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آزمون «۱۹ اسفند 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

۱۹ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۱

طراحان

نام درس	نام طراحان
زبان تخصصی	رحمت‌الله استیری، عادلہ حیدری، محمدجواد آقایی، آرمین رحمانی، محسن رحیمی، عقیل محمدی‌روش، حمید مہدیان، علیرضا یوسف‌زادہ، حسین سالاریان

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

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

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثہ مرآتی
مسئول دفترچہ	معصومہ شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصویبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچہ: مہریار لسانی
حروف‌نگاری و صفحہ‌آرایی	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

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؟

هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز

چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل

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-To be honest with you, ... that I couldn't put it down; I spent fourteen hours reading it to the end.

- 1) the book was so interested
2) so interesting was the book
3) so interesting the book was
4) so interested the book was

2-I've read somewhere recently that Germany produces various excellent cars, as

- 1) is Japan
2) does Japan
3) Japan isn't
4) Japan doesn't

3-I have so many financial problems these days. If only I ... so much money on that expensive watch last month.

- 1) didn't spend
2) spent
3) hadn't spent
4) had spent

4-My brother has recently seen a job ad which looks perfect for him, but they want someone who can speak a foreign language. He wishes he ... English.

- 1) could speak
2) had spoken
3) can speak
4) speak

5-One of my students has so many bad habits, and he never tries to This is why he can't make friends with anyone of his classmates.

- 1) give up him
2) give him up
3) give up them
4) give them up

6-When evaluating the new workers, we should take their previous experience

- 1) of account
2) into their account
3) into account
4) of the account

7-Scarcely ... writing her essay when the examiner announced the end of the exam.

- 1) had she finished
2) will she finish
3) she had finished
4) she would finish

8-Not until I saw John at home with my own eyes ... that he was safe and sound.

- 1) I really believed
2) did I really believe
3) really I believed
4) did really I believe

9-In my opinion, we should ... the new job and then decide if you should continue to work or not.

- 1) try it out
2) try out it
3) it try out
4) try out

10-I'm sorry that I sent our driver for you. I wish I ... you at the airport myself, but I had a meeting with the production team.

- 1) can meet
2) could have met
3) have met
4) would meet

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-Car crashes are so ... that they don't rate a mention in the newspaper unless a lot of people are killed.

- 1) unique
2) frequent
3) explicit
4) speculative

12-Advice and guidance on how to identify and ... your training needs is available at no cost.

- 1) assess
2) assert
3) ponder
4) distract

13-New England has ... more householders in the 55- to 74- year-old group than the rest of the nation.

- 1) frustratingly
2) engagingly
3) restrictively
4) proportionally

14-There is concern that current requirements lead to a rather artificial approach to analysing and ... data.

- 1) prioritizing
2) interpreting
3) assuring
4) persisting

15-Legal experts think that the law on this matter is ..., and that the way the company explained it was reasonable.

- 1) ambiguous
2) nimble
3) insatiable
4) astute

16-Advertising is still a relatively unimportant ... compared to the other problems that we're encountering.

- 1) passion
2) quotation
3) issue
4) violation

17-Social enterprise organizations are mostly established in order to ... social aims and reinvest any financial surpluses to promote them.

- 1) pursue
2) reimburse
3) transform
4) compensate

18-Sabalan is a ... volcanic mountain, and is known as the third highest mountain in Iran with the exact height of 4811 meters.

- 1) dominant
2) drab
3) dormant
4) lasting

19-Should you decide to ... with the treatment, you will need to contact the hospital.

- 1) proceed
2) dispose
3) initiate
4) illustrate

20-The bright interior design, which has been heavily ... by pop art, has given the house its biggest transformation.

- 1) consumed
2) inspired
3) ceased
4) eroded

21-The New York law ... a right of inspection only on persons who have been church members for the six months preceding their request for inspection.

- 1) computes
2) invokes
3) confers
4) simulates

22-Researchers concluded that low level ... to the chemical was unlikely to cause harm.

- 1) aggregate
2) analogy
3) synopsis
4) exposure

23-Racing frantically throughout the house, the frazzled woman tried to ... where she had placed her car keys.

- 1) offend
2) abandon
3) reproduce
4) recollect

24-The officer was in a unique position of immense prestige and power, particularly following the ... victories of the so-called wars of unification.

- 1) intrinsic
2) sophisticated
3) empirical
4) glorious

25-The ability to make tools was previously thought to be a/an ... unique to man, but in recent years chimpanzees have been observed making tools as well.

- 1) attribute
2) miracle
3) excuse
4) bias

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) Prior to the advent of the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of.
 - 2) Prior to the advent for the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of it.
 - 3) Following the advent of the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of it.
 - 4) Following the advent for the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of.
- 27-
- 1) Scientists conducted an experiment that see how people react to smells differently.
 - 2) Scientists who conducted an experiment to see how people react to smells differently.
 - 3) Scientists who conducted an experiment that see how people react to different smells.
 - 4) Scientists conducted an experiment to see how people react to different smells.
- 28-
- 1) Juvenile delinquency is on the rise, by over 20% of seriously crimes being committed by children under the age of seventeen.
 - 2) Juvenile delinquency is on the rise, with over 20% of seriously crimes be committed by the children under the age of seventeen.
 - 3) Juvenile delinquency is on the rise, with over 20% of serious crimes being committed by children under the age of seventeen.
 - 4) Juvenile delinquency is on the rise, by over 20% of serious crimes be committed by the children under the age of seventeen.
- 29-
- 1) There had been panic to buy on an unprecedented scale as soon as the stock market collapsed.
 - 2) As soon as the stock market collapsed, there was panic buying on an unprecedented scale.
 - 3) On a scale unprecedented did the stock market collapse as soon as there were panic to buy.
 - 4) Panic of buying on a scale unprecedented there was as soon as did the stock market collapse.
- 30-
- 1) A shocking survey has revealed that almost 30% of Asian and African racial groups living in London are suffering financial hardship.
 - 2) Almost 30% of Asian and African racial groups who living in London are suffering financial hardship as a shocking survey has revealed.
 - 3) Financial hardship revealing by a shocking survey that almost 30% of Asian and African racial groups living in London who are suffering.
 - 4) Racial groups who are almost 30% of Asian and Africans living in London suffering financial hardship according to a shocking survey which has revealed.

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:** Didn't dad say he wanted to start exercising because he felt like he was not in shape? We could get him a pair of running shoes and a membership to a club!
- B:** This is ...(31)... the best idea I've heard all day.
- 31- 1) by a mile 2) red herring 3) in the zone 4) down in the mouth
- A:** Last week, you borrowed one of my shirts for work because you didn't bother to plan ahead and buy one yourself.
- B:** Are you really that ...(32)... over my borrowing a shirt?
- 32- 1) up for grabs 2) beyond measure 3) bent out of shape 4) neck and neck
- A:** Isn't it crazy to break up with someone just for not doing any housework?
- B:** That's not all. You're also a couch potato and obsessed with wildlife documentaries. It ...(33)...!
- 33- 1) is like a ton of bricks 2) drives me up the wall
3) sends me on a wild-goose chase 4) takes one to know one
- A:** I was babysitting. The girl got it in her head that she wanted ice cream at 9 a.m.! She was set on it! At first I said no but then, I caved in and gave it to her!
- B:** Sounds like she can ...(34)...!
- 34- 1) put her best foot forward 2) bite off more than she can chew
3) be in her birthday suit 4) wrap you around her little finger
- A:** I will say for what you're getting, it is truly a steal. Are you ...(35)... for it?
- B:** This beautiful football stadium is great. But we'd like another week to mull it over.
- 35- 1) on the ball 2) at the top of your game
3) at the last gasp 4) in the market

A: Can you tell me a bit about your new job?

B: What I like best about my job is the ...(36)... offered by the company for which I work. I enjoy special privileges like paid-leaves, a company car, and regular pay rise. It's really ...(37)... and provides me with a chance to ...(38)..., and thus brings me great satisfaction. Moreover, I am ...(39)... for my job. Since my university major is directly related to my job, I am pretty ...(40)... and really competent at my job.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 36- 1) benefit package | 2) personal mission | 3) mixed feelings | 4) great ideas |
| 37- 1) not my cup of tea | 2) worthwhile | 3) straightforward | 4) a grave mistake |
| 38- 1) make a difference | 2) take a breath | 3) lose my head | 4) break the ice |
| 39- 1) a popular guy | 2) somehow reserved | 3) a strapping lad | 4) highly qualified |
| 40- 1) well-informed | 2) well-expressed | 3) well-done | 4) well-phrased |

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.

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of ...(41)... stimuli. They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, ...(42)... a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds ...(43)... might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the end of sentences. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can ...(44)... the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling intonations. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they develop actual language comprehension, ...(45)... an adult is playful or angry merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to ...(46)... a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher ...(47)... babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short ...(48)... and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to ...(49)... only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial ...(50)..., hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.

The fact that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds ...(51)... due to language development than their response to general intonation. In other words, babies enter the world with the ability to ...(52)... make those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they ...(53)... aural language. Babies obviously derive pleasure ...(54)... sound input, too. Even as young as nine months they will listen to songs or stories, although the words ...(55)... understanding.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 41- 1) domestic | 2) auditory | 3) nuclear | 4) controversial |
| 42- 1) if not hearing them but | | 2) not if they hear but | |
| 3) but not if they hear | | 4) but if they don't hear | |
| 43- 1) an infant notices | | 2) that notices an infant | |
| 3) that an infant notices them | | 4) they notice an infant | |
| 44- 1) impact | 2) accompany | 3) distribute | 4) detect |
| 45- 1) babies can sense when | | 2) and when babies sense | |
| 3) when babies can sense | | 4) babies sensing when | |
| 46- 1) pick up | 2) turn out | 3) set off | 4) bring up |
| 47- 1) was observed | 2) observing | 3) observed | 4) to observe |
| 48- 1) margins | 2) utterances | 3) principles | 4) resources |
| 49- 1) their babies are | | 2) whose babies | |
| 3) whom the babies are | | 4) babies who are | |
| 50- 1) expressions | 2) contributions | 3) functions | 4) transitions |
| 51- 1) is most | 2) is more | 3) are more | 4) are most |
| 52- 1) precisely | 2) reluctantly | 3) brutally | 4) conversely |
| 53- 1) acquired | 2) are to acquire | 3) are acquired | 4) are to be acquired |
| 54- 1) in | 2) to | 3) at | 4) from |
| 55- 1) are their beyond themselves | | 2) beyond themselves are their | |
| 3) themselves are beyond their | | 4) they are themselves beyond | |

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 word laser was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of excess energy by themselves, without any outside intervention. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit it as light.

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength and are less complex. He built a device he called a “maser” for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

The key concepts emerged about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow wrote a long paper outlining the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letter, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

56- Which of the following statements best describes a laser?

- 1) A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
- 2) An atom in a high-energy state
- 3) A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
- 4) An instrument for measuring light waves

57- The underlined word “intervention” in paragraph 1 can best be replaced by

- 1) need
- 2) device
- 3) influence
- 4) source

58- The underlined word “it” in paragraph 1 refers to

- 1) light bulb
- 2) energy
- 3) molecule
- 4) atom

59- Why was Townes’ early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?

- 1) He was not concerned with light amplification.
- 2) It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
- 3) His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
- 4) The laser had already been developed.

60- In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT ...

- 1) stimulated emission
- 2) microwaves
- 3) light amplification
- 4) a maser

61- In approximately what year was the first maser built?

- 1) 1917
- 2) 1951
- 3) 1953
- 4) 1957

62- Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit for the laser?

- 1) The researcher’s notebooks were lost.
- 2) Several people were developing the idea at the same time.
- 3) No one claimed credit for the development until recently.
- 4) The work is still incomplete.

PASSAGE 2:

Archaeological discoveries have led some scholars to believe that the first Mesopotamian inventors of writing may have been the people that later Babylonians called Subarians. According to tradition, they came from the north and moved into Uruk in the south. By about 3100 B.C., they were apparently subjugated in southern Mesopotamia by the Sumerians, whose name became synonymous with the region immediately north of the Persian Gulf, in the fertile lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. Here the Sumerians were already well established by the year 3000 B.C. They had invented bronze, an alloy that could be cast in molds, out of which they made tools and weapons. They lived in cities, and they had begun to acquire and use capital. Perhaps most importantly, the Sumerians adapted writing (probably from the Subarians) into a flexible tool of communication.

Archaeologists have known about the Sumerians for over 150 years. Archaeologists working at Nineveh in northern Mesopotamia in the mid-nineteenth century found many inscribed clay tablets. Some could be deciphered because the language was a Semitic one (Akkadian), on which scholars had already been working for a generation. But other tablets were inscribed in another language that was not Semitic and was previously unknown. Because these inscriptions made reference to the king of Sumer and Akkad, a scholar suggested that the new language be called Sumerian. But it was not until the 1890s that archaeologists excavating in city-states well to the south of Nineveh found many thousands of tablets inscribed in Sumerian only. Because the Akkadians thought of Sumerian as a classical language (as ancient Greek and Latin are considered today), they taught it to educated persons and they inscribed vocabulary, translation exercises, and other study aids on tablets. Working from known Akkadian to previously unknown Sumerian, scholars since the 1890s have learned how to read the Sumerian language moderately well. Vast quantities of tablets in Sumerian have been unearthed during the intervening years from numerous sites.

- 63- According to the passage, the inventors of written language in Mesopotamia were probably the
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) Babylonians | 2) Subarians |
| 3) Akkadians | 4) Sumerians |
- 64- According to the passage, by the year 3000 B.C. the Sumerians had already done all of the following EXCEPT
- 1) they had abandoned the area north of the Persian Gulf
 - 2) they had established themselves in cities
 - 3) they had started to communicate through writing
 - 4) they had created bronze tools and weapons
- 65- The word "Some" in paragraph 2 refers to
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) archaeologists | 2) Sumerians |
| 3) years | 4) clay tablets |
- 66- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the Sumerians?
- 1) They were descendants of the Persians.
 - 2) They were the first people to cultivate the valley of the Tigris.
 - 3) They were accomplished musicians.
 - 4) They had the beginnings of an economy.
- 67- According to the passage, when did archaeologists begin to be able to understand tablets inscribed in Sumerian?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) In the early nineteenth century | 2) More than 150 years ago |
| 3) After the 1890's | 4) In the mid-eighteenth century |
- 68- The word "excavating" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1) living | 2) digging |
| 3) assembling | 4) building |
- 69- According to the passage, in what way did the Sumerian language resemble ancient Greek and Latin?
- 1) It was invented in Mesopotamia.
 - 2) It became well established around 3000 B.C.
 - 3) It became a classical language.
 - 4) It was used exclusively for business transactions.
- 70- According to the passage, how did archaeologists learn to read the Sumerian language?
- 1) By translating the work of the Sumerians
 - 2) By using their knowledge of spoken Semitic languages
 - 3) By comparing Sumerian to other classical languages
 - 4) By using their knowledge of Akkadian

آزمون شناختی ۱۹ 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 مورد سوال، پاسخ نامه تشریحی را مطالعه فرمائید. توجه: سوالات از شماره ۲۶۱ شروع می‌شود.

۲۶۱. کدام مورد را برای مدیریت منابع توجه و تمرکز مفید می‌دانید؟

۱. وقفه‌های کوتاه مدت استراحت در زمان مطالعه
۲. تقسیم بندی تکالیف به اجزای کوچکتر
۳. با صدای بلند خواندن مطالب درسی
۴. همه موارد

۲۶۲. کدام گزینه در مورد اجرای همزمان چند تکلیف صحیح است؟

۱. باعث عملکرد بهتر فرد در هر دو تکلیف می‌شود.
۲. موجب کاهش کارایی هر دو تکلیف می‌شود.
۳. تاثیری در کارایی فرد ندارد.
۴. نمی‌دانم

۲۶۳. کدام گزینه در مورد تغییر تکلیف درسی در فواصل زمانی مشخص درست است؟

۱. مفید است، چون یکنواختی تکلیف درسی را کم می‌کند و موجب عملکرد بهتر توجه می‌شود.
۲. مفید نیست و موجب حواس پرتی می‌شود.
۳. اثری بر عملکرد درسی ندارد.
۴. نمی‌دانم

۲۶۴. کدام مورد برای به خاطر سپاری اطلاعات مفید است؟

۱. دسته بندی
۲. نوشتن
۳. با صدای بلند خواندن
۴. همه موارد

۲۶۵. کدام نوع تکرار برای یادگیری مطالب درسی مفیدتر است؟

۱. تکرار هر چه بیشتر مطالب درسی به همان صورتی که در کتاب آمده در زمان یادگیری
۲. تکرار مطالب درسی با روشهای مختلف (کتاب درسی، آزمون، کتاب کمک درسی، تدریس)
۳. تکرار مطالب با فواصل زمانی مشخص
۴. مورد ۲ و ۳

۲۶۶. کدام مورد برای یادگیری ضروری است؟

۱. خواب
۲. تکرار
۳. تغذیه
۴. همه موارد

۲۶۷. کدام گزینه در مورد یادگیری درسی درست است؟

۱. منابع مختلف درسی و کمک درسی موجب تسهیل و عمیق شدن یادگیری می‌شود.
۲. استفاده از یک منبع درسی کافی است.
۳. شنیدن تدریس‌های مختلف از یک موضوع مفید است.
۴. مورد ۱ و ۳

۲۶۸. در خواندن یک متن برای یادگیری کدام مورد را مفیدتر می‌دانید؟

۱. نگاه انتقادی به متن
۲. نگاه تاییدی
۳. هر دو مورد
۴. نمی‌دانم

۲۶۹. کدام گزینه در مورد اطلاع از راه‌های هم‌کلاسی‌ها در مورد یک مساله صحیح است؟

۱. مفید است، چون مطلب را از دید دیگری می‌بینیم.
۲. مفید نیست، الگوی ذهنی خودمان به هم می‌ریزد.
۳. هیچکدام
۴. هر دو

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



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