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			عنـــوان درس: فنون یادگیری زبان
		للیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۲۷	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان وادبیات انگ
¹ -As an undergraduate you will be expected to take a lot more responsibility for your own than you may be used to from school or college.			
1. high levels	^{2.} learning	^{3.} teaching	^{4.} life skills
2-A skill is a learned active	vity – something you can	develop through	and reflection.
1. examination	^{2.} movement	^{3.} practice	^{4.} question
3-Which of the following	g <u>is NOT</u> among the five s	tudy skill components?	
1. self-evaluation	^{2.} confidence	^{3.} awareness	^{4.} self-forgetting
4-To identify your current skills, you should think about something you do well, a difficulty you overcome, or a personal, no matter how small.			
1. condition	^{2.} achievement	^{3.} transfer	^{4.} observation
5-Mature students often have practice in time, show perseverance, and they can evaluate other people's views.			
1. updating	² . increasing	^{3.} managing	^{4.} wasting
6-A profile is simply a sn achievements.	apshot of yourself as you	ı are, your skills,	, attributes and
1. communications	^{2.} qualities	^{3.} negotiations	^{4.} employers
7-To develop in yourself as a learner, it is important to understand your own learning history, and become aware of any beliefs and practices arising from it.			
1. confidence	2. intelligence	3. resistance	^{4.} perseverance
8-One reason for anxiety performances.	among students is that t	they are rarely taught to	o their own
1. practice	^{2.} evaluate	3. revise	^{4.} review
9-There is strong eviden	ce to suggest that	plays a great part	in intellectual performance.
1. measurement	^{2.} selection	^{3.} talent	^{4.} environment
10-According to Vygotsky, regarded as a social ph	-	cut off and measured in	relation to but
1. teachers	^{2.} parents	3. individuals	^{4.} peers
	idy a new subject, the spo ill depend on how far you	-	e able to take things in and
1. new learning experi		^{2.} past learning ex	
^{3.} difficulty level of it		^{4.} connections bet	ween them
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12-Our level of attention	may vary, depending on	all of the following Exce	ept
1. our mental and phy	vsical states	^{2.} the way informa	ation is presented
^{3.} whether the materi	rial is totally new ^{4.} which nationa		ty we come from
13-People who seem to le andin sin	• • • •	may simply have good fo	oundations of information
1. practice	2. intelligence	^{3.} curiosity	^{4.} opportunity
14-Learning is easier whe	n you do not		
1. use your whole bra	•	^{2.} enjoy what you	learn
	^{3.} believe you can learn		work with others
15-In the CREAM strategy	r for learning, " M" stand	ls for:	
1. Magician	^{2.} Metaphor	^{3.} Motivation	^{4.} Meaning
16-Which of the following	g attitudes prevents crea	itivity?	
1. It is not childish		² . It is logical	
^{3.} I can do it		^{4.} It is a waste of t	ime
17-Which of the following	g is effective learning?		
1. not relating your st	udies to real life		
^{2.} working when you	cannot concentrate		
^{3.} not asking for help	when you need it		
^{4.} questioning whethe	er the thing is really true	or not	
¹⁸⁻ Make your study area that ityou t	•	back to – preferably wit	h a comfortable chair, so
1. respects	^{2.} expects	^{3.} discourages	4. encourages
¹⁹⁻ Effective learners keep them.	o modifying until they ha	ve that feel	sound, and look right to
1. goals	2. strategies	^{3.} styles	^{4.} arguments
20-If you disagree with ar your suggestions in a .		if the issue needs to be	addressed, then phrase
1. moderate	^{2.} positive	^{3.} negative	^{4.} command
²¹⁻ Good communication participation in the dis		It requires both good list	tening skills and
1. short-term	2. two-way	^{3.} one-way	^{4.} long-term
صفحه ۲ از ۵		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	1010/101038475

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22-Other people's attitud for a student to achiev	les, especially if combined ve his/her full	d with limited opportuni	ties, can make it difficult	
1. intelligence	^{2.} potential	^{3.} expression	^{4.} discrimination	
23-To avoid writ	e all your notes in your o	wn words and reference	your work.	
1. quotation	^{2.} plagiarism	^{3.} contribution	^{4.} examination	
²⁴⁻ Writing skill cannot be separated from other processes such as, goal setting, organization and research.				
1. reflection	^{2.} development	^{3.} assignment	^{4.} convention	
²⁵⁻ Academic writing avoids personal, words such a s " nice", " wonderful", " natural" because the readers' understanding of these words may be very different from your own.				
1. objective	^{2.} subjective	^{3.} expressive	^{4.} descriptive	
26-The need or desire to achieve a certain goal that can make the difference between success and failure is called				
1. innovation	^{2.} instruction	^{3.} motivation	^{4.} investigation	
27-One of the wisest but most difficult rules of studying is to set a definite and then follow it.				
1. temptation	^{2.} distraction	^{3.} schedule	^{4.} motivation	
28-Do not expect to learn	n material during the last	few days before an exan	nination by	
1. cramming	^{2.} preparation	^{3.} assignment	^{4.} substitution	
29-An English dictionary the words of their lan	-	English speakers define,	,, spell, and use	
1. produce	^{2.} pronounce	^{3.} reduce	^{4.} discuss	
³⁰⁻ Although a native language to English dictionary may serve immediate convenience, its great is the assumption that there is a one-for-one correspondence between the two languages.				
1. equivalent	^{2.} difference	^{3.} similarity	^{4.} danger	
31-You will learn all of th	e following from your dic	tionary Except		
1. syllable division		² . part of speech		
^{3.} private usage		^{4.} general informat	tion	
32-Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> an idiom?				
1. look at	^{2.} look after	^{3.} look out	^{4.} look up	
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33-The size of one's native	e language vocabulary ref	flects his education, rea	ding and range of	
1. professions	2. interests	^{3.} expectations	^{4.} books	
34-A prefix usually change	es the meaning of a word	, while a suffix usually c	hanges its	
1. etymology	^{2.} part of speech	^{3.} example	^{4.} syllable division	
³⁵⁻ If you learn the most common, you will be able to analyze the meaning of many words without having to look them up in a dictionary.				
1. word exercises		^{2.} word stems		
^{3.} idiomatic expressio	ns	^{4.} alphabetic expre	essions	
³⁶⁻ One of the ways of guessing the meaning of a word is by looking carefully at its, the situation in which it is used.				
1. _{level}	^{2.} context	^{3.} topic	^{4.} case	
³⁷⁻ One of the causes of slow reading is, that is, forming the sounds of each word, even though they may not be spoken aloud.				
1. recognizing	^{2.} exercising	^{3.} generalizing	^{4.} vocalizing	
³⁸⁻ There are two purposes of skimming: 1) to locate a specific word, fact, or idea quickly, and 2) to get a/an, general impression of the material.				
1. _{slow}	^{2.} rapid	^{3.} analytic	^{4.} extra	
³⁹⁻ refers to an alphabetical list of relevant books and articles that is frequently included either at the end of each chapter or at the end of the book.				
1. Preface	^{2.} Glossary	^{3.} Bibliography	^{4.} Index	
40-In the preface or presentation, and the	, the author explains other features of the boo		-	
1. _{title}	^{2.} front matter	^{3.} foreword	^{4.} back matter	
⁴¹⁻ An outline usually star smaller or less importa	-	st important idea and th	ien down to	
1. progresses	^{2.} compares	^{3.} contrasts	^{4.} details	
42-You should adjust your speed of reading to the of the reading material and the degree of comprehension required.				
1. familiarity	^{2.} difficulty	^{3.} novelty	^{4.} possibility	

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43-In a paragraph of	a step-by-step expl	anation of how somethi	ng is done is presented.
1. description	^{2.} analysis	^{3.} comparison	^{4.} contrast
44-Maps, charts, diagram information.	ns, and tables have been	included in the texts to l	help you the
 individualize 	^{2.} generalize	^{3.} visualize	^{4.} organize
45-Which of the followin	g is <u>NOT</u> an aid to reading	g and interpretation?	
1. speeches	^{2.} diagrams	^{3.} footnotes	^{4.} charts
46-A few sketchy notes r the material.	eflect a to fully t	understand the develop	ment and organization of
1. technique	^{2.} failure	^{3.} success	^{4.} practice
47-A good dictionary give	es the history and meanir	ng of every word, both	and obsolete.
1. current	^{2.} religious	^{3.} scientific	^{4.} political
48-Each academic field h specific subjects in the	_	l which publis	h articles dealing with
1. manuals	^{2.} handbooks	^{3.} journals	^{4.} guides
49-A good learner uses a	n exam as an incentive to	study regularly and as a	a reason to
1. prove	^{2.} stop	^{3.} review	^{4.} return
50-If you have a vague id several of the choices	ea of the choices in a mu are obviously wrong, it n	•	•
1. correct	^{2.} guess	^{3.} indicate	^{4.} require