

تعداد صحافی: ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --
زمان امتحان: ۷۵ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه
تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

نام درس: فنون یادگیری زبان
رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
گروه: ۱۷۰۶۸ - ۱۷۱۰۸۵

Complete the following sentences by choosing the best choice (a, b, c or d).

1. Tired feeling, unexpected visitors and poor physical health are examples of during studying.
a. study habits
b. sources of concentration
c. sources of distraction
d. lack of motivation
2. The statement "plan your work and work your plan" implies that we should
a. prevent accumulation of assignments
b. set a definite schedule and follow it
c. clearly know the rules of studying
d. 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.
a. lecture-memorization
b. recitation-lecture
c. recitation-memorization
d. lecture-recitation
4. Which of the following statements is true regarding using a dictionary?
a. the study needs of foreign students will be met by one of the more convenient abridged dictionaries.
b. a good dictionary is usually authorized by an academy or government.
c. an unabridged dictionary is preferred for all foreign language students.
d. recency and completeness of a dictionary are not of primary concern.
5. Which of the following dictionaries is the most dangerous one?
a. an abridged dictionary
b. an unabridged dictionary
c. a Persian to English dictionary
d. 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.
a. derivation
b. usage
c. part of speech
d. general information
7. The function of in a dictionary is that you can find words quickly.
a. syllable division
b. spelling rules
c. guide words
d. parts of speech

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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 thein which the word is used.
- a. usage b. entry c. context d. meaning
9. When you read about theof words, you can gain very interesting historical information about them. It may also help you to remember the words and their meaning better.
- a. pronunciation b. definitions c. etymology d. usage
10. Which of the following phrases is an example of an idiom?
- a. vice versa b. look daggers c. first class d. participate in
11. The phrase go Dutch in the sentence: " *This time in the restaurant, we will go Dutch*" is a typical example of usingwords in English.
- a. loan b. British c. slang d. formal
12. A usually changes the meaning of a word but a usually changes its part of speech.
- a. suffix-prefix b. prefix-suffix c. stem word-suffix d. stem word-prefix
13. Which of the following word stems cannot be used by its own?
- a. act b. able c. form d. dict
14. The more the , the easier the task of guessing the meaning of a new word.
- a. writers b. inflections c. context d. definition
15. The primary purpose of outlining in reading tasks is.....
- a. to classify and organize b. uncovering the organization
- c. to reconstruct the organization d. finding the main idea of the text
16. All of the following items are examples of expository writing except.....
- a. factual reports b. evaluation of arguments
- c. analysis of processes d. narrative stories
17. Which of the following statements is true about reading speed?
- a. Reading speed can always be improved at the expense of comprehension.
- b. To have a speedy reading, students should try to do many regressions.
- c. Slow reading speed, in part, results from a poor peripheral vision.
- d. If you want to improve your reading speed, you should do more vocalization.

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18. Successful readers need less..... and have a better.....
- a. vocalization-regression b. regression-peripheral vision
 c. regression-vocalization d. peripheral vision-regression
19. In deductive organization of a paragraph,
- a. The writer moves from the specific information to the general conclusion.
 b. The main idea is not clearly stated but implied as a conclusion.
 c. The reader is always very comfortable in discovering the main idea.
 d. The writer states a general idea first and then tries to support that idea.
20. In which of the following paragraphs, the generalization is usually stated at the end of the paragraph?
- a. deductive paragraph b. paragraph of analysis
 c. inductive paragraph d. paragraph of description
21. In theparagraph, the main idea is usually stated in the first sentence and the following information elaborates on distinctions or likeness of two or more things, often with examples.
- a. analogy paragraph b. comparison & contrast
 c. description paragraph d. paragraph of definition
22. In which of the following types of paragraph, the main idea is usually implied not clearly stated?
- a. description paragraph b. definition paragraph
 c. analogy paragraph d. analysis paragraph
23. Read the following paragraph. What kind of paragraph is it?
- The distinction between Newton's and Einstein's ideas about gravitation has sometimes been illustrated by picturing a little boy playing marbles in a city lot. The ground is very uneven, ridged with bumps and hollows. An observer in an office ten stories above the street would not be able to see these irregularities in the ground.
- a. description b. analogy c. definition d. comparison & contrast

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زمان امتحان: ۷۵ دقیقه تشریحی -- تکمیلی

کد پرسش: ۱۷۱۰۸۵ - ۱۷۰۰۶۸

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24. The following paragraph is a paragraph of

An octopus appears to be just a huge head with eight long, fearful arms. Its head is soft and rubberlike. Its eyes stick out on stalks so that it can see in all directions. Its mouth is on the underside of its body and has powerful jaws shaped like a beak. The long arms, or tentacles, have double rows of suckers. These can fasten onto objects with such suction that they cannot be pulled off.

- a. description b. analogy c. comparison d. contrast

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

- a. rapidly b. in sequence c. systematically d. precisely

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

- a. sequencing- querying -reading-reconstructing-remembering
b. surveying-questioning-reading-realizing-reconstructing
c. sequencing-questioning-reading-reciting-remembering
d. surveying-questioning-reading-reciting-reviewing

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

- a. note-taking b. note-making c. underlining d. outlining

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

- a. the note-maker should realize the relative importance of information and to decide and to write rapidly
b. the note-maker be able to make as much data as possible in a short time
c. the note-maker be able to use common symbols rapidly and efficiently
d. 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

- a. comprehend quickly and accurately
b. know the meaning of many words
c. fully realize vocal underlining
d. comprehend and write all the details

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

- a. try to record the lecture as completely as possible
- b. try to write the exact words, phrases and idioms you hear
- c. try to ignore regressions, repetitions and interruptions
- d. try to focus on the parts that are unfamiliar to you