

\* دانشجوی گرامی: لطفاً، گزینه ۱ را در قسمت کد سری سؤال برگه پاسخنامه خود، علامت بزنید.

بدیهی است، مسئولیت این امر برعهده شما خواهد بود.

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\* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

1. Which of the following types of exams can test your abilities and skills of the language very objectively?

- a. Essay types
- b. Ten-minute quizzes
- c. Interviews
- d. Multiple-choice tests

2. "The World Almanac" is a good example of .....

- a. Atlases
- b. bibliographies
- c. encyclopedias
- d. yearbooks

3. Which of the following items is a useful strategy in note-making?

- a. Listen to the details of the lecture when the lecturer speaks too fast.
- b. Stop making notes when you feel that the lecturer is digressing.
- c. Try to look up the unfamiliar idioms you hear immediately.
- d. Write the detailed information presented by the lecturer.

4. Which of the following items poses a serious problem for the note-maker during a lecture?

- a. the lecturer's mumbling
- b. the lecturer's organization
- c. the detailed explanations
- d. the length of the lecture

5. Which of the following statements is true about making notes?

- a. Note-taking has always been preferred to note-making.
- b. The note maker is suggested to make complete notes.
- c. Rapid writing is a very valuable skill for note-makers.
- d. Using abbreviations is more confusing than helpful.

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9. A(n) ..... is a thorough, fairly detailed alphabetical listing of all the major persons, places, ideas, facts, or topics that the book contains, with page references.

- a. table of content
- b. glossary
- c. index
- d. bibliography

10. Which of the following can be considered as a danger to our reading efficiency?

- a. Skimming
- b. Scanning
- c. Peripheral vision
- d. Vocalizing

11. Which of the following is True about the reading proficiency in a foreign language?

- a. Successful readers read slowly but accurately.
- b. Regression may increase our reading speed.
- c. Vocalization improves the reading efficiency.
- d. Slow reading in EFL is a real weakness.

12. When we classify and organize the items to write about a topic, in fact we are making A(n) ..... for our writing.

- a. chart
- b. outline
- c. summary
- d. background

13. When writing words onto a piece of paper, all of the following techniques can help us fix the meaning of words in our minds **EXCEPT** .....

- a. copying the pronunciation of each word as well as its meaning.
- b. copying defining sentences to learn the meaning of words in context.
- c. trying to write all the meanings of words not just one or some of them.
- d. paying close attention to the context in which the word has been used.

14. To learn all the following words, we may use the analytical approach and guess the meaning from prefixes and suffixes **EXCEPT** .....

- a. invaluable
- b. unbelievable
- c. impossible
- d. nonfiction

15. "Tempor" is used in the following words as a stem. What does it mean in these words?

*"temporary – extemporaneous – contemporary"*

- a. behavior
- b. time
- c. carry
- d. entire

16. The audience in this hall are always ..... by the ..... performance of the players.

- a. to amuse / amused
- b. amusing / amused
- c. amused / amusing
- d. amusing / amusement

17. Which of the following words has a different part of speech?

- a. arrival
- b. annoyance
- c. denial
- d. practical

18. When we know a word it means that .....

- a. we know how to recognize the word in a context
- b. we know how to correctly use it in a context
- c. we know its all meanings and pronunciation
- d. we can discover its meaning from a context

19. When the labels "archaic" and "obsolete" appear with the words in a dictionary it means that the words .....

- a. are no longer used in the modern language
- b. are not recommended in informal usage
- c. are used in their particular contexts
- d. are not used in writing but in speaking

20. Look at the following extract from Oxford dictionary for the entry **Shampoo**:

*shampoo mid 18th cent. (in the sense massage (as part of a Turkish bath process)): from Hindi cāṁpo! press!, imperative of cāṁpnā.*

The information presented is called .....

- a. historical description
- b. etymology
- c. word explanation
- d. descriptive definition

21. Which recommendation can be valuable when finding a word in a dictionary?
- Try to learn the first definition of the word presented.
  - Try to match the context with the definition you find.
  - Try to use the meaning that is the most common one.
  - Try to check the meanings in more than one dictionary.
22. All of the following dictionaries can be useful and recommended in foreign language studies for Iranian students **EXCEPT** ..... .
- Monolingual (English – English)
  - Bilingual (English – Persian)
  - Bilingual (Persian – English)
  - Unabridged (monolingual English)
23. Which of the following techniques is recommended specifically for spacing our practice?
- Outside preparation
  - Realistic planning
  - Recitation practice
  - Changing the subject
24. To avoid ..... it has always been suggested by the experts to study in an appropriate location.
- concentration
  - distraction
  - variation
  - overtime planning
25. A junior high school student is promised to be awarded a brand new bicycle if he can successfully finish two English story books by the end of the month. This is a clear example of..... .
- motivation outside
  - motivation inside
  - learning by ability
  - concentration without distraction

*Read the following passage to answer questions 26 – 30.*

Marie Curie was one of the most talented scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element which is used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive materials. Pierre and Marie's friendly cooperation later helped to know all there is to know about the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she showed a great mind and a happy personality. Her great interest in learning encouraged her to continue her studies after high school. She became disappointed, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Very eager to receive a higher education, she bravely left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was shocked by this terrible disaster and endured painful suffering. Miserably she remembered their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her suffering.

Curie's feeling of disappointment finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie finally suffered a serious illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disappointed about her work. No matter what the consequences, she had given herself to science and to uncovering the mysteries of the physical world.

26. The secret of atom was unlocked by..... .
- a. the big competition of Marie and Pierre
  - b. the work of scientists like Marie and Pierre
  - c. the friendly association of Marie and Pierre
  - d. the cooperation of the university Marie worked in
27. Which of the following is stated in or implied from the passage?
- a. Marie had a bright mind and a humorous personality.
  - b. Pierre was jealous of Marie but liked her personality.
  - c. Pierre had a really hard time cooperating with Marie.
  - d. Marie was the first woman recognized as a scientist.
28. When Marie learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt..... .
- a. comforted
  - b. discouraged
  - c. concerned
  - d. indifferent
29. Which one is stated in or implied from the passage?
- a. In fact, Marie discovered the best treatment for cancer.
  - b. Marie and Pierre were classmates in their high schools.
  - c. Marie's husband was killed after the discovery of radium.
  - d. Nothing could relieve the sufferings of Marie's husband tragedy.
30. It can be implied from the passage that ..... .
- a. the biggest disaster of Marie in her life was the loss of her husband
  - b. teaching at Sorbonne could not make her forget the loss of her husband
  - c. Marie's scientific influence was not highly praised during her lifetime
  - d. Marie's success was due to suitable time and place not her personal efforts