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Assessment of Anxiety Disorder and Learning Strategies in Students with Hearring Problems and Normal Students

Mohamad Baghr Shabani*

Assistant professor at Imam Khomeini International University, Qazvin Samira Moharrami
MA student of TEFL

Abstract

The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between language learning strategies and learners' anxiety among high school students. The participants of the study were two groups of high school students (N = 100). The first group consisted of 50 students with hearing problems and the second group consisted of 50 normal students. To this end, two questionnaires were used: (a) screen for child anxietyrelated emotional disorders (SCARED) and (b) Schmitt's vocabulary learning strategies questionnaire (VLSQ), both of which were translated into Persian. After collecting data, two oneway MANOVA procudures and a correlation were run to see if there is any difference between students with hearing problems and normal students in terms of language learning strategies and anxiety. Results showed that there is a significant difference between the normal group and the group with hearing problem. The results also showed that the normal students used more strategies for vocabulary learning and each group experinced different types of anxiety. The results of the current study may have implications for language learners. Being familiar with anxiety and learning strategies and how they affect learning help learners use different strategies to overcome their anxiety.

Keywords: anxiety, learning strategies, hearing-impaired students, normal students

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Email: Shabani_m_b@yahoo.com

^{*} Assistant professor at Imam Khomeini International University, Qazvin

1. Introduction

Hearing ability can play a central role in human life. People with hearing problems are deprived not only of hearing but also of writing, reading, speaking skills (Alpiner & Meearthy, 2000). These difficulties may enhance the psychological problems such as anxiety disorder and stress (Chavira, Stein, Bailey, & Stein, 2005). It is believed that these students feel higher level of anxiety than those without hearing problems. Anxiety can be referred to as feeling of tension, worry and nervousness which is hard to keep under control and may result in students' reticence (Spielberger, 1983). Moreover, recent studies have shown that high levels of anxiety can affect foreign language learning and language learning strategies (Bailey, Daley, Onwuegbuzie, 1999). Chamot and Kupper (1989) defined learning strategies as "techniques which students use to comprehend, store, and remember information and skills" (p.9). Language learning strategies are important because the more the students use them, the better they can learn language (Clouston, 1997). As part of language learning strategies, vocabulary learning strategies have been the focus of so many studies. Highly proficient students are believed to use more vocabulary learning strategies while they are learning a new language (Ahmed, 1989). Research has shown that using strategies can improve language learning, and deaf students may also benefit from them (Antia, Reed & Kreimeyer, 2005).

Researchers have attempted to show the relationship between anxiety and learning strategies. Additionally, the research done on hearing-impaired students is not adequate. Therefore, this article aims to establish the relationship between anxiety and different kinds of language learning strategies and their effects on hearing-impaired and normal students. The research questions of the study are as follows:

- 1. Is there any significant difference between hearing-impaired students and normal students in terms of anxiety?
- 2. Is there any significant difference between hearing-impaired students and normal students in using vocabulary learning strategies?
- 3. Is there any relationship between anxiety and vocabulary learning strategies?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Anxiety

One of the important factors helping students to learn is physical and mental health. If each of human senses hurts, students will stop making progress or even drop out. Hearing problem is an obstacle which can impede the students to show their abilities (Farajullahi, Sarmadi, & Taghdiri, 2009). Studies have

shown that hearing problem is the most common sensory impairment and out of each 1,000 infants, one faces this problem (Hajloo & Ansari, 2011). Based on hearing loss, the hearing impaired learners can be divided into two groups: hard of hearing and deaf (Spivak et al., 2000). Deafness can happen at any age and if it occurs at early age, it can affect the language development more (Reddy, Ramar & Kusuma, 2005). It is believed that these students lack social interaction and tend to be solitary. They also feel inferior to others with normal hearing (Monzani et al., 2008). These learners are more exposed to depression and anxiety because they scare loneliness (Butler, Chapman, Forman & Beck, 2006). Jason and Hannah (2011) found that learners with disability experience higher levels of anxiety. Birmaher, et. al. (1999) classified the anxiety disorder into five main categories: Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder or Significant Somatic, Separation Anxiety, Social Anxiety Disorder, Significant School Avoidance.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder is defined as excessive, debilitating, basic and uncontrollable worry. It is mostly common in adolescent and generally young people experience it (Albano, Chorpita, & Barlow, 2003). It is highly associated with depression (Kessler, et al. 2002). Children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder cannot rest and become easily fatigued. They also have difficulty in concentrating (McIntosh et al. 2004).

Panic disorder is known as the most severe and complex anxiety disorder which may result in functional impairment (Kearney & Silverman, 1992). Adolescents with this kind of disorder have reported that they have difficulty attending the classes or social events (King & Bernstein, 2001). Those with panic disorder usually experience panic attacks at least once a month and they fear from the situation when this attack happens (Pollack & Marzol, 2000).

Separation Anxiety is the only true anxiety in childhood. They have excessive fear about separation from their families. Such excessive fear is inappropriate for child age (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Children's inseparable attachment to their parents or their dependency on their parents can limit their development and autonomy as they grow up (Rapee, 1997).

Social anxiety is the result of negative evaluation which children have toward themselves (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Patients with social anxiety disorder have difficulty making friends, functioning in social situations (Aderka et al., 2012). The patients demonstrate impairment to interact with other people and suffer from lacking social skills (Gaudiano & Herbert, 2003).

School Avoidance anxiety occurs when children feel anxious concerning separation from their parents or mothers (Johnson, Falstein & Szureck, 1941). Personality characteristics, such as introversion, lacking

self-confidence, and behavioral inhibition can be reasons for school refusal (Thambirajah, Grandison, & De-Hayes, 2008).

2.2. Language Learning Strategies

Language learning strategies can be defined as "specific actions taken by the learner to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self-directed, more effective, and more transferrable to new situation" (Oxford, 1990, p. 8). Depending on direct or indirect contribution to language system, language strategies can be classified into three main strategies such as learning, communication, and social strategies (Rubin, 1987). Oxford's taxonomy of language learning strategies divides strategies into two categories: direct and indirect strategies which are subdivided into six classes (1990). Research has shown that using strategies can facilitate learning and help students in different ways (Griffiths, 2003; Yang, 2007). Therefore, many classification systems of vocabulary strategies have been introduced so far; however, the best known classification is the one by Schmitt (2000), which is the basis for the current study. Schmitt introduced 58 vocabulary strategies and categorized them into five types. According to this classification, strategies are classified as determination, social, memory, cognitive, and metacognitive. Schmitt (2000) defined strategies as follows:

- 1. Not knowing a word, students try to discern its meaning by guessing from context or using reference materials with no assistance from peers or teacher. In this way they use determination strategies.
- 2. Learners use social strategies to communicate with their peers, and this helps them to learn from each their classmates and ask their teacher to get the meaning of a word.
- 3. Memory strategies help learners in learning the new words by activating and associating new words to the background knowledge like using some form of imagery or grouping.
- 4. While memory strategies deal with mental processing, Cognitive strategies don't. They relate to mechanical aspects of learning vocabulary instead. for example: taking notes and highlighting new words, repetition, making lists of new words, using flashcards to record new word and writing the words many times.
- 5. Meta-cognitive strategies involve monitoring, decision-making, and evaluation of one's progress, which help the learner to opt suitable strategy for learning new words. (pp. 199-227)

3. Method

3.1. Participants

The present study examined data from 100 Iranian students who are divided into two groups: 50 hearing-impaired students and 50 normal students. The participants were selected from the following three schools: Shane chi, Etrat, and Shariat Naseri. The participants' age ranged from 14 to 19 years. First, students who had never gone to English language institutes were chosen purposefully, and then they were selected randomly. The participants of this study were all female.

3.2. Instruments

The materials used in this study were (a) screen for child emotional disorders (SCARED), and (b) Schmitt's vocabulary learning strategies questionnaire (VLSQ). Anxiety-related questionnaire consists of 41-items that can be grouped into five subscales which are panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, separation anxiety disorder, school anxiety and social anxiety. Vocabulary Learning Strategies' Questionnaire (VLSQ), developed by Schmitt (1997), contains 58 questions on five different lexical learning strategies which are determination, social, memory, cognitive and metacognitive. Komijani (2010) translated the VSLQ. In order to make it more comprehensible and efficient, Komijani (2010) added two more items to Schmitt's list of vocabulary learning strategies. The estimated reliability of questionnaire was 0.91. Both questionnaires were translated to Farsi and their reliabilities were assessed by Cranach's alpha which was 78% and 84%, respectively.

3.3. Data Collection Procedure

This study was conducted in three high schools, and a total number of 100 participants were selected. First, all the participants were informed, and instructions were explicitly stated to them whose participation was voluntary. It was explained that there were no right or wrong answers, and confidentiality was emphasized. They were also briefed on the aims of the study. In the next stage, questionnaires were administered in the classroom to all students, and they were asked to fill in the questionnaires.

3.4. Data Analysis

After the collection of the data, scores from each of the instruments were computed. To analyze the data and to answer the research questions, MANOVA and correlation procedures were used.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Investigation of the First Research Question

To investigate whether there are any significant differences between hearing-impaired students and normal students in terms of anxiety, a one-way MANOVA procedure was run. Table 1 shows the results of the descriptive statistics.

The initial statistics (presented in Table 1) suggest that normal students have generalized and separation anxiety and hard of hearing students are more anxious of going to school. Table 2 presents the results of one-way MANOVA.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics for on Anxiety Disorder

	Group	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Panic Disorder	Normal	7.76	3.993	50
	Hard of Hearing	7.16	4.921	50
	Total	7.46	4.469	100
Generelized Anxiety	Normal	9.08	3.155	50
Disorder	Hard of Hearing	6.40	3.051	50
	Total	7.74	3.368	100
Seperation Anxiety	Normal	5.80	3.143	50
	Hard of Hearing	4.36	2.632	50
	Total	5.08	2.974	100
Social Anxiety	Normal	4.28	2.516	50
	Hard of Hearing	4.72	2.532	50
	Total	4.50	2.521	100
School Avoidance	Normal	1.56	1.402	50
	Hard of Hearing	2.68	2.114	50
	Total	2.12	1.871	100

Table 2
Multivariate Tests^c On Anxiety Disorders

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	Effect	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Eta Squared	Parameter	Observed Power ^b
Interce	e Pillai's Trace	.902	173.319 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.902	866.597	1.000
pt	Wilks' Lambda	.098	173.319 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.902	866.597	1.000
	Hotelling's Trace	9.219	173.319 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.902	866.597	1.000
	Roy's Largest Root	9.219	173.319 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.902	866.597	1.000
Group	Pillai's Trace	.411	13.108 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.411	65.539	1.000
	Wilks'	.589	13.108 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.411	65.539	1.000
	Hotelling's Trace	.697	13.108 ^a	5.000	94	.000	.411	65.539	1.000

Roy's Largest	697	13 108 ^a	5 000	94	000	411	65 539	1 000
rto j s Eurgest	.077	13.100	5.000	- '	.000		05.557	1.000
Root								

a. Exact statistic

As the study tries to see the difference between two groups, the best line of data is Pillai's trace. We have significant multivariate effect for the dependent variables of anxiety regarding two different groups of students: $[V=.411, F_{(5, 94)}=13.108, p<.05]$. Table 3 provides p values for one way ANOVAs comparing category means for each of the dependent variables.

Table 3
Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean	F	Sig.	Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power ^b
-	Panic	9.000°	1	9.000	.448	.505	.005	.448	.102
	Disorder								
Corrected	Generelized	179.560 ^c	1	179.560	18.647	.000	.160	18.647	.990
Model	Seperation	51.840^{d}	1	51.840	6.169	.015	.059	6.169	.691
	Social	$4.840^{\rm e}$	1	4.840	.760	.385	.008	.760	.139
	School	$31.360^{\rm f}$	1	31.360	9.750	.002	.090	9.750	.871
	Panic Disorder	5565.160	1	5565.160	277.149	.000	.739	277.149	1.000
Intercept	Generelized	5990.760	1	5990.760	622.133	.000	.864	622.133	1.000
	Seperation	2580.640	1	2580.640	307.100	.000	.758	307.100	1.000
	Social	2025.000	1	2025.000	317.947	.000	.764	317.947	1.000
	School	449.440	1	449.440	139.737	.000	.588	139.737	1.000
	Panic Disorder	9.000	1	9.000	.448	.505	.005	.448	.102
	Generelized	179.560	1	179.560	18.647	.000	.160	18.647	.990
group	Seperation	51.840	1	51.840	6.169	.015	.059	6.169	.691
	Social	4.840	1	4.840	.760	.385	.008	.760	.139
	School	31.360	1	31.360	9.750	.002	.090	9.750	.871
	Panic Disorder	1967.840	98	20.080					
Гинон	Generelized	943.680	98	9.629					
Error	Seperation	823.520	98	8.403					
	Social	624.160	98	6.369					
	School	315.200	98	3.216					
	Panic Disorder	7542.000	100						
T. 4.1	Generelized	7114.000	100						
Total	Seperation	3456.000	100						
	Social	2654.000	100						
	School	796.000	100						

b. Computed using alpha = .05

	Panic Disorder	1976.840	99
Correcte	dGenerelized	1123.240	99
Total	Seperation	875.360	99
	Social	629.000	99
	School	346.560	99

a. R Squared = .005 (Adjusted R

Squared = -.006)

- b. Computed using alpha = .05
- c. R Squared = .160 (Adjusted R Squared = .151)
- d. R Squared = .059 (Adjusted R Squared = .050)
- e. R Squared = .008 (Adjusted R Squared = -.002)

Table 3 shows that subjects in the two independent-variable categories have significantly different generalized anxiety (F = 18.647 p = .000), separation anxiety (F = 6.169, p = .015) and school avoidance (F = 9.750, p = .002).

4.2. Investigation of the Second Research Question

The second MANOVA was used to investigate whether there were any significant differences between hearing-impaired students and normal students in their use of strategies for learning vocabulary. Table 4 shows the results of the descriptive statistics.

Table 4

Descriptive Statistics for Vocabulary Learning Strategy

	Group		Mean	Std Deviation	N
	Normal		21.00	6.701	50
Determination	Hard	of	23.24	6.209	50
Strategy	Hearing				
	Total		22.12	6.525	100
	Normal	<u> </u>	22.32	7.633	50
Social Strategy	Hard	of	19.40	5.827	50
Social Strategy	Hearing				
	Total		20.86	6.914	100
	Normal		69.88	19.303	50
Memory	Hard	of	63.12	20.988	50
Strategy	Hearing				
	Total		66.50	20.347	100
	Normal		25.60	7.143	50
Cognitive	Hard	of	22.36	7.881	50
Strategy	Hearing				
	Total		23.98	7.658	100
Metacognitive	Normal		14.76	14.203	50

Strategy	Hard	of	12.92	4.571	50
	Hearing Total		13.84	10.538	100

Table 5 presents the inferential statistics for vocabulary learning strategies.

Table 5
Multivariate Tests^con Vocabulary Learning Strategies

Effect				Hypothesis	Error		Eta		Observed
		Value	F	df	df	Sig.	Squarea	dParameter	$Power^b$
•	Pillai's Trace	.945	320.109	5.000	94.000	.000	.945	1600.547	1.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.055	320.109	^a 5.000	94.000	.000	.945	1600.547	1.000
Intercept	Hotelling's Trace	17.027	320.109	a 5.000	94.000	.000	.945	1600.547	1.000
	Roy's Largest Root	17.027	320.109	a 5.000	94.000	.000	.945	1600.547	1.000
	Pillai's Trace	.185	4.257 ^a	5.000	94.000	.002	.185	21.286	.953
	Wilks' Lambda	.815	4.257 ^a	5.000	94.000	.002	.185	21.286	.953
Group	Hotelling's Trace	.226	4.257 ^a	5.000	94.000	.002	.185	21.286	.953
	Roy's Largest Root	.226	4.257 ^a	5.000	94.000	.002	.185	21.286	.953

a. Exact statistic

Table 5 indicates that there is significant multivariate effect for the dependent variables of using strategies in respect of two different groups of students: (V = .185, F(5, 94) = 4.257, p < .05). Table 6 provides p values for one-way MANOVA.

Table 6 shows that subjects in the two independent-variable categories have significantly different in social strategy of vocabulary learning (F=4.623, p=.034), and cognitive strategy (F=4.639, p=.034).

4.3. Investigation of the Third Research Question

For the third research question, correlation was conducted to see if there is any relationship between vocabulary learning strategies and anxiety. As Table 7 shows, anxiety correlates negatively with all strategies, but it correlates positively with social (r = .011) and metacognitive strategy (r = .067).

One of the findings of the present study was that students with hearing-impaired problems are more anxious about going to school than normal students. This result is in line with the results of Farrugia and Austin's (1980)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

c. Design: Intercept + group

who found that hearing-impaired students and deaf students in public schools have lower levels of self-esteem than other students. They also have a lot of trouble treating socially, emotionally, and maturely.

Table 6

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

1 CSIS	oj between-s		jjec	ıs					
Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Eta Squard	Noncent. Parameter	Observd Power
	Determination		1	125.44	3.00	.086	.030	3.006	.404
Correc	tSocial	213.16 ^c	1	213.16	4.62	.034	.045	4.623	.567
ed	Memory	1142.44 ^d	1	1142.44	2.81	.097	.028	2.810	.382
Model	Cognitive	262.44 ^e	1	262.44	4.63	.034	.045	4.639	.569
	Metacognitive	84.64 ^f	1	84.64	.76	.385	.008	.760	.139
	Determination	48929.44	1	48929.44	1172.64	.000	.923	1172.645	1.000
Intorco	Social	43513.96	1	43513.96	943.67	.000	.906	943.678	1.000
Interce pt	Memory	442225.0	1	442225.0	1087.73	.000	.917	1087.733	1.000
ρι	Cognitive	57504.04	1	57504.04	1016.57	.000	.912	1016.574	1.000
	Metacognitive		1	19154.56	172.07	.000	.637	172.076	1.000
	Determination		1	125.44	3.00	.086	.030	3.006	.404
	Social	213.16	1	213.16	4.62	.034	.045	4.623	.567
Group	•	1142.44	1	1142.44	2.81	.097	.028	2.810	.382
	Cognitive	262.44	1	262.44	4.63	.034	.045	4.639	.569
	Metacognitive		1	84.64	.76	.385	.008	.760	.139
	Determination		98	41.72					
	Social	4518.88	98	46.11					
Error	Memory	39842.56	98	406.55					
21101	Cognitive	5543.52	98	56.56					
	Metacognitive	10908.80	98	111.31					
-	Determination	53144.00	100						
	Social	48246.00							
	Strategy	0.00	. 5 0						
Total		483210.00	100						
	Cognitive	63310.00							
	Metacognitive		100						
	Determination		99						
Correc		4732.04	99						
ed	Memory	40985.00	99						
Total	Cognitive	5805.96	99						
	Metacognitive		99						
. D.C.	1 020 (4	1' 4 1D	n	1 020					

a. R Squared = .030 (Adjusted R Squared = .020)

b. Computed using alpha = .05

c. R Squared = .045 (Adjusted R Squared = .035)

d. R Squared = .028 (Adjusted R Squared = .018)

e. R Squared = .045 (Adjusted R Squared = .035)

f. R Squared = .008 (Adjusted R Squared = -.002)

Table /	
Correlations between	Vocabulary Learning Strategies and Anxiety Disorder

		D	eterminatio	on Social	Memory	Cognitivel	Metacognitive
		Anxiety	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy
Anvioty	Pearson Correlation	1	014	.011	051	145	.067
Anxiety	Sig. (2-tailed)		.887	.915	.618	.150	.508
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Determination	Pearson Correlation	014	1	.418**	.626**	.320**	.178
Strategy	Sig. (2-tailed)	.887		.000	.000	.001	.076
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social	Pearson Correlation	.011	.418**	1	.599**	.636**	.114
Strategy	Sig. (2-tailed)	.915	.000		.000	.000	.260
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Memory	Pearson Correlation	051	.626**	.599**	1	.717**	.280**
Strategy	Sig. (2-tailed)	.618	.000	.000		.000	.005
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cognitive	Pearson Correlation	145	.320**	.636**	.717**	1	.167
Strategy	Sig. (2-tailed)	.150	.001	.000	.000		.096
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metacognitive	Pearson Correlation	.067	.178	.114	.280**	.167	1
Strategy	Sig. (2-tailed)	.508	.076	.260	.005	.096	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

As a result, they feel anxious and avoid going to school. This finding is also in line with that of Vogel-Walcutt (2007), who found that hearing-impaired students are more interested in school than deaf students, and they have higher levels of interest such as having fun at schools and enjoying doing school activities. The results also showed that there is no statistically significant difference between two groups. This finding is in line with the findings of Vogel-Walcutt (2007), who concluded that children who are deaf are not significantly different from children who hear normally in their social-emotional development.

Another finding was that hearing-impaired students are less fearful of being separated or detached from their families. This finding is in keeping with that of Weisel and Kamara's (2005), who found that hearing-impaired students had higher fears of attachment and of individuation. This difference in result between Weisel and Kamara's study and present study may have been caused by different factors. The hearing-impaired students in this study were from middle class and large families who could not provide many

facilities. These families also ignore the students' needs. Therefore, these students were already detached from their parents. Furthermore, they did not fear from individuality, or separation.

The results indicated that normal students use significantly more oriented toward vocabulary learning strategies than hearing-impaired students. This finding coordinates findings of Jiang (2004), who showed that second language vocabulary acquisition is challenging for hearing-impaired students.

5. Conclusion and Implications

The present study was aimed at investigating the differences between two groups of students using regarding vocabulary learning strategies and anxiety. The results showed that the two groups were significantly different in terms of anxiety. The results also showed hearing-impaired students may feel anxious about going to school, trying to avoid going to school but normal students feel anxious about being detached from their family, or they experience more generalized anxiety. The results of the current study may have implications for language learners and teachers. Teachers are encouraged to provide situations in which learners can learn without anxiety, or they can be encouraged to learn second language by using social, cognitive, or meta-cognitive strategies. Students also can find some useful strategies to cope with their second language learning.

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پرسشنامه راهبردهای یادگیسری واژگان

نام و نام خانوادگی:

هدف پرسشنامهٔ پیشرو، جمع آوری اطلاعات در مورد راهبردهای یادگیری لغت میباشد. راهبردهای یادگیری به روش ها و فنونی اشاره داردکه شما برای یادگیری واژگان زبان انگلیسی مورد استفاده قرارمیدهید. لطفا 'بسامد کاربردی هر یک از راهبردهای ارایه شده ر ابا انتخاب یکی از گزینه ها به شرح زیر مشخص نمایید:

		شتراوقات 🗌 همیش	ی اوقات 🗌 معمولا 🗋 بید	هیچوقت 🗌 برخ
واژگـــان جدید زبا <u>ن</u>	ت کشف معانی	هبردهای زیر جه	ما به چه میزان از را ^ا	الف) شہ
			ی کنید؟	انگلیسیاستفاده م
ار می دهم.	رد تجزیه و تحلیل قر	واژگان جدید را مو) (اسم، فعل، صفت و)	۱. هویت دستوری
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🗌
رد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار	ه واژگان جدید را مو	وند) تشکیل دهند	های (پیش وند و پس	۲. ریشه ها و وند
				می دهم.
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🗌
، ای در زبان فارسی که	فارسی می گردم(واژه	<i>نویشاوندی</i> در زبان	، جدید' بدنبال <i>واژگان خ</i>	۳. برای واژگان
	ند: <u>مادر</u> و <u>mother)</u>	انگلیسی باشد، مان	ت و معنا شبیهواژه جدید	به لحاظ صورد
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخى اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
جزیه و تحلیل قرار می	ىتنباط معنى مورد ت	، جدید را جهت اس	, هاو علایم همراه واژگان	۴. تصاویر ' عکس
				دهم.
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخى اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
	, موجود، حدس بزنم	توجه به بافت/ متر	معانی واژگان جدید را با	۵. سعی می کنم
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🗌
کنم.	فارسی) جستجو می	دو زبانه (انگلیسی–	جدید را در فرهنگ لغت	۶. معانی واژگان -

•	77	,	<i>y</i> G <i>y</i> .	J * "
	جه می شوم.	های گروهی متو-	، جدید را از طریق فعالیت	۱۴. معانی واژگان
همیشه	\square بيشتراوقات	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هیچوقت 🗌
، زبان انگلیس	گیری واژگان جدید	جهت تثبیت یاد	میزان از راهبردهای زیر -	ب) شما به چه
			آنها استفاده مي كنيد؟	آشنایی با معانی
ورد مطالعه و تر	ی و برون کلاسی مو	روهی درون کلاس	، را در قالب فعالیت های گر	۱۵. واژگان جدید
				می دهم.
همیشه	\square بیشتراوقات	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هیچوقت 🗌
د می خواهم ت	ه می کنم و از اساتی	ىت واژگانى» تهي	دید «کارت لغت» یا «فهرس	۱۶. از واژگان ج
			رسی کنند.	درستی آنها را بر
همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
ِد استفاده قرار	با انگلیسی زبانان مور	تعامل و ارتباط	م واژگان جدید را در هنگام	۱۷. سعی می کنہ
همیشه	\square بيشتراوقات	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
انی آنھا می بان	هایی که گویای معا	کس ها و نقاشی	، را با استفاده از تصاویر٬ ء	۱۸. واژگان جدید
			قرار می دهم.	مطالعه و تمرين
همیشه 🗌	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗌	برخی اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
		سم می کنم.	، جدید را در ذهن خود تجا	۱۹. معانی واژگان
همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗆	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
	ازم.	سی مرتبط می س	جدید را به تجربیات شخ <i>م</i>	۲۰. معانی واژگان

همیشه 🗌	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
ی کردن واژه apple با	می کنم(مانند تداعی	م ردیف تداعی	، را با واژگان هم پایه و هم	۲۱. واژگان جدید
		.(0	ی مانند:peach و orange	واژگان هم پایه ای
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	\square هیچوقت
	ى سازم.	يشان مرتبط م	را به مترادف ها و متضاد ها	۲۲. واژگان جدید
\square همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
عتلف معنایی و مفهومی	هاده می کنم(ابعاد مخ	ی معنایی» است	، واژگان جدید از «نقشه ها ی	۲۳. برای یادگیری
	به خاطر می سپارم).	ِتبط و	الب یک نقشه به یکدیگر مر	واژه جدید را در ق
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
» استفاده می کنم	از «مقیاس هایی:	درجه بندی،	بری صفت های قابل	۲۴. برای یادگ
.(h)	uge, big, mediui	m-sized, sn	nall e coldere e	(مانند: coldest
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	\square هیچوقت
ا به واژه ای هم آهنگ	می کنم(واژه جدید ر	ئيره» استفاده	ی واژگان جدید از «روش ً	۲۵. برای یادگیر;
.(sho	e as two, tree as	s three	ىند:door as four	گیرہ می زنم، ما
\square همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
، را به یک مکان آشنا	ه می کنم(واژه جدید	مكان» استفاد	ی واژگان جدید از «روش	۲۶. برای یادگیر:
	.(classroom	white به	مانند: ارتباط دادن board	ارتباط می دهم،
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
زه معنایی و واژگان هم	هویت دستوری، حوز	ا را با توجه به	و تمرین واژگان جدید٬ آنه	۲۷. برای مطالعه
			، بندی می کنم.	خانواده و دسته
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
بر روی صفحه کاغذ	٬ مربع٬ مثلث٬ دایره و	ی مانند ستون	را با ترسیم الگوهای هندس	۲۸. واژگان جدید
			بندی می کنم.	یا کامپیوتر دسته
\square همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
			را داخل جملات انگلیسی یا	
\square همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
، می کنم(مانند:	ساختگی دسته بندی	موادث داستانی	را بر مبنای ترتیب رخداد -	۳۰. واژگان جدید
	live iıو)	n oceans/se	as/lakes/rivers Fish ·	Cats like fish
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
م.	و تمرین قرار می ده	ت مورد مطالعه	و املا واژگان جدید را به دق	۳۱. نحوه نگارش
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🗌
	و تمرین قرار می دهم	، مورد مطالعه	بیان واژگان جدید را به دقت	۳۲. نحوه تلفظ و
همیشه 🏻	\square بيشتراوقات	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌

	ان می کنم.	با صدای بلند بی	و مطالعه٬ واژگان جدید را	۳۳. هنگام تمرین
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
	كنم.	خود تجسم می ک	ی واژگان جدید را در ذهن -	۳۴. شکل نوشتاری
همیشه 🗌	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🛘	\square برخی اوقات	\square هيچوقت
	پارم.	د را به خاطر بس	حروف آغازین واژگان جدی	۳۵. سعی می کنم
همیشه 🗆	\square بیشتراوقات	معمولا 🏻	\square برخی اوقات	\square هيچوقت
نم.	ِ تقسیم بندی می ک	ىش ھا ، ح روف و	را برای یادگیری بهتر به بخ	۳۶ .واژگان جدید
همیشه □	بيشتراوقات 🗌 🌎	معمولا 🏻	\square برخی اوقات	\square هيچوقت
به واژه ای هم آوا در	می کنم(واژه جدید را	يدواژه» استفاده	، واژگان جدید از «روش کل	۳۷. برای یادگیری
واژه انگلیس <u>ی lull</u> با	، مانند: مرتبط ساختن	انگلیسی باشد	. می دهم تا یادآور آن واژه	زبان فارسى ارتباط
				واژه فارس <u>ی لال</u>).
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🗌	
٠,۴	عدید را به خاطر بسپار،	دهنده واژگان ح	ریشه ها و وندهای تشکیل	۳۸. سعی می کنم
همیشه □	بيشتراوقات 🗌 🔻	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🏻
بسپارم.	گان جدید را به خاطر	،' صفت و …) واز	هویت دستوری (اسم، فعل	۳۹. سعی می کنم
همیشه 🗌	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🏻	هيچوقت 🏻
			جدید را برای خود تفسیر و	
			برخی اوقات 🗌	
م(مانند ارتباط واژه	رسی ارتباط می دھ	د در زبان فار	د را به واژگان خویشاو [،]	۴۱. واژگان جدی
			ِ به واژه فارس <i>یمادر</i>).	انگلیس <u>ی mother</u>
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🏻	هيچوقت 🏻
			ی دهنده اصطلاحات را به ص	
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🏻
نند: cry ، smile و	ی خود اجرامی کنم(ما	لی هستندرا برا [.]	ز واژگان جدیدکه بیانگر عم	۴۳. معانی برخی ا
				.(
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🏻	معمولا 🏻	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🏻
واژه های boy و girl	ستفاده می کنم(مانند:	های معنایی» اس	واژگان جدید از «مشخصه	۴۴. برای یادگیری
			معناییhuman می باشند)	که دارای شخصه ،
همیشه 🗌	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🏻
	ار مي كنم.	ورت شفاهی تکر	واژگان جدید، آنها را به ص	۴۵. برای یادگیری
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🏻	\square هيچوقت
			واژگان جدید، آنها را چند.	
همیشه □	بيشتراوقات 🗆 م	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🏻	\square هیچوقت

، صورت منظم مرور می	ٔ استفاده و آنها را به	ست های واژگانی»	ی واژگان جدید٬ از «فهرس	۴۷. برای یادگیر
				كنم.
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
ن منظم مرور می کنم.	اده و آنها را به صورن	ن های لغت» استف	ِی واژگان جدید ، از «کارت	۴۸. برای یادگیر
همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗌	برخی اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
ی٬ گونه کاربردی و)	تلفظ، هویت دستور	(معنی، نگارش،	ابعاد مختلف واژگان جدید	۴۹. در رابطه با
			مي کنم.	یادداشت برداری
همیشه	\square بيشتراوقات	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هیچوقت 🗌
			غت کتاب های درسی خود	
همیشه 🏻	\square بیشتراوقات	معمولا 🗆	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🗌
		ش مي كنم.	مای واژگانی ضبط شده گوه	۵۱. به فهرست ه
			\square برخی اوقات	
كنم.	ِن خود استفاده می	ازم فیزیکی پیرامو	وید برای اشاره به اشیا و لو	۵۲. از واژگان جد
همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🗌	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
			د را در «دفترچه لغت» شخ	
همیشه	بيشتراوقات 🗌	معمولا 🛘	برخی اوقات 🗌	هیچوقت 🗌
			ی واژگان جدید از رسانه ه	
			گيرم.	هاو) بهره می
همیشه 🏻	\square بیشتراوقات	معمولا 🏻	\square برخی اوقات	هيچوقت 🗌
			از میزان یادگیری و یاددا	
همیشه 🏻	بيشتراوقات 🏻	معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🏻
	رین قرار می دهم.			
			و را در حواصل راه عی اعتیال	
همیشه 🗆	بيشتراوقات 🗌			
همیشه 🗆		معمولا 🏻	برخی اوقات 🗌	هيچوقت 🗌
	، می گذرم.	معمولا 🛘 کنار آنها به آسانی		هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج
	، می گذرم.	معمولا 🗆 کنار آنها به آسانی معمولا 🗆	برخی اوقات 🗌 دید توجه ای نمی کنم واز	هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج هیچوقت □
همیشه 🏿	ی می گذرم. بیشتراوقات □	معمولا 🗌 کنار آنها به آسانی معمولا 🗎 معمولا	برخی اوقات دید توجه ای نمی کنم واز برخی اوقات	هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج هیچوقت □ ۵۸. واژگان جدید
همیشه همیشه 🗆	ی می گذرم. بیشتراوقات □ بیشتراوقات □	معمولا □ كنار أنها به آساني معمولا □ مرور مي كنم. معمولا □	برخی اوقات □ دید توجه ای نمی کنم واز برخی اوقات □ درا به طور پیوسته و منظم	هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج هیچوقت □ ۵۸. واژگان جدید هیچوقت □ هیچوقت □
همیشه همیشه 🗆	ی می گذرم. بیشتراوقات □ بیشتراوقات □	معمولا کنار آنها به آسانی معمولا مرور می کنم. معمولا معمولا	برخی اوقات □ دید توجه ای نمی کنم واز برخی اوقات □ درا به طور پیوسته و منظم برخی اوقات □	هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج هیچوقت □ ۵۸. واژگان جدید هیچوقت □ ۵۸. واژگان جدید
همیشه □ همیشه □ Sno که یادآور و متداعی	ی می گذرم. بیشتراوقات □ بیشتراوقات □ گیرم(مانند واژه ۵۷	معمولا کنار آنها به آسانی معمولا مرور می کنم. معمولا معمولا معمولا اژگانی آنها یادمی	برخی اوقات □ دید توجه ای نمی کنم واز برخی اوقات □ درا به طور پیوسته و منظه برخی اوقات □ درا از طریق تداعی های و	هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج هیچوقت □ ۵۸. واژگان جدید هیچوقت □ ۵۹. واژگان جدید کننده واژگان جدید
همیشه □ همیشه □ Sno که یادآور و متداعی همیشه □	ی می گذرم. بیشتراوقات □ بیشتراوقات □ گیرم(مانند واژه ۵۷۰ بیشتراوقات □	معمولا كنار آنها به آسانی معمولا مرور می كنم. معمولا معمولا واژگانی آنها یادمی معمولا معمولا معمولا معمولا معمولا معمولا معمولا معمولا معمولا	برخی اوقات □ دید توجه ای نمی کنم واز برخی اوقات □ درا به طور پیوسته و منظم برخی اوقات □ درا از طریق تداعی های و درا از طریق تداعی های و درمدن (winter)	هیچوقت □ ۵۷. به واژگان ج هیچوقت □ ۵۸. واژگان جدید هیچوقت □ ۵۹. واژگان جدید کننده واژگان جدید

پرسشنامه اختلالات نگرانی

لطفا سوالات زیر را به دقت بخوانید و با انتخاب یکی از گزینه ها پاسخ دهید.

درست نیست	تقريبا درست است	كاملا درست است	
			۱. وقتی احساس ترس میکنم نفس کشیدن برایم سخت است
			۲. وقتی در مدرسه هستم سردرد می گیرم
			۳. دوست ندارم با افرادی باشم که انها را نمی شناسم
			۴. اگر شب دور از خانه بخوابم می ترسم
			۵.نگران کسانی هستم که مرا دوست دارند
			۶. وقتی که می ترسم احساس مرگ می کنم
			۷. عصبی هستم
			۸. هر جای که پدر یا مادرم بروند با انها می روم
			۹. مردم به من می گویند که عصبی هستم
			۱۰. پیش مردمی که نمی شناسم عصبی هستم
			۱۱. در مدرسه احساس دل درد می کنم
			۱۲. وقتی می ترسم انگار دیوانه شده ام
			۱۳. وقتی تنها می خوابم نگران هستم
			۱۴. درباره خوب بودن مانند دیگر بچه ها نگران هستم
			۱۵. وقتی می ترسم احساس می کنم هیچ چیز واقعی نیست
			۱۶. شب ها کابوس می بینم که اتفاق بدب برای پدر و مادرم افتاده است
			۱۷. درباره رفتن به مدرسه نگران هستم
			۱۸. وقتی می ترسم ضربان قلبم بیشتر می شود
			۱۹. من ضعیف هستم
			۲۰. شب ها کابوس می بینم که اتفاق بدی خودم افتاده است
			۲۱. برای کسانی که برای من زحمت می کشند نگران هستم
			۲۲. وقتی می ترسم نگران هستم
			۲۳. من ادم نگرانی هستم
			۲۴. بدون هیچ دلیلی می ترسم
			۲۵. از این که در خانه تنها باشم می ترسم
			۲۶. حرف زدن با افرادی که نمی شناسم برایم سخت است
			۲۷. وقتی می ترسم احساس خنگی می کنم
			۲۸.مردم به من می گویند بسیار نگران هستم
			۲۹. من دوست ندارم از خانواده ام دور بمانم
			۳۰. از حمله های عصبی می ترسم
			۳۱. نگران هستم که اتفاق بدی برای خانواده ام بیا فتد
			۳۲. پیش افرادی که نمی شناسم خجالتی هستم
			۳۳. درباره این که در اینده چه اتفاقی می افتد نگران هستم
			۳۴. وقتی می ترسم احساس حالت تهوع دارم
درست نیست	تقريبا درست است	كاملا درست است	۳۵. درباره پگونه انجام دادن کارها نگران هستم
			۳۶. از رفتن به مدرسه می ترسم
			۳۷. وقتی که می ترسم احساس سرگیجه می کنم

41 English Language Teaching, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2015

	۳۸. درباره انچه که تاکنون اتفاق افتاده می ترسم
	۳۹. وقتی با دیگر بچه ها هستم عصبی هستم و وقتی به من نگاه می کنند
	مجبورم خودم را مشغول کاری نشان دهم. (مثال: بلند خواندن یا حرف زدن)
	۴۰. وقتی به مهمانی یا جایی می روم که افراد ان را نمی شناسم عصبی می
	شوم
	۴۱. من خجالتی هستم