

دفترچه سؤال



بنیاد علمی آموزش

آزمون «۱۵ اردیبهشت ماه ۱۴۰۲»

## دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

تعداد کل سوالات: ۷۰      زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

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

بنیاد علمی آموزش قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

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

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



# پدید آورندگان

## آزمون منحصرأ زبان

### ۱۵ اردیبهشت ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

| نام طراحان   | نام درس    |
|--|------------|
| محمدجواد آقایی، محسن رحیمی، رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، محمد شمس‌الدینی، سعید کاویانی، آرمین رحمانی، سپیده عرب، سپیده پوردیپیمی | زبان تخصصی |

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: محیا اصغری<br>مسئول دفترچه: مهریار لسانی |
| حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی      | زهرآ 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

هدف گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچه سؤال

لطفاً قبل از شروع پاسخ گویی به سؤال های درس منحصرأ زبان، هدف گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:  
از هر ۱۰ سؤال به چند سؤال می توانید پاسخ صحیح بدهید؟  
عملکرد شما در آزمون قبل چند از ۱۰ بوده است؟  
هدف گذاری شما برای آزمون امروز چیست؟

هدف گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز

چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل

**Part A: Grammar**

**Directions:** Questions 1-15 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-After a comprehensive investigation, the fact-finding committee announced that the accident ... by a defect.
  - 1) would cause
  - 2) caused
  - 3) would be caused
  - 4) was caused
- 2-We got lost and ... spending the night in an old hotel miles away from our intended destination.
  - 1) ended by
  - 2) ended up
  - 3) ended it up
  - 4) ended it by
- 3-Accompanying that growth ... that featured a gradual shift in the nation's labor force from agriculture to manufacturing and other nonagricultural pursuits.
  - 1) was a structural change
  - 2) a structural change was
  - 3) a change which was structural
  - 4) a change was structural
- 4-A: The man has gone on trial accused of kidnapping a newborn baby.  
B: In my opinion, he was so clearly innocent and the case ... to court.
  - 1) must have never gone
  - 2) should have never gone
  - 3) might have never gone
  - 4) would have never gone
- 5-Campaigners have said that ... to do anything in order to achieve their aims in the future.
  - 1) they were prepared
  - 2) preparing
  - 3) they are prepared
  - 4) they prepared
- 6-Not only ... us on a personal level, but they are also a powerful tool for social education and empathy building.
  - 1) comics are to reach
  - 2) comics reach
  - 3) are comics reached
  - 4) do comics reach
- 7-The new president said the country ... bound anymore to observe the treaty signed by the previous regime.
  - 1) would not
  - 2) has not
  - 3) could not be
  - 4) had not been
- 8- ... so much money on those decorative items, I could actually buy this beautiful dress.
  - 1) No matter I wasted
  - 2) I wish I hadn't wasted
  - 3) If only I hadn't wasted
  - 4) Whether I wasted
- 9-Hardly ever ... so many choices for young people entering the work force as there are today.
  - 1) there have been
  - 2) had there been
  - 3) there had been
  - 4) have there been
- 10-So high ... that climbers can take only a couple of steps per minute as they near the summit.
  - 1) Mount Everest is
  - 2) Mount Everest was
  - 3) is Mount Everest
  - 4) had Mount Everest been
- 11-John asked me, "Have you ever been to London?"  
John wondered ... to London.
  - 1) that I had ever been
  - 2) whether or not I had ever been
  - 3) whether I had ever been or not
  - 4) that if I had ever been
- 12-The car is out of gas. If only I ... of getting some before we started our trip.
  - 1) was thought
  - 2) had thought
  - 3) thought
  - 4) would be thought
- 13-The typist has had the flu for a long time, but she has finally ... and is back in the office.
  - 1) got over it
  - 2) turned it down
  - 3) got it over
  - 4) turned down it
- 14-He ... thankful that he wasn't hurt in that accident instead of complaining about the damage to his car.
  - 1) should have been
  - 2) should be
  - 3) might have been
  - 4) might be
- 15-The hotel clerk asked the guests whether they ... a room facing the mountains or the sea.
  - 1) might have had
  - 2) would rather have
  - 3) must have had
  - 4) would rather have had

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 16-35 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.

- 16-The building is designed to ... slightly in strong winds, but it's still a rather frightening sensation when you are on the upper floors.  
 1) amend  
 2) consent  
 3) cease  
 4) sway
- 17-Children born into environments with farm animals appear to have fewer allergies than those who are genetically similar but born in cities, perhaps due to ... to healthy bacteria.  
 1) registration  
 2) exposure  
 3) correspondence  
 4) ignorance
- 18-Water is essential for human life, so it is ... we make sure that in the future there is enough for everyone.  
 1) imposing  
 2) erosive  
 3) irrelevant  
 4) imperative
- 19-Research was going well, but there was a risk that cuts in funding would ... the entire project.  
 1) isolate  
 2) distribute  
 3) illustrate  
 4) jeopardize
- 20-In today's world, financial ..., gender bias, and lack of state support make it almost impossible for Russian women to learn to fly.  
 1) sketches  
 2) successions  
 3) constraints  
 4) successes
- 21-There should be an international ban and ... punishment for those who continue to serve shark fin soup.  
 1) strong  
 2) futile  
 3) severe  
 4) rational
- 22-The church was an integral part of British society, and it ... the rules of the class-ordered society that they all lived in.  
 1) represented  
 2) dictated  
 3) incorporated  
 4) rooted
- 23-The company is planting trees to ... for the greenhouse gas generated by airplane flights.  
 1) restrain  
 2) compensate  
 3) spoil  
 4) cite
- 24-He ... the identity of the mysterious third man who had been seen with Anna shortly before her death.  
 1) imposed  
 2) accused  
 3) revealed  
 4) whispered
- 25-Teachers should design activities that are not beyond the ... of even their weakest students.  
 1) scope  
 2) cultivation  
 3) conflict  
 4) instruction
- 26-The International Book Association ... with Universal Press in 1999 to form the International Press.  
 1) merged  
 2) revolved  
 3) refined  
 4) substituted
- 27-Hundreds of people called the television station to register their ... of the presenter's behavior.  
 1) distortion  
 2) delegation  
 3) disapproval  
 4) emphasis
- 28-This object is mainly made of aluminum. As it moves forward, air ... over two horizontal sections.  
 1) suspends  
 2) flows  
 3) investigates  
 4) admires
- 29-Inexperienced gardeners may not realize how important it is that they ... their plants.  
 1) linger  
 2) manipulate  
 3) elaborate  
 4) fertilize
- 30-For those living along the coast, one unusual phenomenon capable of ... destruction is the tsunami.  
 1) slovenly  
 2) catastrophic  
 3) discreet  
 4) consistent
- 31-Artificial food firms have dominated retail corporations. As such, farmers lack any ... to manage their land organically.  
 1) imposition  
 2) separation  
 3) collaboration  
 4) incentive
- 32-At the first weeks of World War II, five hundred troops were dispatched to France by Hitler, more as a ... gesture than as a real threat.  
 1) realistic  
 2) socialistic  
 3) symbolic  
 4) characteristic

**33-Although German companies manufacture products that can be utilized for a long period of time, we don't expect them to last ... .**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) indefinitely  | 2) regretfully |
| 3) fundamentally | 4) possibly    |

**34-In contrast to prevailing rumors, chemical drugs are not useful for mental disorders. In fact, the use of these drugs may even ... the patient's recovery.**

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1) forgive    | 2) heal   |
| 3) comprehend | 4) impede |

**35-Disruption in supply chain may ... to a fluctuation in stock markets, thus upsetting forecasters and brokers.**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) give rise | 2) take part  |
| 3) give off  | 4) take apart |

### 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.

36-

- 1) Astronomers have measured the abundance of helium throughout our galaxy and in other galaxies as well.
- 2) Astronomers measuring the abundance of helium throughout our galaxy and in other galaxies such well.
- 3) Astronomers having measured the abundance of helium throughout our galaxy and in other galaxies as well.
- 4) Astronomers have been measured the abundance of helium throughout our galaxy and in other galaxies such well.

37-

- 1) A seventeenth-century theory of burning proposed which anything burns must contain material the theorists calls "phlogiston."
- 2) A seventeenth-century theory of burning proposed that anything that burns must contain material that the theorists called "phlogiston."
- 3) A seventeenth-century theory of burning proposed that anything which it burns may contain material the theorists called "phlogiston."
- 4) A seventeenth-century theory of burning proposed which anything burning may contain material that the theorists calls "phlogiston."

38-

- 1) To be frustratingly beyond the tools usual to the experimental psychology, the scientific investigation of an experience that is the most private of consciousness.
- 2) The scientific investigation of an experience as private as consciousness is frustratingly beyond the usual tools of the experimental psychologist.
- 3) An experience more private than consciousness which is frustratingly beyond the tools usual to the experimental psychology by the scientific investigation.
- 4) The usual tools of the experimental psychologist are the scientific investigation of an experience private consciousness beyond frustratingly.

39-

- 1) They protected themselves of the disaster of crop failure and accompanying hunger, with appropriate bank of the extra food.
- 2) The disaster of crop failure and accompanying hunger with appropriate bank of the extra food against which they protected themselves.
- 3) To protected themselves of the disaster of crop failure and accompanying hunger with appropriate banking of the extra food.
- 4) With appropriate banking of the extra food, they protected themselves against the disaster of crop failure and accompanying hunger.

40-

- 1) Many of the most damaged types of weather begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipating rapidly, devastating small regions.
- 2) Many of the most damaging types of weather they begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, to devastate small regions.
- 3) Many of the most damaging types of weather begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions.
- 4) Many of the most damaged types of weather they begin quickly, to strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, to devastate small regions.

**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:** Oliver, you don't seem to be OK. What's ... (41)... you?

**B:** Well, to be honest, my little daughter had a ... (42)... attack last night, which has given me food for thought.

**A:** Oops! Sorry to hear that. Is she better now?

**B:** Yeah, she's luckily on the mend, but I'm still uptight about her. It's the third time she's been like this.

**A:** Don't ... (43)... bro. I hope she gets back on her feet soon.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 41-1) reading   | 2) eating        |
| 3) causing      | 4) serving       |
| 42-1) fright    | 2) dread         |
| 3) fear         | 4) panic         |
| 43-1) sweat it  | 2) give it a try |
| 3) take it back | 4) blow it       |

**A:** Why did the manager tell you off?

**B:** Well, when he found out that I was to ... (44)... for the failure of the project, he started biting my head off.

**A:** It serves you right! Had I been in his shoes, I would definitely have given you the ... (45)... .

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 44-1) punish | 2) blame   |
| 3) resist    | 4) reprove |
| 45-1) axe    | 2) dagger  |
| 3) racket    | 4) grenade |

**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 oldest known person on record is a French woman, Jeanne Calment. She seemed to disprove the idea that healthy living was the key to her long life. ... (46)... smoking for 100 years, she lived to the age of 122. She believed her long life was thanks to her diet.

The average life expectancy for all people in the world today is 63 years. This ... (47)... varies widely from country to country. Japan has the world's highest life expectancy—85 for women and 78 for men—with more than 20,000 of its population ... (48)... their 100th birthday. Researchers believe part of the reason for this lies in the healthy Japanese diet and their good health care system.

People who live in developed countries generally live longer than ... (49)... in poorer parts of the world. Factors like war, disease, quality of diet, and access to health care all ... (50)... life expectancy. When a country's health care and education improve, life expectancy goes up.

Another important factor is gender. Women, ... (51)..., live longer than men. Over 80 percent of people who live beyond the age of 100 are women. The reasons for this are not fully understood. Some scientists believe that women are born ... (52)... live longer than men. Others argue that men often ... (53)... more risky lifestyles that put them at a greater chance of dying than women. They have more dangerous jobs. Also, men generally drive more, and also smoke more than women. Men are even killed more often than women.

Another area that researchers ... (54)... marital status. They have not found a clear difference in life expectancy between married women and single women. However, one British study found that married men appeared to live longer than single men. This may be because married men tend to have a healthier lifestyle than single men. They eat more healthily and thus ... (55)... fewer risks.

- |                                  |                            |                   |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 46- 1) Despite                   | 2) Although                | 3) Besides        | 4) Instead     |
| 47- 1) prosperity                | 2) pursuit                 | 3) figure         | 4) tension     |
| 48- 1) have celebrated           | 2) celebrating             | 3) are celebrated | 4) celebrated  |
| 49- 1) those living              | 2) they live               | 3) living         | 4) them living |
| 50- 1) conceal                   | 2) boost                   | 3) affect         | 4) compensate  |
| 51- 1) over their head           | 2) under the weather       |                   |                |
| 3) in the limelight              | 4) on average              |                   |                |
| 52- 1) with genes that help them | 2) genes to help with them |                   |                |
| 3) to help them with genes       | 4) and with helping genes  |                   |                |
| 53- 1) steer                     | 2) lead                    | 3) ride           | 4) prove       |
| 54- 1) has looked for is         | 2) have looked for         |                   |                |
| 3) has looked at                 | 4) have looked at is       |                   |                |
| 55- 1) pose                      | 2) avoid                   | 3) carry          | 4) face        |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three 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:**

In 1803 the United States negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million. With a stroke of a pen, America doubled in size, making it one of the largest nations in the world. The sale included over 600 million acres at a cost of less than 3 cents an acre in what today is the better part of 13 states between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. For President Thomas Jefferson it was a diplomatic and political triumph. In one fell swoop the purchase of Louisiana ended the threat of war with France and opened up the land west of the Mississippi to settlement. By any measure, the purchase of Louisiana was the most important action of Jefferson's two terms as president. Jefferson knew that acquiring the very heart of the American continent would prove to be the key to the future of the United States.

Initially Jefferson sent his minister to France, Robert Livingston, offered Napoleon \$2 million for a small tract of land on the lower Mississippi. There, Americans could build their own seaport. Impatient at the lack of news, Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris to offer \$10 million for New Orleans and West Florida. Almost at the same time, and unknown to Jefferson, France had offered all of Louisiana to Livingston for \$15 million. Though the transaction was quickly sealed, there were those who objected to the purchase on the grounds that the Constitution did not provide for purchasing territory. However, Jefferson temporarily set aside his idealism to tell his supporters in Congress that "what is practicable must often control what is pure theory." The majority agreed. Jefferson later admitted that he had stretched his power "till it cracked" in order to buy Louisiana, the largest single land purchase in American history.

56-What is the main idea of the passage?

- 1) Jefferson's most important action during his second term as President
- 2) How America doubled in population overnight, through its largest single land purchase
- 3) Testing the United States Constitution
- 4) Jefferson and his most important action of the Purchase of Louisiana

57-The pronoun "it" in paragraph 1 refers to ...

- 1) ending the threat of war with France
- 2) opening up land west of the Mississippi
- 3) the purchase of Louisiana
- 4) doubling the size of America overnight

58-Which of the following is NOT TRUE, according to the passage?

- 1) Jefferson acted outside his constitutional powers.
- 2) Congress did not fully support Jefferson.
- 3) Jefferson sent Robert Livingston to France with an offer for New Orleans and West Florida.
- 4) America wanted to build its own seaport.

59-The phrase "pure theory" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ...

- 1) meant to be
- 2) rules that are meant to be broken
- 3) untested rules
- 4) the unworkable

60-According to the passage, the word "power" in paragraph 2 refers to Jefferson using ...

- 1) the negotiations
- 2) constitutional power
- 3) his idealism
- 4) practical power

**PASSAGE 2:**

Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1758, Webster graduated from Yale in 1778. He was admitted to the bar in 1781 and thereafter began to work as a lawyer in Hartford. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for children of a new and independent nation. In response to the need for truly American textbooks, Webster published A Grammatical Institute of the English Language, a three-volume work that consisted of a speller, a grammar, and a reader. The first volume, which was generally known as the American Spelling Book, was so popular that eventually it sold more than 80 million copies and provided him with a considerable income for the rest of his life. While teaching, Webster began working on the Compendious Dictionary of the English Language, which was published in 1806, and was also very successful.

In 1807, Noah Webster began his greatest work, An American Dictionary of the English Language. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, An American Dictionary of the English Language has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spelling from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms; develop instead of develope, plow instead of plough, jail instead of gaol, and color instead of colour.

Webster was the first author to gain copyright protection in the United States by being awarded a copyright for his American Speller. He continued, for the next fifty years, to lobby for improvements in the protection of intellectual properties, that is, the author's rights. In 1840, Webster brought out the second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries instead of the original 38,000. The name Webster has become synonymous with American dictionaries. This edition served as the basis for the many revisions that have been produced by others, ironically, under the uncopyrighted Webster name.

61-Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- 1) Webster's Family  
2) Webster's Copyright  
3) Webster's School  
4) Webster's Life

62-Why did Webster write A Grammatical Institute of the English Language?

- 1) He wanted to supplement his income.  
2) There were no books available after the Revolutionary War.  
3) He felt that British books were not appropriate for American children.  
4) The children did not know how to spell.

63-From which published book did Webster earn a lifetime income?

- 1) The Compendious Dictionary of the English Language  
2) An American Dictionary of the English Language  
3) An American Dictionary of the English Language; Second Edition  
4) The American Spelling Book

64-The pronoun "it" in paragraph 2 refers to ...

- 1) language  
2) usage  
3) authority  
4) dictionary

65-The word "distinct" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ...

- 1) new  
2) simple  
3) different  
4) exact

**PASSAGE 3:**

Louise Nevelson is generally regarded as the first person to practice environmental sculpture in the United States as well as being one of the most forceful, original, and colorful figures in contemporary art. She studied painting and drawing as a young woman and was strongly influenced by a number of European artists, but the turning point in her life occurred when she began to create sculptures.

She created a range of sculptures in different styles in the 1940s. In the 1950s, her mature style started to evolve and her assemblage style took shape; she assembled individual boxes made of discarded wooden objects that she gathered in her walks around New York City, painted a uniform color, and manipulated in various combinations. Almost all of these works were related to each other thematically although each piece in the complete work could be enjoyed individually.

Nevelson used boxes in her works of the late 1950s and 1960s. She assembled a number of boxes, which were often painted black, to form an entire wall; her 1962 sculpture *Totality Dark* is an example of this approach. In the 1960s, Nevelson's reputation grew steadily. In this period, her walls became more ambitious in scale, achieving a serene and majestic presence. In some of her large sculptures of the 1970s, Nevelson created a more open form; a 1975 piece, *Bicentennial Dawn*, evokes by analogy with the varied high-rise buildings of Manhattan. These environmental sculptures were created expressly to be outside and to interact with their surroundings. Whether her pieces are set up temporarily in Central Park or permanently on Park Avenue, they look thoroughly at home in the urban environment.

66-The word "contemporary" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ...

- 1) artificial  
2) ancient  
3) real  
4) modern

67-According to the passage, what characterized Louise Nevelson's technique in the 1950s?

- 1) She used things that she found.  
2) She used various colors to paint each object.  
3) She created works to be exhibited outside.  
4) She created a range of styles.

68-Which of the following is true about *Totality Dark*?

- 1) It is a wall made of black boxes.  
2) It was influenced by European artists.  
3) It is a small, intimate sculpture.  
4) It is a wall that is painted black.

69-The author mentions Central Park because ...

- 1) Nevelson's environmental sculptures are sometimes there  
2) it is the subject of one of Nevelson's sculptures  
3) there is a permanent Nevelson exhibition there  
4) it is not part of an urban environment

70-The pronoun "they" in paragraph 3 refers to ...

- 1) high-rise buildings  
2) Central Park and Park Avenue  
3) surroundings  
4) pieces



# آزمون آمادگی شناختی ۱۵ اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۲

دانش آموز عزیز!

یادگیری فرایندی 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 موقعیت های 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 از دی ماه ، آمادگی شناختی داوطلبان را به صورت دوره‌ای مورد سنجش قرار داده است و توصیه هایی را در قالب راهکارهای آنلاین ، و پاسخ تشریحی سوالات دانش شناختی در اختیار دانش آموزان قرار داده است. 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 شرکت کنندگان برای استفاده بهتر از توانایی های شناختی خود در فرایند یادگیری است. کارنامه این آزمون را در صفحه شخصی دریافت خواهید کرد.

سوالات را به دقت بخوانید و نزدیکترین پاسخ مرتبط با خود را انتخاب و در پاسخبرگ علامت بزنید. دقت داشته باشید که سوال ها از شماره ۲۶۱ شروع می شود .

۲۶۱. در هنگام مطالعه می توانم زیر مطالب مهم تر خط بکشم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۲. روخوانی برایم دشوار است و نمی توانم سریع بخوانم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۳. نمی توانم از مطالب درسی نکته برداری کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۴. من از روش های مطالعه خود آگاهم.

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 ارتباط بین تلاش و هدفم را می دانم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۷. موانع برنامه ریزی ام را پیش بینی می کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۸. می توانم موانع پیش آمده در حین برنامه را مدیریت کنم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۶۹. در برنامه ریزی وقت کم می آورم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۰. نمی توانم پیامدهای مختلف انتخابم را در نظر بگیرم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۱. در تصمیم گیری یک گزینه مانع فکر کردن من به سایر گزینه ها می شود.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۲. به خاطر برنامه ام از یک فعالیت تفریحی صرف نظر می کنم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۳. کتاب های کمک درسی و آموزشی جدید را دوست دارم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۴. اگر قبلا یک موضوع را اشتباه یاد گرفته باشم، تصحیح آن برایم سخت است.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۵. عضویت در یک گروه جدید مرا نگران می کند.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۶. برای یادگیری مطالب درسی از مثال های عجیب مخصوص خودم استفاده می کنم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۷. دوست دارم راه حل های متفاوت برای حل یک مساله را پیدا کنم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۸. دوست دارم مطالب مختلف ظاهرا غیر مرتبط را به هم ربط دهم.

۱. هرگز      ۲. به ندرت      ۳. گاهی اوقات      ۴. همیشه

۲۷۹. چه میزان مایل به دریافت توصیه های بیشتر مرتبط با بهبود آمادگی شناختی خود هستید؟

۱. بسیار زیاد      ۲. زیاد      ۳. کم      ۴. مایل نیستم

۲۸۰. تاچه میزان توصیه ها و آزمون های شناختی در بهبود آمادگی شناختی شما موثر بوده اند؟

۱. بسیار زیاد      ۲. زیاد      ۳. کم      ۴. تاثیری نداشته اند