

1- In any study, ----- can come from our hopes and expectations and our desire to do something or to be someone.

1. concentration 2. motivation 3. self-esteem 4. self-evaluation

2- Interest can be developed by all of the following EXCEPT-----.

1. Relating importance of a subject to general education
 2. Relating subject to other subjects, places, times, and problems
 3. Relating distractions to the subject and focusing on it
 4. Understanding the subject of study

3- What is the problem with using a native-language-to-English dictionary?

1. They have convenience. 2. They are poorly edited.
 3. They increase the vocabulary. 4. They don't encourage learning.

4- A dictionary gives a learner all of the following information EXCEPT -----.

1. Spelling 2. Parts of speech 3. Derivation 4. Arrangements

5- The fundamental element of a word which is common to all forms of that word is known as -----.

1. prefix 2. suffix 3. stem 4. abridgement

6- A ----- usually changes the meaning of a word, while a ----- usually changes its part of speech.

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

Determine the usage and area of meaning of following affixes

7- The part "ante" is used as a ----- and it means -----.

1. suffix - after 2. prefix - two 3. root - around 4. prefix - before

8- The last part in the word "wisdom" is a ----- and it means -----.

1. suffix - condition 2. prefix - skill 3. suffix - office 4. prefix - quality

9- The first part in the word "uniform" is a ----- and it means -----.

1. prefix - one 2. prefix - not 3. suffix - like 4. suffix - without

10- The suffix -y as in recovery and discovery changes a verb into a -----.

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

11-The suffix -ary as in revolutionary and documentary changes ----- into a -----.

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

12-The stem soph as in sophisticated and philosopher means -----.

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|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. write | 2. wise | 3. entire | 4. shape |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|

13-The boy always prevaricated when he was caught cheating and didn't want the truth to be known. The underlined word means -----.

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|--------------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. explained | 2. cried | 3. ignored | 4. lied |
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14-Which of the following is the purpose of outline in reading?

1. To organize and present ideas
2. To make the reader interested
3. To analyze the organization and relationship of ideas
4. To connect the subject together

15-What are the two forms of outline?

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Topic and sentence | 2. Creative and analytic |
| 3. Descriptive and explanatory | 4. Topic and supporting |

16-The ability to see words on either side of the point at which eyes focus is called a ----- vision.

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| 1. regression | 2. comprehensive | 3. peripheral | 4. recognition |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|

17-A deductive organization moves from ----- to -----.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. particular - general | 2. general - particular |
| 3. control - general | 4. general - substitute |

18-Which of the following is a purpose of skimming?

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| 1. Clearing meaning | 2. Connecting the meaning |
| 3. Organizing the main idea | 4. Locating a specific word or fact |

19-What does SQ3R stand for?

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|---|---|
| 1. Search, quest, read, review, recite | 2. Survey, query, revise, return, review |
| 3. Seek, question, read, revise, review | 4. Survey, question, read, recite, review |

20-SQ3R technique is most useful in ----- material.

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|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. novel-type | 2. fiction-type | 3. study-type | 4. drama-type |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|

21- Which of the following is NOT an aid to help a reader understand the material in a textbook?

1. Footnotes 2. Page number 3. Pictures 4. Maps

22- What are the two main values of making notes?

1. Active participation in the reading process and reviewing the material
2. Passive participation in the reading process and revising the material
3. Staying alert on the subject and distinguishing between the materials
4. Active participation in the reading process and distinguishing between the materials

23- Taking notes only requires -----, while making notes requires -----.

1. active participation - passive participation
2. full attention - passive procedure of recording words
3. reviewing the material - relating the material
4. passive procedure of recording words - full attention

24- What is the most important consideration in making notes?

1. Drawing an outline
2. What to write and what not to write
3. Summarizing the information in a useful way
4. Using abbreviation in summarizing

25- In a library, each book is listed in the catalog by its -----, ----- and -----.

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. alphabet, language, subject | 2. author, cards, language |
| 3. title, author, subject | 4. alphabet, title, language |

26- What is a card catalog in a library?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A complete index of all the books | 2. The arrangement of the books |
| 3. The list of languages available | 4. Periodical reference of the books |

27- A footnote might NOT appear -----.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. at the bottom of a page | 2. at the end of a chapter |
| 3. at the end of a book | 4. at the beginning of a unit |

28- Which of the following is NOT a type of paragraph?

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|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Analysis | 2. Cohesion | 3. Analogy | 4. Comparison |
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29- According to the literature, which of the following is regarded as the cause of slow reading?

1. Cohesion 2. Preposition 3. Modification 4. Regression

30- Which of the following partly determines reading speed?

1. Number of words seen at a single glance 2. Number of words in a sentence
3. Speed of the reader 4. Pronunciation of reader