



1- A tired feeling, unexpected visitors and poor physical health are examples of.....during studying.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. study habits           | 2. sources of concentration |
| 3. sources of distraction | 4. lack of motivation       |

2- The statement "plan your work and work your plan" implies that we should.....

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. prevent accumulation of assignments | 2. set a definite schedule and follow it |
| 3. clearly know the rules of studying  | 4. concentrate on our study plans        |

3- For.....classes, you'd better plan a study period just before the class and for ..... classes you should plan a study period immediately after the class.

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. lecture/memorization    | 2. recitation/lecture |
| 3. recitation/memorization | 4. lecture/recitation |

4- Which of the following statements is true regarding using a dictionary?

1. an abridged dictionary is better for ESL students than an unabridged one
2. a good dictionary is usually authorized by an academy or government
3. an unabridged dictionary is preferred for all foreign language students
4. recency and completeness of a dictionary are not of primary concern

5- Which of the following dictionaries is the one you should avoid most?

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. an abridged dictionary          | 2. an unabridged dictionary         |
| 3. a Persian to English dictionary | 4. an English to Persian dictionary |

6- A good dictionary will tell us about the.....of the words as well as their different definitions. It will tell us whether a word is formal, colloquial, archaic, poetic or slang.

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. derivation  | 2. usage               |
| 3. equivalents | 4. general information |

7- The function of.....in a dictionary is that you can find words quickly.

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. alphabetical arrangement | 2. spelling rules |
| 3. guide words              | 4. parts of spech |

8- When looking for the definition of a word we should not select the first presented definition, rather we should look for the meaning that best fits the.....in which the word is used.

- |            |          |            |            |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. grammar | 2. entry | 3. context | 4. meaning |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|

9- When you read about the.....of words, you can gain very interesting historical information about them. It may also help you to remember the words and their meaning better.

1. derivation                      2. definitions                      3. etymology                      4. usage

10- Which of the following phrases is an example of an idiom?

1. vice versa                      2. look daggers                      3. first class                      4. participate in

11- The phrase *go Dutch* in the sentence: " This time in the restaurant, we will go Dutch" is a typical example of using.....words in English.

1. loan                      2. British                      3. slang                      4. formal

12- A.....usually changes the meaning of a word but a.....usually changes its part of speech.

1. suffix-prefix                      2. prefix-suffix  
3. stem word-suffix                      4. stem word-prefix

13- Which of the following word stems CANNOT be used alone?

1. act                      2. able                      3. form                      4. dict

14- One of the ways of guessing the meaning of a word is by looking carefully at its .....

1. prefixes                      2. inflection                      3. context                      4. definition

15- The primary purpose of outlining in reading tasks is to .....

1. classify and organize                      2. discover the organization  
3. reconstruct the organization                      4. find the main idea of the text

16- All of the following items are examples of expository writing except .....

1. factual reports                      2. evaluation of arguments  
3. analysis of processes                      4. narrative stories

17- Which of the following statements is true about reading speed?

1. reading speed can always be improved at the expense of comprehension  
2. To have a speedy reading, students should try to do many regressions  
3. slow reading speed, in part, results from a poor peripheral vision  
4. If you want to improve your reading speed, you should do more vocalization



18- To be a successful reader, a person needs less ..... and a better.....

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. vocalization/regression | 2. regression/peripheral vision |
| 3. regression/vocalization | 4. peripheral vision/regression |

19- In deductive organization of a paragraph,.....

1. the writer moves from the specific information to the general conclusion
2. the main idea is not clearly stated but implied as a conclusion
3. the reader is always very comfortable in discovering the main idea
4. the writer states a general idea first and then tries to support that idea

20- In which of the following paragraphs, is the generalization usually stated at the end of the paragraph?

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. deductive paragraph | 2. paragraph of analysis    |
| 3. inductive paragraph | 4. paragraph of description |

21- In the ..... paragraph, the main idea is usually stated in the first sentence and the following information elaborates on distinctions or likeness of two or more things.

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. analogy     | 2. comparison & contrast |
| 3. description | 4. definition            |

22- In which of the following types of paragraph, is the main idea usually implied and NOT clearly stated?

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

23- Read the following paragraph. What kind of paragraph is it?

Light and all other forms of radiation resemble water-ripples or waves, in that they distribute energy from a central source. The sun's radiation distributes through space the vast amount of energy which is generated inside the sun. We hardly know whether there is any actual wave-motion in light or not, but we know that both light and all other types of radiation are propagated in such a form that they have some of the properties of a succession of

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. description | 2. analogy               |
| 3. definition  | 4. comparison & contrast |



24- The following paragraph is a definition paragraph and at the same time a(n) ..... paragraph.

Cholera is an intestinal infection that can be described according to its cause, symptoms, and treatment. A bacterium, called *Vibrio cholera*, is the causative agent of cholera. It can be spread through contaminated food, water, or feces. Cholera patients may exhibit different symptoms that can vary from mild to severe. Some symptoms are watery diarrhea and loss of water and salts. Oral or intravenous replacement of fluids and salts as well as specific antibiotics is a possible treatment for cholera. Patients can be treated with an oral rehydration solution or, in severe

1. description                      2. analogy                      3. comparison                      4. contrast

25- The most important characteristic of skimming is that it should be done .....

1. rapidly                      2. in sequence                      3. systematically                      4. precisely

26- SQ3R is a good technique of reading. What does it stand for?

1. sequencing- querying -reading-reconstructing-remembering  
2. surveying-questioning-reading-realizing-reconstructing  
3. sequencing-questioning-reading-reciting-remembering  
4. surveying-questioning-reading-reciting-reviewing

27-..... is a very active task and requires dynamic participation of the reader or listener in the learning process.

1. Note-taking                      2. Note-making                      3. Underlining                      4. Outlining

28- The most important task in note-making is that .....

1. the note-maker should realize the relative importance of information  
2. the note-maker be able to make as much data as possible in a short time  
3. the note-maker be able to use common symbols rapidly and efficiently  
4. the note-maker be able to know how to write the information presented

29- In the lecture note-making, it is essential that the note-maker be able to .....

1. comprehend quickly and accurately                      2. know the meaning of many words  
3. fully realize vocal underlining                      4. comprehend and write all the details



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

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30- Which of the followings is recommended for note-making in a lecture?

1. try to record the lecture as completely as possible
2. try to write the exact words, phrases and idioms you hear
3. try to ignore regressions, repetitions and interruptions
4. try to focus on the parts that are unfamiliar to you

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