



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۱۱۵ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : فنون یادگیری زبان

رشته تحصیلی / گد درس : زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۲۷

1-The type of teaching method which involve group discussion of material presented either in a lecture or in set reading is called ----- . Sometimes the size is 12-30 people and the length is 1-3 hours.

1. lecture 2. private study 3. seminar 4. tutorial

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

1. card catalog 2. call slip 3. atlases 4. reference works

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

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

4-A ----- is a learned activity - something you can develop through practice and reflection.

1. habit 2. practice 3. awareness 4. skill

5----- is a general, underlying 'cleverness' which is fixed for life: a person who did well on one test would do well on all or most intelligence tests.

1. Intelligence 2. Skill 3. Attention 4. Strategy

6-While learning, our level of attention may vary depending on all of the following factors EXCEPT -----.

1. Our mental or physical state for learning 2. The way information is presented to us
3. Whether the material is completely new 4. Whether we are cognitively ready

7-Which context DOES NOT require to work with others?

1. discussion groups 2. seminars
3. private learning 4. group projects

8-In using Internet, a software which helps you to find web pages that interest you is called -----.

1. yahoo.com 2. internet explorer 3. active channel 4. web browsers

9-In which type of paragraph the topic is broken down into causes, effects, reasons, methods, purposes, or other categories that support the main idea?

1. Comparison and contrast 2. Description
3. Analogy 4. Analysis



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10-Which one is among shortcuts in note-making?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Making a chart | 2. Practice gussing |
| 3. Reading interactively | 4. Using abbreviations |

11-Which one is NOT among five study-skills components?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Self-awareness and self-evaluation | 2. Awareness of what is required |
| 3. Repetition and feedback | 4. Confidence and permission |

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

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Seminars | 2. Tutorials |
| 3. Group work | 4. Distance learning |

13-The abbreviation "e.g." stands for -----.

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

14-To make note-making useful, you should -----.

1. listen to lecture carefully and write all points
2. never use abbreviations
3. ignore all points and make notes slowly
4. distinguish the relative importance of information

15-Which one is TRUE about note-making?

1. It suggests a passive procedure of recording words verbatim.
2. It requires active participation in learning process.
3. It does not need a full attention or concentration.
4. It requires a particular proficiency in taking dictation.

16-When a writer wants to illustrate a relationship between two or more things, he uses a ----- which can appear in three forms.

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

17-In footnotes, the abbreviation 'Ibid' is a Latin word that stands for -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. in the same place | 2. in the work cited |
| 3. in the previous footnote | 4. in the previous chapter |

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18- In reading a text book, first survey the passage to -----.

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. unify the whole information | 2. get a general idea of the material |
| 3. summarize the materials | 4. anticipate essential points of information |

19- In reading a textbook, ----- helps you to consolidate the information you have read to relate it to previous information.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. reading | 2. reviewing | 3. reciting | 4. surveying |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|

20- The abbreviation of SQ3R stands for ----- respectively.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. search, quick review, three reading types | 2. survey, question, read, recite, review |
| 3. summary, quotation, reading three times | 4. study, question, reading, writing, testing |

21- In the textbook, the writer brings a thorough detailed alphabetical listing of major persons, places, ideas, facts, or topics that the book contains in the -----.

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

22- The part in which the author explains the purpose, organization, method of presentation, and whatever particular features of the book is -----.

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

23- In skimming, -----.

1. one gets a specific impression of the material.
2. one locates a specific word, fact, or idea quickly.
3. one's eyes move slowly over the words or figures.
4. one is looking for general understanding of the passage.

24- The words 'therefore' and 'consequently' are examples of ----- words.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. pronoun | 2. reference | 3. adverbial | 4. connective |
|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

25- Which one is NOT true about references?

1. References substitute for other words in the passage
2. References refer forward to ideas yet to be stated
3. Adverbs are the most familiar reference words
4. References refer back to ideas that have already been expressed

26- In a paragraph of -----, there may be a lack of topic sentence.

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

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27-In ----- organization, the main idea moves from the general to particular idea and may be presented as a general statement at the beginning of the paragraph.

1. inductive 2. deductive 3. general 4. systematic

28-In which part of a paragraph is the main idea stated?

1. First sentence 2. Last sentence
3. Topic sentence 4. Second sentence

29-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. regression 2. peripheral vision 3. vocalizing 4. separating

30-Being able to read by phrases requires an understanding of what words go together -----.

1. phonetically 2. grammatically 3. generally 4. verbally

31-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

32-The good expository writing in English -----.

1. like other languages focuses on details 2. deals with general ideas
3. is organized in a series of main ideas 4. is not organized in supporting details

33-The kind of writing in which one exposes facts or ideas by presenting, explaining, or interpreting them is called ----- writing.

1. narrative 2. expository 3. descriptive 4. exploratory

34-The purpose of indention is -----.

1. to make each heading stand out clearly
2. to make sure the same order of each subject
3. to put all lines in the same column
4. to put the outline in a neat appearance

35-The only difference between topic outline and sentence outline is -----.

1. numbering 2. indenting 3. punctuating 4. lettering

36-In outlining, ----- are used to indicate the comparative importance of ideas.

1. letters and stems 2. numbers and words
3. words and stems 4. numbers and letters

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37-A sentence outline is usually more ----- and it indicates more clearly the -----.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. detailed - structure | 2. general - punctuation |
| 3. basic - organization | 4. clear - indentation |

38-The outline is useful in -----.

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

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. flash card | 2. schedule | 3. timetable | 4. outline |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|

40-Which one is the safest way to guess the meaning of an unfamiliar word?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Asking somebody who knows it | 2. Looking up it in a dictionary |
| 3. Using the knowledge of phonetic symbols | 4. Analyzing the word elements one by one |

41-Which of the following words is an adjective?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Childish | 2. Noisily | 3. Powerful | 4. Kindness |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|

42-The part of speech of the word 'imaginative' is -----.

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

43-A prefix usually -----.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. changes the part of speech of a word | 2. is common to other forms of a word |
| 3. is fundamental element of a word | 4. changes the meaning of a word |

44-In the word 'measurable', the element of '-able' is a -----.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. prefix | 2. suffix | 3. root | 4. stem |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|

45-A dictionary indicates whether the word is commonly used as a noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition by providing -----.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. parts of speech | 2. general information |
| 3. derivation | 4. usage |

46-The basic form and fundamental element of a word is -----.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. suffix | 2. prefix | 3. stem | 4. affix |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|



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47-Which one is important in studying efficiently?

1. Studying in a public place
2. Trying to learn materials just before examination
3. Setting and following a definite schedule
4. Concentrating on only interesting subjects

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

1. A dictionary that is more than ten years old
2. A native-language-to-English dictionary
3. A pocket-sized and abridged dictionary
4. An English to English dictionary

49-A ----- is the things that takes your attention away from what you are studying.

1. motivation
2. concentration
3. encouragement
4. distraction

50-In studying English efficiently, concentration means -----.

1. to focus the attention completely on the purpose
2. the need or desire to achieve the certain goal
3. to get more done in less time
4. to maintain interest and understanding