

سیدالشیخ محمد



دانشگاه تربیت دبیر شهید رجائی

فنون یادگیری

برای زبان آموزان ایرانی

تألیف:

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پیشگفتار مولف

سیاس بیکران و شکر بی‌شمار خدای دانای توانا را

کتاب فنون یادگیری برای زبان آموزان ایرانی با هدف ارائه راه کارها، تمرینها و فعالیتهای سازنده و کاربردی در رابطه با مهارتهای مطالعه و یادگیری زبان انگلیسی بعنوان زبان خارجه به رشته تحریر در آمده و قابل استفاده برای دانشجویان رشته زبان انگلیسی، داوطلبان آزمونهای مهارت زبان انگلیسی نظیر تافل، و همه علاقمندان به یادگیری زبان انگلیسی است. تجربه استادان نشان می دهد که دانشجویان ما از حفظ مطالب طولانی که در عمل هیچ کاربردی ندارد خسته اند. آنها خواندن کتابهایی را که فقط دارای متن های طولانی هستند و در ارائه مطالبشان هیچ بهره ای از فناوری های روز (مانند لوحهای فشرده) نمی برند دوست ندارند. آنها از استادان و نویسندگان می خواهند که به جای توضیحات طولانی و یکنواخت با ذکر مثال، استفاده از شکل، عکس، فیلم و نمودار، یادگیری آنان را سرعت بخشند و با تعیین پروژه های عملی، واقعی و کاربردی آنان را به چالش بکشند.

به همین منظور سعی شده است که در متن این کتاب از بیان مطالب نظری طولانی پرهیز شود و در عوض بدنبال هر توضیح کوتاه، تمرینهای متنوعی در اختیار خوانندگان قرار گیرد و برای ارائه موثر مطالب از جدولها، عکسها و نمودارهای گوناگون استفاده شود. همچنین لوح فشردهای نیز برای کتاب تهیه شده تا خوانندگان بتوانند به کمک آن بعضی از مطالب را بهتر فرا گیرند و تمرینها را انجام دهند.

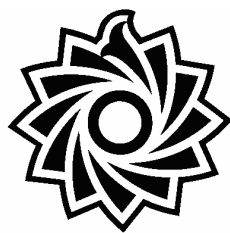
کتاب حاضر در هفت بخش و شانزده فصل مطابق با سرفصل درس فنون یادگیری کلیه گرایش های دوره کارشناسی رشته زبان انگلیسی، مصوب وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری، و به منظور تدریس در ۱۶ هفته آموزشی طی یک نیم سال تحصیلی تدوین شده است.

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تیر ۱۳۸۸



Study Skills
for
Iranian Students
of
English as a Foreign Language

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Tehran, 1388

**To
Pardiss**

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To the Students

Who is this book for?

Study Skills for Iranian Students of English as a Foreign Language is for Iranian intermediate and advanced learners of English who are interested in improving their study skills in learning English. The book is mainly written for English major university students but any one who is interested in learning English can benefit from it.

How is the book organized?

This book has approached study skills for language learners from a very different angle: giving lots of hints and practices instead of mere theoretical explanations. The book has sixteen units grouped into seven sections.

It opens with a '*springboard section*' where readers encounter some information about English language, its status in higher education, and a probe into the characteristics of good language learners.

The second section encompasses '*the studying toolkits*' language learners do use most frequently. The readers will find constructive information about dictionaries and books in this section.

The third section is dedicated to the most challenging part of a language learner's life: '*learning vocabulary*'. It includes practical techniques of word study, learning, and saving (memory strategies).

The fourth section, '*reading English texts*', focuses on reading comprehension and paragraph organization, reading techniques, and extensive reading.

The fifth section is dedicated to '*listening to English*'. This section has very useful and practical techniques and clues (linguistic and non-linguistic) for listening to conversations and monologues.

The sixth section, '*speaking English*', provides readers with speaking techniques to improve their English pronunciation and oral fluency. Some hints on how to prepare and deliver a class lecture are presented as well.

The last section, '*writing in English*', gives helpful guidelines about how to write an organized English text.

How to use the book?

The readers who go through the book from the beginning up to the end may find interesting information about English and language learning. Nonetheless, they can choose some units to focus more on certain points. The book can be used for self-study or classroom use.

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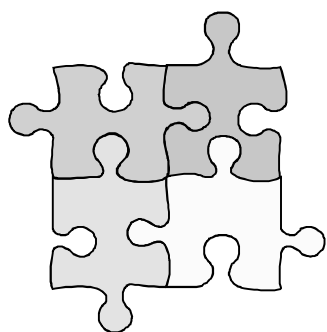
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Section one
Springboard

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Unit One | English Language |
| Unit Two | A Good Language Learner |
| Unit Three | Higher Education in English |

Unit One

English Language

1

English Language

English, a West Germanic language originating in England, is the first language for most people in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. It is used extensively as a second language and as an official language throughout the world, specially in the *Commonwealth of Nations*, such as in India or South Africa, as well as in many international organizations.

Modern English is sometimes described as the world *lingua franca*. While Mandarin Chinese and perhaps Hindi and Spanish have more native speakers, English has considerably more influence or geographical reach than any of the three.

Over 400 million people speak English as their first language. Estimates on second-language speakers and foreign-language learners vary greatly between 1.2-1.6 billion, depending on how literacy or mastery is defined. English is the dominant international language in communication, science, business, aviation, entertainment, diplomacy and also on the Internet.



A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a lingua franca?
2. What is the Commonwealth of Nations?
3. Could you guess why English has become an international language?

2

English across the World

Depending on the purpose for which English is used and based on the condition and context of communication, English can function as a mother tongue (first or native language), a second language, or a foreign language.

In countries such as the US and England, English is the first language (**L1**) children acquire as their native language or mother tongue. These children may be monolingual or bilingual because of the condition of their families or the context of their living/schooling.

English is considered as a second language (**ESL**) when it is learnt or taught in a setting in which the language is necessary for everyday life (like America, Canada, or England); or in a country in which English plays an important role in education, business, and government (like India, Malaysia, and Hong Kong).

English as a foreign language (**EFL**) refers to situations in which English is neither widely used for communication among the nation, nor is it used as the medium of instruction. Russia, Iran, and Japan are examples of those countries where English is taught as a foreign language in the schooling system.

B. Look at the world map.

- (a) Mark the areas where English is a first language for people.
- (b) Mark the areas where English is an official language (but not the L1).
- (c) Mark at least three areas where English is a foreign language.



3 English Varieties

Geographically speaking, there are two main varieties of English: *American* and *British* English.

The English which is spoken in the northern parts of the American continent (including US and Canada) is called *North American English (NAE)*. The standard *British English (BE)* or *the BBC English* (or *the Queen English*) is spoken in England. Yet across UK some varieties of English are common in countries like Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales. The English that is spoken in Australia is called *Australian English*. Australian English is much nearer to BE than NAE and thus is considered as a variety of BE.

In countries like India and South Africa, English is one of the official languages of the country but not the country's native language. Over time, under certain political and historical circumstances, varieties of English have been developed in these countries which are different from the standard language. English varieties are different from each other in orthography (spelling), pronunciation (number of vowels and consonants), lexicon (words), and grammar.

C. Guess for which English varieties the following abbreviations stand.

AustralE	CanE	IndE	NZE	IrishE
SAfrE	NZE	ScotE	USE	SEAsianE

D. To which English varieties do these words belong? Check a dictionary in case you are in doubt (You can use the Internet as well).


- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. kinder..... | 4. sales clerk..... | 7. dustcart..... |
| 2. paneer | 5. donga..... | 8. zamindar..... |
| 3. takkies..... | 6. zipper..... | 9. zucchini..... |

E. Listen carefully. Three people speak English with three different accents. Choose upon your understanding.


CD1 track 01

Statements	1	2	3
1. a. I understood what was said. b. I didn't understand what was said.			
2. a. The accent is quite familiar to me. b. The accent is quite unfamiliar to me.			
3. a. I spotted no difference between this pronunciation and the English I speak. b. I spotted some differences between this pronunciation and the English I speak.			
4. a. I spotted no difference between the grammar of this accent and the English I speak. b. I spotted some differences between the grammar of this accent and the English I speak.			
5. a. I do like this accent. b. I don't like this accent.			
6. a. I think the accent is British English. b. I think the accent is American English. c. I think the accent is Australian English.			

F. Study the descriptions and guess the name of the country.




Location: North America
 Status: UN country
 Capital city: Ottawa
 Population: 31,000,000
 Languages: English, French, Inuktitut
 Religions: Christianity



Location: Asia
 Status: UN country
 Population: 913, 747, 000
 Languages: Hindi, English, Punjabi and many local languages
 Religions: Hindu and Sikh, Islam, Christianity, and Zoroastrian



Location: Europe
 Status: UK Constituent country
 Capital city: Cardiff
 Population: 2,821,000
 Currency: 1 Pound sterling
 Languages: Welsh, English
 Religions: Christianity



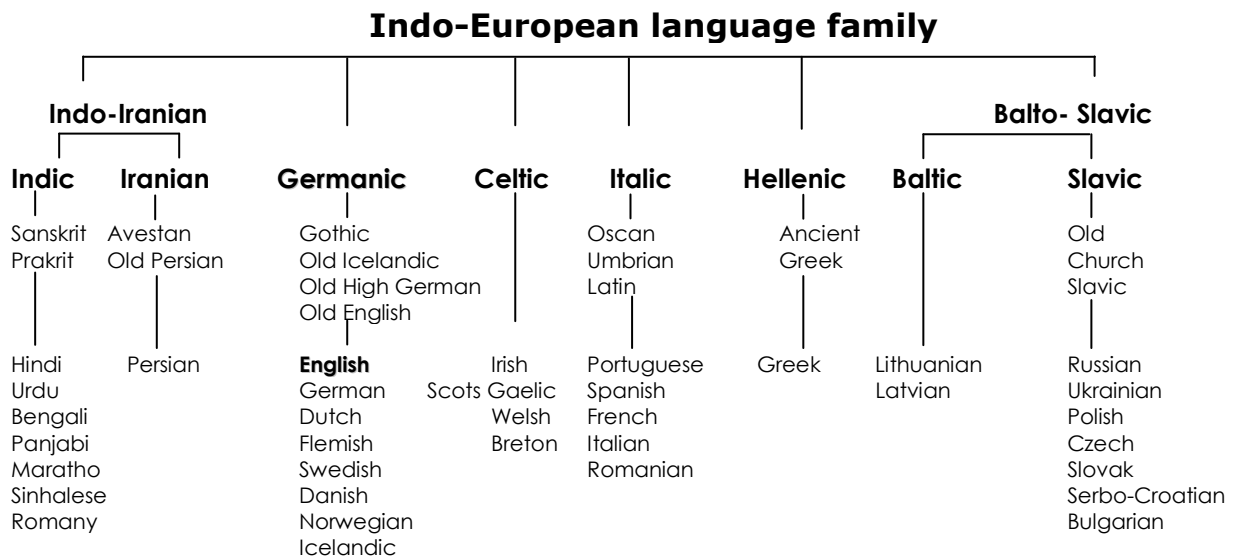
Location: Europe
 Status: UK Constituent country
 Capital city: Edinburgh
 Population: 5,136,000
 Currency: 1 Pound sterling
 Languages: Scots, English
 Religions: Christianity

4 Language Families

There are more than 50 language families established by linguists. It is believed that some groups of languages are related to each other and have the same parent language in the history. Some of these language families have a lot of speakers all around the world.

English belongs to the Germanic branch of the *Indo-European* family of languages. Indo-European languages include a lot of live languages spoken by many different people (approximately three billion native speakers) in geographical areas around the world including

vast areas in America, Europe, Oceania, Asia (mainly from Persian plateau to Indian subcontinent). Study the following figure taken from Akmajian et al. (1997, p. 311).



G. Answer the following questions.

1. How many main branches are there in the Indo-European language family?
2. Is Greek a member of this language family? Where can you locate it?
3. Name 3 languages from the Indo-European language family that are spoken in Asia.
4. How many sub-branches are there in Indo-Iranian branch?
5. In which areas of the world are Balto-Slavic languages mainly spoken?

H. Read the following descriptions and guess which languages are described.

1. (Russian – Arabic)

It is the largest living member of the Semitic language family in terms of speakers. It is closely related to Hebrew and Aramaic. It has 27 dialects spoken throughout the area of the world which has a common religion and language. Its standard form is widely studied and known throughout that religion world.

2. (Chinese – Greek)

About one-fifth of the world's population speaks some sort of this language as their native language. It is one of the two branches of Sino-Tibetan language family. There are between six to twelve main regional groups of this language, of which the most populous is Mandarin.

I. Study the following facts about the history of certain countries.

Can you give some reasons why English *has* or *has not* become one of the official languages in certain countries?

Country	Historical Events	Date of statehood
Germany	Settlement of German tribes in the region Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation	100 BC-800 AD 843 AD
Canada	Explored by Italians Colony of France Colony of UK A sovereign republic	1497 AD 1534 AD 1670 AD 1931 AD
Singapore	British trading post Colony of UK A sovereign republic	1819AD 1946 AD 1965 AD
Australia	Got its independence from the UK as a federation of 6 former colonies	1901 AD
New Zealand	Explored by British explorers and traders UK formally annexed the island An independent government	1642 AD 1840 AD 1947 AD
France	First French state by Clovis, French Kingdom (West Francia)	843 AD
Iran (Persia)	Founded, some local governments First Iranian state First Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great (Achaemenid Empire)	7000-5000 BC 728 BC 550 BC
India	Settlement of Aryans Local governments and dynasties Colony of UK A sovereign republic	1500 BC 269 BC-1605 AD 1612 AD 1949 AD