

نام درس: فنون یادگیری زبان

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۵۰ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: -- دقیقه

آزمون نمره منفی دارد  ندارد 

منبع: Study Skills (for Students of English

as a Second Language) Richard C. Yorkey

مجاز است.

استفاده از: --

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

پیامبر اعظم (ص): روزه سپر آتش جهنم است.

- The authority of an English dictionary depends on its.....
  - new words
  - spelling accuracy
  - completeness
  - publication
- What kind of dictionaries should be avoided?
  - abridged dictionaries
  - unabridged dictionaries
  - desk dictionaries
  - monolingual dictionaries
- The dictionary will tell you whether a word is British or American, or whether a word is formal, colloquial, dialectal, poetic, or slang. In fact, it provides us information on the ..... of the words.
  - usage
  - origin
  - derivation
  - formality
- Check the spelling of the following words. Which one is incorrect?
  - piece
  - grief
  - fecieve
  - believe
- The stem *anthro* in the word *anthropology* means.....
  - mankind
  - participants
  - subjects
  - men
- The ----- changes the part of speech of the word and not it's meaning.
  - stem
  - prefix
  - suffix
  - base word
- ish* is one of the ----- maker suffixes.
  - noun
  - adjective
  - verb
  - adverb
- The stem *verse* in the word *reverse* means----- .
  - turn
  - draw
  - call
  - come
- Read the following paragraph and identify its' type.

*There are four different tides, depending upon the position of the sun and moon in relation to the earth. When the sun and moon are in direct line with the earth, they exert greatest gravitational force, causing abnormally high or spring tides. When the sun, moon, and earth are at right angles to each other, the gravitational force is weak, causing abnormally low or neap tides. Between these two extremes are high, or perigee, tides when the moon is closest to the earth and low, or apogee, tides when the moon is farthest from the earth.*

- analogy
- definition
- description
- comparison

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10. The part at the end of each chapter or at the end of the book. This part is a kind of dictionary which defines or explains some of the technical terms in the book, and often provides examples and page references. This part is called.....

- a. glossary                      b. index                      c. bibliography                      d. foreword

11. The abbreviation *Ibid.* in the footnotes means-----.

- a. it is a foreign term                      b. in the work cited  
c. in the same place                      d. in the bibliography

12. In a paragraph of analysis, sometimes a writer organizes the paragraph in a way that at the beginning of the paragraph, the general idea may be presented. Then the organization moves from the general to the particular. This kind of organization of the idea in paragraph writing is called ..... organization.

- a. descriptive                      b. inductive                      c. comparative                      d. deductive

13. In our note making practice, we may use *re* as an abbreviation of the word "-----".

- a. again                      b. repeat                      c. concerning                      d. remember

14. ----- is an organized list of related items or ideas. It is a method of grouping together things to classify and organize the idea in a simplified manner.

- a. Note making                      b. Note taking                      c. Arranging                      d. Outlining

15. There are different kinds of note making cues. Specify the type of the following cue.

*If what I have said is true, then.....*

- a. Transition of Ideas                      b. Results of the Ideas  
c. Development of Ideas                      d. Emphasis of Ideas

16. Specify the type of the underlined connectors in the following sentences respectively?

Ben Jonson, for example, never doubted the authenticity of the plays. William Green also referred to Shakespeare as a very fine playwright.

- a. miscellaneous, result                      b. addition, miscellaneous  
c. miscellaneous, addition                      d. result, miscellaneous

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17. What is the problem with the following topic outlining?**The Kind of English Books I Enjoy Reading***I. Fiction*

- A. Historical novels
- B. Spy stories
- C. Love stories

*II. Nonfiction*

- A. Biographies
  - 1. Great Inventors
  - 2. Military heroes
- B. Science and space exploration

- a. The capital letter is used for each topic.
- b. The topics of the same rank are expressed in different grammatical form.
- c. It does not enjoy the correct indention.
- d. It is not arranged according to useful and logical organization.

18. In ----- exam, the judgment and personality of the teacher can not influence the correction in any way and each student has an equal chance, he must choose the same list of alternatives.

- a. standard exam
- b. objective exam
- c. subjective exam
- d. essay type

19. When a reader reads to locate specific idea, fact, or word and get the rapid and general impression of material, this type of reading is called -----.

- a. scanning
- b. skimming
- c. reading for pleasure
- d. searching

20. The only difference between topic outlining and sentence outlining is -----.

- a. numbering
- b. lettering
- c. indenting
- d. punctuation

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21. Slow reading results from-----.

- a. regression, vocalizing, and peripheral vision
- b. vocalizing, peripheral vision, and phrase reading
- c. regression, vocalizing, and word reading
- d. regression, word reading, and peripheral vision

22. Look at the following library card and name the underlined parts respectively.

301.36S472b**Schneider, Wolf, 1925-**

Babylon is everywhere; the city as man's fate. Translated from the German by Ingeborg Sammet and John Oldenburg. New York, **McGraw Hill** [1963]

400 p. illus. 22 cm

- a. Library number, Place of publication, and width of the book
- b. Book number, Publisher, and height of the book
- c. Call number, Place of publication, and height of the book
- d. Call number, Publisher, and height of the book

23. SQ3R stands for ----- respectively.

- a. survey, question, read, remember, review
- b. study, question, read, remember, review
- c. study, question, read, recite, review
- d. survey, question, read, recite, review

24. The history of a word in the dictionary is called -----.

- a. guide word
- b. etymology
- c. origin
- d. derivation

25. Which of the following cases is an example of expository writing?

- a. narrative stories
- b. analysis of processes
- c. descriptive passage
- d. fantasy fictions

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26. Planning a study time before the class and preparation for each class will create .....
- a better study schedule for your class
  - a sense of completeness in the class
  - a sense of confidence in the class
  - a better concentration in the class
27. The sentence: *Will it be okay if I meet you at the library about eightish?* is an example of using -----language.
- formal
  - idiomatic
  - inaccurate
  - colloquial
28. In -----, you can find short articles on specific subjects written by authorities and compiled into a series of many volumes.
- yearbooks
  - dictionaries
  - bibliographies
  - encyclopedias
29. Which of the following suffixes is used correctly?
- fool → fooly
  - person → personal
  - athlete → athletic
  - faith → faithous
30. According to your textbook, somebody who is a good note-maker is also skillful in -----.
- outlining
  - describing
  - analyzing
  - organizing