



part 1:

1- Which one is considered as a characteristic of lectures?

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| 1. Size: 1- 20 people | 2. length : 1- 3 hours |
| 3. weekly : 1- 50 hours | 4. individual attention |

2-To cope with a university environment, you need to be reasonably good at.....

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|---|---|
| 1. Surviving in potentially very large groups | 2. Setting up a general information file |
| 3. Familiarizing yourself with libraries | 4. Starting to develop your financial skills1 |

3-Which of the following refers to the course content?

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|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. curriculum | 2. objective | 3. strategy | 4. evaluation |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

4-Which one is NOT one of the several uses of the profile?

1. Compiling profile develops habits of reflection and self-analysis.
2. As a collection of experiences of evaluation and describing yourself, it helps you to be prepared for job interviews.
3. It gives you a sense of where you are now, so that you can work to a personal development plan.
4. It helps in being self-motivated and able to plan with difficult tasks.

5-Problem-solving, presenting information, interpreting data, and sharing knowledge which are examples of potential transferable and soft skills which could be developed, belong to area of academic activity.

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Observation | 2. lectures |
| 3. maths and statistics | 4. writing academic texts |

6-A person who is good in sports, drama, or making things most probably has a high intelligence.

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|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. bodily-kinaesthetic | 2. intrapersonal |
| 3. interpersonal | 4. spatial |

7-Our level of attention may vary depending on EXCEPT

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| 1. our mental or physical state for learning | 2. the way other people view information |
| 3. the way information is presented to us | 4. whether the material is completely new |



8- What does C-R-E-A-M stand for?

1. Creative, Responsive, Efficient, Active, Manageable
2. Cautious, Responsive, Efficient, Analytic, Motivated
3. Cautious, Reflective, Effective, Analytic, Manageable
4. Creative, Reflective, Effective, Active, Motivated

9- Which of the following activities is an example of virtuous activity?

1. Linking new information with what you already know or have studied.
2. Learning difficult information by heart in the case of written texts.
3. Questioning whether what you have heard is really true or representative.
4. Reading your essays and other writing slowly and out loud before you hand it in.

10- Which statement about time-saving strategies is **NOT** correct?

1. Avoid writing notes in full sentences, instead use headings and keywords.
2. Try brainstorming to get your mind working and being prepared.
3. Write your assignments first on some papers then transfer them to the word-processor.
4. In the margins of your notes, write the page reference from the book.

11- If your chief priority is getting a good grade, then..... .

1. Reading and doing what interests you may be more important than following the curriculum.
2. It is like going shopping with a list of what you are not going to buy.
3. You may have to limit yourself to find and use information to get you through; filling the gaps in your knowledge will be postponed.
4. It is likely to be important that you 'play the game' and find out exactly what is required.

12- Identify the person with the following characteristics in a task allocation strategy in the group work.

"He/She helps the group to form an agenda and keep to it, ensures that everyone gets to speak and that their views are heard, sums up main points and keeps the group focused on the task."

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. record-keeper | 2. task manager | 3. chairperson | 4. time-keeper |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

13- In the libraries, fiction is arranged in.....order by..... .

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Alphabetical/authors' names | 2. reference number/ publishers' names |
| 3. title/ authors' names | 4. subject/ number on the spine of book |



14- Which one of the following search engines can be used when looking for a specific person or event?

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. www.onelook.com | 2. www.iTools.com/research-it |
| 3. www.lycos.com | 4. www.yahoo.com |

15- When does your reading speed need to be improved?

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|---|---|
| 1. Fewer than 150-200 words per minutes | 2. Fewer than 100-150 words per minutes |
| 3. Fewer than 250-300 words per minutes | 4. Fewer than 200-250 words per minutes |

16- Which statement is correct about note-making?

1. You should rewrite your notes to incorporate the new information into your notes.
2. Visual familiarity will disturb you when finding the information later in your texts.
3. Abbreviations will make you confused if they are used in your notes.
4. By labeling and numbering your note pages, you can cross-reference to previous information.

17- In writing a quotation you should do all of the following except.....

1. It is not obligatory to say exactly where the quotation comes from.
2. Copy words and punctuation exactly as the source text.
3. Use three dots (...) to indicate omitted words in your quoted part.
4. Put 'quotation marks' around the words you quote.

18- Which one of the following formats is correct for writing a reference in your reference list?

1. Colon, J.(1982).A Puerto Rican in New York and Other Sketches, 2nd edn. New York: International Publishers.
2. J. Colon, (1982). 2nd edn. A Puerto Rican in New York and Other Sketches, International Publishers, New York. P. 48.
3. Colon, J.(1982). International Publishers, New York. 2nd edn. . A Puerto Rican in New York and Other Sketches.
4. J. Colon, (1982). A Puerto Rican in New York and Other Sketches, 2nd edn. P. 48. International Publishers, New York.

19- Which one can be the aim of the practicals usages?

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Practice reporting on your methods | 2. Learn how to use equipments |
| 3. Develop skills in recording data | 4. Develop skills in accurate observation |



20- Which one is **NOT** correct about an essay?

1. It is a piece of writing with a particular structure and layout.
2. It is written in a formal, academic style with a different language from conversational language.
3. Essays present findings of new research data collected in a laboratory experiment, a survey or a case study.
4. Essay layout is different from report layout without any headings and numbering.

21- "Giving evidence which supports an argument or ideas" can be found in, as a keyword used in titles.

1. Analyze
2. Justify
3. Narrate
4. Define

22- Which one can be considered as a feature of the conclusion part in the structure of an essay?

1. Introducing the main idea in the first sentence of the paragraph.
2. Summing up your argument very briefly, linking it to the title.
3. Linking the paragraph to the previous ones, and then introducing the main idea.
4. Giving a brief outline of how you will deal with each issue and in which order.

23- Which order is correct regarding different parts of a report?

1. Title, abstract, introduction, acknowledgement, list of contents
2. Acknowledgement, introduction, title, list of contents, abstract
3. Acknowledgement, title, introduction, abstract, list of contents
4. Title, acknowledgement, abstract, list of contents, introduction

24- The art of writing is in the craft of

1. outlining
2. redrafting
3. structuring
4. giving details

25- Which word can be best used for putting the same idea in a different way in writing your texts?

1. Additionally
2. resulting from this
3. that is to say
4. in view of this

part 2:

26- 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



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

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|--|--|
| 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 |

28- 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.

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

29- 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

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

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

31- 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. equivalentents | 4. general information |

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

33- 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 |

34- 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 |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|



35- 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

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

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

37- 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

38- 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

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

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

40- 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

41- 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

42- 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

43- 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



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

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

45- 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

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

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

47- 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.

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

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

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

49- 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 |



50- 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

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