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آزمون «۱۶ دی ماه ۱۴۰۱»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

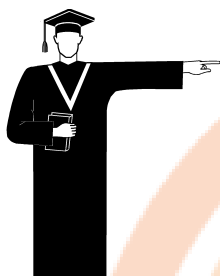
تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
نام درس	تعداد سؤال	شماره سؤال	شماره صفحه	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
زبان انگلیسی تخصصی	۷۰	۱-۷۰	۱-۸	۱۰۵ دقیقه

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

۱۶ دی ماه ۱۴۰۱

طراحان

نام درس	نام طراحان
زبان تخصصی	رحمت‌الله استیری، عادلہ حیدری، سعید کاویانی، عقیل محمدی‌روش، امید یعقوبی‌فرد، جواد مؤمنی، نسرين خلفی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌الله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌الله استیری
ویراستار	فاطمه نقدی، سعید آقچه‌لو، عقیل محمدی‌روش، محمدحسین مرتضوی

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: مجیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: مهربار لسانی
حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۴۳

زبان تخصصی

۱۰۵ دقیقه

هدف‌گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچه سؤال

لطفاً قبل از شروع پاسخ‌گویی به سؤال‌های درس منحصراً زبان، هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:
 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؟

چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز
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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 president proposed that some measures ... immediately to improve living conditions of the people in the region.
 - 1) taken
 - 2) took
 - 3) be taken
 - 4) were taken
- 2-Although the report covers many areas, its underlying aim is to ensure that another accident will never happen, ...?
 - 1) will it
 - 2) doesn't it
 - 3) isn't it
 - 4) is it
- 3-My elder brother is desperately looking for a job. He wishes he ... the job which was offered to him last month.
 - 1) accepted
 - 2) accepts
 - 3) would accept
 - 4) had accepted
- 4-Nowadays, many people with poor eyesight can have their vision ... through corrective lens surgery using a laser beam.
 - 1) restored
 - 2) be restored
 - 3) to restore
 - 4) restore
- 5-... a greater concern throughout the world, governments are considering the idea of biofuels as a solution.
 - 1) Becoming energy security
 - 2) With energy security becoming
 - 3) Energy security becomes
 - 4) Energy security to become
- 6-If only you hadn't cleaned this Japanese lacquered table with a harmful liquid, we ... it for more than 1000 pounds now.
 - 1) are selling
 - 2) could sell
 - 3) must have sold
 - 4) had sold
- 7-One difference between mathematics and language is that mathematics is precise
 - 1) language is not
 - 2) while is language
 - 3) but language not
 - 4) while language is not
- 8-Rubber ... from vulcanized silicones with a high molecular weight is difficult to distinguish from natural rubber.
 - 1) is produced
 - 2) producing
 - 3) that produces
 - 4) produced
- 9-... appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
 - 1) That the Moon
 - 2) The Moon
 - 3) When the Moon
 - 4) The Moon which
- 10-The television, ... so long been a part of our culture, has an enormous influence on society.
 - 1) has
 - 2) it has
 - 3) which has
 - 4) which

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-Even a small ... in the amount of medicine given to a patient can have serious consequences.
 - 1) illustration
 - 2) separation
 - 3) variation
 - 4) appreciation

- 12-The subjective nature of literature makes it difficult to ... the true worth of any particular story or poem.
 1) evaluate 2) modify
 3) acquire 4) adjust
- 13-Home-health nurses serve a ... function by allowing the elderly to retain their independence even after the effects of aging have set in.
 1) mature 2) sufficient
 3) minor 4) crucial
- 14-Car manufacturers are now able to lower fuel ... because technological advances have made engines more efficient.
 1) inclination 2) consumption
 3) construction 4) incorporation
- 15-Using buses in the city is not so common because most commuters feel they cannot ... on a service that is regularly late.
 1) adapt 2) cite
 3) imply 4) rely
- 16-Using animals to test for the side effects of beauty products is ...; in fact, many think that such testing is morally wrong.
 1) fundamental 2) conceptual
 3) identical 4) controversial
- 17-Governments and environmental groups use the phrase "Think ..., act locally" to encourage people to think of ways to save resources every day.
 1) symbolically 2) rigidly
 3) globally 4) dominantly
- 18-They will, in ... with domestic law and international obligations, continue to take effective measures to this end.
 1) persistence 2) conformity
 3) peculiarity 4) disturbance
- 19-Brain researchers ... against translating their new findings into educational policies without first considering whether this is truly justified.
 1) oppose 2) assure
 3) emerge 4) caution
- 20-Fortunately, the police finally believed me after an eye witness ... my account of the accident.
 1) corroborated 2) displaced
 3) exposed 4) derived
- 21-In 1830, a British man became the first person in the world known to have been killed in a railway accident, when he ... and fell under the wheels of an oncoming train.
 1) provoked 2) stumbled
 3) sacrificed 4) relieved
- 22-It goes without saying that the warming of the Earth and the ... climatic changes affect us all.
 1) consequent 2) optional
 3) cautious 4) private
- 23-She feels very ... at work because she doesn't speak English very well and can't communicate with her co-workers.
 1) approximate 2) lucrative
 3) enthusiastic 4) isolated
- 24-Modern language theory suggests that we learn and speak our language in ... of meaning rather than individual words.
 1) chunks 2) novels
 3) bulbs 4) circuits
- 25-The government of Algeria has planted rows of trees in an area known as the Green Barrier, in an effort to ... the spread of the desert.
 1) preserve 2) promote
 3) halt 4) encourage

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) The government is spending a lot of money and improve roads around the country.
- 2) The government has spent a lot of money improving roads around the country.
- 3) The government spending a lot of money improving roads around the country.
- 4) The government which spends a lot of money to improve roads around the country.

27-

- 1) There is a slight difference in the way the company is run these days compared with a few years ago.
- 2) A slight difference there is in the way the company is run these days compares with a few years ago.
- 3) Compared with a few years ago, a slight difference in the way the company is run these days.
- 4) In the way the company is run these days, a slight difference to compare it is with a few years ago.

28-

- 1) There has been an upward trend in the number of people shopping in small village shops.
- 2) It has been an upward trend in the number of people who shopping in small village shops.
- 3) It has been an upward trend in the number of people are shopping in small village shops.
- 4) There has been an upward trend in the number of people shop in small village shops.

29-

- 1) The pass rate for exam was 3% so low as this year than it was last year.
- 2) The exam pass rate for was 3% lower this year than was it last year.
- 3) The pass rate for the exam was 3% lower this year than it was last year.
- 4) The exam pass rate was 3% so low as this year than was it last year.

30-

- 1) He had to fulfill his obligations to his current employer, and wanting to start a new job desperately first of all.
- 2) Wanting to start a new job desperately, he first of all he had to fulfill his obligations to his current employer.
- 3) He desperately wanted to start a new job, but first of all he had to fulfill his obligations to his current employer.
- 4) First of all, he had to fulfill his obligations to his current employer, so desperately wanted to start a new job.

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: I was in the neighborhood and I thought I'd ...(31)... to see if you were up for a drive.

B: No thanks, Andy. I'm not ...(32)... .

A: Are you ...(33)...?

B: No, it's just my allergy.

31-

1) go along

3) move out

32-

1) in the mood

3) shooting the works

33-

1) coming down with something

3) out of your mind

A: Bob, I hate to ...(34)..., but our sales were down again last month.

B: Down again, Peter?

A: Yeah. These days, everybody's shopping at our competition, Honest Abe's Furniture Store.

B: But everything there ...(35)...!

A: That's true. They do charge top dollar.

B: And their salespeople are very strange. They really ...(36)...!

34-

1) break the news

3) work like magic

35-

1) faces the music

3) brings something to light

36-

1) lay down the law

3) tie themselves in the knot

2) take off

4) stop by

2) making ends meet

4) giving you a lift

2) making it up

4) pulling my leg

2) go from strength to strength

4) do the tricks

2) costs an arm and a leg

4) falls short

2) carry the can

4) give me the creeps

A: How was your day at school today, Ted?

B: Bad. I had a chemistry test, and I ...(37)....!

A: Maybe if you didn't ...(38)... so often, you'd do better.

B: But I can't stand chemistry class. Besides, it's a lost cause. That class is way ...(39)....

A: You need to ...(40)....

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 37- 1) cut things fine | 2) was in luck |
| 3) took my pick | 4) blew it |
| 38- 1) take pride | 2) jump for joy |
| 3) cut classes | 4) loom large |
| 39- 1) out of this world | 2) over my head |
| 3) like gold dust | 4) on the big side |
| 40- 1) buckle down | 2) be on the headline |
| 3) drag your feet | 4) be on the run |

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.

Although only a small percentage of the electromagnetic radiation that is emitted by the Sun is ultraviolet (UV) radiation, the amount would be enough to cause severe damage to most forms of life on Earth ...(41)... all to reach the surface of the Earth. ...(42)..., all of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation does not reach the Earth because of a layer of oxygen, called the ozone layer, ...(43)... the Earth in the stratosphere at an altitude of about 15 miles above the Earth. The ozone layer ...(44)... much of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation and prevent it from reaching the Earth.

Ozone is a form of oxygen ...(45)... each molecule consists of three atoms instead of the two atoms usually found in an oxygen molecule. Ozone forms in the stratosphere in a process that is ...(46)... by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. UV radiation from the Sun ...(47)... oxygen molecules with two atoms into free oxygen atoms, and each of these unattached oxygen atoms then ...(48)... up with an oxygen molecule to form ozone. UV radiation is also capable of splitting up ozone molecules; ...(49)..., ozone is constantly forming, splitting, and reforming in the stratosphere. When UV radiation is absorbed during the process of ozone formation and reformation, ...(50)... unable to reach Earth and cause damage there.

Recently, however, the ozone layer over parts of the Earth has been ...(51)... Chief among the culprits in the case of the disappearing ozone, those that are really responsible, ...(52)... the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs meander up from the Earth into the stratosphere, where they break down and ...(53)... chlorine. This chlorine reacts with ozone in the stratosphere to form chlorine monoxide (ClO) and oxygen (O₂). The chlorine ...(54)... the cycle over and over again. One chlorine atom can, in fact, destroy hundreds of thousands of ozone molecules in this repetitious cycle, and the effects of this destructive process are now becoming ...(55)....

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 41- 1) and it was | 2) were it | 3) which was | 4) to be |
| 42- 1) Fortunately | 2) Formerly | 3) Gloriously | 4) Miserably |
| 43- 1) to encircle | 2) encircling | 3) and encircles | 4) it encircles |
| 44- 1) absorbs | 2) that absorbs | 3) has absorbed | 4) can absorb |
| 45- 1) which | 2) how | 3) in which | 4) that |
| 46- 1) initiated | 2) disguised | 3) recollected | 4) fascinated |
| 47- 1) is split | 2) splitting | 3) to split | 4) splits |
| 48- 1) gears | 2) joins | 3) brings | 4) piles |
| 49- 1) instead | 2) however | 3) thus | 4) neither |
| 50- 1) and is | 2) being | 3) it is | 4) which is |
| 51- 1) permeating | 2) diminishing | 3) evolving | 4) pondering |
| 52- 1) are | 2) is | 3) which is | 4) being |
| 53- 1) abandon | 2) rehearse | 3) portray | 4) release |
| 54- 1) goes through and becomes free then | 2) through becoming and freely goes | 3) then becomes free to go through | 4) becoming freely then goes through |
| 55- 1) provisional | 2) simultaneous | 3) enthusiastic | |
| 3) evident | | | |

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:

Although only 1 person in 20 in the Colonial period lived in a city, the cities had a disproportionate influence on the development of North America. They were at the cutting edge of social change. It was in the cities that the elements that can be associated with modern capitalism first appeared—the use of money and commercial paper in place of barter, open competition in place of social deference and hierarchy, with an attendant rise in social disorder, and the appearance of factories using coal or water power in place of independent craftspeople working with hand tools. “The cities predicted the future,” wrote historian Gary. B. Nash, “even though they were nothing but overgrown villages compared to the great urban centers of Europe, the Middle East and China.”

Except for Boston, whose population stabilized at about 16,000 in 1760, cities grew by exponential leaps through the eighteenth century. In the fifteen years prior to the outbreak of the War for Independence in 1775, more than 200,000 immigrants arrived on North American shores. This meant that a population the size of Boston was arriving every year, and most of it flowed into the port cities in the Northeast. Philadelphia’s population nearly doubled in those years, reaching about 30,000 in 1774, and New York grew at almost the same rate, reaching about 25,000 by 1775.

The quality of the hinterland dictated the pace of growth of the cities. The land surrounding Boston had always been poor farm country, and by the mid-eighteenth century, it was virtually stripped of its timber. The available farmland was occupied, and there was little in the region beyond the city to attract immigrants. New York and Philadelphia, by contrast, served a rich and fertile hinterland laced with navigable watercourses. Scots, the Irish, and Germans landed in these cities and followed the rivers inland. The regions around the cities of New York and Philadelphia became the breadbaskets of North America, sending grain not only to other colonies but also to England and southern Europe, where crippling droughts in the late 1760’s created a whole new market.

56-Which of the following aspects of North America in the eighteenth century does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The effects of war on the growth of cities
- 2) The growth and influence of cities
- 3) The decline of farming in areas surrounding cities
- 4) The causes of immigration to cities

57-Why does the author say that “the cities had a disproportionate influence on the development of North America” in paragraph 1?

- 1) The influence of the cities was mostly negative.
- 2) The populations of the cities were small, but their influence was great.
- 3) The cities were growing at a great rate.
- 4) Most people pretended to live in cities.

58-The word “attendant” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- 1) avoidable
- 2) unwelcome
- 3) accompanying
- 4) unexpected

59-Which of the following is mentioned as an element of modern capitalism?

- 1) Open competition
- 2) Social deference
- 3) Social hierarchy
- 4) Independent craftspeople

60-It can be inferred that in comparison with North American cities, cities in Europe, the Middle East, and China had

- 1) large populations
- 2) little independence
- 3) frequent social disorder
- 4) few power sources

61-The word “it” in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) year
- 2) size
- 3) Boston
- 4) population

62-The region surrounding New York and Philadelphia is contrasted with the region surrounding Boston in terms of

- 1) quality of farmland
- 2) origin of immigrants
- 3) opportunities for fishing
- 4) type of grain grown

63-Why does the author describe the regions around the cities of New York and Philadelphia as “breadbaskets”?

- 1) They produced grain especially for making bread.
- 2) They stored large quantities of grain during periods of drought.
- 3) They supplied grain to other parts of North America and other countries.
- 4) They consumed more grain than all the other regions of North America.

PASSAGE 2:

Theories accounting for the physical process of color vision have undergone many changes since 1801, when Thomas Young first suggested that three types of cone in the retina respond to stimulus from red, green and blue light, or a mixture of these three basic colors. This concept of “additive” color has been retained, with modifications made as new discoveries of the eye’s functions have been uncovered. Today, the most popular theory is that there are color opponent cells in the eye that work to excite response to one basic color and inhibit another, while achromatic cells respond to whiteness or darkness. The interactions between these cells produce the huge range of colors that we see.

When it comes to naming these colors, however, an entirely different process takes over: language. At one stage, it was believed that language defined how one viewed the world, by restricting perceptions to terms available within each language. Thus the Dani people of New Guinea were thought to see everything in black and white, as these were the only color terms within their language. Experiments over a wide range of colors, however, showed that there were 11 basic color terms. In English these colors are black, white, red, yellow, green, blue, brown, purple, pink, gray, and orange. In any culture with less than these 11 basic terms, such as the Dani, the choice of basic names will follow the order above. What was striking about the study was that the Dani were able to perceive color variations as ably as anyone from a culture with the full number of basic color terms. This led researchers to the unsurprising conclusion that although languages differ, perceptions remain identical.

64-What is the best title for this passage?

- 1) Origins of Color among Primitive Peoples
- 2) The Numerous Colors of the Living World
- 3) The Perception of and Language for Color
- 4) Linguistic Causes of Color-blindness

65-The phrase “accounting for” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- 1) figuring
- 2) making up
- 3) adding up
- 4) explaining

66-What aspect of Thomas Young’s idea about color vision remains a part of today’s theory?

- 1) That there are three basic colors in vision
- 2) That color vision is culture-based
- 3) That color vision results from combining basic colors
- 4) That there are three cones in the retina

67-According to the passage, what makes it possible for humans to see so many colors?

- 1) The interaction between the three color opponent cells
- 2) The flexibility of achromatic cells in the retina
- 3) The existence of color terms in languages
- 4) The cooperation between color cells and languages

68-The pronoun “these” in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?

- 1) black and white
- 2) the Dani people of New Guinea
- 3) terms available with each language
- 4) the 11 basic color terms

69-All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT

- 1) we need achromatic cells to see white or black things in our lives
- 2) there are 3 basic colors and 11 basic color terms in English
- 3) a language which has “blue” as a color name will definitely have “yellow”
- 4) the Dani can verbally refer to a red item in their daily conversations

70-What led researchers to reject the theory that language restricts perception?

- 1) They discovered that all cultures have 11 basic colors.
- 2) They learned more about the physical structure of the eye.
- 3) They discovered that people with few color terms could see as well as people with many color terms.
- 4) They discovered that people with fewer color terms could actually see fewer colors.

آزمون آمادگی شناختی (۲) - ۱۶ دی ۱۴۰۱

دانش آموز عزیز!

یادگیری فرآیندی است که نیازمند پشتیبانی ساز و کارهای شناختی مغز است. آگاهی از این ساز و کارها می تواند توانایی یادگیری شما را توسعه دهد. آمادگی شناختی توانایی بهره‌مندی از کارکردهای شناختی مغز در موقعیت‌های مختلف است.

آمادگی شناختی					
توجه و حافظه	فراشناخت	حل مساله	تصمیم‌گیری	سازگاری	خلاقیت

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم چی در راستای حمایت از فراگیران با همکاری اساتید علوم اعصاب شناختی دانشگاه شهید بهشتی در مرکز پژوهشی علوم اعصاب شناختی رفتار در نظر دارد آمادگی شناختی داوطلبان را به صورت دوره‌ای مورد سنجش قرار دهد. سوالات این بخش پاسخ درست و یا غلط ندارد و هدف این سوالات آگاهی شما از میزان آمادگی شناختی خود است. هدف این بخش حمایت شرکت‌کنندگان برای استفاده بهتر از توانایی‌های شناختی خود در فرآیند یادگیری است. ما برای ارتقاء این توانایی‌ها توصیه‌هایی را برای شما فراهم خواهیم نمود.

دانش‌آموزانی که در نوبت قبل در آزمون شرکت کرده بودند، می‌توانند در این آزمون هم شرکت کنند. پس از ارزیابی‌های چندگانه به هدف شناخت وضعیت پایه آمادگی شناختی شما، ارزیابی‌های موقعیتی در فواصل بین آزمون‌ها اجرا خواهد شد.

سوالات را به دقت بخوانید و نزدیکترین پاسخ مرتبط با خود را انتخاب و در پاسخبرگ علامت بزنید.

۲۶۱- می‌توانم بیش از ده دقیقه توجهم را روی مطالب درسی نگه دارم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۲- افکار مزاحم مانع درس خواندن من می‌شوند.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۳- درک مطلب در متون طولانی برایم سخت است.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۴- من قبل از شروع درس خواندن یک هدف برای خود تعیین می‌کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۵- من می دانم چه مطالبی برای یادگیری مهم تر است.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۶- من از نداشتن توجه در حین مطالعه آگاهم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۷- برای فعالیت درسی خود قبل از شروع هدف تعیین می کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۸- به طور منظم پیشرفت خود را در مطالب درسی بررسی می کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۶۹- نمی توانم روی هر مرحله به اندازه نیاز وقت صرف کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۰- انتخاب بین چند فعالیت برایم سخت است.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۱- شروع کارها را تا جایی که می شود به تعویق می اندازم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۲- حاضرم برای آینده بهتر، سخت تلاش کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۳- می توانم بسته به موقعیت، فعالیت مفیدی انجام دهم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۴- بعضی مواقع رفتارهای نسنجیده دارم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۵- می توانم در هر جمع رفتار مناسب آن جمع را داشته باشم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

تلاشی در مسیر موفقیت

۲۷۶- می توانم سوال های جدیدی از مطالب درسی استخراج کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۷- راه حل های متفاوتی برای یک مطلب به ذهنم می رسد.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

۲۷۸- می توانم به صورت آگاهانه برای یک موضوع خیال پردازی کنم.

(۱) هرگز (۲) به ندرت (۳) گاهی اوقات (۴) همیشه

با توجه به سازه های مورد ارزیابی اهمیت کدام سازه را برای عملکرد تحصیلی خود بیشتر می دانید و مایل به

دریافت توصیه های مرتبط با آن هستید؟

در پاسخ نامه برای سوال ۲۷۹ و ۲۸۰ یک گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

لطفا با در نظر گرفتن توضیح بالا، یک گزینه را انتخاب کنید و در پاسخ نامه برای سوال ۲۷۹ یا ۲۸۰ وارد

کنید.

۲۷۹- (۱) توجه و حافظه (۲) فراشناخت (۳) حل مساله (۴) تصمیم گیری

۲۸۰- (۱) سازگاری (۲) خلاقیت (۳) همه موارد (۴) هیچکدام

نرنج بوک

تلاشی در مسیر موفقیت


تلاشی در مسیر موفقیت



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