follow it.
1. temptation 2. ideal 3. dormitory 4. schedule
- 9-In the word "confident", the suffix changes a (n) ----- to a (n) -----.
1. noun - verb 2. verb - noun 3. adverb - noun 4. verb - adjective
- 10-Which of the following elements is NOT an authority an English dictionary has?
1. Attractiveness 2. Accuracy 3. Completeness 4. Recency
- 11-When there is a difference between British and American English, a good dictionary will indicate ----- pronunciation, spellings or meanings.
1. alternate 2. recent 3. convenient 4. archaic
- 12-A dictionary can help you learn the pronunciation of any word, but only if you are familiar with the ----- used to indicate each of the sounds.
1. areas 2. syllables 3. keys 4. symbols



13- Using a dictionary, look for the meaning that best fits the ----- in which the word is used.

1. context 2. content 3. homework 4. assignment

14- The entry for many words in your dictionary will indicate some kind of label that describes the limitations or ----- uses of the word.

1. different 2. informal 3. formal 4. special

15- Notice that a/an ----- usually changes a word from one part of speech to another.

1. affix 2. prefix 3. suffix 4. root

16- In any reading or writing task, an outline is written depending on its ----- and its -----.

1. subject - organization 2. items - ideas
3. purpose - subject 4. context - organization

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

1. organizes 2. removes 3. rejects 4. names

18- Peripheral vision of a new learner can be increased by ----- exercises.

1. ear 2. mental 3. drill 4. eye

19- When the main purpose of a paragraph is to explain the distinctions between two ideas about something, the method of writing is -----.

1. description 2. definition 3. analogy 4. process

20- ----- are alphabetical lists of books and articles dealing with specific subjects or general areas of study.

1. Yearbooks 2. Encyclopedias 3. Bibliographies 4. Atlases

21- Which of the following are usually used to give feedback on your work and discuss your general progress?

1. Outlines 2. Methods 3. Tutorials 4. Seminars

22- Awareness of your current skills increases your -----, which in turn increases your chances of success.

1. capability 2. confidence 3. quality 4. activity



23-A(n) ----- is simply a snapshot of yourself as you are; your skills, qualities, attributes, and achievements.

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| 1. exam score | 2. lecture |
| 3. profile | 4. teaching method |

24-Learning is easier if it builds on earlier learning, if it can use similar or related experiences as a ----- to make sense of new information.

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| 1. measure | 2. process | 3. rehearsal | 4. foundation |
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25-The brain has ----- which means it is capable of change and development.

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|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. intelligence | 2. performance | 3. spatial ability | 4. plasticity |
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26-In C.R.E.A.M., the letter "C" stands for ----- .

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|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. collective | 2. creative | 3. clarifying | 4. contributive |
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27-Which of the following fosters creativity?

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|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Annalistic thinking | 2. Lateral thinking |
| 3. Logical thinking | 4. Active thinking |

28-If you do not relate your studies to real life, your learning is likely to be -----.

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| 1. distracting | 2. resourceful | 3. ineffective | 4. creative |
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29-Which of the following is among the opportunities that working co-operatively creates?

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Reflecting on group motivation | 2. Avoiding duplication of effort |
| 3. Tapping into a wider pool of experience | 4. Improving chances of promotion |

30-Scientists use qualitative analysis in the ----- part of a report where they make sense of their results.

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| 1. introduction | 2. method | 3. discussion | 4. evaluation |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|

31-You are most likely to succeed in your study goals if you have a clear sense of -----.

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| 1. qualification | 2. purpose | 3. support | 4. motivation |
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32-A ----- research focuses on changes or differences that can be measured.

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| 1. quantitative | 2. qualitative | 3. standard | 4. descriptive |
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33----- are personal beliefs about a subject while ----- are reasons given to support a point of view.

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| 1. Hypotheses - opinions | 2. Opinions - arguments |
| 3. Arguments - opinions | 4. Opinions - hypotheses |



34- Giving presentations is useful for students because -----.

1. students produce a variety of perspectives
2. students share their work fairly
3. students learn to deal with challenge
4. students clarify their own thinking

35- Which of the following is among strategies for speeding up reading?

1. Relaxed reading
2. Guiding through reading
3. Reading selectively and actively
4. Re-reading difficult texts

36- You can reduce nervousness if you are ----- about what you are going to say, and how you are going to say it.

1. worried
2. convinced
3. briefed
4. confident

37- Which of the following is NOT an active reading strategy?

1. Monitoring comprehension
2. Color-coding information
3. Using academic journals
4. Highlighting key words and phrases

38- To read ----- make sure you make notes of the important points and ideas triggered by what you read.

1. relevantly
2. interactively
3. intentionally
4. consciously

39- Abbreviations save time; use them in your notes, but not in your -----.

1. recordings
2. paragraphs
3. assignments
4. compositions

40- Which of the following refers to using the work of others without acknowledging your source of information or inspiration?

1. Plagiarism
2. Copying
3. Paraphrasing
4. Quoting

41- Which of the following is among ways of using sources in a text?

1. Bibliography
2. Abbreviation
3. Paraphrasing
4. Finger-tracking

42- Exercises in problem-solving allow the learner to -----.

1. get the feel for the subject
2. put theoretical knowledge into practice
3. look for relevant information
4. produce a variety of perspectives

43- Writing a good assignment is both a challenge and one of the most ----- aspects of study.

1. rewarding
2. creative
3. separated
4. developed

44- Most experienced writers rewrite their work over and over, ----- their thoughts, or adding more details to develop an idea.

1. monitoring
2. refining
3. outlining
4. examining



45- Which of the following is among stages of problem solving?

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Developing an understanding | 2. Focusing attention on clues |
| 3. Considering alternative solutions | 4. Getting a general view of the task |

46- A(n) ----- is the formal writing up of a piece of research or project work.

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| 1. report | 2. outline | 3. journal | 4. action plan |
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47- Editing is working on your draft in order to ----- it.

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| 1. demonstrate | 2. conclude | 3. improve | 4. present |
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48- A (n) ----- is a mental representation of a group of items which are similar in some way.

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| 1. category | 2. group | 3. impression | 4. concept |
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49- Most tutors want essays to be -----, examining: "what exactly? and why exactly?" in details.

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| 1. analytical | 2. descriptive | 3. narrative | 4. historical |
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50- Weighing up the arguments and evidence refers to ----- thinking.

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| 1. critical | 2. analytical | 3. historical | 4. identical |
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