

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نستی: ۸۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: نستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: فنون یادگیری زبان

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۰ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۰

1-A dictionary tells us whether a word is formal, colloquial, dialectic, poetic, or slang by giving ----- information.

1. spelling 2. general 3. usage 4. derivation

2-The words that help you to find the words quickly in a dictionary are called ----- word.

1. reference 2. guide 3. derivational 4. spelling

3-The history of a word is technically called -----.

1. etymology 2. derivation 3. word formation 4. usage

4-A ----- is a word element that is fixed to the end of a stem and changes its part of speech.

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

5-The part of speech of satisfactorily is -----.

1. adjective 2. adverb 3. noun 4. verb

6-The noun form of the verb 'imagine' is -----.

1. imaginative 2. imaginatively 3. imagination 4. imagined

7-An organized list of related items or ideas is called -----.

1. reference 2. index 3. preface 4. outline

8-The outline is useful in -----.

1. writing and speaking 2. reading and writing
3. reading and speaking 4. reading and analyzing

9-An outline usually starts with ----- ideas.

1. the most important 2. less important
3. the smallest 4. comparative

10----- writing a kind of writing that is mainly concerned with in one's studies.

1. Explanatory 2. Narrative 3. Expository 4. Descriptive

11-In -----, it is not necessary to use a period at the end of each topic.

1. sentence outline 2. general outline
3. detailed outline 4. topic outline

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12- A paragraph which usually states the main idea and the things being demonstrated as similar or different in the first sentence is called -----.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. comparison and contrast | 2. description |
| 3. definition | 4. analysis |

13- The words or phrases that connect ideas together to indicate result, contrast, or addition are called -----.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. references | 2. connectives | 3. functional | 4. subordinators |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|

14- The part of a text book which defines or explains some of the technical terms in the book, and often provides examples and page references is -----.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. index | 2. table of content | 3. glossary | 4. preface |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|

15- The ability to see words on either side of the point at which one's eyes focus is called -----.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. reading speed | 2. regression |
| 3. practical focus | 4. peripheral vision |

16- The number of times one's eyes have to go back to a word or phrase that they did not see accurately the first time is called -----.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. peripheral vision | 2. regression |
| 3. vocalizing | 4. separating |

17- The main idea of a text is stated in -----.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. topic sentence | 2. first sentence |
| 3. last sentence | 4. second sentence |

18- In a paragraph of -----, there may be no topic sentence but the main idea is clearly implied by the use of comparison.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. definition | 2. description | 3. analogy | 4. analysis |
|---------------|----------------|------------|-------------|

19- In reading a textbook, forming the sounds of each word, even though they may not be spoken aloud is called -----.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. recitation | 2. vocalizing |
| 3. lateralization | 4. peripheral thinking |

20- In a reading text, a writer uses ----- to display various kinds of information in clear, compact columns.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. tables | 2. graphs | 3. footnotes | 4. diagrams |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|

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21-In note-making, the abbreviation "e.g." stands for -----.

1. is equal to 2. for example 3. therefore 4. concerning

22-The ----- is a complete index of all the books in the library.

1. referee 2. atlases 3. card catalog 4. reference works

23-In a library, ----- can be found in periodicals.

1. encyclopedias 2. dictionaries 3. atlases 4. journals

24-The 'call slip' in a library is -----.

1. a permission to go to the shelves
2. a guide to locate and deliver the book
3. the card of writing the individuals' information
4. the complete index of all the book information

25-Any exam that you are able to express your own opinion freely is called ----- examination type.

1. objective 2. standard 3. subjective 4. emotional

26-The kind of study schedule you plan depends upon your -----, your school, social activities, and the time of sleeping and eating.

1. field of study 2. class schedule
3. place of study 4. friends' activities

27-What type of dictionary is more appropriate to use?

1. More recently published dictionaries 2. Small paper-covered dictionaries
3. Native-language-to-English dictionaries 4. Dictionaries more than ten years old

28-To develop your interest, you should -----.

1. thinks of how and why the subject is important to your education
2. think of how it is useful for your friends and others
3. ignore general subjects rather than your interest
4. try to remove your concentration on unrelated subjects



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29-Which one is helpful to eliminate distractions?

1. Understanding the rule of new subject
2. Maintaining the interest and concentration
3. Inviting close friends to share study room
4. Choosing the place and time of study carefully

30-In education, ----- is considered as outside motivation.

1. hope
2. expectation
3. grade
4. desire