



دفترچه سؤال

آزمون « ۵ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۱ »

## دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

تعداد کل سوالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
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بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۸۴۵۱

«تمام دارایی‌ها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی وقف عام است بر گسترش دانش و آموزش»



# پدید آورندگان

## آزمون منحصرأ زبان

### ۵ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۱

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
محسن رحیمی، عادلہ حیدری، رحمت‌الہ استیری، سعید کاویانی، محمدجواد آقایی، آرمین رحمانی، عقیل محمدی‌روش، عمران نوری، شیوا روحی، جواد مؤمنی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌الہ استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌الہ استیری
ویراستار	آرمین رحمانی، سعید آچہ‌لو، عقیل محمدی‌روش، محمدحسین مرتضوی

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثہ مرآتی
مسئول دفترچہ	معصومہ شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچہ: مہریار لسانی
حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زہرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳

<b>زبان تخصصی</b>	<p><b>هدف‌گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچه سؤال</b></p> <p>لطفاً قبل از شروع پاسخ‌گویی به سؤال‌های درس <b>منحصراً زبان</b>، هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:</p> <p>از هر ۱۰ سؤال به چند سؤال می‌توانید پاسخ صحیح بدهید؟          عملکرد شما در آزمون قبل چند از ۱۰ بوده است؟          هدف‌گذاری شما برای آزمون امروز چیست؟</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز</td> </tr> </table>	چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز	<b>۱۰۵ دقیقه</b>
چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز			

### Part A: Grammar

**Directions:** Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1-The law of supply and demand ... insight into the process of price and quantity determination in a competitive market, doesn't it?
  - 1) is giving
  - 2) gives
  - 3) gave
  - 4) give
- 2-Finding a solution to the problem of online piracy and other types of virtual offenses ... to be an easy task to do.
  - 1) do not seem
  - 2) does not seem
  - 3) not seeming
  - 4) seem not
- 3-We found out that black household wealth is on average 13 times smaller than ... .
  - 1) that white households of
  - 2) white households are
  - 3) of white households
  - 4) that of white households
- 4-The captain said it was necessary that all passengers ... their seatbelts.
  - 1) fasten
  - 2) to fasten
  - 3) who fasten
  - 4) fastening
- 5-The previous manager could not improve the working conditions, and ... .
  - 1) the current one can't either
  - 2) either can't the current one
  - 3) neither can't the current one
  - 4) can't neither the current one
- 6-More than half of the children in this district ... for reduced-price or free lunches at present.
  - 1) qualifies
  - 2) qualify
  - 3) were qualified
  - 4) has been qualified
- 7-The manner of addressing people in Britain is quite different from ours, ...?
  - 1) don't we
  - 2) isn't there
  - 3) aren't they
  - 4) isn't it
- 8-A: "Rosy learned to play the piano when she was in London."  
 B: "... ."
  - 1) So were we
  - 2) Jane did too
  - 3) But I did
  - 4) Neither were they
- 9-Members of the committee suggested that England ... from future international tournaments.
  - 1) exclude
  - 2) should exclude
  - 3) be excluded
  - 4) excluded
- 10-Even though he was much younger than the other children, Tom demanded ... in the game they were playing.
  - 1) to be included
  - 2) be included
  - 3) include
  - 4) including

### Part B: Vocabulary

**Directions:** Questions 11-25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 11-Teachers must always be aware of the ... of each student, each with his or her own individual learning preferences.
  - 1) brightness
  - 2) effectiveness
  - 3) uniqueness
  - 4) powerlessness
- 12-Because of the harmful consequences of the sea's drying, thousands of people have ... the cities and villages on the Aral's coast.
  - 1) abandoned
  - 2) reversed
  - 3) commuted
  - 4) migrated

- 13-It has been proved that one of the ... effects of sunshine on the human skin is the creation of vitamin D.  
1) official 2) artificial  
3) commercial 4) beneficial
- 14-Researchers speculate that sleep ... may provide one explanation for why teens feel unable to concentrate at home or stay alert at school.  
1) innovation 2) deprivation  
3) observation 4) motivation
- 15-Although the striker did not score a goal, his overall performance in the game clearly ... his selection for the national team.  
1) classified 2) modified  
3) identified 4) justified
- 16-People with a/an ... learning style prefer to learn through listening, and they make up perhaps 25 percent of the population.  
1) introductory 2) contradictory  
3) satisfactory 4) auditory
- 17-She ... that the way she had been treated at work had caused her extreme emotional and psychological distress.  
1) claimed 2) admired  
3) captured 4) inspired
- 18-The speaker had to ... mount a steep platform with no steps before he was able to give his speech.  
1) inherently 2) privately  
3) awkwardly 4) lavishly
- 19-Many distant relatives, most of whom I hardly ..., turned up for my brother's wedding.  
1) eliminated 2) recognized  
3) grumbled 4) devoted
- 20-His lifelong ... was the idea that there could be life on other planets in our solar system.  
1) ambition 2) starvation  
3) immunity 4) obsession
- 21-The results from the recent study strongly support the ... that smoking is one of the leading causes of lung cancer and other respiratory diseases.  
1) credibility 2) hypothesis  
3) insight 4) validity
- 22-In my opinion, this young player ... no chance of winning against such an experienced player.  
1) stands 2) frames  
3) spoils 4) proves
- 23-She has great ... when it comes to assessing people. She can tell from meeting a person once whether they are trustworthy or not.  
1) dogma 2) tenacity  
3) acclaim 4) intuition
- 24-The rates of increase in the number of ... and government employees in the rural economy are relatively small.  
1) deeds 2) hierarchies  
3) perks 4) entrepreneurs
- 25-I am grateful to each of the discussants for their ..., and for pointing me in new directions.  
1) comments 2) violations  
3) indexes 4) exaggerations

**Part C: Sentence Structure**

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best word order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

26-

- 1) Diverting the course of the river will have a major effect on the local ecosystem.  
2) The course of the river is diverting will have a major effect on the local ecosystem.  
3) By diverting the course of the river to have a major effect on the local ecosystem.  
4) With the course of the river divert will have a major effect on the local ecosystem.

27-

- 1) Rapid action managed internationally prevent an environmental disaster to take place.
- 2) Internationally rapid action was managed to prevent an environmental disaster to take place.
- 3) International rapid action was managed prevent an environmental disaster from taking place.
- 4) Rapid international action managed to prevent an environmental disaster from taking place.

28-

- 1) In nights, the streets are full of people who fighting and generally causing trouble.
- 2) In nights, the streets are full of people are fighting and generally causing trouble.
- 3) At night, the streets are full of people who fight and generally causing trouble.
- 4) At night, the streets are full of people fighting and generally causing trouble.

29-

- 1) If you are suffering from dehydration, you should drink plenty of water and sit or lie down for a while.
- 2) You should have drunk plenty of water and sit or lie down for a while if you are suffering from dehydration.
- 3) You should sit or lie down for a while if you are suffering from dehydration and to drink plenty of water.
- 4) Having drunk plenty of water and sit or lie down for a while is what you should do if you are suffering from dehydration.

30-

- 1) House prices are such high that the number of people buying their own home have declined in the last five years.
- 2) House prices are too high that the number of people buying their own home has declined in the last five years.
- 3) House prices are so high that the number of people buying their own home has declined in the last five years.
- 4) House prices are high enough that the number of people buying their own home have declined in the last five years.

**Part D: Language Function**

**Directions:** Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**A:** You are awake ... (31) ..., son.

**B:** I ... (32) ... last night; I was so nervous about my school exam that I could barely sleep at all.

**A:** You need to ... (33) ... throughout the year to improve your school performance.

**B:** That is easier said than done, mom.

- |     |                                  |                           |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 31- | 1) bright and early              | 2) out of this world      |
|     | 3) out of the question           | 4) full of yourself       |
| 32- | 1) made a splash                 | 2) didn't slack off       |
|     | 3) had a heart of gold           | 4) didn't sleep a wink    |
| 33- | 1) beat around the bush          | 2) make a pig of yourself |
|     | 3) work your fingers to the bone | 4) call it a night        |

**A:** Despite her unwillingness to ... (34) ..., her boss ... (35) ...; she was finally convinced to perform all the financial calculations.

**B:** That's boring.

- |     |                     |                                |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 34- | 1) take a break     | 2) crunch numbers              |
|     | 3) take the fifth   | 4) feel like a million dollars |
| 35- | 1) gave her the axe | 2) went belly-up               |
|     | 3) broke the news   | 4) twisted her arm             |

**A:** What do people in the company think of your accent?

**B:** They are not quite accustomed to it. One of my colleagues always ... (36) ... in front of my boss.

- |     |                   |                                 |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 36- | 1) takes me off   | 2) takes a gander               |
|     | 3) takes me aback | 4) takes me behind the woodshed |

**A:** She has been very depressed since they split up.

**B:** Yeah, I think we need to take her away for a few days and try to take ... (37) ...

- |     |                        |                       |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 37- | 1) a rain check on her | 2) her at face value  |
|     | 3) it out on her       | 4) her out of herself |

**A:** Don't they think you are too young to be their supervisor?

**B:** They unreasonably do, and that's exactly why I am doing my best to ... (38) ... around them.

- |     |                    |                            |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 38- | 1) be on my mettle | 2) be on the receiving end |
|     | 3) be on age       | 4) be out for blood        |

**A: Has her giving you a reprimand made you uncomfortable?**

**B: At first, it seemed to be severe but as I tried to ...(39)... to it, she appeased the pressure.**

- 39- 1) look up 2) turn a blind eye  
3) turn my hand 4) sign up

**A: Why wasn't her opinion taken seriously?**

**B: We were trying to get into more complex reasons for inequality and she just gave ...(40)... .**

- 40- 1) us the flick 2) us a ticking off  
3) an answer on a postcard 4) us the creeps

### Part E: Cloze Test

*Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

The most thoroughly studied cases of deception strategies employed by ground-nesting birds involve plovers, small birds that typically nest on beaches or in open fields. Plovers have an effective ...(41)... of tricks for distracting potential nest predators from their ...(42)... and defenseless eggs or chicks. The ever-watchful plover can detect a possible threat at a considerable distance. ...(43)..., the nesting bird moves imperceptibly off the nest to a spot well away from eggs or chicks. At this point she may use one of the following ploys.

One technique ...(44)... first moving quietly toward an approaching animal and then setting off noisily through the grass or brush in a low, crouching run away from the nest, ...(45)... rodent-like squeaks. The effect mimics a scurrying mouse or vole, and the behavior rivets the ...(46)... of the predators that would be interested in eggs and chicks.

Another deception begins with quiet movement to a visible location ...(47)... . Once there, the bird pretends to incubate a brood. When the predator ...(48)..., the parent flees, leaving the false nest to be searched. The direction in which the plover escapes is such that if the predator chooses to follow, ...(49)... still further away from the true nest.

The plover's most famous stratagem is the broken-wing display, actually a continuum of injury-mimicking behaviors ...(50)... the range from slight disability to near-complete helplessness. One or both wings are held in an abnormal position, ...(51)... injury. The bird appears to be attempting escape along an irregular route, ...(52)... indicates panic. In the most extreme version of the display, the bird flaps one wing in an apparent attempt ...(53)... to the air, flops over helplessly, struggles back to its feet, runs away a short distance, seemingly attempts once more to take off, flops over again as the useless wing fails to provide any lift, and so on. Few predators fail to ...(54)... such obviously vulnerable prey. Needless to say, each short run between flight attempts ...(55)... away from the nest.

- 41- 1) courage 2) repertoire 3) barrier 4) nuisance  
42- 1) exposed 2) restored 3) inclined 4) sophisticated  
43- 1) She does it 2) Having it done 3) Despite doing it 4) When she does  
44- 1) to involved 2) involved 3) involves 4) involving  
45- 1) while emitting 2) she emits 3) which emits 4) and emits  
46- 1) mission 2) attention 3) disguise 4) remedy  
47- 1) is well away from the nest 2) from the nest is well away  
3) from away the nest as well 4) well away from the nest  
48- 1) consumes 2) illustrates 3) approaches 4) imposes  
49- 1) it will be led 2) it will lead 3) and will be led 4) which will lead it  
50- 1) halting 2) spanning 3) attracting 4) wandering  
51- 1) to suggest 2) it suggests 3) which it suggest 4) suggesting  
52- 1) where 2) what 3) which 4) when  
53- 1) taking 2) to take 3) and takes 4) taken  
54- 1) pursue 2) admire 3) attribute 4) pioneer  
55- 1) are directed 2) is directed 3) direct 4) directs

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. Answer the questions about the passages by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**PASSAGE 1:**

The first peoples to inhabit what today is the southeastern United States sustained themselves as hunters and gatherers. Sometimes early in the first millennium A.D., however, they began to cultivate corn and other crop. Gradually, as they became more skilled at gardening, they settled into permanent villages and developed a rich culture, characterized by the great earthen mounds they erected as monuments to their gods and as tombs for their distinguished dead. Most of these early mound builders were part of the Adena-Hopewell culture, which had its beginnings near the Ohio River and takes its name from sites in Ohio. The culture spread southward into the present-day states of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Its peoples became great traders, **bartering** jewellery, pottery, animal pelts, tools, and other goods along extensive trading networks that stretched up and down eastern North America and as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

About A.D. 400, the Hopewell culture fell into decay. Over the next centuries, it was supplanted by another culture, the Mississippian, named after the river along which many of its earliest villages were located. This complex civilization dominated the Southeast from about A.D.700 until shortly before the Europeans began arriving in the sixteenth century. At the peak of its strength, about the year 1200, it was the most advanced culture in North America. Like their Hopewell predecessors, the Mississippians became highly skilled at growing food, although on a grander scale. They developed an improved strain of corn, which could survive in wet soil and a relatively cool climate, and also learned to cultivate beans. Indeed, agriculture became so important to the Mississippians that it became closely associated with the Sun – the guarantor of good crops. Many tribes called themselves “children of the Sun” and believed their omnipotent priest-chiefs were descendants of the great sun god.

Although most Mississippians lived in small villages, many others inhabited large towns. Most of these towns boasted at least one major flat-topped mound on which stood a temple that contained a sacred flame. Only priests and those charged with guarding the flame could enter the temples. The mounds also served as ceremonial and trading sites, and at times they were used as burial grounds.

- 56-What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 1) The development of agriculture
  - 2) The locations of towns and villages
  - 3) The early peoples and cultures of the United States
  - 4) The construction of burial mounds
- 57-Which of the following resulted from the rise of agriculture in the southeastern United States?
- 1) The development of trade in North America
  - 2) The establishment of permanent settlements
  - 3) Conflicts with other Native American groups over land
  - 4) A migration of these peoples to the Rocky Mountains.
- 58-What does the term “Adena-Hopewell” designate?
- 1) The early locations of the Adena-Hopewell culture
  - 2) The two most important nations of the Adena-Hopewell culture
  - 3) Two former leaders who were honored with large burial mounds.
  - 4) Two important trade routes in eastern North America
- 59-The word “bartering” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ...
- 1) producing
  - 2) exchanging
  - 3) transporting
  - 4) loading
- 60-According to the passage, when did the Mississippian culture reach its highest point of development?
- 1) About A.D. 400
  - 2) Between A.D. 400 and A.D. 700
  - 3) About A.D. 1200
  - 4) In the sixteenth century
- 61-According to the passage, how did the agriculture of the Mississippians differ from that of their Hopewell predecessors?
- 1) The Mississippians produced more durable and larger crops of food.
  - 2) The Mississippians sold their food to other groups.
  - 3) The Mississippians could only grow plants in warm, dry climates.
  - 4) The Mississippians produced special foods for their religious leaders.



- 62- Why does the author mention that many Mississippian tribes called themselves “children of the Sun”?
- 1) To explain why they were obedient to their priest-chiefs
  - 2) To argue about the importance of religion in their culture
  - 3) To illustrate the great importance they placed on agriculture
  - 4) To provide an example of their religious rituals
- 63- According to the passage, the flat-topped mounds in Mississippian towns were used for all of the following purposes EXCEPT ....
- 1) religious ceremonies
  - 2) meeting places for the entire community
  - 3) sites for commerce
  - 4) burial sites

**PASSAGE 2:**

Printmaking is the generic term for a number of processes, of which woodcut and engraving are two prime examples. Prints are made by pressing a sheet of paper (or other material) against an image-bearing surface to which ink has been applied. When the paper is removed, the image adheres to it, but in reverse.

The woodcut had been used in China from the fifth century A.D. for applying patterns to textiles. The process was not introduced into Europe until the fourteenth century, first for textile decoration and then for printing on paper. Woodcuts are created by a relief process; first, the artist takes a block of wood, which has been sawed parallel to the grain, covers it with a white ground, and then draws the image in ink. The background is carved away, leaving the design area slightly raised. The woodblock is inked, and the ink adheres to the raised image. It is then transferred to damp paper either by hand or with a printing press.

Engraving, which grew out of the goldsmith's art, originated in Germany and northern Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is an intaglio process (from Italian intagliare, “to carve”). The image is incised into a highly polished metal plate, usually copper, with a cutting instrument, or burin. The artist inks the plate and wipes it clean so that some ink remains in the incised grooves. An impression is made on damp paper in a printing press, with sufficient pressure being applied so that the paper picks up the ink.

Both woodcut and engraving have distinctive characteristics. Engraving lends itself to subtle modeling and shading through the use of fine lines. Hatching and cross-hatching determine the degree of light and shade in a print. Woodcuts tend to be more linear, with sharper contrasts between light and dark. Printmaking is well suited to the production of multiple images. A set of multiples is called an edition. Both methods can yield several hundred good-quality prints before the original block or plate begins to show signs of wear. Mass production of prints in the sixteenth century made images available, at a lower cost, to a much broader public than before.

- 64- What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 1) Two types of printmaking
  - 2) The characteristics of good-quality prints
  - 3) The origins of textile decoration
  - 4) Types of paper used in printmaking
- 65- The author's purpose in paragraph 2 is to describe ...
- 1) the woodcuts found in China in the fifth century
  - 2) the use of woodcuts in the textile industry
  - 3) the process involved in creating a woodcut
  - 4) the introduction of woodcuts to Europe
- 66- Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
- 1) Patterns
  - 2) Grain
  - 3) Burin
  - 4) Grooves
- 67- The word “distinctive” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ...
- 1) special
  - 2) accurate
  - 3) irregular
  - 4) similar
- 68- According to the passage, all of the following are true about engraving EXCEPT that it ...
- 1) developed from the art of the goldsmiths
  - 2) requires that the paper be cut with a burin
  - 3) originated in the fifteenth century
  - 4) involves carving into a metal plate
- 69- According to the passage, what do woodcut and engraving have in common?
- 1) Their designs are slightly raised.
  - 2) They achieve contrast through hatching and cross-hatching.
  - 3) They were first used in Europe.
  - 4) They allow multiple copies to be produced from one original.
- 70- According to the author, what made it possible for members of the general public to own prints in the sixteenth century?
- 1) Prints could be made at low cost.
  - 2) The quality of paper and ink had improved.
  - 3) Many people became involved in the printmaking industry.
  - 4) Decreased demand for prints kept prices affordable.



## آزمون شناختی ۵ اسفند ۱۴۰۱

دانش آموز عزیز!

اگر در آزمون‌های قبلی به سوالات آمادگی شناختی پاسخ داده‌اید از وضعیت پایه آمادگی شناختی خود بر اساس کارنامه آگاهی دارید. در این آزمون برنامه‌های حمایتی ما برای تقویت سازه‌های شناختی ادامه می‌یابد. این برنامه ارائه راهکارهای هفتگی و پایش مداوم دانش شناختی است. لطفاً برای سنجش آگاهی خود به سوالات پاسخ دهید و برای اطمینان از ماهیت راهبردهای آموزشی، پاسخ نامه تشریحی را مطالعه فرمائید. توجه: سوالات از شماره ۲۶۱ شروع می‌شوند.

**۲۶۱. فراشناخت شامل کدام یک از موارد زیر است؟**

۱. آگاهی از نقاط قوت و ضعف خود
۲. توانایی کنترل توانایی‌های خود
۳. درک دیگران
۴. مورد ۱ و ۲

**۲۶۲. کدام مورد به تلاش بیشتری نیاز دارد؟**

۱. درگیر شدن در یک موقعیت هیجانی
۲. مهار کردن خود در یک موقعیت هیجانی
۳. فرقی ندارد
۴. نمی‌دانم

**۲۶۳. آگاهی از سازوکارهای یادگیری چه تاثیری در میزان و ماندگاری یادگیری دارد؟**

۱. هر دو را بهبود می‌دهد.
۲. تاثیری در هیچکدام ندارد.
۳. فقط میزان یادگیری را بهبود می‌دهد.
۴. فقط ماندگاری یادگیری را زیاد می‌کند.

**۲۶۴. کدام مورد برای حل یک مشکل یا مساله نیاز است؟**

۱. آگاهی از وضع موجود
۲. آگاهی از وضع مطلوب
۳. آگاهی از مسیر و قوانین آن
۴. همه موارد

**۲۶۵. کدام مورد از ویژگی‌های هدف است؟**

۱. مربوط به آینده است.
۲. هیجان‌انگیز است.
۳. الزام‌آور است.
۴. همه موارد

**۲۶۶. انتخاب کدام گزینه سخت‌تر است و تلاش بیشتری نیاز دارد؟**

۱. گزینه پیش‌رو با پاداش سریع
۲. گزینه آینده با پاداش دیرتر
۳. تفاوتی ندارد
۴. نمی‌دانم

**۲۶۷. مفهوم انعطاف‌پذیری شناختی به کدام گزینه نزدیک‌تر است؟**

۱. توانایی انتقال موفق توجه بین تکلیف‌های مختلف
۲. توانایی حفظ توجه به مدت طولانی بر یک موضوع
۳. توانایی اجرا چند فعالیت به طور همزمان
۴. توانایی در نظر نگرفتن اطلاعات مزاحم

**۲۶۸. توانایی مطالعه در شرایط محیطی مختلف را با کدام مورد زیر مرتبط می‌دانید؟**

۱. سازگاری
۲. توجه
۳. حافظه
۴. فراشناخت

**۲۶۹. کدام برنامه درسی را مناسب‌تر می‌دانید؟**

۱. برنامه دقیق غیرقابل انعطاف
۲. برنامه انعطاف‌پذیر
۳. فرقی ندارد
۴. نمی‌دانم

**۲۷۰. یکی از گزینه‌های زیر را در مورد سوالات امروز انتخاب کنید.**

۱. مفید بود و انتظار دارم این آگاهی من را در یادگیری مطالب درسی کمک کند.
۲. مایل به دریافت اطلاعات، راهبردها و تکالیف تقویتی بیشتر هستم.
۳. هر دو
۴. هیچکدام