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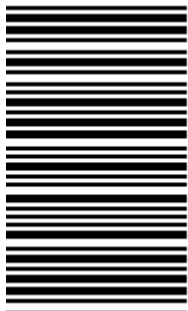
سوالات اختصاصی رشته زبان انگلیسی

سال ۹۰ تا ۱۴۰۲

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نام  
نام خانوادگی  
محل امضاء



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دفترچه شماره ۲

عصر جمعه  
۹۰/۴/۱۰



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۰

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی اختصاصی	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات آزمون پس از برگزاری آزمون تنها با مجوز سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی مجاز می باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود.

**Part A: Grammar**

**Directions:** Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 101- I don't know why but I don't enjoy my job as much as I ----- when I first started it.  
1) did enjoy                      2) was                      3) had done                      4) did
- 102- Living together has saved both boys a lot of money. -----, Matt has always liked having a roommate.  
1) Besides                      2) However                      3) Since                      4) On the contrary
- 103- Tom is in trouble. Obviously, he ----- something earlier that brought him bad luck.  
1) might do                      2) used to do                      3) must have done                      4) would have done
- 104- Supposing you ----- born a century ago, what difference do you think it ----- to your life?  
1) were – would make                      2) had been – would have made  
3) had been – would make                      4) are – would have made
- 105- I asked him ----- Steven Ellis, and he said that he and Steven were friends.  
1) if he knew                      2) did he know                      3) does he know                      4) whether he knows
- 106- She still has nightmares from ----- up in a small dark cupboard for hours last year.  
1) locking                      2) having locked                      3) being locked                      4) having been locked
- 107- She owns several diamond rings ----- is worth a small fortune.  
1) , the least expensive one                      2) the least expensive one  
3) , the least expensive of which                      4) the least expensive of them
- 108- I'm running out of space to put things, so I just pile them into my ----- closet.  
1) over-crowded little dark bedroom                      2) little over-crowded dark bedroom  
3) bedroom over-crowded little dark                      4) bedroom over-crowded dark little
- 109- -----, Mr. Black did not try to advance himself professionally.  
1) To be extremely timid                      2) Being extremely timid  
3) Been extremely timid                      4) Extremely timid person
- 110- Bangladesh has just about ----- literate people as Pakistan, but it has ----- people living above the poverty line.  
1) more – few                      2) many – fewer                      3) as many – only few                      4) as many – fewer

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- Studies on relationships at middle age have found a steady ----- of stress in marriages all the way from youth into age.  
1) record                      2) decline                      3) issue                      4) measure
- 112- Smoking should be forbidden on airplanes. We are all ----- to breathe clean air.  
1) entitled                      2) devoted                      3) mediated                      4) convinced
- 113- It is interesting that medical researchers have made important medical ----- through animal research.  
1) purposes                      2) formations                      3) discoveries                      4) impressions
- 114- We weren't going to -----our lease on our apartment, but we didn't have time to look for another one.  
1) update                      2) extend                      3) enhance                      4) increase
- 115- Large chocolate companies buy cacao beans at a low price and produce chocolate products to sell at a(n) ----- high price.  
1) firmly                      2) relatively                      3) efficiently                      4) economically
- 116- If we teach children to fear competition because of the ----- of losing, then we actually lower their self-esteem.  
1) context                      2) challenge                      3) capacity                      4) possibility

- 117- Having free time to relax and ----- hobbies and interests is important and good for a person's well-being.  
 1) explore                      2) evolve                      3) pursue                      4) involve
- 118- The process by which we store and ----- information in our brain has been the focus of scientific research for many years.  
 1) invoke                      2) conduct                      3) imagine                      4) retrieve
- 119- He says that the new tobacco-free cigarettes are safe, but he does not by any ----- persuade me that this is true.  
 1) means                      2) reasons                      3) comments                      4) outcomes
- 120- Early science fiction writers ----- scientists and engineers to develop new space technologies.  
 1) granted                      2) engaged                      3) inspired                      4) converted
- 121- Thanks to the speed and ----- of modern travel, destinations that used to take a long time to travel to can now be reached quickly and easily.  
 1) addition                      2) comparison                      3) awareness                      4) convenience
- 122- Though he talked for over an hour he said nothing to ----- his true attitude toward the subject of his speech.  
 1) reveal                      2) forecast                      3) attach                      4) devise
- 123- The abilities to concentrate completely on what another is saying and to understand the emotions behind the words are ----- for good communication.  
 1) intrinsic                      2) critical                      3) potential                      4) dominant
- 124- To fix the memory of a new word in your mind, it can help to ----- it with an image that is vivid in some way.  
 1) handle                      2) discover                      3) associate                      4) recognize
- 125- Nowadays quality is most often ----- by the reaction of the customer who buys and uses the product.  
 1) defined                      2) contained                      3) required                      4) achieved

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126-  
 1) Although Jack has taken many different types of medicine, but one medicine has had almost the same effect as another.  
 2) Although Jack has taken many different types of medicine, one medicine has had almost the same effect as the other.  
 3) Jack has taken many types of different medicines, although one medicine has had effect almost the same as the other.  
 4) Jack has taken many types of different medicines, although one medicine has had effect almost the same as another.
- 127-  
 1) The impact that would the new tuition fees have on student enrollment had not been studied before the report to the press was released.  
 2) The impact that the new tuition fees would have on student enrollment had not been studied before the report to the press released.  
 3) The impact that the new tuition fees would have on student enrollment had not been studied before the report was released to the press.  
 4) The new tuition fees had not studied the impact on student enrollment before the report released to the press.
- 128-  
 1) Regarded as more than human by some of his followers, many legends have grown up about Buddha.  
 2) Many legends have grown up about Buddha, who is regarded by some of his followers as more than human.  
 3) Some of his followers have grown up many legends about Buddha, that he is regarded as more than human.  
 4) Many legends have grown up by some of his followers about Buddha who regarded him as more than human.



129-

- 1) When my mother and I came to the United States, I experienced a move from which I felt that I would never recover.
- 2) I and my mother came to the United States when I experienced a move which from that I felt would never recover.
- 3) I experienced a move, when I and my mother came to the United States, which I never felt would recover.
- 4) When my mother and I came to the United States, I felt I experienced a move which never would I recover form.

130-

- 1) Most North American children begin to work at home, where they have daily or weekly responsibilities, such as washing the dishes and feeding the dog.
- 2) Where they have daily or weekly responsibilities such as washing the dishes and feed the dog, most North American children begin to work at home.
- 3) Where they have daily or weekly responsibilities, most North American children begin to work at home such as washing the dishes and feeding the dog.
- 4) Most North American children begin to work at home such as washing the dishes and feeding the dog, where they have daily or weekly responsibilities.

**Part D: Language Functions**

**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: Could you please give me some help?

B: (131) -----

A: I kept (132) ----- my History 101 paper, and it's due next week.

B: If you want to pass the course, you've got to write that paper.

A: I know. I thought that since you're a history major, you could help me (133) ----- a topic for my paper.

- |                       |                |                  |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 131- 1) By the way    | 2) With what?  | 3) What's more   | 4) You're welcome  |
| 132- 1) tripping over | 2) calling off | 3) putting off   | 4) getting through |
| 133- 1) make up       | 2) pass on     | 3) get over with | 4) come up with    |

A: Do you think you'll be able to find someone else to head this committee?

B: No problem. You are (134) -----!

- |                     |                 |               |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 134- 1) in the dark | 2) off the hook | 3) in the red | 4) out of the blue |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|

A: Do you know who Carl (135) ----- for the lead part?

B: Peter.

A: Peter? I thought that Terry did a much better job of acting.

B: (136) -----, but he doesn't sing as well.

- |                  |            |            |               |
|------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 135- 1) wrapped  | 2) related | 3) pointed | 4) picked     |
| 136- 1) Actually | 2) Come on | 3) Perhaps | 4) Never mind |

A: Can you think of the answer to the last question?

B: I need just a minute. It's (137) -----.

137-

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) on my mind          | 2) as hard as nails        |
| 3) out of the question | 4) on the tip of my tongue |

A: Could you hand me the wrench, please?

B: (138) ----- Where is it?

A: In the toolbox next to the car.

B: (139) ----- Do you need any help under there?

A: (140) ----- As soon as I change these spark plugs, the engine should run smoothly.

- |                  |              |                |                    |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 138- 1) Sure     | 2) Here goes | 3) I'd love to | 4) How come        |
| 139- 1) I bet    | 2) Go ahead  | 3) Sounds fine | 4) Here you are    |
| 140- 1) Let's go | 2) All right | 3) No thanks   | 4) So far, so good |

**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.

R.L. Birdwhistle has studied body language scientifically. He believes that every (141) ----- of the body has a meaning. He discovered that there is a (142) ----- between body language and spoken language. Birdwhistle noticed this in old films of Fiorella la Guardia, the famous mayor of New York (143) ----- fluent in three languages. Birdwhistle found that (144) -----, he could identify which language la Guardia was speaking simply (145) ----- his hand gestures.

On the other hand, the things we say do not always mean the same thing as the gestures we make as we say them. In a family, (146) -----, one might think that the wife is less powerful than the husband (147) ----- she always seems to ask for his advice. However, a closer (148) ----- shows that she is the true leader; for instance, she crosses her legs first and all the other members of the family imitate her (149) -----.

Another (150) ----- of body communication is distance. The normal distance between people definitely varies from culture to culture.

- |                                    |                                   |                                 |                                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 141- 1) stance                     | 2) condition                      | 3) movement                     | 4) expression                         |
| 142- 1) connection                 | 2) competition                    | 3) contrast                     | 4) communication                      |
| 143- 1) was                        | 2) to be                          | 3) he was                       | 4) who was                            |
| 144- 1) to turn off a film's sound | 2) with a film's sound turned off | 3) he turned off a film's sound | 4) a film's sound had been turned off |
| 145- 1) with observing             | 2) by observing                   | 3) he observed                  | 4) so as to observe                   |
| 146- 1) for example                | 2) as a result                    | 3) on the other hand            | 4) as well                            |
| 147- 1) so                         | 2) whereas                        | 3) and                          | 4) because                            |
| 148- 1) estimate                   | 2) conclusion                     | 3) inspection                   | 4) incentive                          |
| 149- 1) by realizing               | 2) but not realize                | 3) without realizing            | 4) in order to realize                |
| 150- 1) aspect                     | 2) function                       | 3) mode                         | 4) gesture                            |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**PASSAGE 1:**

Ecotourism is a combination of ecology (the study of systems of living things) and tourism. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of the local people." Actually, ecotourism can mean travel to far-off places of great natural beauty, but not always in a responsible way. It's big business, and the allure of money can cause people to think about profits first. While ecotourism offers benefits for people and ecosystems, it leaves ecosystems open to negative effects, too.

Costa Rica, once a Spanish colony, and independent since 1821, has an ecotourism industry worth over one billion dollars yearly, and thousands of jobs have been created. Nearly 21 percent of the land is now protected national parks, largely thanks to ecotourism. Nonetheless, due to the number of people visiting the country's natural places, some damage to the ecosystem has occurred.

While tourists can have a negative impact on ecosystems, the same areas might have been totally destroyed by industries such as farming, logging, or mining were there no ecotourism industry. Instead, sanctuaries have been created, keeping the ecosystem protected. And, by visiting beautiful

rainforests and seeing rare animals, visitors get a sense of their value, and of gratitude for them. Tour guides can also be educators who train people to love and care for the environment. Visitors can take these lessons with them to their home countries.

Unfortunately, while their effect may not be noticeable in the off-season, the constant procession of visitors in the high season can be damaging. At one national park in Costa Rica, wild monkeys now feed on garbage left by the tourists. Furthermore, ecotourists tend to seek out places with the rarest animals and plants, pressuring the most delicate of living things.

Controlling abuses isn't easy. Corruption can lead officials to tolerate ecological damage. For example, a large resort facility, normally not allowed near a sanctuary, might be allowed if the company pays enough money to certain people in the government. Limited resources are another issue. Areas of forests and beaches that would require an army to protect are often watched by several employees.

It is easy to be critical of the ecotourism industry but it is important to be positive as well. Ecotourism can never be "pure." We can't expect zero negative effects on the ecosystem. It is also unrealistic to think that humans won't go anywhere accessible to them. If protection efforts are maintained and intensified, those remaining places of undisturbed nature may be stressed, but they won't be destroyed.

**151- What is the author's purpose in this passage?**

- 1) To call for creating more ecotourism-related jobs
- 2) To argue against ecotourism as a damaging trend
- 3) To introduce ecotourism as a way of protecting natural places
- 4) To emphasize that ecotourism, though a positive trend, has some demerits as well

**152- Which change has NOT occurred in Costa Rica since the introduction of ecotourism?**

- 1) National parks have been created.
- 2) Costa Rica became independent from Spain.
- 3) Wild monkeys have started feeding on garbage.
- 4) Thousands of ecotourism-related jobs have been created.

**153- The word "allure" in line 5 is closest in meaning to -----.**

- 1) domain
- 2) utility
- 3) attraction
- 4) distinction

**154- According to the passage, why is it difficult to control abuses of ecotourism?**

- 1) Too many sanctuaries are being created.
- 2) Officials are not enough in number and sometimes not tough enough.
- 3) Not many people are interested in jobs controlling ecotourism abuses.
- 4) Ecotourists tend to travel to far-off places with the rarest animals and plants.

**155- Into which paragraph could the following sentence best be inserted?: *In this way the children of future generations can learn respect for nature.***

- 1) Paragraph 3
- 2) Paragraph 4
- 3) Paragraph 5
- 4) Paragraph 6

**156- The author probably thinks -----.**

- 1) wildlife is very easy to protect
- 2) it is not fair to be too critical of the ecotourism industry
- 3) ecotourism is not as profitable as it should be
- 4) it is easy to remove the negative effects of ecotourism

**157- What is the writer's attitude toward ecotourism?**

- 1) Indifferent
- 2) Subjective
- 3) Unfavorable
- 4) Realistic

## PASSAGE 2:

Daniel Goleman is discussing his famous "impulse control" test at a San Francisco lecture and has the entire audience's attention. Goleman, a psychologist and science writer, is the author of the best-seller *Emotional Intelligence*, a fascinating book about recent discoveries in brain research that prove emotional stability is more important than IQ in determining an individual's success in life. One of the highlights of the book, Goleman explains to his audience of foundation leaders, educators, and grants donors is a test administered thirty years ago that Goleman calls "The Marshmallow Challenge."

In this experiment, four-year-old children were individually called into a room at Stanford University during the 1960s. There, a kind man gave a marshmallow to each of them and said they could eat the marshmallow right away, or wait for him to come back from an errand, at which point they would get two marshmallows.

Goleman gets everyone laughing as he describes watching a film of the preschoolers while they waited for the nice man to come back. Some of them covered their eyes or rested their heads on their arms so they wouldn't have to look at the marshmallow, or played games or sang to keep their thoughts off the single marshmallow and waited for the promised double prize. Others – about a third of the group – simply watched the man leave and ate the marshmallow within seconds.

What is surprising about this test, claims Goleman, is its diagnostic power: A dozen years later the same children were tracked down as adolescents and tested again. "The emotional and social difference between the grab-the-marshmallow preschoolers and their gratification-delaying peers was dramatic," Goleman says.

The ones who had resisted eating the marshmallow were clearly more socially competent than the others. "They were less likely to go to pieces, freeze or regress under stress, or become rattled and disorganized when pressured; they embraced challenges and pursued them instead of giving up, even in the face of difficulties; they were self-reliant and confident, trustworthy and dependable."

The third or so who grabbed the marshmallow were "more likely to be seen as shying away from social contacts, to be easily upset by frustrations, to think of themselves as unworthy, to become immobilized by stress, to be mistrustful or prone to jealousy, or to overreact to certain situations with a sharp temper."

And all because of a single marshmallow? In fact, Goleman explains, it's all because of a lone neuron in the brain, only recently discovered, that bypasses the neocortex – the area of the brain where rational decisions are made – and goes straight to the amygdala, or emotional center of the brain. It is here that quicker, more primitive "fight or flight" responses occur, and are stored for future use. The more that emotional memories involving temper, frustration, anxiety, depression, impulse, and fear pile up in early adolescence, the more the amygdala can "hijack" the rest of the brain." Goleman says, "by flooding it with strong and inappropriate emotions, causing us to wonder later, 'Why did I overreact?'"

**158- What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- 1) The best-seller *Emotional Intelligence*
- 2) Daniel Goleman's tests of emotional intelligence
- 3) Testing and measuring emotional intelligence in children
- 4) Role of emotional intelligence in influencing people's future social life

**159- According to the passage, Daniel Goleman -----.**

- 1) thinks that emotional intelligence can be taught
- 2) conducted experiments on children, who were tested again as adults
- 3) states that emotions are as important as intelligence in achieving success
- 4) plans to present a series of lectures to make people aware of the importance of emotions

**160- According to the passage, all of the following are among the characteristics of people with a high emotional intelligence EXCEPT -----.**

- 1) they can deal with stress
- 2) they take things personally
- 3) they are successful in their social life
- 4) they are willing to take risks

**161- The word "hijack" in the last paragraph could best be replaced by -----.**

- 1) exercise
- 2) repair
- 3) take control
- 4) take apart

**162- It can be inferred from the passage that -----.**

- 1) people have varying degrees of emotional intelligence
- 2) Goleman is a faculty member at Stanford University
- 3) emotional intelligence emerges at birth
- 4) society does not heed emotional intelligence

**163- The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to -----.**

- 1) brain
- 2) memory
- 3) amygdala
- 4) adolescence

**164- Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?**

- 1) People who have a high emotional intelligence cannot make rational decisions.
- 2) Intelligent people can easily work at improving their emotional intelligence.
- 3) As we grow older, we become less likely to possess a higher level of emotional intelligence.
- 4) If the emotions stored in the brain are those of hope and optimism, then they serve us for the rest of our lives.

**PASSAGE 3:**

"It is important for the human race to spread out into space for the survival of the species," said world-renowned astrophysicist Steven Hawking. He is far from being alone in his vision of humans learning to live in places other than on Earth. Movies such as Stanley Kubrick's 2001: *A Space Odyssey* explored the possibility of sustaining human life in outer space, and presented a very realistic portrayal of spaceflight. Since astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space in 1961, scientists have researched what conditions are like beyond Earth's atmosphere, and what effects space travel has on the human body.

Although most astronauts do not spend more than a few months in space, many experience physiological problems when they return to Earth. Some of these ailments are short-lived; others may be long-lasting. More than two-thirds of all astronauts suffer from motion sickness while traveling in space. In the gravity-free environment, the body cannot distinguish up from down. The body's internal balance system sends confusing signals to the brain, which can result in nausea lasting as long as a few days. A body that is deprived of gravity also experiences changes in the distribution of bodily fluids. More fluid than normal ends up in the face, neck, and chest, resulting in a puffy face, bulging neck veins, and a slightly enlarged heart.

Throughout the duration of a mission, astronauts' bodies experience some potentially dangerous disorders. One of the most common is loss of muscle mass and bone density. Another effect of the weightless environment is that astronauts tend not to use the muscles they rely on in a gravity environment, so the muscles gradually atrophy. This, combined with the shift of fluid to the upper body and the resulting loss of essential minerals such as calcium, causes bones to weaken. Bone density can decrease at a rate of one to two percent a month and, as a result, many astronauts are unable to walk properly for a few days upon their return to Earth. Exposure to radiation is another serious hazard that astronauts face. Without the Earth's atmosphere to protect them, astronauts can be exposed to intense radiation from the sun and other galactic bodies, leaving them at risk of cancer.

In addition to physiological difficulties, astronauts who travel for extended periods may also suffer from psychological stress. Astronauts live and work in small, tight spaces, and they must be able to deal with psychological stress caused by the confined environment. In addition, long periods away from family and friends can leave space travelers feeling lonely and depressed.

Now that humans have been to the Moon, and unmanned missions have been sent to Mars, the United States has unveiled plans for a permanent lunar space station and manned missions to and from Mars.

**165- What can be the best title for this passage?**

- 1) Problems Space Travelers Face
- 2) The Job of an Astronaut
- 3) The Importance of Space Exploration
- 4) Physical Effects of Living in Space

**166- Why does the author mention Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey in paragraph 1?**

- 1) To examine the conditions of outer space
- 2) To describe an actual space travel
- 3) To show that people always think ahead of their time
- 4) To show that other people than Hawking explored the possibility of living in space

**167- The word "them" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.**

- 1) bodies
- 2) hazards
- 3) astronauts
- 4) atmospheres

**168- All of the following are among the effects of the weightless environment EXCEPT -----.**

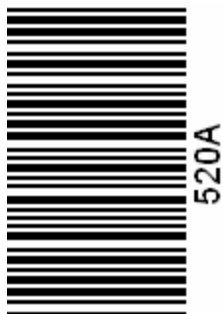
- 1) feeling of loneliness
- 2) a feeling of sickness
- 3) legs and arms swollen with fluid
- 4) prolonged contact with cancerous rays from the sun

**169- It can be inferred from the passage that -----.**

- 1) the physical and mental challenges of short-term space travel have been controlled
- 2) the United States has given a guarantee that manned missions to Mars will be successful
- 3) gravity plays a role in the physical and emotional well-being of human beings
- 4) if astronauts stay in space stations for longer periods of time, they can cope with psychological stress

**170- The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses -----.**

- 1) missions to the Moon
- 2) manned missions to and from Mars
- 3) differences between the Moon and Mars
- 4) the success of the United States in space travel



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دفترچه شماره ۲

عصر جمعه  
۹۱/۴/۹



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۱

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی اختصاصی	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

**Part A: Grammar**

**Directions:** Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 101- As you ----- the hotel, you will see a lake.  
1) approach                      2) will approach                      3) are approaching                      4) would approach
- 102- As soon as you -----, call a taxi.  
1) finished to pack                      2) finished packing  
3) have finished to pack                      4) have finished packing
- 103- Not once ----- warm me to bring my umbrella.  
1) did she                      2) she did                      3) she does                      4) does she
- 104- Never ----- such an incompetent secretary. Sounds more pompous.  
1) I knew                      2) did I know                      3) have I known                      4) I have known
- 105- The car ----- outside was a special limousine.  
1) waited                      2) waiting                      3) has waited                      4) was waiting
- 106- Help yourself to a drink, -----?  
1) do you                      2) will you                      3) don't you                      4) won't you
- 107- I wore thick boots ----- damage my feet in winter.  
1) so not to                      2) in order not                      3) so as not to                      4) so that not
- 108- The guards ----- the cellars but they didn't.  
1) can't have checked                      2) must have checked  
3) needn't have checked                      4) ought to have checked
- 109- I ----- to university in 1990, but I failed my exams.  
1) would be going to go                      2) was about going  
3) had gone                      4) had been going to go
- 110- Until they ----- our room, we will wait in the hotel lobby.  
1) will prepare                      2) prepared                      3) have prepared                      4) are preparing

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- It was really a(n) ----- plan to build a very big stadium in a small city.  
1) partial                      2) controversial                      3) expansive                      4) extensive
- 112- He was ----- in the peace-making process, so the nation respected him.  
1) instrumental                      2) relevant                      3) profitable                      4) consistent
- 113- He was not ----- for the scholarship.  
1) qualitative                      2) eligible                      3) considerable                      4) aware
- 114- He has been living in Britain for 20 years but has ----- his American accent.  
1) retained                      2) acquired                      3) improved                      4) influenced
- 115- Those people having office jobs should do more physical exercises than the ones who are in ---  
----- jobs.  
1) tireless                      2) manual                      3) dynamic                      4) artificial
- 116- The death rate may increase ----- if the war continues.  
1) concretely                      2) luckily                      3) basically                      4) considerably

- 117- Different political viewpoints are ----- in this article.  
 1) reflected                      2) launched                      3) issued                      4) specialized
- 118- His plans will produce good results -----.  
 1) in the turn                      2) in the long run                      3) no any time soon                      4) one way or the other
- 119- Fresh air is ----- to our health.  
 1) harmonious                      2) beneficial                      3) inspiring                      4) effective
- 120- Exercise can ----- the confidence of a person depending on the fact that it is not taken to extreme.  
 1) promote                      2) motivate                      3) regulate                      4) stimulate
- 121- It is ----- to maintain the excellence of research in universities.  
 1) cultural                      2) precise                      3) sentimental                      4) vital
- 122- A generous ----- built this school.  
 1) benefactor                      2) convention                      3) beneficiary                      4) component
- 123- A lot of patience is ----- to look after a disabled child.  
 1) required                      2) sought                      3) obtained                      4) attained
- 124- The general ----- is that education should be available to all children up to the age of 16.  
 1) law                      2) utterance                      3) principle                      4) delivery
- 125- Students must reach a ----- high standard to pass the course in university.  
 1) wisely                      2) sufficiently                      3) capably                      4) firmly

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series.  
 Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126- 1) You don't need take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok where has the highest average temperatures of any city of the world.  
 2) You don't need to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok which has the highest average temperatures of any city in the world.  
 3) You don't need to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok in which has the highest average temperatures of any city of the world.  
 4) You don't need take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok where it has the highest average temperature of any cities in the world.
- 127- 1) All the buildings and bridges destroyed by the Tsunami in Japan while we were enjoying our vacations here in Iran.  
 2) All the buildings and bridges destroyed with the Tsunami in Japan while we were enjoying from our vacations here in Iran.  
 3) All the buildings and bridges were destroyed by the Tsunami in Japan when we were enjoying our vacations here in Iran.  
 4) All the buildings and bridges were destroyed with the Tsunami in Japan when we were enjoying from our vacations here in Iran.
- 128- 1) The scientists researching the main reasons of the success for the project, making valuable achievements.  
 2) The scientists researching the main reasons for the success of project made valuable achievement.  
 3) The scientists are researching the main reasons of the success for project made valuable achievements.  
 4) The scientists were researching the main reasons for the success of the project, making valuable achievements.



- 129- 1) It is almost impossible to find two people all of their opinions are exactly same.  
 2) This is almost impossible to find two people all of their opinions are exactly the same.  
 3) It is almost impossible to find two people all of whose opinions are exactly the same.  
 4) This is almost impossible to find two people all of whose opinions are exactly same.
- 130- 1) The man who lives in a house across from ours drew a famous picture of a group of soldiers shooting people.  
 2) The man who lives in a house along from ours drew a famous picture of group of soldiers shooting people.  
 3) The man who is living in a house along from us drew a famous picture of a group of soldiers shooting people.  
 4) The man who is living in a house across from us drew a famous picture of group of soldiers shooting people.

### Part D: Language Functions

**Directions:** Read the following texts and answer the questions by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

We (131) ----- a lot of photographs because it was (132) ----- day. As I (133) ----- the corner, I (134) ----- a glimpse of the house through the trees. A long (135) ----- beach (136) ----- for miles in front of us. Unfortunately, the new hotel (137) ----- the view of the castle.

- |                          |                |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 131- 1) made             | 2) took        | 3) put         | 4) caught      |
| 132- 1) such a beautiful | 2) so horrible | 3) such stormy | 4) so a boring |
| 133- 1) got              | 2) turned      | 3) returned    | 4) gained      |
| 134- 1) made             | 2) took        | 3) did         | 4) caught      |
| 135- 1) sanded           | 2) sandy       | 3) prosperous  | 4) pure        |
| 136- 1) ran              | 2) reached     | 3) lengthened  | 4) stretched   |
| 137- 1) stopped          | 2) blocked     | 3) jammed      | 4) ended       |

**Bob:** I think it's about time I got myself one of these electric massage chairs.

**Ann:** (138) -----

**Bob:** It would be just nice to have one. (139) -----.

**Ann:** Sounds like a waste of money to me. Don't they have anything useful in there?

**Bob:** See for yourself.

**Ann:** Now here's something I'd like to get my hands on a self-watering flowerpot.

**Bob:** (140) -----

**Ann:** No, I'm not. I think one of these could come in really handy.

- |                              |                                |                             |                        |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 138- 1) It looks like great. | 2) Fine with me.               | 3) What on earth for?       | 4) Are you kidding me? |
| 139- 1) That's all           | 2) That's fine                 | 3) That's nice              | 4) That's a great idea |
| 140- 1) Are you okay?        |                                | 2) You are a great person.  |                        |
|                              | 3) What are you talking about? | 4) You've got to be joking. |                        |

**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.

Cloning would certainly expand the scope of medicine greatly. (141) -----, it would enhance the possibilities of (142) ----- diseases such as Parkinson's disease, cancer and other diseases that were earlier considered (143) ----- . Cloning could be used to (144) ----- the population of endangered species of animals, and thus it could save them (145) ----- total extinction. This (146) ----- help maintain a natural balance on the earth and foster a continuous natural life cycle.

Cloning could certainly also benefit couples who are (147) ----- but want to have a child of their own. They could use cloning to produce a baby with genetic characteristics similar to (148) ----- . In fact, they may even be able to choose the characteristics of their child. Equally important, women who are single could have a child, (149) ----- cloning instead of artificial insemination. Cloning could also provide a copy of a child for a couple whose child had died.

Another goal of cloning is to produce livestock with ideal (150) ----- for the agricultural industry and to be able to manufacture biological products such as proteins for humans.

- |                          |               |               |                    |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <b>141-</b> 1) As        | 2) But        | 3) Thus       | 4) Although        |
| <b>142-</b> 1) caring    | 2) conquering | 3) expanding  | 4) abandoning      |
| <b>143-</b> 1) trivial   | 2) active     | 3) primary    | 4) incurable       |
| <b>144-</b> 1) increase  | 2) import     | 3) inspire    | 4) assume          |
| <b>145-</b> 1) from      | 2) of         | 3) with       | 4) in              |
| <b>146-</b> 1) may       | 2) ought to   | 3) would      | 4) should          |
| <b>147-</b> 1) cloned    | 2) infertile  | 3) compatible | 4) possessive      |
| <b>148-</b> 1) them      | 2) their      | 3) theirs     | 4) they            |
| <b>149-</b> 1) used      | 2) using      | 3) have used  | 4) had used        |
| <b>150-</b> 1) relations | 2) behaviors  | 3) manners    | 4) characteristics |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**PASSAGE 1:**

In the exploration of the linguistic life cycle, it is apparent that it is much more difficult to learn a second language in adulthood than it is to learn a first language in childhood. Most adults never completely master a foreign language, especially in phonology, hence, the ubiquitous foreign accent. Their development often fossilizes into permanent error patterns that no teaching or correction can undo. Of course, there are great individual differences, which depend on effort, attitudes, amount of exposure, quality of teaching, and plain talent, but there seems to be a cap for the most adept adults in the best circumstances.

Many explanations have been advanced for children's superiority in language learning: they exploit Motherese (the simplified, repetitive conversation between parents and children), make errors not self-consciously, are more motivated to communicate, like to conform, are not set in their ways. These proposed advantages are unlikely, based on what is known about how language acquisition works. Recent evidence is calling these social and motivation explanations into doubt. Holding every other factor constant, a key factor stands out: simple age.

Systematic evidence comes from psychologist Elissa Newport and her colleagues. They tested some Korean and Chinese-born students at the University of Illinois. The students had spent at least ten years in the United States. The immigrants were given a list of 276 simple English sentences, half of them containing some grammatical error. The immigrants who came to the United States between the ages of 3 and 7 performed identically to American-born students. Those who arrived between the ages of 8 and 15 did worse the later they arrived, and those who arrived between 17 and 39 did worst of all and showed huge variability unrelated to their age of arrival.

**151- The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**

- 1) discuss the nature of language acquisition
- 2) report about research on how language is learned
- 3) emphasize the effect of the age factor on language learning
- 4) compare overall factors in first and second language learning

**152- The word "fossilize" (line 4) is closest in meaning to -----.**

- 1) get old
- 2) get completed
- 3) become active
- 4) become permanent

**153- The word "they" in line 8 refers to -----.**

- 1) mothers
- 2) children
- 3) explanations
- 4) research studies

**154- According to this passage, a research finding shows that -----.**

- 1) the immigrants learn language better than foreigners
- 2) young students have lived in the U.S. for more than 10 years
- 3) most international students have lived in the U.S. for more than 10 years
- 4) the age of introduction to a second language negatively affected learning

**155- The word "who" in lines 20 refers to -----.**

- 1) students
- 2) researchers
- 3) psychologists
- 4) colleagues

**156- Why did the researcher examine immigrants?**

- 1) To count the number of immigrants to the U.S.
- 2) To identify age differences in language learning
- 3) To analyze immigrants' speech characteristics
- 4) To compare different nationalities in language learning

**157- In which line(s) in this passage, does the author imply that children acquire their mother tongue easily?**

- 1) line 18
- 2) line 13
- 3) lines 1-2
- 4) lines 8-9

**PASSAGE 2:**

Sharpshooter Annie Oakley is a mainstay in the folklore of the Old West. Born Phoebe Ann Moses in 1860, Annie learned to shoot at a very young age out of necessity: she hunted for birds and small game animals to help feed her family and to make some extra money by supplying the local hotel restaurant with her catch. She soon became known for her excellent marksmanship and began taking part in shooting competitions at a very young age. It was rather unusual for a young girl not only to take part in such competitions but to win over older, more experienced male competitors. At the age of fifteen, she defeated Frank Butler, a professional marksman, in a competition. She and Butler were married a year later, and together they took part in shooting exhibitions.

In 1885, the couple joined probably the most famous of all western shows, Buffalo Bills Wild West touring show. As part of their act, Annie shot a cigarette out of her husband's mouth; Frank Butler's participation in this part of the act clearly demonstrated his faith in his wife's shooting ability. Annie also accepted volunteers from the audience to take part in her act, and on one occasion, while touring Europe, she even shot a cigarette out of the mouth of Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany.

**158- What does the passage say about Annie' hunting?**

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) She hunted for pleasure.     | 2) She hunted competitively.       |
| 3) She hunted out of adventure. | 4) She hunted in order to survive. |

**159- The word "folklore" in the first line means -----.**

- |                        |                |                    |                       |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) traditional stories | 2) fun stories | 3) western stories | 4) children's stories |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|

**160- The author implies that -----.**

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Annie did not use a nickname     | 2) Phoebe Ann was her surname     |
| 3) Annie did not like her real name | 4) the name "Ann" was out of date |

**161- Annie became known for her -----.**

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) ability with a gun    | 2) courage in performance      |
| 3) ability to make money | 4) perseverance though poverty |

**162- In what way was Annie different from other girls?**

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) She worked at young age.    | 2) She won in shooting contest.       |
| 3) She performed at young age. | 4) She has masculine characteristics. |

**163- Why was Butler probably attracted to Annie before their marriage?**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) She worked voluntarily.        | 2) She joined western shows.               |
| 3) She defeated him at young age. | 4) She took part in a shooting exhibition. |

**164- The pronoun "their" in line 11 refers to -----.**

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) the couple       | 2) the competitors       |
| 3) Phoebe and Moses | 4) the exhibition groups |

**165- Why did Annie shoot a cigarette out of the mouth of Wilhelm?**

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) They were enemies.              | 2) She wanted to show her hatred.     |
| 3) She wanted to show her courage. | 4) He participated in the exhibition. |

**PASSAGE 3:**

The victory of the Greek over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B. C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was displeased because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire.

In Athens, citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to fight for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were clever, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Athens stood against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the affection that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with 192 Athenians.

**166- Athens had ----- the other Greek city-states against the Persians.**

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) refused to help         | 2) wanted to fight               |
| 3) intervened on behalf of | 4) given orders for all to fight |

**167- Darius took steps to ----- the rebellious Athenians.**

- |         |           |            |            |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1) calm | 2) weaken | 3) destroy | 4) talk to |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|

**168- The participation of citizens ----- the Athenians.**

- |                 |                       |                     |                     |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1) gave fear to | 2) was not noticed by | 3) had no effect on | 4) gave strength to |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

**169- The people of Delos did not want to ----- the conquest of Greece.**

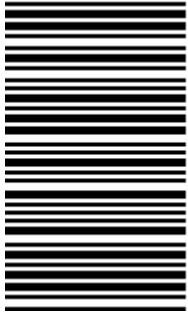
- |        |              |                |                   |
|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) end | 2) encourage | 3) think about | 4) daydream about |
|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|

**170- The Athenians were ----- by some soldiers who arrived from Plataea.**

- |              |             |             |                 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1) surprised | 2) captured | 3) welcomed | 4) strengthened |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|

520

A



520A

نام  
نام خانوادگی  
محل امضاء

دفترچه شماره ۲

عصر جمعه  
۹۲/۴/۷



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۲

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی اختصاصی	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

## Part A: Grammar

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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.

- 101- I knew there wouldn't be a test, so I ----- . I watched TV instead.**  
1) needn't to study                      2) needn't have studied  
3) didn't need to study                  4) didn't need to have studied
- 102- We went shopping and bought ----- basin for our dining table.**  
1) an antique silver sugar                2) a silver antique sugar  
3) a sugar silver antique                 4) an antique sugar silver
- 103- The doctor ----- his office. Maybe you can catch him if you hurry to the parking lot.**  
1) leaves                                  2) is leaving                                  3) has just left                                  4) will be leaving
- 104- Little ----- how much she would miss her native country.**  
1) she realized                              2) did she realize                              3) she did realize                              4) she had realized
- 105- He's trying to finish the work soon. He expects most of it ----- before the weekend.**  
1) finishes                                  2) finish    3) to be finished                                  4) be finished
- 106- Toronto is the city -----.**  
1) where my sister moved to                2) my sister moved there  
3) which my sister moved                    4) my sister moved to
- 107- I didn't know you lived ----- long way from downtown.**  
1) so    2) too    3) very    4) such a
- 108- I visited several countries and really enjoyed meeting the local people, ----- were very friendly.**  
1) they were                                  2) most of whom                                  3) most of them                                  4) that they were
- 109- I'm going to sign the agreement immediately ----- you change your mind.**  
1) whereas                                  2) in case    3) in spite of    4) meanwhile
- 110- If only I ----- at the wedding, but I had to be in New York.**  
1) were    2) could be    3) would have been    4) had been

## Part B: Vocabulary

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- I went to the exam session full of -----, but it was more difficult than I had imagined.**  
1) confidence                      2) posture                      3) mystery                      4) patience
- 112- It rained all day in London, but here we had only a(n) ----- shower.**  
1) transient                      2) specific                      3) enduring                      4) shallow
- 113- Only congress can ----- the president to declare war.**  
1) attribute                      2) struggle                      3) enhance                      4) authorize
- 114- It was very difficult for Dan to hide his ----- when he was rejected by the law school.**  
1) disappointment                      2) pretension                      3) inaction                      4) boredom
- 115- Mary ought to type her reports because her handwriting is -----.**  
1) irrelevant                      2) illegible                      3) marginal                      4) primitive
- 116- She has always wanted to take up the piano and has recently ----- in a program that teaches the basics of music.**  
1) emerged                      2) instructed                      3) enrolled                      4) concentrated

- 117- Ali, who has come late to every meeting we have held, surprised us today by being -----.  
 1) punctual                      2) coherent                      3) proactive                      4) compatible
- 118- My Physician thought I had broken my wrist, and an X-ray later ----- his opinion.  
 1) conformed                      2) confirmed                      3) resolved                      4) sustained
- 119- She was able to cope with some of her -----, but her early childhood was filled with frustration.  
 1) variables                      2) deviations                      3) limitations                      4) diversities
- 120- In Iran, school closes for Iranian new year at the end of Esfand and ----- on Farvardin 14th.  
 1) enters                      2) arises                      3) concurs                      4) resumes
- 121- At Western weddings, people perform some ----- that prove their unconscious belief in superstitions.  
 1) rituals                      2) components                      3) conventions                      4) approaches
- 122- The art department is ----- the outstanding posters produced in its classes.  
 1) repressing                      2) appending                      3) exhibiting                      4) forecasting
- 123- The school's main goal is making the students ----- so that they can read and write.  
 1) intrinsic                      2) literate                      3) accurate                      4) faithful
- 124- A common marketing technique is to hand out free ----- of new products at international fairs.  
 1) issues                      2) devices                      3) versions                      4) samples
- 125- Our library's strict regulations ----- the borrowing of more than four books at a time.  
 1) censure                      2) criticize                      3) prohibit                      4) disclaim

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126- 1) If John had booked a table, we wouldn't be standing here in line.  
 2) If John had booked a table, we wouldn't be standing here at a line.  
 3) Had John booked a table, we might not have stood here in a line.  
 4) Had John booked a table, we might not be standing here at line.
- 127- 1) I wish you wouldn't do rude remarks at me no more.  
 2) I wish you didn't make rude remarks about me no more.  
 3) I wish you wouldn't make rude remarks about me anymore.  
 4) I wish you wouldn't do any rude remarks about me anymore.
- 128- 1) Laura wants to fly despite of feeling afraid.  
 2) Laura wants to fly in spite of feeling afraid.  
 3) Laura wants to fly despite being felt afraid.  
 4) Laura wants to fly in spite having been afraid.
- 129- 1) The staff are working on weekends in order for completing the project on time.  
 2) The staff are working in weekends so to complete the project in time.  
 3) The staff is working in weekends so they complete the project on time.  
 4) The staff are working on weekends so as to complete the project in time.
- 130- 1) I took a piece of bread from freezer because I want to defrost it.  
 2) I took the bread out of the freezer so that it would defrost.  
 3) I took a bread out of the freezer therefore it defrosted.  
 4) I took the bread from freezer in order to defrost it.



**Part D: Language Functions**

**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: Mary is going to (131) ----- to the party.**

**B: (132) ----- she doesn't have her license yet.**

- 131- 1) give me a ride      2) drop me off      3) do me a favor      4) give me a hand  
 132- 1) Wow!      2) So what?      3) How could she?      4) God only knows.

**A: I have to go to class because I have a test, but if I could, I'd go with you to the movies.**

**B: (133) ----- I wish that you could come along.**

- 133- 1) No kidding      2) That's too bad  
 3) You are most welcome      4) Don't mention it

**A: (134) -----?**

**B: I still haven't received my score on the test. Maybe I should call to check on it.**

**A: (135) ----- It takes at least six weeks to receive your score.**

- 134- 1) How come?      2) What's that?      3) How is it going?      4) What's wrong?  
 135- 1) That's OK.      2) What a pity!      3) Shame on you!      4) Don't worry so much.

**A: I can't take it anymore. The job is really (136) ----- me.**

**B: Hey, sounds like you could use a break.**

**A: Are you kidding? I'm (137) ----- in paperwork.**

**B: When was the last time you took some time off?**

**A: (138) -----, it's been over a year. I was supposed to take off a few weeks in January, but it just got too busy around here.**

**B: Then it sounds like a little rest would do you some good.**

**A: You're right. And anyway, I can always bring my laptop along and (139) ----- my work.**

**B: Listen, leave the laptop at home! You need to just (140) ----- for a while.**

- 136- 1) getting to      2) counting on      3) sticking with      4) running into  
 137- 1) in the red      2) out of the blue      3) up to my ears      4) beyond my head  
 138- 1) If you ask me      2) On second thought      3) Come to think of it      4) You've got me there  
 139- 1) make up for      2) catch up on      3) put up with      4) come down with  
 140- 1) take it easy      2) go for it      3) take it for granted      4) keep an eye on it

**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.

Stress is part of everyday life. We (141) ----- it in good times and bad. (142) ----- events such as serious illness, death, or wars all cause stress. (143) -----, positive changes in life can also be stressful. New relationships, new jobs, or a new baby can make someone (144) ----- stressed out. Stress only becomes a problem when it is (145) -----, when people can't control it.

(146) ----- too much stress isn't healthy, reactions to stress can be helpful. (147) -----, in prehistoric times, stress helped people (148) ----- . When our ancestors were in danger, certain changes in their bodies prepared them either to fight (149) ----- to flee. Today, this fight or flight (150) ----- is still a part of us. We deal with stress in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (151) -----.

Stress causes powerful hormones (152) ----- quickly through the body. The hormones cause an increase (153) ----- heart rate, blood pressure, blood sugar, and the need for oxygen. These are the changes that help people (154) ----- stressful situations successfully. However, when stress is out of control, (155) ----- immune system suffers. This is a problem for many people.

- |                                     |                                       |                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>141-</b> 1) manage               | 2) distinguish                        | 3) undertake                        | 4) experience      |
| <b>142-</b> 1) Traumatic            | 2) Persistent                         | 3) Ambiguous                        | 4) Reluctant       |
| <b>143-</b> 1) for instance         | 2) However                            | 3) Therefore                        | 4) On the contrary |
| <b>144-</b> 1) feel                 | 2) feeling                            | 3) to feel                          | 4) that they feel  |
| <b>145-</b> 1) irrelevant           | 2) forthcoming                        | 3) unavoidable                      | 4) unmanageable    |
| <b>146-</b> 1) Since                | 2) While                              | 3) Unless                           | 4) Despite         |
| <b>147-</b> 1) In fact              | 2) In case                            | 3) Furthermore                      | 4) As a result     |
| <b>148-</b> 1) that they survive    | 2) to be survived                     | 3) to survive                       | 4) surviving       |
| <b>149-</b> 1) also                 | 2) but                                | 3) and                              | 4) or              |
| <b>150-</b> 1) pattern              | 2) reaction                           | 3) insight                          | 4) gesture         |
| <b>151-</b> 1) as did our ancestors |                                       | 2) similar to that of our ancestors |                    |
|                                     | 3) in a way the same as our ancestors | 4) the same way our ancestors did   |                    |
| <b>152-</b> 1) move                 | 2) moving                             | 3) to move                          | 4) they move       |
| <b>153-</b> 1) in                   | 2) of                                 | 3) for                              | 4) with            |
| <b>154-</b> 1) pass on              | 2) turn into                          | 3) get through                      | 4) make for        |
| <b>155-</b> 1) the bodily           | 2) the body's                         | 3) bodies'                          | 4) body            |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**Reading 1:**

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. Despite 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 figure varies widely from country to country. Japan has the world's highest life expectancy; 85 for women and 78 for men. More than 20,000 of its population have celebrated 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 those who live in poorer parts of the world. Factors like war, disease, quality of diet, and access to health care all affect life expectancy. When a country's health care and education improve, life expectancy goes up.

Another important factor is gender. Women, on average, 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 with genes that help them live longer than men. Others argue that men often lead more risky lifestyles that put them at 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 have looked at is 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, on average, than single men. This may be because married men tend to have a healthier lifestyle than single men. They eat more healthily, and, on average, take fewer risks.

**156- What can be the best title for this passage?**

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) A Healthy Lifestyle         | 2) The Secret to a Long Life      |
| 3) Average Expectation of Life | 4) The Oldest Person in the World |

**157- The writer's purpose in the first paragraph is -----.**

- 1) to emphasize the importance of healthy living
- 2) to tell people what to do to live beyond the age of 100
- 3) to clear up a misconception
- 4) to advise the reader to eat right

**158- According to the passage, all of the following affect life expectancy EXCEPT -----.**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) standards of living | 2) health problems  |
| 3) eating habits       | 4) health insurance |

**159- It is stated in the passage that compared to women, men -----.**

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) take fewer risks              | 2) tend to live longer                |
| 3) have a less healthy lifestyle | 4) are more prone to serious diseases |

**160- It can be understood from the passage that -----.**

- 1) marriage makes a big difference to life expectancy for men
- 2) factors that affect life expectancy are environmental factors
- 3) researchers are certain what the reasons for Japan's high life expectancy are
- 4) Japan's health care system provided a model that other developed countries followed

**Reading 2:**

In the 1860s American business started to change. Before that time most businesses were small; they made products by hand and sold them to local customers. Beginning in the 1860s, inventors created new machines that could produce clothing, canned foods, tools, and other items quickly and cheaply. By making large quantities of items in less time, companies could spend less money on production. This made it possible to charge lower prices. In addition, a new national railroad allowed businesses to sell their products to people all across the country. The combination of fast production, low production costs, inexpensive products, and a whole nation of consumers helped small businesses grow into big businesses. This time in history was called The Age of Big Business.

Big Business continued to grow because of three things: more products, more customers, and more money. The typewriter, the light bulb, and the telephone were important inventions that became very popular products. Thanks to the 25 million immigrants that came to the United States between 1870 and 1916, there were many new customers to buy these products. Businesses made huge profits from the sales of their products to large numbers of people. They used these profits to build more factories, which in turn, produced more items to sell.

The owners of these businesses became very rich. In 1850 there were 20 millionaires in the United States; by 1900 there were more than 3,000. However, the workers who made the new products were very poor. They had little money for housing, food, clothing, and medical care. These workers usually worked at least 60 hours a week for an average pay of about 20 cents an hour. Not only were their wages low, but their workplaces were very dangerous.

In the early 1900s reformers helped workers organize labor unions to improve working conditions and wages. Reformers also asked the government to protect both workers and consumers with safety regulations. They wanted every business to guarantee the safety of its workplace and its products. The reformers were successful—by the 1960s, there were hundreds of government regulations that businesses had to follow.

**161- What is the passage mainly about?**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) The Age of Big Business          | 2) The business reforms of the 1860s       |
| 3) The history of American business | 4) The owners of big businesses in America |

**162- The word "this" in line 5 refers to -----.**

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) inexpensive products      | 2) low production costs      |
| 3) large quantities of items | 4) an increase in production |

**163- Which of the following questions does the passage answer?**

- 1) What led to the development of Big Business?
- 2) How many millionaires were there in the 1900s?
- 3) What was the average worker's yearly income during the Age of Big Business?
- 4) How many hours long was the average workweek before the Age of Big Business?

**164- According to the passage, between 1870 and 1916 -----.**

- 1) the typewriter, the light bulb, and the telephone became popular
- 2) businesses attracted the most customers
- 3) factories produced the most items
- 4) immigration increased

**165- According to the passage, the importance of safety -----.**

- 1) negatively impacted American business between 1900 and 1960
- 2) made companies think about not only profits but also people
- 3) brought workers the right to join labor unions and strike
- 4) was ignored by the U.S. government until the beginning of Big Business era

**Reading 3:**

Recently, psychologists at some leading universities have looked at what "luck" really means. They found there are three types of situations that people usually associate with luck. The first is circumstance, such as being born in a wealthy family or inheriting athletic genes. Obviously, this type of situation is beyond anyone's control—people can't change the circumstances of their birth. The second is random chance events, such as rolling dice, which are also beyond our control. Your chances of getting a seven when rolling two dice or of being hit by a falling meteor are based on statistics. The third type of situation includes events such as getting your dream job or meeting your ideal spouse. It is in this third area that researchers say we may be able to have more control over our luck.

A professor from England, Robert Wiseman, believes that people can influence their own luck in good or bad ways. Wiseman did a series of experiments with people who believed they were naturally lucky or unlucky. He found a clear connection between the attitude of the participants and the amount of "luck" they had. He found four important attitudes and actions of "lucky" people. First, they are open to opportunities and make the most of situations that arise. Second, they trust their intuitions and often make decisions based on them. Many meditate or do yoga to help keep in touch with their intuitive senses. Third, they think positively and expect good things to happen. Having a positive attitude means they smile and laugh more, which attracts others and may create opportunities. Fourth, lucky people tend to focus on the good in each situation, whereas negative people tend to focus on the bad side. Finally, lucky people typically don't give up easily.

Professor Wiseman also trained people to make themselves luckier. He asked them to keep a journal and write down only the good things that happened each day. After several days, people who used to feel unlucky began to see themselves as lucky, and those who originally felt lucky thought they were even luckier.

**166- Why did the author write this passage?**

- 1) To entertain readers
- 2) To persuade readers to try positive thinking
- 3) To advise readers how to be lucky in games of chance
- 4) To inform readers about the connection between attitude and luck

**167- The word "them" in line 15 refers to -----.**

- 1) opportunities
- 2) situations
- 3) intuitions
- 4) decisions

**168- According to the passage, Robert Wiseman -----.**

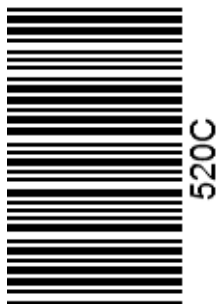
- 1) claims negative people can never feel lucky
- 2) studied the behavior of lucky and unlucky people
- 3) found that most people are unaware of how lucky they are
- 4) believes there is no way to change people's attitudes toward luck

**169- According to the passage, all of the following are characteristics of lucky people EXCEPT that they -----.**

- 1) look on the bright side
- 2) trust their gut feelings
- 3) try not to miss opportunities
- 4) do yoga to lose their sense of reality

**170- It can be understood from the passage that the writer is likely to -----.**

- 1) consider himself a lucky person
- 2) believe people can create their own luck
- 3) doubt that we can have control over factors affecting our luck
- 4) believe there's always the same amount of good luck and bad luck in the world



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نام  
نام خانوادگی  
محل امضاء

دفترچه شماره ۲



اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

عصر جمعه  
۹۳/۴/۶

جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۳

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی اختصاصی	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و یا متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

- 111- Most people in the movie industry make a sharp ----- between extras and actors, so extras are not usually considered for larger parts.**  
 1) distance                      2) comparison                      3) distinction                      4) projection
- 112- I've never been able to play music well; I simply have no ----- for it.**  
 1) performance                      2) impression                      3) awareness                      4) aptitude
- 113- For more ----- weather forecasts, scientists use observational tools like radar, satellites, and computers.**  
 1) accurate                      2) repetitive                      3) permanent                      4) conservative
- 114- Fortunately, Yuka was ----- with the disease early, so she was able to get treatment and fully recover.**  
 1) determined                      2) prevented                      3) diagnosed                      4) identified

- 115- The newspaper reporter ----- the site of the car accident and described what he saw.  
1) defined 2) inspected 3) released 4) comprehended
- 116- The new model of this computer has -----; for example, it has less memory space.  
1) conflicts 2) imbalances 3) disturbances 4) limitations
- 117- If you know your strengths and weaknesses and can use this knowledge -----, then you have a high intrapersonal intelligence.  
1) effectively 2) randomly 3) radically 4) interchangeably
- 118- They decided to restrict the ----- of their study to smaller companies with a market capitalization under \$50 million.  
1) aspect 2) scope 3) pattern 4) sample
- 119- I don't think you should ----- that lots of people are going to help you with this project.  
1) modify 2) pursue 3) reflect 4) presume
- 120- Friendly ----- is fine, but I don't want to win at any cost.  
1) strike 2) emotion 3) conflict 4) inaction
- 121- If countries ----- to prevent disease through immunization, less money will be used on medical treatment or hospitalization.  
1) react 2) explore 3) expand 4) resolve
- 122- ----- is an important goal for many schools because there is much for us to learn from people who are different from us.  
1) Rating 2) Diversity 3) Usefulness 4) Involvement
- 123- For the final project, students must research a topic ----- to the course and write a five-page paper.  
1) flexible 2) relevant 3) superior 4) accessible
- 124- The woman claimed to be able to ----- the future, but I knew she was only guessing.  
1) foresee 2) specify 3) attribute 4) summarize
- 125- The press pressured the CEO to ----- the meaning of his company's recent announcement.  
1) estimate 2) distract 3) clarify 4) compose

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126- 1) My teacher's saying that I'd never amount to anything strengthened my resolve to prove him wrong.  
2) That my teacher said I'd never amount to nothing made my resolve strong in proving wrong of him.  
3) My teacher said that I'd never amount to anything strengthened my resolution to prove him wrong.  
4) My teacher saying that I'd never amount to anything made my resolution strongly in proving wrong of him.
- 127- 1) Where she looked didn't matter, she couldn't find what to need.  
2) She looked no matter where, she couldn't find what she needed.  
3) No matter where she looked, she couldn't find what she needed.  
4) No matter where did she look, she couldn't find what to need.
- 128- 1) As the rest of the staff, the manager was nervous about the director's visit.  
2) The manager was nervous about the director's visit, as were the rest of the staff.  
3) The manager was nervous about visiting of the director, the rest of the staff were, too.  
4) About visiting of the director, the manager was so nervous as was the rest of the staff.



- 129-** 1) Putting together a sequence of frames, film creates the illusion of movement where one action to the next progress very slightly.  
 2) Film creates the illusion of movement by a sequence of frames putting together actions which progress slightly from one to the other.  
 3) To create the illusion of movement, film puts a sequence of frames together that actions progress very slightly from one to another.  
 4) Film creates the illusion of movement by putting together a sequence of frames in which actions progress very slightly from one to the next.
- 130-** 1) One family said, to explode windows all around them, they had run from rooms to rooms.  
 2) Windows exploding all around them, one family said they had run from room to room.  
 3) One family said they had run from room to room with windows exploding all around them.  
 4) One family said they had run from rooms to rooms, with windows exploded all around them.

#### Part D: Language Functions

**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:** How are your classes this year?

**B:** Great! And I'm taking some of them online.

**A:** Really? How are online classes different from regular classes?

**B:** Well, (131) -----, there's no class time, so you choose when you want to do the assignments.

**A:** Huh. (132) -----

**B:** It's pretty cool. You get your assignments by downloading them off the web. And you (133) ----- your work by posting it online. Students can ask the teacher questions over e-mail.

**131-** 1) that's it                      2) for one thing                      3) on second thought                      4) I have to admit

**132-** 1) How does that work?                      2) So what?  
 3) What happens?                      4) Why is that?

**133-** 1) keep on                      2) look up                      3) go over                      4) turn in

**A:** I think I'd like to (134) ----- a few souvenirs before I go back home. Any suggestions?

**B:** (135) -----

**A:** Nothing in particular. Just something to help me remember my trip.

**B:** Well, the central market would be a good bet if you want to (136) -----.

**A:** Can you (137) ----- the prices?

**B:** Of course!

**134-** 1) pick up                      2) look into                      3) hand out                      4) stand for

**135-** 1) So?                      2) How come?  
 3) What on earth for?                      4) What do you have in mind?

**136-** 1) earn a living                      2) make a fortune                      3) find a bargain                      4) make ends meet

**137-** 1) hand in                      2) drop off                      3) settle down                      4) haggle over

**A: It says they've figured out a way to make diamonds from garbage.**

**B: You don't believe that, do you?**

**A: (138) ----- They give you a free 2-carat diamond if you invest in the company.**

**B: (139) -----**

**A: You're such a cynic! (140) -----**

**B: It can't be true. You really shouldn't believe everything you read.**

**138-** 1) Why not?                      2) No, I insist.                      3) It's up to you.                      4) In what way?

**139-** 1) I suppose.                      2) Smart move.                      3) Way to go!                      4) Oh, come on!

**140-** 1) No kidding!                      2) What's the matter?  
3) What if it's true?                      4) That's too good to be true.

### 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.

Readers can use several general types of word-recognition strategies. (141) -----, a reader who does not know the meaning of a particular word may look for context clues in (142) ----- . These clues may be either semantic or syntactic. (143) ----- semantic clues, the reader tries to (144) ----- the word to other information or illustrations in the material. Semantic clues (145) -----, comparisons and contrasts, definitions, descriptions, and the placement of new words near familiar words (146) ----- their meaning. A reader may also rely on syntactic clues— (147) -----, the word's position and grammatical use in the text. For example, (148) ----- a word is functioning as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb can help a reader (149) ----- its meaning.

In a word-recognition strategy (150) ----- structural analysis, a reader uses clues within the word itself to guess what the word means. The reader relies on (151) ----- of the meanings of prefixes, suffixes, roots, compound words, and endings such as *ed* and *ing*, and (152) ----- . For example, the adverb *undoubtedly* has the prefix *un*, the root *doubt*, ending *ed* and the suffix *ly*. Knowing the meanings of the parts of the word (153) ----- the reader to decide that the word means *without doubt*. And without doubt the best way for readers to add (154) ----- knowledge to verbal memory is to (155) ----- words made of those parts in text they find meaningful, and to use the words in conversation and writing.

**141-** 1) For example                      2) However                      3) Similarly                      4) In case

**142-** 1) textual surrounding                      2) the surrounding text  
3) the text that surrounds                      4) what is surrounding the text

**143-** 1) When using                      2) When to use                      3) The reader uses                      4) To be using

**144-** 1) lean                      2) relate                      3) float                      4) attach

**145-** 1) locate                      2) observe                      3) include                      4) magnify

**146-** 1) help to explain                      2) that help explain  
3) help explaining                      4) that they help the explanation of

**147-** 1) being                      2) it is                      3) that is                      4) which is

**148-** 1) if a reader decides                      2) in order to decide                      3) whether to decide                      4) deciding whether

**149-** 1) pass on                      2) figure out                      3) stand out                      4) get across

**150-** 1) called                      2) calling                      3) being called                      4) that it is called

**151-** 1) formation                      2) statement                      3) knowledge                      4) organization

**152-** 1) of combining them                      2) how to combine them  
3) how are they combined                      4) of how they are combined

**153-** 1) leads                      2) supplies                      3) promotes                      4) intends

**154-** 1) a                      2) the                      3) such                      4) such of a

**155-** 1) revise                      2) convey                      3) assume                      4) encounter

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**Reading 1:**

In 1872, the first ship equipped for ocean exploration set out on a four-year trip around the world. The ship had two laboratories, and it carried the most advanced scientific equipment of the time. Scientists on the ship tested the temperature and density of sea water. They gathered information about ocean currents and meteorology. They discovered an underwater mountain chain and more than 4,000 new species. The results of this expedition encouraged interest in exploring farther below the ocean surface. To do this, however, divers needed better equipment to protect them from the pressure of water.

Two divers, Charles Beebe and Otis Barton, designed one of the early submersibles for deep-sea diving. It was a large, hollow steel ball less than five feet in diameter weighing 5,000 pounds. A long heavy chain connected the steel ball to a ship above. In 1934, Beebe and Barton descended half a mile below the surface of the ocean in their submersible. From inside the steel ball, they were able to see extraordinary creatures. This was a great breakthrough for ocean exploration, for now people could see the underwater world with their own eyes.

Since Beebe and Barton's record-breaking descent, improvements have been made in diving equipment, allowing people to travel deeper for longer amounts of time. Just twenty-six years after Beebe and Barton's half-mile descent, Jacques Piccard and two others traveled to a depth of 35,797 feet, or nearly seven miles, in their own much improved submersible, the *Trieste*. Even at this great depth, the explorers discovered deep-sea life and new species.

The work of deep-sea explorers has given us a picture of life far below the surface. There is now greater understanding of the diversity of life in the ocean. We are now more aware of our dependence on healthy oceans. Still, less than one tenth of 1% of the deep ocean has been explored. Sylvia Earle, one of the leading experts on oceans, says, "We're in a new century and a new millennium, and most of the planet has yet to be seen."

**156- What is the writer's purpose in this passage?**

- 1) To increase the reader's environmental awareness
- 2) To describe the conditions below the ocean surface
- 3) To introduce early ocean-going ships and early sailors
- 4) To emphasize how important it is to explore the ocean depths

**157- According to the passage, which of the following is true about the first ship equipped for ocean exploration?**

- 1) It carried the most famous scientists and meteorologists of the time.
- 2) It had special equipment for studying ocean currents.
- 3) It was used to find new trade routes for the exchange of scientific equipment.
- 4) It stayed close to the coast during its four-year trip around the world.

**158- The word "expedition" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by -----.**

- 1) research
- 2) journey
- 3) discovery
- 4) adventure

**159- It is stated in the passage that Beebe and Otis Barton -----.**

- 1) needed to attach their diving equipment to a ship
- 2) found that the ocean was a dark and lifeless place
- 3) designed the *Trieste* to travel at greater depths for longer periods of time
- 4) made a diving suit that enabled them to descend five feet underwater

**160- Why does the writer quote Sylvia Earle in the last paragraph?**

- 1) To introduce a famous expert on oceans
- 2) To explain why people are unwilling to explore oceans
- 3) To mention the most important project of the new millennium
- 4) To emphasize the fact that we know so little about oceans

**Reading 2:**

Born in London on April 3, 1934, world-renowned primatologist Jane Goodall got an early start on animal study, spending much of her childhood observing animals that lived right in the backyard of her house. Later, Kipling's *Jungle Book* and the Tarzan stories fascinated her as well, and those, coupled with her love for animals, led her to plan a life in the African jungle. When she finally ventured into Africa at the age of 23, Goodall was fulfilling her childhood dream.

Goodall worked as a secretary for a year in Kenya until, having learned that anthropologist Louis Leakey was doing research in Zaire, she made a trip to meet him. Leakey had been searching for someone to carry out a field study on chimpanzees at the Gombe National Reserve in Tanzania and decided Goodall would be ideal for the project because her lack of formal training would prevent prior knowledge from interfering with her observations and conclusions. Leakey told her the research might take ten years; she thought it might take just three. They were both mistaken. Goodall has been researching chimps at Gombe for over 40 years now.

Progress in the first months at Gombe was slow and discouraging, as the chimps would not let Goodall approach. Complicating matters, Goodall spent weeks in bed, sick with malaria. But one day Goodall observed a chimp in the camp looking at a banana on the table inside a tent. This was Goodall's first chance to get close to a chimp, and from that day on, bananas were always kept nearby for any curious visitors. Patience enabled Goodall to win the chimps' trust and gradually make friends with them.

In a lifetime of study, Goodall has discovered many interesting and formerly unknown similarities between chimps and humans. Among those discoveries: chimps are not herbivorous—they also eat meat, just like humans; chimps make and use tools; they adopt orphan infants; they know and use medicinal plants (by chewing).

Today Goodall divides her time between traveling and lecturing about her findings at Gombe and running the Gombe Stream Research Center, where she has been the director since 1967. She has also established a home for injured or orphaned chimps and created a program for schoolchildren to learn about wild animals and conservation of the environment.

**161- What is the passage mainly about?**

- 1) Interesting facts about wild animals
- 2) The projects that Goodall has done
- 3) Goodall's route to success in animal study
- 4) Goodall's contribution to the conservation of animals' natural habitats

**162- It can be inferred from the passage that after her trip to Zaire, Goodall -----.**

- 1) continued to be supported by Louis Leakey
- 2) became a researcher at a wildlife reserve in Africa
- 3) started to learn scientific methods of observing wild animals
- 4) unsuccessfully tried to study chimps' behavior at Gombe

**163- The word "visitors" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.**

- 1) chimps
- 2) Goodall's friends
- 3) visitors to Gombe
- 4) researchers at Gombe

**164- It is stated in the passage that Goodall -----.**

- 1) looks after orphaned chimps at home
- 2) prefers to spend the rest of her life at Gombe
- 3) is the head of the Gombe Stream Research Center
- 4) is now more concerned about school children than wild animals

**165- Which of the following questions is NOT answered by the passage?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) How did chimps trust Goodall?          | 2) Why did Goodall travel to Zaire?       |
| 3) What does the future hold for Goodall? | 4) How did Goodall get into animal study? |

### Reading 3:

German artist HA Schult is an example of a contemporary artist who makes use of trash on a grand scale. "We are living in the time of garbage," says Schult. "I created a thousand sculptures of garbage. They are a mirror of ourselves." Here, Schult is referring to his 1,000 trash people, humanoids he has created from trash. He first exhibited them in 1996 in the western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The figures triggered such an overwhelmingly positive response that he decided to take them on tour. "It is a social sculpture," he explains. "It is not only a sculpture for the eyes. It's a sculpture to spread the idea that we live in a time of garbage." So far, Schult's social sculpture has been displayed in Paris, Moscow's Red Square, on the Great Wall of China, and in the desert next to the Giza pyramids near Cairo.

HA Schult's work is unforgettable. Somehow its impact stays engraved in your mind. Yet, despite the influence his work has had on the art world, Schult remains humble about his installations. "Artists have to learn every time; that is their profession. We are not important. All that is important is the time in which we are living."

Trash art has been around for years, and it seems to make a comeback from time to time. But it seems that only the more eccentric or popular artists are viewed as true artists when working with items normally discarded in the trash pile. Why can't average people be considered artists when they pull the same items out and mold them into some form of personal art of their own creating? Maybe it's because we all have our own pre-set ideas of what art is and isn't, or who artists are or should be.

Take metal cans, for instance, and imagine them in any number of uses, functional or purely as an art form. Can your eyes and mind see the potential metal case, bird feeder, or other object in the simple cast off items? What about boxes or clothing? What might be done with these? Boxes can usually serve as new storage containers, and almost, always serve as very imaginative forts for the kids, not to mention makeshift shelters for pets. And clothing? Imagine taking old clothes and turning them into vests, hats, hanging organizers, or rag rugs. The only limit to using these items in other ways is one's individual creativity and daringness to try.

**166- The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses -----.**

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) a brief history of German art    | 2) how to dispose of trash        |
| 3) the amount of trash in the world | 4) something about modern artists |

**167- According to the passage, HA Schult -----.**

- 1) put on a successful exhibition of his sculptures in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century
- 2) aims to make our environment more beautiful by using trash to create art works
- 3) believes time has no effects on the art forms artists create
- 4) thinks his art is as important as others may say it is

**168- The word "their" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.**

- |                  |           |          |          |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1) pre-set ideas | 2) people | 3) items | 4) forms |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|

**169- With which of the following statements does the writer most probably agree?**

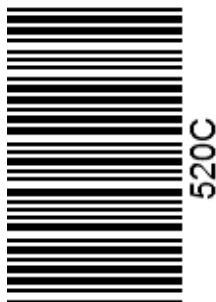
- 1) It is very easy for people to see art where there is trash.
- 2) The less creative we are, the fewer things we normally discard.
- 3) A creative mind can use an object in a novel way for which it is not originally designed.
- 4) Trash can be changed into art, and all people can become trash artists.

**170- What is the writer's attitude toward trash art?**

- |            |              |             |               |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) Neutral | 2) Emotional | 3) Humorous | 4) Supportive |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

520

C



نام:

نام خانوادگی:

شماره داوطلبی:

محل امضاء:



دفترچه شماره ۲



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۴

عصر جمعه  
۹۴/۳/۲۲

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان‌های خارجی

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان‌های خارجی، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

**Part A: Grammar**

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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.

- 101- I ----- him a long time ago; both his name and face are very familiar.  
 1) could meet      2) might meet      3) may have met      4) should have met
- 102- I was delighted when I found a second-hand copy of the book. I ----- for one for some time.  
 1) have looked      2) would look      3) had been looking      4) would have looked
- 103- I know you don't believe these stories. -----, they're all perfectly true.  
 1) Similarly      2) Nevertheless      3) Alternatively      4) In other words
- 104- He wouldn't be the star he is today ----- a good impression in his early films.  
 1) if not made      2) not having made      3) had he not made      4) if he didn't make
- 105- Before the visitors left, we gave ----- a souvenir.  
 1) whom      2) them each      3) each of whom      4) every of them
- 106- -----, there was nowhere to eat.  
 1) With the restaurant having closed      2) Having closed the restaurant  
 3) By closing the restaurant      4) The restaurant was closed
- 107- I'm not sure if the computer system has crashed, -----.  
 1) so it seems      2) seems it is  
 3) but it has seemed to      4) but it seems to have
- 108- Applications ----- after the deadline cannot be considered.  
 1) received      2) receiving      3) are received      4) that receive
- 109- There ----- between 4,000 and 6,000 languages in the world, depending on how you count them.  
 1) say to be      2) said being      3) are said that      4) are said to be
- 110- I'd rather you ----- present when we signed the agreement.  
 1) would be      2) had been      3) could be      4) were

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- There's absolutely no solid ----- that he was anywhere near the scene of the crime.  
 1) outline      2) stance      3) reality      4) proof
- 112- The Sanitation Department in our city has to ----- all restaurants to make sure they are clean.  
 1) inspect      2) magnify      3) contrast      4) estimate
- 113- It's important to observe basic health and safety ----- when you're handling uncooked meat.  
 1) inventions      2) experiments      3) precautions      4) performances
- 114- I'm not ----- the facts – I just don't agree with your interpretation of them.  
 1) devoting      2) disputing      3) bothering      4) distracting
- 115- Because Bill enjoys vigorous exercise, he tends to ----- sports that build up his muscles.  
 1) pursue      2) reveal      3) attract      4) forecast
- 116- There are certain things we do -----, without thinking about them.  
 1) privately      2) smoothly      3) variously      4) instinctively

- 117- Many amusement parks ask for ----- from lawyers when creating their safety policies.  
 1) function                      2) input                      3) access                      4) transfer
- 118- The text doesn't give you the answer explicitly – you have to ----- it from the evidence.  
 1) grasp                      2) reckon                      3) deduce                      4) convert
- 119- We took out a loan from the bank, so we're going to make monthly ----- for the next five years.  
 1) incomes                      2) benefits                      3) additions                      4) payments
- 120- I think your essay has to undergo some ----- before it is submitted.  
 1) revision                      2) involvement                      3) training                      4) promotion
- 121- We must do all we can to help those who are in a ----- position.  
 1) former                      2) separate                      3) reluctant                      4) vulnerable
- 122- Whales and dolphins make sounds which in some ways ----- a language.  
 1) evoke                      2) attach                      3) compose                      4) resemble
- 123- Providing ----- medicine is better than helping people after they are sick.  
 1) superior                      2) potential                      3) preventive                      4) economical
- 124- Bob wants to become a pop star, which sounds like a totally unrealistic ----- to me.  
 1) impression                      2) ambition                      3) comparison                      4) occasion
- 125- While Sue was swimming, she got water in her eyes. Everything looked ----- to her.  
 1) blurred                      2) flexible                      3) ambiguous                      4) interchangeable

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126-  
 1) This actor is so famous that he gets recognized wherever he goes.  
 2) This actor is famous enough to get recognized wherever goes.  
 3) This actor is famous enough to recognize wherever he goes.  
 4) This actor is so famous that he recognizes wherever goes.
- 127-  
 1) Under no circumstances the equipment uses without supervising.  
 2) Under any circumstances the equipment uses without supervision.  
 3) Under no circumstances is the equipment to be used without supervision.  
 4) Under any circumstances isn't the equipment to be used without supervising.
- 128-  
 1) Early computer games seem quite primitive comparing to those of today.  
 2) Early computer games seem quite primitive compared to today's games.  
 3) Early games of computer seem quite primitive comparing to those today.  
 4) Early games of computer seem quite primitive compared to games of today's.
- 129-  
 1) The first step in a job hunt is to find out what are there opportunities out.  
 2) The first step in a job hunt is finding out what opportunities there are out.  
 3) The first step in hunting a job is to find out what opportunities are out there.  
 4) The first step in hunting a job is finding out there are what opportunities out.
- 130-  
 1) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny if she told everyone his secret, and nor would I.  
 2) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny if she told everyone his secret, and wouldn't I either.  
 3) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny whether she told everyone his secret, and nor would I.  
 4) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny whether she told everyone his secret, and I wouldn't, either.



**Part D: Language Functions**

**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:** Debra says she's going to (131) ----- all night studying for her exam tomorrow morning.

**B:** (132) ----- getting a good night's sleep? So she'll feel fresh in the morning.

**131-** 1) stay up                      2) sleep late                      3) go over                      4) get along

**132-** 1) Doesn't she mind                      2) Could you tell me about  
3) What's the big deal about                      4) Wouldn't she be better off

**A:** I have a little favor to ask. Do you still have your tent (133) -----?

**B:** Yes, I think so.

**A:** It's just that we're going camping next weekend, and our tent has a big hole in it.

**B:** (134) -----

**A:** So (135) ----- we could borrow yours if you're not using it.

**B:** (136) -----, – oh, hang on, though. (137) ----- I think I lent it to my sister.

**A:** Oh, right.

**133-** 1) for that matter                      2) by any chance                      3) for one thing                      4) by the way

**134-** 1) Are you OK?                      2) What's the matter?  
3) Oh, no... that's not good!                      4) My goodness! You are right.

**135-** 1) I insist that                      2) it is hard to say  
3) I was wondering if                      4) there is no chance of it if

**136-** 1) You're quite welcome                      2) Sure, no problem  
3) You have a point                      4) Go for it

**137-** 1) Why not?                      2) No kidding.  
3) You know what?                      4) I know what you mean.

**A:** I hear your older sister is on the Olympic team and on the honors list. She must be (138) -----.

**B:** She sure is. I've always (139) ----- her.

**138-** 1) quite a person                      2) a bit rusty                      3) in a bit of state                      4) on the level

**139-** 1) hold on to                      2) kept away from                      3) come up with                      4) looked up to

**A:** Weren't you trying to get us all together for a picnic this weekend?

**B:** It never really (140) -----.

**140-** 1) went down the drain                      2) got off the ground  
3) caught us off guard                      4) arrived on the dot

**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.

Each tiny piece of snow is called a snowflake, and each flake has six sides or six points. (141) ----- of snowflakes fall every winter, and the astonishing fact is that (142) ----- is different. A snowflake is as individual as someone's handwriting or fingerprint.

A snowflake forms inside a (143) ----- cloud when a microscopic piece of dust (144) ----- inside a tiny drop of water. This happens in the atmosphere, ten kilometers (145) ----- the Earth. The water freezes around the dust, and (146) ----- this flake is blown by the wind, it collects more drops of water. These drops freeze too, and the snowflake becomes (147) ----- to the Earth. As it falls, it passes through areas (148) ----- the temperature and humidity vary. It collects more and more tiny drops of water, and the shape (149) ----- changes. Some drops fall off and start to form new snowflakes.

This sounds simple, (150) ----- it is actually very complex, and mathematicians (151) ----- computers are just beginning to understand (152) -----.

Every change in temperature and humidity in the air (153) ----- the snowflake causes a change in the speed and (154) ----- of the snowflake's formation as it makes its trip to the Earth. (155) ----- no two flakes follow exactly the same path to the ground, no two snowflakes are exactly alike. However, they are all six-sided.

- |                          |                         |                            |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 141- 1) Billions         | 2) Billion              | 3) Large amounts           | 4) A great deal        |
| 142- 1) every            | 2) each one             | 3) each of which           | 4) every one of which  |
| 143- 1) stormy wintry    | 2) wintry stormy        | 3) storm winter            | 4) winter storm        |
| 144- 1) traps            | 2) is trapped           | 3) that traps              | 4) which it is trapped |
| 145- 1) within           | 2) away                 | 3) above                   | 4) on top of           |
| 146- 1) as               | 2) in spite of          | 3) so                      | 4) in case             |
| 147- 1) so heavy to fall |                         | 2) too heavy that falls    |                        |
|                          | 3) heavy enough to fall | 4) heavy enough that falls |                        |
| 148- 1) where            | 2) whose                | 3) in them                 | 4) in there            |
| 149- 1) alternately      | 2) separately           | 3) dependably              | 4) continually         |
| 150- 1) if               | 2) for                  | 3) but                     | 4) then                |
| 151- 1) use              | 2) using                | 3) are using               | 4) that they use       |
| 152- 1) happening        | 2) to happen            | 3) which happens           | 4) what happens        |
| 153- 1) around           | 2) beyond               | 3) between                 | 4) from                |
| 154- 1) aspect           | 2) focus                | 3) device                  | 4) pattern             |
| 155- 1) Since            | 2) While                | 3) Likewise                | 4) Despite that        |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**PASSAGE 1:**

Britain's first laughter therapist, Robert Holden says: 'We all know that laughing helps us feel healthy and alive. Each time we laugh we feel better and more content.'

But we could be losing our ability to laugh. A French newspaper found that in 1930 the French laughed on average for nineteen minutes per day. By 1980 this had fallen to six minutes. Eighty per cent of the people questioned said that they would like to laugh more. Other research suggests that children laugh on average about 400 times a day, but by the time they reach adulthood this has been reduced to about fifteen times. Somewhere in the process of growing up we lose an astonishing 385 laughs a day.

William Fry — a psychiatrist from California — studied the effects of laughter on the body. He got patients to watch Laurel and Hardy films, and monitored their blood pressure, heart rate and muscle tone. He found that laughter has a similar effect to physical exercise. It speeds up the heart rate, increases blood pressure and quickens breathing. It also makes our facial and stomach muscles work. Fry thinks laughter is a jogging on the spot.

Laughter can even provide a kind of pain relief. Fry has proved that laughter produces endorphins — chemicals in the body that relieve pain. Researchers from Texas tested this. They divided forty university students into four groups. The first group listened to a funny cassette for twenty minutes, the second listened to a cassette intended to relax them, the third heard an informative tape, while the fourth group listened to no tape at all. Researchers found that if they produced pain in the students, those who had listened to the humorous tape could tolerate the discomfort for much longer.

Patch Adams is both a doctor and a performing clown in Virginia, America. He is convinced that humor should be a part of every medical consultation. 'There's evidence to suggest that laughter stimulates the immune system,' says Adams, 'yet hospitals and clinics are well-known for their depressing atmospheres.' He wears his waist-length hair in a ponytail and also has a handlebar moustache. He usually puts on a red nose when seeing patients.

**156- Which one of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?**

- 1) Many people are trying to learn the forgotten art of laughter.
- 2) Most people can't figure out why laughter is the best medicine.
- 3) Doctors are concerned that our unserious side is not being taken seriously.
- 4) There is evidence indicating that laughing affects your mental and physical well-being.

**157- The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to -----.**

- 1) groups
- 2) researchers
- 3) cassettes
- 4) students

**158- Which argument in favor of laughter does the author NOT point out?**

- 1) It helps you fight illness.
- 2) It is a kind of physical exercise.
- 3) It is instrumental in lessening pain.
- 4) It helps improve your personal relationships.

**159- Which statement best describes Patch Adam as a practicing doctor?**

- 1) He practices what he preaches.
- 2) He is more of a theorizer than a practitioner.
- 3) He favors the idea of using clowns to treat patients in hospitals.
- 4) He thinks that laughter therapy in action is easier said than done.

**160- Which phrase describes the writer's tone in reviewing the research findings?**

- 1) Amused
- 2) Somewhat skeptical
- 3) Fair and balanced
- 4) Rather critical

**PASSAGE 2:**

The first person to reach the South Pole was Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian. Robert Scott, who was English, arrived at the South Pole a month after Amundsen and died on the return journey to his ship. Yet, strangely enough, Scott became a hero, but Amundsen did not.

Captain Robert Scott (1868-1912) was an officer in the English navy. From 1901 to 1904, he led an expedition to Antarctica for a British scientific organization called the Royal Geographical Society. His group traveled farther south than anyone else had ever done. He gathered information on rocks, weather, and climate, and he made maps.

A few years later, Scott decided to organize another expedition. He said that he wanted to make a complete scientific study of Antarctica, but his real goal was to be the first person at the South Pole. He took three doctors, several scientists, and a number of other men with him. Scott's group sailed on a ship named the *Terra Nova* in June 1910. When they reached Australia, they learned that Amundsen was also on his way to the Pole.

Amundsen and Scott were very different from each other, and they made very different plans. Amundsen planned everything very carefully. He took sleds and dog teams, as the great Arctic explorers did. Scott took ponies (small horses) and a few dogs, but he planned to have his men pull the sleds themselves for most of the trip. On earlier expeditions, as some dogs became weak the men killed them for food for themselves and the other dogs. Amundsen did this too, and it helped him reach the Pole, but later people called him "dog eater." Scott would not eat his dogs, and this was one reason he died on this expedition.

**161- What is the writer's purpose in this passage?**

- 1) To show that being an explorer was difficult in the past
- 2) To show why Robert Scott is the world's greatest explorer
- 3) To explain the history of certain explorations of the South Pole
- 4) To encourage the reader to learn more about Roald Amundsen

**162- Which of the following statements is NOT true about Robert Scott?**

- 1) The purpose of his first expedition was to collect scientific data.
- 2) He never knew there was an explorer by the name of Amundsen.
- 3) His men didn't kill their animals for food.
- 4) He didn't achieve his real goal.

**163- Into which paragraph could the following sentence be inserted?**

*When Scott returned to England, he was a national hero.*

- 1) Paragraph 1
- 2) Paragraph 2
- 3) Paragraph 3
- 4) Paragraph 4

**164- The author seems to be surprised by the fact that -----.**

- 1) Amundsen was called "dog eater"
- 2) Scott died on his expedition
- 3) Amundsen is not as admired as Scott
- 4) Scott didn't ask Amundsen to join his team

**165- The passage states that Roald Amundsen -----.**

- 1) used more animals than Scott did
- 2) got rid of weak dogs on his expedition
- 3) influenced many great Arctic explorers
- 4) copied the design of the sleds used by Scott's men

**PASSAGE 3:**

Most archaeologists study buried houses, broken objects, and old garbage to learn important things about ancient societies. At the University of Arizona in the United States, however, archaeology students are investigating today's garbage. They hope to learn important things about modern society by studying its garbage. The Garbage Project started at the University of Arizona in 1973. Since then, students have studied garbage in cities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

To study the modern world's garbage, students had to travel to landfills, the places where cities bury their garbage. While the students were studying the garbage, they wore special clothes and used safety equipment. Students were also very careful when they opened bags of garbage.

One thing students in the Garbage Project found is that the garbage in landfills disappears very slowly. That was surprising to the students, as well as to many scientists who had predicted that roughly 70% of the garbage in landfills would disappear naturally and quickly. Even in cities where it rains a lot, the students found newspapers from 1948, forty-year-old hot dogs, and lettuce from 1970.

The Garbage Project also revealed that what people say they do is often very different from what they actually do. The archaeology students asked people what they bought, ate, and drank, and then they compared this to what people threw away. For some reason, the two didn't match. For example, the students found many more empty cans of Coke than people said they drank.

**166- It is stated in the passage that the Garbage Project -----.**

- 1) yielded results that contradicted some previous assumptions
- 2) was conducted in three countries on different continents
- 3) has been in progress since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century
- 4) was not favored by many scientists

**167- The word "roughly" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by -----.**

- 1) nearly
- 2) randomly
- 3) literally
- 4) ultimately

**168- Which of the following is NOT cited as evidence for the slow disappearance of garbage?**

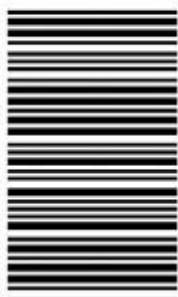
- 1) Greens
- 2) Old newspapers
- 3) The remains of food
- 4) Paper garbage bags

**169- The writer has used all of the following methods to develop his ideas EXCEPT -----.**

- 1) definition
- 2) physical description
- 3) facts and figures
- 4) exemplification

**170- Which of the following questions is NOT answered by the passage?**

- 1) What did the students learn from studying modern garbage?
- 2) Did the students take any precautions when studying?
- 3) Did archaeologists help the students study garbage?
- 4) What was the purpose of studying modern garbage?



520C

520

C

نام :

نام خانوادگی :

شماره داوطلبی :

محل امضا :

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان متجش آموزش کشور

دفترچه شماره ۲  
عصر جمعه  
۹۵/۴/۲۵

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۵

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.



- 116- When children enter a new school, they must ----- to the new surroundings, the new teacher and the new rules.  
1) adapt                      2) pertain                      3) allocate                      4) accompany
- 117- Students decide on a field of study based on many factors, including personal interest and career -----.  
1) sequence                      2) register                      3) interval                      4) potential
- 118- If you work hard and are patient, ----- you will reach your goals.  
1) randomly                      2) relatively                      3) eventually                      4) alternatively
- 119- The skeleton makes a ----- for the human body. This supports the body and protects it.  
1) coordination                      2) framework                      3) hierarchy                      4) relevance
- 120- In the experiment, she ----- people to groups depending on their experience with using social media.  
1) assigned                      2) assisted                      3) contributed                      4) corresponded
- 121- When two people disagree, they should try to ----- the issue peacefully, not violently.  
1) integrate                      2) attain                      3) survive                      4) resolve
- 122- There is ----- in family structure across different countries and cultures. Families are not the same everywhere.  
1) innovation                      2) variation                      3) mediation                      4) inclination
- 123- Unless the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere stops increasing, future generations face a(n) ----- future.  
1) unaware                      2) abstract                      3) intense                      4) dismal
- 124- Sometimes a poor test result from your doctor is the only ----- you need to change your dietary habits.  
1) extent                      2) mission                      3) trigger                      4) training
- 125- When parents teach their children how to behave, they are trying to ----- their norms and values to the next generation.  
1) devote                      2) transfer                      3) conform                      4) perceive

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126-  
1) It was difficult to know how to express my refusal politely.  
2) It was difficult to know how politely do I express my refusal.  
3) It was difficult for me how do I know to express my refusal politely.  
4) It was difficult for me that I know how politely I express my refusal.
- 127-  
1) The thief, when he saw the policeman, started running as fast as he could.  
2) The thief, that he saw the policeman, started running as fast that he could.  
3) The thief, that saw the policeman, started running so fast that he could.  
4) The thief, when saw the policeman, started running as fast as he could.
- 128-  
1) If anyone object, they must say to put their complaint in writing.  
2) If anyone objects, they must be told to put their complaint written.  
3) Should anyone object, they must say to put their complaint written.  
4) Should anyone object, they must be told to put their complaint in writing.
- 129-  
1) It was very good film that I went to see it twice.  
2) It was such a good film that I went to see it twice.  
3) It was so good film that I went to see twice.  
4) It was a film enough good that I went to see twice.



130-

- 1) The children's anticipation was seen in their excited faces as they waited for the concert to begin.
- 2) The children's anticipation that was seen in their excited faces as waited for the concert that begins.
- 3) The children's anticipation that was seen in their exciting faces as they waited for the concert that begins.
- 4) The children's anticipation was seen in their exciting faces as waited for the concert to begin.

## Part D: Language Functions

**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:** Accounting is a career I never took an interest in.

**B: (131) -----, Mathematics was never your strength.**

- 131- 1) Let's see 2) Neither do I  
3) I didn't recognize you 4) I can see why

**A: I hope (132) ----- I drop the report off tomorrow at around 9:00.**

B: (133) -----, I won't be doing anything special.

- 132- 1) you don't mind if I won't be doing anything special  
2) if you ask me  
3) you can't miss it if 4) if you could
- 133- 1) Oh dear 2) Another time maybe  
3) Forget about it 4) Oh, that should be fine

**A: Hi Bob! It's Ted. Listen, what are you doing at the moment?**

**B:** Right now? (134) -----, Why?

**A:** Well, do you remember last week I told you about that new gym? I'm just (135) -----  
and I wondered if you'd like to come too.

**B: Yeah, great! Umm .... (136) -----, Ted, I actually went a couple of days ago. It's really good.**

**A: Did you?**

B: Yeah, well. I'm (137) ----- the London Marathon next month, so I'm trying to get fit.

- 134- 1) Not quite  
3) It's no big deal  
135- 1) putting a lot of time into it  
3) about to check it out  
136- 1) have your way  
3) keep me posted  
137- 1) taking part in  
3) keeping up with
- 2) Nothing much  
4) That's really not necessary  
2) up to catching up on it  
4) coming to think of it  
2) to tell you the truth  
4) just to be on the safe side  
2) looking up to  
4) coming up with

**A:** Where's Bob? I've been trying to (138) \_\_\_\_\_ him, but he's not answering his phone.

B: He's just gone out for a pizza. If you run, you might be able to (139) ----- him.

- 138- 1) hold on to            2) come down with    3) go along with        4) get through to  
139- 1) get down to        2) face up to            3) catch up with        4) end up with

**A: Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were very friendly to their neighbors.**

**B: Their children are friendly too. Friendliness (140) \_\_\_\_\_.**

- 140-**
- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) runs in the family        | 2) is down on their luck       |
| 3) is the family's good book | 4) keeps up with the Sullivans |

**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.

When European settlers arrived in North America at the end of the fifteenth century, there were approximately 10 million native people (141) ----- over 300 different languages. The first Europeans believed they had landed in India, (142) ----- the native people *Indians*. Indian and European cultures were very different, and the two groups often had problems (143) ----- Indian communities stretched from one end of North America to (144) -----, and they all had their own characteristics. Many were nomads who moved across the land to hunt. (145) ----- Indian communities, they had a deep respect for the natural world and believed (146) ----- care of the land, they could use it to live on and to hunt; they did not own land in the European way. (147) -----, the settlers built homes and towns, bought and sold land, and wanted to own land.

Relations between Indians and Europeans ranged from cooperation to violent (148) ----- At first, the European settlers often depended on the Indians for assistance and trade. As (149) ----- of settlers increased, however, they began to move farther into Indian (150) ----- and conflicts became more frequent and more violent. There was death and destruction on both sides, but native people were usually (151) ----- in these struggles for control of the land.

Many Indian communities (152) ----- by the actions of the settlers and (153) ----- by the policies of the new American government. (154) -----, the Europeans brought new diseases which killed many Indians. (155) ----- settlers came and wanted the rich land that the various groups of Indians, or tribes, lived on, battles began between the government and various tribes for this land.

- |      |                                 |                |                                  |                         |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 141- | 1) spoke                        | 2) to speak    | 3) they spoke                    | 4) who spoke            |
| 142- | 1) so they called               |                | 2) so as to call                 |                         |
|      | 3) and they were called         |                | 4) where they were called        |                         |
| 143- | 1) to understand each one       |                | 2) understanding each other      |                         |
|      | 3) of understanding another one |                | 4) of each other's understanding |                         |
| 144- | 1) the other                    | 2) other one   | 3) others                        | 4) other                |
| 145- | 1) Like all                     | 2) Alike the   | 3) The similar                   | 4) Likely as all        |
| 146- | 1) to take                      | 2) if take     | 3) they took                     | 4) that if they took    |
| 147- | 1) Unlike                       | 2) If so       | 3) Whereas                       | 4) In contrast          |
| 148- | 1) notion                       | 2) context     | 3) conflict                      | 4) authority            |
| 149- | 1) a number                     | 2) the number  | 3) numbers                       | 4) number               |
| 150- | 1) territory                    | 2) perspective | 3) destination                   | 4) institution          |
| 151- | 1) loser                        | 2) who lose    | 3) the losers                    | 4) those that they lose |
| 152- | 1) destroyed                    |                | 2) destroying                    |                         |
|      | 3) who were destroyed           |                | 4) were destroyed                |                         |
| 153- | 1) the same as                  | 2) later on    | 3) as well as                    | 4) so on                |
| 154- | 1) When they first arrived      |                | 2) At first their arriving       |                         |
|      | 3) As soon as arrived           |                | 4) To arrive first               |                         |
| 155- | 1) The more                     | 2) As more     | 3) Many more                     | 4) As many as           |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**Passage 1:**

In the 1960s, the World Health Organization (WHO) began a campaign to eradicate the mosquitoes that transmit the disease malaria. It was a noble goal, since malaria kills an estimated 3 million people each year in the world's tropical regions, predominantly southern Africa. WHO led an effort to spray the mosquitoes' habitat with a chemical pesticide—a poison used to kill insects—called DDT. Early results were promising, and the mosquito was eliminated from the edge of its native range. However, the effort soon faltered. How could a tiny mosquito thwart the best efforts of a large group of well-funded scientists?

Situations like this one have occurred dozens of times in the last several decades. In a common scenario, whenever a new type of pesticide is used to control agricultural pests, the early results are encouraging. A relatively small amount of the poison dusted onto a crop may kill 99% of the insects. However, the relatively few survivors of the first pesticide wave are insects with genes that somehow enable them to resist the chemical attack. The poison kills most members of the insect population, leaving only the resistant individuals to reproduce. And when they do, their offspring inherit the genes for pesticide resistance. In each generation, the proportion of pesticide-resistant individuals in the insect population increases, making subsequent sprayings less and less effective.

Since the widespread use of chemical pesticides began in the 1940s, scientists have documented pesticide resistance in more than 500 species of insects. The problems such insects pose—through their impact on agriculture and medicine—are just some of the many ways that evolution has a direct connection to our daily lives. Everywhere, all the time, populations of organisms are fine-tuning adaptations to local environments through the evolutionary process of natural selection. Given the dynamics of Earth and its life, it is not surprising that even the kinds of organisms on the planet—the species—have changed over time.

**156- According to the passage, what did WHO do in the 1960s?**

- 1) It introduced a new class of pesticides.
- 2) It fought against a malaria epidemic in Africa.
- 3) It actually made the entire Africa malaria-free.
- 4) It launched a DDT-based malaria elimination program.

**157- What does the author mean by stating “The effort soon faltered” (lines 6-7)?**

- 1) Efforts at malaria eradication failed.
- 2) The map for malaria started to shrink.
- 3) DDT saved millions of lives in Africa.
- 4) Few resources were available for malaria control.

**158- What is the main point of paragraph 2?**

- 1) Pests are now resistant to virtually all pesticides used against them.
- 2) Despite the strength of the pesticides, they only kill baby insects.
- 3) Pests have the ability to develop resistance to pesticides.
- 4) Agricultural pests are seldom affected by pesticides.

**159- The word “do” in paragraph 2 refers to -----.**

- 1) having babies
- 2) passing on genes
- 3) becoming pesticide-resistant
- 4) killing members of the insect population

**160- Which of the following can be inferred about pesticide resistance from paragraph 3?**

- 1) It is not a natural process.
- 2) It is evidence of evolution.
- 3) It is an inborn quality of very few insect species.
- 4) It is not affected by environmental factors.

**Passage 2:**

Today, with the development of computer technology, computers can capture, analyze, and present data on second language students' performances during the learning process. As we know, such important activities as observing and checking students' learning progress help students acquire a second language. When teachers attempt to assess students' learning progress, they can get the essential information from well-designed computer language learning programs and then offer feedback tailored to students' learning needs (Taylor & Gitsaki, 2003). In addition, students can get various authentic reading materials either at school or from home by connecting to the Internet. And, those materials can be accessed 24 hours a day. In a word, computer technology provides interdisciplinary and multicultural learning opportunities for students to carry out their independent studies.

For learning interaction, Warchauer (2004) indicated that the random access to Web pages would break the linear flow of instruction. By sending e-mails and joining news groups, second language learners can also communicate with people they never met before and interact with their own classmates. Shy or inhibited learners can be greatly benefited through the individualized technology-learning environment, and studious learners can also proceed at their own pace to achieve higher levels.

Both cognitive theorists and humanists all pointed out that experience is a very important factor for people's learning. Experiential theory educators believe that learning is about making sense of information, extracting meaning and relating information to everyday life and that learning is about understanding the world through reinterpreting knowledge (Ormrod, 1999). When computer technology combines with Internet, it creates a channel for students to obtain a huge amount of human experience and guide students to enter the "Global Community". In this way, students can not only extend their personal view, thought, and experience, but also learn to live in the real world.

**161- What is the author's main purpose in the passage?**

- 1) To introduce a new trend in second language instruction
- 2) To point out the reasons for the widespread use of computers in ESL classes
- 3) To argue for the application of computer technology in second language learning
- 4) To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of computer-assisted language learning

**162- The phrase "tailored to" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to -----.**

- 1) similar to
- 2) useful for
- 3) added to
- 4) made for

**163- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by students who use computers?**

- 1) They work at their own pace.
- 2) They read authentic materials.
- 3) They engage in communicating ideas.
- 4) They build a positive rapport with their teachers.

**164- The author mentions experiential theory in paragraph 3 -----.**

- 1) to help students become the receivers of knowledge
- 2) to support an earlier assertion
- 3) as a modern learning theory
- 4) as a computer-based theory

**165- The author has used all of the following methods of idea development in the passage EXCEPT -----.**

- 1) citation
- 2) exemplification
- 3) process analysis
- 4) cause-effect relationship



**Passage 3:**

The Elgin Marbles are statues which date back to the 5th century B.C. They were created in Greece and were located there until the late 18th century, but they are now exhibited in the British Museum, London. The statues used to be in Athens but they were bought in 1799 by the Englishman Lord Elgin, who wanted to bring them back to Britain as part of his personal art collection. On the sea voyage back to England, the ship carrying them was sunk and the Marbles were temporarily lost. It would be an incredibly expensive operation to recover them. Elgin did so, and although he was a very rich man, he placed himself in enormous debt. Later on he had to sell the Marbles to the British Government to recover his losses and they were housed in the British Museum, where they have remained ever since.

In recent times, the statues have become the subject of debate between Britain and Greece and, indeed, among British historians and archaeologists. The Greek authorities have requested the return of the Marbles on many occasions, but the request has always been refused. There are arguments on both sides. Some people believe that it would be foolish to return them, because of the pollution that is affecting the Parthenon and the possibility of earthquakes in Greece. Restored to the Parthenon, the Marbles could be exposed to damage.

Of course, there are equally compelling arguments for their return, especially on the moral level. It cannot be denied that the statues are part of the Greek heritage. Many people also refute the argument that Athens would not be a safe place for them. They claim that if the statues were returned to Greece, a new state-of-the-art building would be constructed to house them, where they would be both safe, and in their rightful environment. Furthermore, the British authorities have long used the argument that works of art should not be subject to ownership, but should be kept where they are accessible to most people. Yet in the past they have returned a number of cultural artefacts from other civilizations to their origins.

**166- What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- 1) Controversies about a museum's possession in London
- 2) Features that make the British Museum an unusual museum
- 3) Reasons for the popularity of the Marbles among the British
- 4) How British museums compare to Greek museums

**167- Which of the following statements about Lord Elgin is true, according to the passage?**

- 1) He was the founder of the British Museum.
- 2) He transported the Marbles to England by sea.
- 3) He stole the Marbles from a museum in Athens.
- 4) He created the Marbles in Greece before the 18th century.

**168- What does the word "so" in paragraph 1 refer to?**

- 1) Carrying the Marbles in an expensive ship
- 2) Borrowing a large amount of money
- 3) Looking for the missing statues
- 4) Selling the statues

**169- Which of the following is mentioned as an argument used by those in favor of the return of the Marbles?**

- 1) The Marbles are part of the Greek cultural inheritance.
- 2) Greece has some modern buildings for preserving the Marbles.
- 3) Most people believe it is satisfying to see the Marbles in a Greek museum.
- 4) The British Museum has wrongfully removed many artworks from their original locations.

**170- The passage best supports which of the following conclusions?**

- 1) The Greek admit that the statues are safer in the British Museum.
- 2) The argument is likely to continue for some time in the future.
- 3) Almost all of the items kept in the British Museum belong to other cultures.
- 4) The conflict between the Greek and the British can easily be resolved.

کد کنترل

520

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محل امضا:

نام :  
نام خانوادگی :  
شماره داوطلبی :

دفترچه شماره ۲  
عصر جمعه  
۹۶/۴/۱۶



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۶

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی					
ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخگویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

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**Part A: Grammar**

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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.

- 101- Can you check whether that report has arrived and, -----, send it out to Mr. Andrew?  
1) if so                      2) rather than that                      3) to do so                      4) despite that
- 102- It's a ----- carriage clock, dating from the nineteenth century.  
1) charming small brass French                      2) charming small French brass  
3) small French charming brass                      4) French brass charming small
- 103- Calcium is not only found in dairy products ----- found in many dark green vegetables.  
1) also it is                      2) and is also                      3) but is also                      4) that is also
- 104- The friendly atmosphere of the school -----.  
1) made there a pleasure studying  
2) where it was a pleasure studying  
3) made it a pleasure to study there  
4) that it was made a pleasure to study there
- 105- Davis appeared in numerous major films but practically -----.  
1) none of them great ones                      2) not ones that great  
3) nothing as great ones                      4) no great ones
- 106- I can't hear myself think because ----- outside.  
1) of the birds singing                      2) what the birds sing  
3) of the birds are singing                      4) they are the birds sing
- 107- We need a discussion soon ----- the whole business.  
1) in which reorganizes                      2) about that we reorganize  
3) if to reorganize or not                      4) on whether to reorganize
- 108- If you don't hurry, we'll miss our train. There's ----- spare.  
1) only little time to                      2) very little time to  
3) not much of time when we                      4) not enough time when we
- 109- The doctor suggested I should try aspirin or ibuprofen, -----.  
1) but neither worked                      2) and didn't work either  
3) and neither they worked                      4) but didn't they work either
- 110- What's the TV remote control doing in the cupboard? I don't remember -----.  
1) there I put it                      2) there to put it  
3) putting it there                      4) to put it there

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- Many people ----- that young people are always in good health and optimistic about life.  
1) attain                      2) devote                      3) modify                      4) presume
- 112- When employers want to fill a(n) -----, they usually advertise the position in a newspaper or on the Internet.  
1) category                      2) vacancy                      3) prospect                      4) authority
- 113- The police ----- the cause of the accident to the bad weather and wet roads.  
1) attributed                      2) confirmed                      3) prescribed                      4) demonstrated
- 114- The teachers in this school believe that parents' ----- in their children's education is very important.  
1) compromise                      2) exposure                      3) projection                      4) participation

- 115- What you've written here is a bit ----- and your position isn't really clear.  
1) simultaneous 2) ambiguous 3) temporary 4) empirical
- 116- She performed so enthusiastically that the judges ----- her inexperience.  
1) outlined 2) undertook 3) overlooked 4) misinformed
- 117- Jane always had a strong ----- to help others, so she became a doctor.  
1) relevance 2) criterion 3) challenge 4) inclination
- 118- According to the new local ----- for water use, families are not allowed to wash their cars or water lawns during the day.  
1) guidelines 2) statistics 3) sequences 4) innovations
- 119- Everyone in the room was studying the picture ----- when the door opened. No one even noticed that someone came in.  
1) densely 2) intensely 3) crucially 4) internally
- 120- Alan doesn't ----- me in meetings. Even if I raise my hand to ask a question, he just ignores me.  
1) qualify 2) maintain 3) surround 4) acknowledge
- 121- The factory has increased the production of its shoes in an ----- to keep up with demand.  
1) impact 2) emphasis 3) attempt 4) alternative
- 122- In American supermarkets the ----- of certain fruits and vegetables no longer depends on the weather or the season.  
1) equivalence 2) exploration 3) availability 4) consequence
- 123- The guard seemed to be ----- the museum visitors and never took his eyes off them.  
1) indifferent to 2) suspicious of  
3) reluctant to 4) contemporary with
- 124- The operation can only go ahead if the child's parents ----- to it.  
1) consent 2) submit 3) commit 4) observe
- 125- Sometimes the brain is able to ----- the loss of one sense by developing another.  
1) occupy 2) distinguish 3) correspond to 4) compensate for

### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126-  
1) Their income, if lower than last year's, is enough for them to live on.  
2) If lower than that of last year, their income is enough that they live on it.  
3) If lower than that of last year, their income is as much as they can live on it.  
4) Their income, that is lower than last year's, is as much for them as to live on.
- 127-  
1) You can go out that is provided you tell where are you going.  
2) You can go out provided that you tell us where you're going.  
3) You can go out provided that you tell it is where you're going.  
4) You can go out that is provided you tell us where it is you're going.
- 128-  
1) The book was so boring that I stopped reading it.  
2) The book was too boring to stop for me reading it.  
3) The book was such boring that I stopped to read it.  
4) The book was very boring for me that I stopped to read it.
- 129-  
1) I was embarrassed that the teacher caught us to cheat during the test.  
2) I was embarrassed that the teacher caught we cheated during the test.  
3) It was embarrassing when the teacher caught us cheating during the test.  
4) It was embarrassing when the teacher caught we cheated during the test.



130-

- 1) Do members consider it desired that the Newsletter publish online?
- 2) Do members consider it desired that the Newsletter publishes online?
- 3) Do members consider it is desirable that the Newsletter published online?
- 4) Do members consider it desirable that the Newsletter be published online?

**Part D: Language Functions**

**Directions:** Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**A:** I'm going to the market now.

**B:** (131) ----- going for a few minutes? I'd like to go with you.

- 131- 1) What if you get 2) Would you rather hold on  
3) Could you hold off 4) Mind if I catch up on

**A:** I bought this fish to cook for my dinner tonight, but it doesn't look all that fresh to me now. (132) ----- it's still all right to eat?

**B:** Let's take a look ..... oh, if (133) -----, I wouldn't even think of it.

- 132- 1) How does it go 2) Would you say  
3) Why don't you say 4) Then you mean is  
133- 1) you insist 2) I were you  
3) it's no trouble 4) I know what you mean

**A:** I was supposed to buy a lot more books, but I didn't have enough money.

**B:** You are always (134) -----, I think you should look for a part-time job.

**A:** (135) ----- a job would interfere with my studies.

**B:** (136) ----- They're always looking for people to work at the stands during the sports events and concerts.

**A:** Hey, I could see the games and concerts for free while I earned money!

**B:** (137) -----, And it would not take that much time away from your studying.

- 134- 1) made of money 2) short of money  
3) making ends meet 4) rolling in money  
135- 1) I'm afraid 2) It's hard to say  
3) You have a point 4) Maybe it's time  
136- 1) Why not? 2) I have to admit.  
3) I don't think so. 4) What if it's true?  
137- 1) Way to go 2) So could I  
3) I doubt it 4) That's right

**A:** These summer days are getting to (138) -----, I couldn't even go to the pool yesterday because it was too hot.

**B:** Yeah, but according to the weather report we should (139) ----- by the end of the week.

- 138- 1) make my day 2) work out for me  
3) be quite beyond me 4) be more than I can take  
139- 1) earn a living 2) have our way  
3) have some relief 4) be on good terms

**A:** I don't know why, but John finds it hard to trust anyone.

**B:** Yeah, it's because he's been badly (140) ----- in the past.

- 140- 1) let down 2) picked out 3) dropped off 4) gotten over

**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 United States has never had an official language. However, some people would like (141) ----- . They believe that all government meetings should be (142) ----- only in English, that all forms from driver's license applications (143) ----- tax documents should be printed only in English, that all voting materials should be in (144) ----- language than English. There are areas of the country (145) ----- in the minority. Nevertheless, if English (146) ----- the official language, other languages would probably not be used in any government proceeding. (147) ----- an "English only" policy say that immigrants (148) ----- English to become part of the society, but (149) ----- believe that it would isolate non-English speakers (150) ----- less likely that they would participate in the community.

Canada has taken a very different (151) ----- . It has several official languages. English is the official language of 59 percent (152) ----- . French is the official language of 23 percent, and 18 percent of people in Canada list (153) ----- their first language. Although English is the most common language, and only one province, New Brunswick, (154) ----- bilingual, the Canadian government provides bilingual services throughout Canada (155) ----- encourages bilingualism and multilingualism. The Canadian government actively promotes interest in and knowledge of other languages.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 141- 1) see that to change       | 2) to see that change                  |
| 3) they see it changes           | 4) to see it be changed                |
| 142- 1) engaged                  | 2) identified                          |
| 3) estimated                     | 4) conducted                           |
| 143- 1) to                       | 2) for                                 |
| 3) and                           | 4) with                                |
| 144- 1) not another              | 2) any more                            |
| 3) no other                      | 4) no more                             |
| 145- 1) for English speakers are | 2) where English speakers are          |
| 3) in which are English speakers | 4) with English speakers that they are |
| 146- 1) be                       | 2) is                                  |
| 3) being                         | 4) were                                |
| 147- 1) To support               | 2) What supports                       |
| 3) Supporters of                 | 4) People support                      |
| 148- 1) learning                 | 2) who learn                           |
| 3) must learn                    | 4) should be learned                   |
| 149- 1) opponents                | 2) intuitives                          |
| 3) commuters                     | 4) clients                             |
| 150- 1) make                     | 2) to make                             |
| 3) that make it                  | 4) and make it                         |
| 151- 1) approach                 | 2) context                             |
| 3) posture                       | 4) performance                         |
| 152- 1) Canadian                 | 2) Canada's population                 |
| 3) of the population in Canada   | 4) of the Canadians' population        |
| 153- 1) other languages for      | 2) another language as                 |
| 3) as another language           | 4) the other language for              |
| 154- 1) is officially            | 2) an official                         |
| 3) the official                  | 4) which is officially                 |
| 155- 1) and strongly             | 2) are strong and                      |
| 3) which strengthen              | 4) being so strong that                |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**Passage 1:**

For almost 5,000 years, cities changed little. Then their growth, in size and number, became rapid and resulted in an *urban revolution* or *urban explosion*. In 1700, not many people lived in cities in Great Britain, but by 1900, the majority of the British did so.

Other European countries and the United States soon achieved the same level of urbanization in an even shorter period. Today, these and other Western countries are among the most urbanized in the world, along with many Latin American countries, which have become mostly urbanized in more recent years.

The major stimulus to the urban explosion was the Industrial Revolution. It triggered a series of related events, identified by sociologist Philip Hauser (1981) as population explosion, followed by population dispersion and population implosion, and then by technoplosion. Industrialization first causes a rise in production growth, and the mechanization of farming brings about an agricultural surplus. Fewer farmers can support more people—and thus larger urban populations (*population explosion*). Workers no longer needed on the farms move to the city. There is, then, displacement of people from rural to urban areas (*population dispersion*) and a greater concentration of people in a limited area (*population implosion*). The development of other new technologies (*technoplosion*) spurs on urbanization. Improved transportation, for example, speeds the movement of food and other materials to urban centers.

The outcome of these events was the industrial city. Compared with the preindustrial city, the industrial city was larger, more densely settled, and more diverse. It was a place where large numbers of people—with a wide range of skills, interests, and cultural backgrounds—could live and work together in a limited space. Also, unlike the preindustrial city, which had served primarily as a religious or governmental center, the industrial city was a commercial hub. In fact, its abundant job opportunities attracted so many rural migrants that migration accounted for the largest share of its population growth. Without these migrants, cities would not have grown at all because of the high mortality rate brought about by extremely poor sanitary conditions.

**156- What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- 1) How cities in the United States began and developed
- 2) The changing definition of an urban area
- 3) Outcomes of overcrowding in big cities
- 4) The explanation of a phenomenon

**157- Why does the writer mention Philip Hauser in paragraph 2?**

- 1) To explore the links between sociology and urbanization
- 2) To make an argument against his definitions of certain key terms
- 3) To support his opinion about the roots of the Industrial Revolution
- 4) To illustrate the effects of the Industrial Revolution on urban explosion

**158- Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the industrial city in the passage?**

- 1) It included a city and its outlying regions.
- 2) Its emergence encouraged immigration to the cities.
- 3) It was more of a commercial center than a political one.
- 4) It was more heavily populated than the preindustrial city.

**159- What can be inferred about rural migrants in cities?**

- 1) Poor sanitation kept their death rate high.
- 2) Most of them lived in poor living conditions.
- 3) They contributed significantly to the growth of the cities.
- 4) Their migration to the cities made city borders become distinct.

**160- The writer has used all of the following methods of idea development in the passage EXCEPT**

- 1) contrast
- 2) description
- 3) definition
- 4) classification

**Passage 2:**

Only three and a half years passed between the first moon landing in 1969, and the sixth and last moon landing in 1972. But while the first landing was an enormous achievement in itself, the last landing contributed far more to the advancement of scientific knowledge. On the first mission, the two astronauts were on the moon for only a few hours and remained close to the landing site. Their time on the moon was just sufficient to conduct several experiments and collect a small sample of lunar rocks. On the last mission, however, the three men (one of whom was a geologist) spent three periods of about seven hours on the moon. With their special moon vehicle, they could travel farther from the landing site to investigate more of the lunar environment and collect a wider range of soil and rock samples.

The Apollo moon landings may not have led to any great new discovery—such as evidence of life on the moon—but they did have a significant impact on science and technology in the twentieth century. One field that was undoubtedly affected by the moon landings was computer research. NASA, the U.S. space agency, did not invent the integrated circuit (the basis of the computer), but it was the largest single consumer of integrated circuits in the early 1960s. Working for the space program motivated computer engineers, pushing them toward the development of today's personal computer.

Another related development that could be resulted at least in part from the Apollo program was the invention of the Internet. In this case, too, the moon landings served as indirect motivation for scientists and engineers in their research for ways to communicate from computers in spacecraft to computers on Earth.

In planning for future lunar missions, scientists are faced with one serious limitation to human exploration on the moon, and that is the lack of water. The availability of water would make an enormous difference for humans working on the moon for any length of time. The search for water, then, remains a high priority for space scientists.

**161- Which of the following best summarizes the author's main idea?**

- 1) Lunar missions were important to the development of science.
- 2) By the twentieth century, scientists were against traveling to the moon.
- 3) The success of previous lunar missions guaranteed the success of space travel.
- 4) Moon landings helped make inspiring, incorrect predictions about what scientists would do next.

**162- According to the passage, what did the astronauts do on the last mission?**

- 1) They spent much more time on the lunar surface.
- 2) They were able to collect lunar rocks for the first time.
- 3) They conducted the first geologic survey on the moon.
- 4) They successfully used the vehicle made on the first mission.

**163- According to the passage, the Apollo moon landings affected all of the following EXCEPT**

- 1) the genesis of the Internet
- 2) the establishment of NASA
- 3) the development of new technologies
- 4) the possibility of communication over long distances via technology

**164- The passage implies that space scientists**

- 1) are not realistic about the success of future lunar missions
- 2) are concerned that there are no water resources on the moon
- 3) are worried about astronauts who work on the moon for long periods of time
- 4) still do not have enough information about the presence or absence of water on the moon

**165- What does the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?**

- 1) Challenges astronauts face in outer space
- 2) Ways to explore whether there is water on the moon
- 3) How space scientists set priorities before their missions
- 4) Ways of dealing with water shortage on the global level



**Passage 3:**

Catastrophic events such as natural disasters are extremely traumatic for the people involved. In these situations, where one's own and others' physical safety is threatened, feelings may range from fear, to horror or helplessness. Studies of catastrophe survivors have taught psychologists how individuals who have undergone such traumas and losses respond to these circumstances. Such research is difficult: Ethics prevent psychologists from creating disastrous events in order to study their effects on volunteer subjects. The only way to study these events is to be on the scene after the catastrophe, getting the story from the survivors while it is fresh on their minds. From these stories, psychologists have theorized that responses to extreme natural and human-caused disasters occur in five stages.

The first stage begins immediately after the event and may last for a few moments or several days. During this period, victims experience psychological numbness. They may be in a state of shock and confusion, and they have difficulty comprehending what has happened. This reaction occurs whether or not they have been physically injured themselves during the event.

During the next stage, victims continue to lack awareness of what is going on around them. They appear to function automatically, without conscious control of their thinking or reacting. Later, they may not remember these moments or their actions. When there has been no warning at all of the disaster—as in an earthquake—this stage lasts longer. While people are in this phase, they are also unable to focus their attention on their surroundings or assist other people. This can result in delays in rescue efforts and the loss of lives.

In the third stage after a disaster, victims turn to each other. They pool resources and collaborate in trying to deal with the consequences. At this point, they may experience some pride at having managed to survive, they may be hopeful about the future, and they express their willingness to "roll up their sleeves" and try to rebuild. At the same time, they are physically worn out by the impact of the experience.

- 166- The author organizes the discussion of human responses to disaster by -----.
- 1) comparing them
  - 2) assessing their effectiveness
  - 3) listing their causes and effects
  - 4) describing the order in which they occur
- 167- The author implies that in their studies of catastrophe survivors, psychologists -----.
- 1) volunteer for relief programs
  - 2) sometimes have to ignore research ethics
  - 3) get the survivors to describe their experiences
  - 4) rely more on their own theories than the survivors' experiences
- 168- Which of the following best describes the function of the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?
- 1) It compares two psychological states.
  - 2) It describes how the first stage begins.
  - 3) It clarifies the meaning of the preceding sentence.
  - 4) It introduces a post-disaster condition which is discussed later in the passage.
- 169- The word "this" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.
- 1) the beginning of the second stage
  - 2) delays in issuing emergency warnings
  - 3) people's inability to focus and cooperate
  - 4) directing people's attention to their surroundings
- 170- According to the passage, all of the following happen to victims during the third stage after a disaster EXCEPT -----.
- 1) they try to rebuild the disaster zone
  - 2) they fail to utilize some of the resources available
  - 3) they start to react to the tragedy by helping each other
  - 4) they are still under the influence of the physical impact of the disaster

کد کنترل

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C



آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور

دفترچه شماره ۲  
عصر جمعه  
۱۳۹۷/۴/۸



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخ‌گویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

سال ۱۳۹۷

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضاء در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب..... با شماره داوطلبی..... در جلسه این آزمون شرکت می‌نمایم.

امضاء:

### Part A: Grammar

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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.

- 101- Finding a solution to the long-lasting problems of unemployment ----- an easy task to do.  
1) seem not to be 2) does not seem to be  
3) not seeming to be 4) that is not seemingly
- 102- To hide his insecurity, Barton often acted like a comedian ----- he could make people laugh.  
1) except 2) so that 3) although 4) in order to
- 103- Looking at the magnificent crystal blue water of the sea, Eileen thought she had never seen -----.  
1) anything so beautiful 2) so beautiful anything  
3) so beautiful anything was 4) anything was so beautiful
- 104- After her sister's death, we blamed him because we thought he ----- something to save her but he simply didn't do a thing and just waited until her sister was swallowed by the pool water.  
1) must have done 2) should be doing  
3) might be doing 4) could have done
- 105- There was ----- to save the woman. She died as a result of the injuries she received in the crash.  
1) little the doctors could do 2) few doctors who did much  
3) as far as the doctors did 4) too much done as doctors could
- 106- Some religious leaders have declared inaction on environmental issues to be wrong, because it may now be -----.  
1) a sin considered to pollute the earth  
2) considered a sin to pollute the earth  
3) polluting the earth a sin to be considered  
4) for the earth to pollute to be considered a sin
- 107- We are familiar with the fact that the psychologist was interested in neurology and nervous diseases for a long time before he created the method of research and treatment -----.  
1) is known to him 2) that he is known as  
3) as what he knows 4) for which he is known
- 108- So sad he was when he left the interview room ----- I thought his application had certainly been refused.  
1) as 2) that 3) then 4) as if
- 109- Not even a decade ago, physicians treated heart disease by focusing on the organ of the heart, rather than focusing on the person ----- the disease.  
1) experiencing 2) experienced 3) experiences 4) to experience
- 110- From why the sky is blue ----- Internet search engines work, we're serving up answers to your burning science and technology questions.  
1) and 2) to 3) to how 4) or why do

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- If you want to feel healthy and fresh, you need to make sure that your body receives the ----- it needs.  
 1) nutrients                      2) features                      3) organs                      4) processes
- 112- The North Pole rests in the middle of the Arctic Ocean, where the surface of ----- ice rides just a foot or so above the surrounding sea.  
 1) floating                      2) bending                      3) releasing                      4) contrasting
- 113- Within a few days she had become ----- ill, suffering great pain and discomfort.  
 1) anxiously                      2) seriously                      3) immediately                      4) primarily
- 114- Stars' lifetimes vary from a few million years to billions of years. It depends on how fast a star uses up its nuclear -----.  
 1) plate                      2) fuel                      3) weight                      4) involvement
- 115- Charlie preferred to remain unnoticed in the crowd, for his natural shyness led him to avoid -----.  
 1) comparison                      2) confidence                      3) expression                      4) attention
- 116- The poverty figures were undoubtedly ----- the president; he was, however, determined to solve this problem as quickly as possible.  
 1) a reference to                      2) a forecast for  
 3) an exploration for                      4) an embarrassment to
- 117- Not wanting to ----- the driver, the passengers did not talk to him throughout the long trip.  
 1) remove                      2) prevent                      3) distract                      4) instruct
- 118- As I notice that those in the conference were getting tired, I decided to omit some of the topics I planned to talk about and deal with those left as ----- as possible.  
 1) briefly                      2) nearly                      3) basically                      4) necessarily
- 119- According to a new report, some people who live on the street have dangerous mental health -----.  
 1) issues                      2) events                      3) amounts                      4) functions
- 120- Many people may have ----- that the more difficult an article is, the more work has gone into writing it; but this is not always the case.  
 1) a result                      2) an emotion                      3) a possibility                      4) an impression
- 121- To be more at peace, one should ----- oneself from the external influence as though they are of no interest at all.  
 1) detach                      2) derive                      3) identify                      4) overcome
- 122- Creation of the modern oceans required two obvious -----: water and a container in which to hold it.  
 1) aspects                      2) impacts                      3) ingredients                      4) consequences
- 123- The scientific case for life elsewhere has grown stronger during the past decade and there is now a ----- that we are verging on the discovery of life on other planets.  
 1) sense                      2) matter                      3) manner                      4) mystery
- 124- Details of what happened to the missing ship are difficult to ----- because of a lack of first-hand evidence.  
 1) confuse                      2) establish                      3) restrict                      4) forget
- 125- Having so many muscles, it was ----- for the bodybuilder to lift a heavy box over his head.  
 1) doubtful                      2) efficient                      3) effortless                      4) impractical

**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.

- 126-  
 1) To create a future bigger than your past is essentially acting when imagined.  
 2) Creating a future that is bigger than your past is essentially an act of imagination.  
 3) A future is greater than your past is created when your imagination is essentially active.  
 4) By creating a future when it is greater than your past as essentially an act of imagination.





A: You seem nervous. What's up?

B: I'm really (135) ----- . My teacher gave us a pop quiz and I couldn't remember anything. My mind (136) ----- totally blank.

A: Because you didn't get any sleep.

B: That's right. And he read my report while I was taking the quiz. When the quiz was over, he asked to see me.

A: What did he say?

B: He told me to type my report over again because it's (137) ----- . He wants me to hand it in tomorrow.

135- 1) in hot water

2) as pale as death

3) the root of the problem

4) looking for something to get my teeth into

136- 1) flipped

2) turned

3) changed

4) went

137- 1) a screw loose

2) such a mess

3) my cup of tea

4) few and far between

A: I can't even stand up on these things!

B: Relax ... Don't try so hard.

A: You know what ... I must admit that I can't ski! I've never been one to do anything athletic. I'm just gonna throw in the (138) ----- now.

B: Just keep your shirt on! You haven't even tried yet! Don't be (139) -----! Here, take my hand. Good. Now ... First thing you want to do is bend your knees.

A: (140) -----?

B: Yeah ... Now lean back ... All right, good ... Doing great.

138- 1) hamlet

2) gloves

3) medal

4) towel

139- 1) a fat cat

2) all brawn and no brain

3) down at heel

4) such a stick in the mud

140- 1) So what

2) Like this

3) What next

4) Are you joking

### 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.*

Environmental noise is defined as the noise (141) ----- from sources such as road, rail and air traffic, industries, construction and public works, and (142) ----- . Noise has been (143) ----- high among forms of pollutions, (144) ----- air pollution, radioactive waste pollution, water pollutions, etc. In recent years, noise has received considerable worldwide attention as a result of the many studies (145) ----- noise pollution to various health effects that include auditory (146) ----- non-auditory health effects. It should be noted here that the effect of noise is seldom catastrophic, and is often only transitory. (147) -----, its adverse effects can be cumulative with prolonged or repeated (148) ----- . Excessive noise causes sleep disruption, reduction in performance and the inability to enjoy one's property or (149) ----- time. It impairs the quality of life. In addition, several studies have linked extended exposure to high noise levels (150) ----- cardiovascular diseases, including high blood pressure and irregular heart (151) ----- . It has also been reported that high noise levels have an economic effect, especially on tourism and real estate sectors, (152) ----- that the prices of houses tend to be higher in (153) ----- areas. There is also some evidence that noise can adversely affect general health and well-being in (154) ----- chronic stress. Because of these factors, and the recent public awareness of the adverse effects of noise in (155) -----, many studies and noise monitoring programs have been established in various parts in the world.

141- 1) situated

2) emitted

3) occurred

4) converted

142- 1) the neighborhood

2) is the neighborhood

3) the neighborhood is

4) that from the neighborhood

143- 1) ranked

2) adjusted

3) preserved

4) distributed

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 144- 1) and includes          | 2) which include              |
| 3) that includes              | 4) in which is included       |
| 145- 1) they link             | 2) link with                  |
| 3) linking                    | 4) linked                     |
| 146- 1) beside                | 2) in spite of                |
| 3) regardless                 | 4) as well as                 |
| 147- 1) Since                 | 2) Likewise                   |
| 3) However                    | 4) Although                   |
| 148- 1) exposure              | 2) prevention                 |
| 3) scenery                    | 4) emphasis                   |
| 149- 1) tension               | 2) proper                     |
| 3) leisure                    | 4) anxious                    |
| 150- 1) due to                | 2) of                         |
| 3) in                         | 4) to                         |
| 151- 1) beat                  | 2) beating                    |
| 3) to beat                    | 4) that beats                 |
| 152- 1) reported              | 2) which is reported          |
| 3) they reported              | 4) where it has been reported |
| 153- 1) shopping              | 2) traffic                    |
| 3) quiet                      | 4) downtown                   |
| 154- 1) a manner as           | 2) the same manner as         |
| 3) a similar manner that      | 4) the same manner is         |
| 155- 1) a few of last decades | 2) few of the last decades    |
| 3) the few last decades       | 4) last of the few decades    |

### 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 by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

#### PASSAGE 1:

A robot suit has been developed that could help older people or those with disabilities to walk or lift heavy objects. Dubbed HAL, or hybrid assistive limb, the latest versions of the suit were shown at the World Expo in Aichi, Japan. HAL is the result of 10 years' work by Yoshiyuki Sankai of the University of Tsukuba in Japan, and integrates mechanics, electronics, bionics and robotics in a new field known as cybernics. The most fully developed prototype, HAL 3, is a motor-driven metal 'exoskeleton' that you strap onto your legs to power-assist leg movements. A backpack holds a computer with a wireless network connection, and the batteries are on a belt.

Two control systems interact to help the wearer stand, walk and climb stairs. A 'bio-cybernic' system uses bioelectric sensors attached to the skin on the legs to monitor signals transmitted from the brain to the muscles. It can do this because when someone intends to stand or walk, the nerve signal to the muscles generates a detectable electric current on the skin's surface. These currents are picked up by the sensors and sent to the computer, which translates the nerve signals into signals of its own for controlling electric motors at the hips and knees of the exoskeleton. It takes a fraction of a second for the motors to respond accordingly, and in fact they respond fractionally faster to the original signal from the brain than the wearer's muscles do.

- 156- What is the primary purpose of the passage?  
 1) To introduce a novelty  
 2) To trace the origin of a new development  
 3) To critically assess the efficiency of a device  
 4) To find a new function for a newly developed robot
- 157- Which of the following is stated in the passage about HAL 3?  
 1) It took over a decade to develop.  
 2) It is to be tied to the leg of the user.  
 3) It has an electrically powered motor.  
 4) It was initially designed to help old people.
- 158- Paragraph 2 is mainly intended to -----.  
 1) compare and contrast  
 2) list causes of a phenomenon  
 3) describe the steps in a process  
 4) explain a number of technical terms
- 159- The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.  
 1) attaching to the skin on the legs  
 2) helping the wearer stand, walk and climb stairs  
 3) using bioelectric sensors attached to the skin on the legs  
 4) monitoring signals transmitted from the brain to the muscles

160- According to paragraph 2, the electric currents on the skin's surface are -----.

- 1) hardly ever detected
- 2) sent back to the brain
- 3) carried over to a computer via some sensors
- 4) used as they are to control electric motors at the hips and knees of the exoskeleton

**PASSAGE 2:**

The Peter Principle is a special case of a ubiquitous observation: Anything that works will be used in progressively more challenging applications until it fails. This is the "generalized Peter Principle". Peter noted that there is a strong temptation for people to use what has worked before, even when this might not be appropriate for the current situation.

In an organizational structure, assessing an employee's potential for a promotion is often based on their performance in the current job. This eventually results in their being promoted to their highest level of competence and potentially then to a role in which they are not competent, referred to as their "level of incompetence". The employee has no chance of further promotion, thus reaching their career's ceiling in an organization.

Peter suggests that in time, every post tends to be occupied by an employee who is incompetent to carry out assigned duties and that work is accomplished and companies are helped forward by those employees who have not yet reached their level of incompetence. He coined the term *hierarchiology* as the social science concerned with the basic principles of hierarchically organized systems in human society.

He noted that their incompetence may be because the required skills are different, but not more difficult. For example, an excellent engineer may be a poor manager if he or she lacks the interpersonal skills necessary to lead a team.

Rather than seeking to promote a talented "super-competent" junior employee, Peter suggested that an incompetent manager may set them up to fail or dismiss them because they are likely to "violate the first commandment of hierarchical life with incompetent leadership: the hierarchy must be preserved". Of course there are some people who raise an eyebrow with respect to the whole proposition.

161- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) How to prevent incompetent management
- 2) The limitations of employees' professional development
- 3) How the Peter Principle affects progress in organizations
- 4) The historical background to the advent of the term *hierarchiology*

162- According to the passage, the headway that companies make is due to -----.

- 1) the work done by those who are not yet in their level of incompetence
- 2) employees who do their routine tasks based on the tenets of the Peter Principle
- 3) the effect of managers that are super-competent and know how to control their employees
- 4) employers and employees who have already reached their career's ceiling in an organization

163- Which of the following is defined in the passage?

- 1) Challenging applications (paragraph 1)
- 2) Level of incompetence (paragraph 2)
- 3) Interpersonal skills (paragraph 4)
- 4) Super-competent (paragraph 5)

164- Which of the following best describes the purpose of the example mentioned in paragraph 4?

- 1) To set a condition
- 2) To modify the Peter Principle
- 3) To introduce an exception
- 4) To support an earlier statement

165- What is the paragraph immediately following this passage likely to discuss?

- 1) More advantages of the Peter Principle
- 2) Some weaknesses in the Peter Principle
- 3) Some proposals to improve the Peter Principle
- 4) Reports by employees affected by the Peter Principle



**PASSAGE 3:**

Bamboo is a type of grass. It comes in a wide variety of forms, ranging in height from 30 centimeters to more than 40 meters. It is also the world's fastest-growing woody plant; some species can grow more than a meter in a day. Bamboo's ecological root extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems known as rhizomes. Its extensive rhizome systems, which lie in the top layers of the soil, are crucial in preventing soil erosion. And there is growing evidence that bamboo plays an important part in determining forest structure and dynamics. "Bamboo's pattern of mass flowering and mass death leaves behind large areas of dry biomass that attract wildfire," says Kapos. "When these burn, they create patches of open ground within the forest far bigger than would be left by a fallen tree". Patchiness helps to preserve diversity because certain plant species do better during the early stages of regeneration when there are gaps in the canopy.

However, bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value. Modern processing techniques mean that it can be used in a variety of ways, for example, as flooring and laminates. One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper. Twenty-five percent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Of course, bamboo's main function has always been in domestic applications, and as a locally traded commodity it's worth about \$4.5 billion annually. Because of its versatility, flexibility and strength (its tensile strength compares to that of some steel), it has traditionally been used in construction. Today, more than one billion people worldwide live in bamboo houses. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries, says Chris Stapleton, a research associate at the Royal Botanic Gardens. "Bamboo can be harvested from forest areas or grown quickly elsewhere, and then converted simply without expensive machinery or facilities," he says. "In this way, it contributes substantially to poverty alleviation and wealth creation."

- 166- Which of the following best describes the relationship of the second paragraph to the first one?
- 1) It moderates the degree of the significance attached to bamboo in the first paragraph by way of reference to scientific evidence.
  - 2) It cites examples of human misuse of bamboo, which is likely to impair its ecological role described in the first paragraph.
  - 3) It moves on to another application domain of bamboo in addition to the one discussed in the first paragraph.
  - 4) It provides tangible examples for each claim made about the utility of bamboo in the first paragraph.
- 167- All of the following are true about bamboo EXCEPT that it -----.
- 1) endangers animals' life in forests by creating gaps in the canopy
  - 2) is instrumental in contributing to forest dynamics
  - 3) is used by some animals for shelter
  - 4) helps protect soil from erosion
- 168- Why has the author referred to India and Brazil in paragraph 2?
- 1) Because they both use bamboo to fight poverty
  - 2) Because they both grow the largest amount of bamboo globally
  - 3) Because they both support the assertion that one of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper
  - 4) Because they both make the most economic use of bamboo by exporting it for paper production in other countries
- 169- The word "that" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.
- 1) tensile strength      2) commodity      3) versatility      4) bamboo
- 170- The tone of the passage could best be described as -----.
- 1) critical and demanding      2) favorable and supportive
  - 3) scholarly and concerned      4) skeptical and questioning

کد کنترل

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A



ویژه نظام آموزشی ۳-۳-۶

دفترچه شماره ۲  
عصر جمعه  
۱۳۹۸/۴/۱۴



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - ۱۳۹۸

آزمون اختصاصی  
گروه آزمایشی زبان

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخ‌گویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

سال ۱۳۹۸

❖ داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضاء در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب..... با شماره داوطلبی..... با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره  
صندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه  
سؤالات، نوع و کدکنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضاء:

### Part A: Grammar

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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.

- 101- Unless you make sure that the flowers ----- soon, they will go dead.  
1) to water                      2) you water                      3) be watered                      4) are watered
- 102- Wait a second! It ----- long to check the brakes in your car.  
1) wasn't taken                      2) won't take                      3) isn't taken                      4) hadn't taken
- 103- Fair ----- he may appear to be, he tends to play dirty quite often.  
1) while                      2) though                      3) despite                      4) however
- 104- The physician believes that the nurses will not resume working ----- their salaries aren't increased.  
1) if                      2) so that                      3) because                      4) whereas
- 105- It is common knowledge that the Scottish wear kilts, -----?  
1) are they not                      2) don't they                      3) are they                      4) isn't it
- 106- Shelley is one of those poets ----- almost certain to be represented in any anthology of English verse.  
1) are                      2) he is                      3) who are                      4) that they are
- 107- The test results clearly show that I do ----- anyone else in the whole class.  
1) better on essay tests than                      2) best on essay tests of  
3) as good on essay tests as                      4) on essay test better than do
- 108- He promised to all those present that he will do all the carpentry for the newly built home -----.  
1) he himself                      2) themselves                      3) himself                      4) itself
- 109- Is Richard Thomson, the Alfa boss, ----- to fly round the world in a hot air balloon have all ended in failure, a better businessman than pilot?  
1) that attempted                      2) whose attempts                      3) by attempting                      4) attempts
- 110- A thousand years later, wealthy people would use the effects of evaporation to cool their homes. ----- midnight, they had the exterior walls and interior floors doused with water.  
1) Through                      2) On                      3) In                      4) At

### Part B: Vocabulary

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- The newly established computer company ----- two thousand three-hundred-forty dollars to Homer and Horsens College for computer programs to study the effect of a spam diet on discontented students.  
1) required                      2) devoted                      3) boosted                      4) exchanged
- 112- When the slum property has been evacuated, it will be knocked down and ----- by modern blocks of apartments.  
1) converted                      2) enhanced                      3) retired                      4) replaced
- 113- They consider the building to be an important part of region's ----- and have thus set up a fund to preserve it.  
1) destination                      2) handicraft                      3) inspiration                      4) heritage
- 114- Historically, ----- have been the most common method of organized waste disposal and remain so in many places around the world.  
1) plains                      2) landfills                      3) disorders                      4) fossil fuels
- 115- It has never been cleared up how the accident ----- came about.  
1) widely                      2) actually                      3) absolutely                      4) carelessly



- 116- As many as 100 species of fish, some ——— to these waters, may have been affected by the pollution.  
1) unique                      2) familiar                      3) hospitable                      4) accessible
- 117- If a highly ——— scientist were to tell you that the most glorious comet was going to fly across the sky, you'd probably believe him or her.  
1) enhanced                      2) promoted                      3) respected                      4) magnified
- 118- He accused the government's enemies of deliberately ——— to make people dissatisfied.  
1) seeking                      2) warning                      3) influencing                      4) endangering
- 119- ——— education is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after completion of secondary education.  
1) Intermediate                      2) Advanced                      3) Skillful                      4) Higher
- 120- "Bird of a ——— fly together" is a proverb said about people who have similar characters or interests, especially ones of which you disapprove, and who often spend time with each other.  
1) length                      2) color                      3) nature                      4) feather
- 121- Depending on which major you choose, some classes are ———, and some are electives.  
1) formal                      2) essential                      3) mandatory                      4) instructional
- 122- Surgery has traditionally been a medical practice that required invasive ——— to treat various illnesses and health conditions.  
1) diagnoses                      2) procedures                      3) stratagems                      4) remedies
- 123- Scientist are convinced that the earth's temperature is rising and place the ——— on the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.  
1) blame                      2) destiny                      3) catastrophe                      4) deficiency
- 124- The report was relentlessly hostile to the scientist, ——— one complex event after another to his discredit.  
1) adoring                      2) incurring                      3) interpreting                      4) compensating
- 125- Because of its strength, adhesiveness, and ——— qualities as a nest-building material, many species of birds incorporate silk into their nests.  
1) widespread                      2) imaginary                      3) cooperative                      4) invaluable

### 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.*

- 126-  
1) Identified by their long necks and powerful shoulders, polar bears that make them excellent swimmers.  
2) By their long necks and powerful shoulders polar bears are identified that make them excellent swimmers.  
3) Polar bears are identified by their long necks and powerful shoulders that make them excellent swimmers.  
4) Their long necks and powerful shoulders identify polar bears that make them excellent swimmers.
- 127-  
1) The male honeybees generally do not work, but receive food from the workers until it is time for them to mate.  
2) The male honeybees generally do not work, but receive food from the workers until time it is to mate for them.  
3) The male honeybees generally do not work, until it is time for them to mate, but receive food from the workers.  
4) The male honeybees generally do not work, then when it is time for them to mate, they receive food from the workers.
- 128-  
1) The steam train and the steamboat made possible by the invention of the steam engine was revolutionized.  
2) The invention of the steam engine revolutionized transportation by making possible the steam train and the steamboat.  
3) By making possible the steam train and the steamboat, transportation the inventing of the steam engine revolutionized.  
4) The steam engine which was invented it revolutionized transportation by making the steam train and the steamboat possible.



129-

- 1) The electron, a negatively charged subatomic particle, was discovered in 1897.
- 2) The electron, a subatomic particle is negatively charged, was discovered in 1897.
- 3) The electron, a particle subatomic which is charged negatively, was discovered in 1897.
- 4) The electron, which a negatively charged subatomic particle, was discovered in 1897.

130-

- 1) The loss of her brother was understandable and given her sorrow.
- 2) Her sorrow was understandable given the loss of her brother.
- 3) Her sorrow was understandable the loss of her brother given.
- 4) Her brother loss was understandable, given her sorrow.

**Part D: Language Functions**

*Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

A: "Can you loan me \$1,000 to pay my rent this month?"

B: "No, (131) -----."

- 131- 1) I'm afraid                      2) Never mind                      3) You bet on it                      4) Let's go with that

A: You're asking \$8,000 for it? OK. It's a nice car, but it's a two-door car and I was hoping to buy a four-door.

B: A car like this is going to sell quickly. I'd hate for you to (132) -----.

A: I'll save you \$7,000.

B: Let's (133) ----- the difference. If you can make it \$7,500, you've got a deal.

- 132- 1) pull out                      2) take out                      3) miss out                      4) hang out  
133- 1) make                      2) leave                      3) see                      4) split

A: Hi, I bought this camera here yesterday, and it's not working.

B: Did you charge the battery and put it in correctly?

A: Yes. I followed the directions (134) -----.

B: Do you mind if I take a crack at it?

A: (135) -----.

B: I usually have the magic touch ... Hmmm, you're right. It doesn't work. Would you like a replacement?

- 134- 1) so-so                      2) to the letter  
3) just in case                      4) like a piece of cake  
135- 1) It's no wonder                      2) Be my guest  
3) It looks familiar                      4) It takes your breath

A: I was wondering if you could turn down the music. Loud music in restaurants is a pet peeve of mine.

B: Sure, (136) -----.

- 136- 1) I'll take care of that                      2) I can't stand the pacc  
3) I'll be back on my feet                      4) it's off the top of my head

A: The pasta was good, but now I'm stuffed!

B: (137) -----.

- 137- 1) I'll let you relax for a while before bringing the dessert menu  
2) Okay, then let me bring the dessert menu right away  
3) Your eyes are bigger than your stomach  
4) I'm sorry you didn't get enough to eat

A: Primary Medical Group. How may I help you?

B: I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Feinberg.

A: Your name?

B: Grace Lee.

A: What's the (138) ----- of your visit?

B: I think I've come down with the flu.

A: We have an opening tomorrow at three.

B: (139) -----, I'm really sick!

A: Well, unfortunately, Dr. Feinberg is booked solid today. If he were free at all, I would squeeze you in.

- 138- 1) core                      2) case                      3) nature                      4) matter  
 139- 1) You're welcome                      2) My hands are tied  
       3) I can't wait that long                      4) Don't stand on ceremony with me

A: Bad news. Jake and Mary can't make it to your dinner party tomorrow night.

B: What a shame! (140) -----?

A: Yes. It turns out they have a dinner at Jake's boss's house tomorrow night.

- 140- 1) Did anything come up                      2) May I help you  
       3) Are you kidding me                      4) How about a change of plans

### Part E: Cloze Test

*Directions: Questions 141-155 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.*

The rapid increase in global urbanization constitutes one of the greatest issues (141) ----- the world in the coming decades. It is estimated that the global urban population will double over the next 30 years. The most (142) ----- of the world are to be found in the developing world. Cities in these countries are rapidly transforming into mega cities—massive conurbations (143) ----- more than 20 million people.

The rapid (144) ----- of these cities is a reflection of the considerable economic growth in these newly developing economies. The absence of (145) ----- such as roads and water supply in many cities (146) ----- to a lower quality of life for their citizens. In many cities, it has resulted in (147) ----- large-scale slums and shanty towns. Furthermore, the impact of ever-increasing demand for energy, food, goods, and (148) ----- by urban populations is causing degradation of the surrounding environment, (149) ----- in turn worsens the migration of rural populations.

On the other hand, urbanization can also have a positive (150) ----- . Countries with highly urbanized populations tend to have a generally higher standard (151) ----- and their economies are more stable. Cities can (152) ----- education, health care, and other services more efficiently than rural areas (153) ----- their advantages of scale and proximity. In both developed and developing countries, cities generate the most wealth and provide extensive opportunities for employment and investment. However, evidence (154) ----- that the prosperity generated by cities does not automatically reduce poverty; (155) -----, in many cities, inequalities between the rich and the poor have increased.

- 141- 1) to be facing                      2) are facing                      3) face                      4) facing  
 142- 1) rapidly urbanizing regions                      2) regions urbanizing rapidly  
       3) urbanized regions rapidly                      4) regions rapidly urbanizing  
 143- 1) in                      2) of                      3) for                      4) from  
 144- 1) issue                      2) danger                      3) growth                      4) likelihood  
 145- 1) access                      2) progression                      3) development                      4) infrastructure  
 146- 1) lead                      2) leads                      3) to lead                      4) which lead  
 147- 1) emerging                      2) emerging of  
       3) the emergence of                      4) the emerging  
 148- 1) are other resources                      2) there are other resources  
       3) other resources                      4) other resources are  
 149- 1) which                      2) that it                      3) that                      4) it



150- 1) merit	2) impact	3) approach	4) analysis
151- 1) of living	2) to live	3) is living	4) whose living
152- 1) display	2) surround	3) consume	4) deliver
153- 1) because of	2) in spite of	3) regardless of	4) since
154- 1) recommends	2) commands	3) expects	4) suggests
155- 1) unless	2) although	3) whether	4) on the contrary

### Part F: Reading Comprehension

*Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.*

#### PASSAGE 1:

National Park in India is home to two of the world's most endangered species: the tiger and the single-horned rhino. Photographer Steve Winter and writer Douglas Chadwick had only been working there a few days when they had a rather frightening close shave with some rhinos.

They were driving into the park to start filming, when their guide stopped the jeep to move a turtle from the middle of the road just ahead of them. Winter, Chadwick and their guard got out to stretch their legs and watch. But when Chadwick turned to look up the road, he saw something terrible.

About 50 meters away, a rhino was charging at them. Rhinos can sprint at more than 40 kilometers an hour, so there was no time to leap back in the car. Instinctively, the guard fired a shot into the ground just in front of the rhino. The crack of the rifle and the dirt that the bullet kicked up was enough to distract their attacker and he veered off into the grass seconds before reaching them.

Shaken, but relieved the incident had not been worse, they drove on. As they were entering the forest area on a raised section of road, three young rhinos climbed onto the road in front of them. The jeep stopped hurriedly, but this time the animals seemed uninterested and disappeared into the forest. Just then, however, the mother of the three, who had been keeping an eye on her young, came crashing through the trees from their left. No time to shoot this time. The female rhino slammed into the side of the jeep and started to wrestle it off the road. Indian rhinos don't use their horns in a fight; instead they bite and this female's teeth were gouging deep into the side of the jeep.

- 156- It can be inferred from the passage that the tiger and the single-horned rhino ———.
- 1) cause the most danger to those visiting the National Park in India
  - 2) are some animal species that might go extinct, if not protected
  - 3) cannot be found anywhere in India except in a confined area
  - 4) compete with one another for survival
- 157- What did Chadwick look at in fright when he got out of the car to relax a bit?
- 1) A ferocious animal attacking him and those accompanying him
  - 2) Their guard shooting an animal that had blocked the road
  - 3) A rhino escaping into the grass close to them
  - 4) A turtle lying in front of their jeep
- 158- Why has the author referred to the fact that rhinos can sprint at more than 40 kilometers an hour?
- 1) To express surprise at the running speed of such big animals
  - 2) To show that just as animals follow their instincts so humans may act irrationally at times
  - 3) To prove that human intellect can easily outsmart animals no matter how fast and dangerous they are
  - 4) To explain why the guard fired a shot into the ground just in front of the rhino instead of getting into the car
- 159- Which of the following best describes the three young rhinos' reaction to the presence of Steve Winter and Douglas Chadwick and their guide?
- 1) Curiosity
  - 2) Delight
  - 3) Indifference
  - 4) Affability

160- Which of the following is true about the female rhino mentioned in paragraph 3?

- 1) She was not afraid of gunshots.
- 2) She pushed the jeep off the road.
- 3) She made an attack to let her young run away.
- 4) She unexpectedly used her horns in the fight she started.

**PASSAGE 2:**

Something momentous happened in conservation circles last month in Ecuador. At the UN Convention on Migratory Species conference, a resolution was passed recognizing that some social mammals have culture. Sure, the idea of non-human culture has been around for years. But this is the first time that it has been formally recognized by an international treaty. And beyond acknowledging that it isn't just humans that have socially learned traditions, this treaty opens up a new frontier for efforts to conserve social species.

What is non-human culture? A popular definition is information or a behavior—shared by population or subpopulation—acquired from others of the same species via social learning. What this means for conservation, which often treats a species as homogeneous, is that culture can create boundaries between social groups, affecting behavior, gene flow and resource use.

In 1975 sociobiologist E. O. Wilson explained the influence of social structure on fitness, gene flow and spatial patterns in some species. Deeper understanding only started to emerge in the past decade, and wildlife policy has been slow to catch up. The new resolution recognizes both positive and negative consequences of non-human culture. Individuals passing on knowledge may increase population viability by allowing the rapid spread of innovations amid environmental challenges, which could mean more resilient social groups. On the other hand, the effects of human-induced threats may be amplified by the presence of non-human culture. How so? The type of threat and the type of society is important.

161- What does the word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- 1) treaty
- 2) UN Convention
- 3) culture
- 4) idea of non-human culture

162- It can be understood from the passage that the belief that some animal species have culture ———.

- 1) is more likely to bring more damage than benefit to them
- 2) was not entirely new before the UN Convention on Migratory Species conference
- 3) made wildlife policy makers around the world quickly change their wildlife protection approaches
- 4) may lead to an increased level of population viability among animal species with a supposedly strong social culture

163- Why does the author mention sociobiologist E. O. Wilson in paragraph 3?

- 1) To lend credence to a point raised in paragraph 2
- 2) To shed more light on the definition of non-human culture
- 3) To discuss the consequences of the acceptance of non-human cultures
- 4) To explain what is meant by fitness, gene flow and spatial patterns

164- According to paragraph 4, more resilient social groups directly stem from ———.

- 1) environmental challenges
- 2) increased population viability
- 3) rapid spread of innovations
- 4) individuals passing on knowledge

165- The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of ———.

- 1) how a non-human culture emerges in the course of time
- 2) the similarities between human societies and those of animal species that are believed to possess culture
- 3) some variables having a bearing on the relationship between the presence of non-human culture and the effects of human-induced threats
- 4) the reasons why human-induced threats are likely to affect non-human cultures both positively and negatively



**PASSAGE 3:**

The food industry loves a buzzword. And, increasingly, those buzzwords revolve around health. Healthy eating is big business—why do you think everything is labeled as high protein these days? But while protein content is objective, there is no official definition of a “superfood” and the EU has thankfully banned health claims on packaging, unless they are supported by scientific evidence.

However, that hasn’t stopped many food brands from funding research to help promote the health benefits of their product. For example, if you see a headline proclaiming the health benefits of bananas, chances are the research was funded by some strange organization like the British Banana Council. They’re susceptible to bias, basically.

The idea that there are ingredients that vastly outperform other foods, and can somehow stave off cancer, heart disease and other major health concerns is misleading—if not a complete lie. Sadly, some people want to believe that eating a certain fruit or vegetable containing an antioxidant or essential fatty acid is a health panacea that can offset the effects of their Dominoes or their missed spin session.

The problem is that most research on superfoods tests chemicals and extracts in concentrations not found in the food in its natural state. In short: they’re good for you, yes, but to curb cancer you’d have to eat them by the wheelbarrow full.

The main foods, though, that have been elevated to superfood status in recent years are those rich in antioxidants. Antioxidants are chemicals thought to protect us against the harmful effects of free radicals, which are chemicals naturally produced in every living cell and known to cause cell damage—linked to ageing and disease development. However, evidence about this and other health benefits of antioxidants is inconclusive. A review of the research into this topic in 2011 by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) found no evidence that the antioxidant action on free radicals observed in the lab was of any benefit to human health. Sorry to burst your bubble.

**166- What is the primary purpose of the passage?**

- 1) To promote health products
- 2) To criticize people’s credulity
- 3) To correct a misunderstanding
- 4) To admonish scientists for their carelessness

**167- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?**

- 1) Paragraph 2 shows that even the EU precautionary regulation is often neutralized in some way.
- 2) Paragraph 2 purports to demonstrate that the EU measure, as described in paragraph 1, is just beginning to bear fruits.
- 3) Paragraph 2 calls into question the sincerity of the EU which, according to paragraph 1, seemingly intends to prevent fraud.
- 4) Paragraph 2 is intended to show the positive effect of EU monitoring, mentioned in paragraph 1, on the companies promoting food brands.

**168- The phrase “stave off” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by -----.**

- 1) cure
- 2) diagnose
- 3) deter
- 4) trigger

**169- According to paragraph 4, you can hope to prevent cancer when you eat allegedly beneficial superfoods -----.**

- 1) under tightly controlled laboratory conditions
- 2) only after they have been well researched
- 3) in their natural state only
- 4) in very great quantities

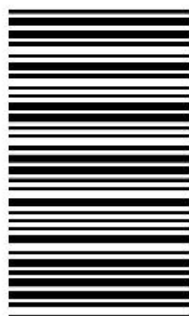
**170- Which of the following best describes the authors’ attitude towards the positive effect which antioxidants are said to have?**

- 1) Amusement
- 2) Astonishment
- 3) Skepticism
- 4) Pointed disagreement

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دفترچه شماره ۲  
صبح شنبه ۱۳۹۹/۶/۱



جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

## آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - ۱۳۹۹

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

ویژه نظام آموزشی ۳-۳-۹

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخ‌گویی

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۲۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

سال ۱۳۹۹

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

\* داوطلب گرمی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضاء در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب..... با شماره داوطلبی..... با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

**امضاء:**

### Part A: Grammar

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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 your answer sheet.

- 101- Some greenwashers spend more money advertising their “green” qualities than actually ----- ecological practices.**
- 1) do                      2) doing                      3) for doing                      4) them doing
- 102- After two months of work, I realized that ----- in fact a pyramid scheme.**
- 1) was my job of a health drink to sell                      2) it was my job selling a health drink  
3) my job of selling a health drink was                      4) selling of my job to be a health drink
- 103- At eighteen years old, I was offered a scholarship to the University of South Africa. I took my first plane flight and had -----.**
- 1) a frightened experience                      2) a frightening experience  
3) an experience frightening                      4) an experience to be frightened
- 104- Since the 1990s, many ordinary citizens ----- security cameras outside their homes.**
- 1) installed                      2) had installed  
3) had been installing                      4) have installed
- 105- After World War II, people became aware of the need to protect nature and little by little turned their attention ----- environmental issues.**
- 1) to                      2) on                      3) for                      4) about
- 106- The school ----- all the local children attended shut down because its water supply contained toxic chemicals.**
- 1) that                      2) whom                      3) where                      4) which in it
- 107- Scientists who were doing clinical studies found a connection between meditation and -----,**
- 1) there was a change in people’s blood pressure  
2) people’s blood pressure was changed  
3) a change in people’s blood pressure  
4) people’s blood pressure changed
- 108- Local governments urge the residents of these cities to use water conservatively; otherwise, there ----- be enough water for everyone.**
- 1) is not                      2) will not  
3) would not have been                      4) were not
- 109- -----, such as meat, milk, or eggs, sold directly to consumers.**
- 1) Rarely are animal products  
2) Animal’s products are rarely  
3) There are rarely products of animals’  
4) Animals’ products are rarely some of them
- 110- As far as I know the first clock ----- was invented in the mid-fourteenth century.**
- 1) historically recorded it                      2) which it recorded historically  
3) that historically recorded                      4) to be historically recorded

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- A/An ----- sometimes results when the body is attacked by a bacteria to which the body has little resistance.  
1) ability                      2) function                      3) chemical                      4) infection
- 112- Since he became a zoologist, he has ----- himself to the preservation of African wildlife. 1) defended    2) avoided                      3) dedicated                      4) converted
- 113- The conditions on the moon are not ----- to life; there is no oxygen or water.  
1) exposed                      2) essential                      3) insignificant                      4) hospitable
- 114- Just to make sure that you will not forget to come to pick me up, let me ----- you that I am leaving for the airport at 8:00 pm.  
1) arrange                      2) remind                      3) access                      4) expect
- 115- The prospects of the miner to find gold in that particular location were extremely -----.  
1) poor                      2) tiny                      3) cheap                      4) unwilling
- 116- The helpful volunteer ----- gave ten hours of his time to help, though he was supposed to work for six.  
1) widely                      2) directly                      3) absolutely                      4) generously
- 117- As the group members -----, they were a source of mystery and speculation.  
1) kept to themselves                      2) kept up with others  
3) relied on one another                      4) gave up on one another
- 118- Immediately after I saw a picture of the village where I grew up, a ----- of memories rushed into my mind.  
1) diary                      2) guide                      3) host                      4) joint
- 119- There is a Turkish proverb which states that he who ----- a faultless friend remains friendless; no one is perfect.  
1) considers                      2) achieves                      3) replaces                      4) seeks
- 120- Though he was leading the race, he had started ----- even before the finish line, and in the process lost his lead. He had counted his chickens before they hatched.  
1) accelerating                      2) celebrating                      3) informing                      4) retiring
- 121- I have to go to the bank, and on the way back, I'll pick up the groceries also; -----.  
1) the early bird catches the worm                      2) killing two birds with one stone  
3) cutting my coat according to my cloth                      4) actions speak louder than words
- 122- Some advertisements purposely deceive people, making them believe the products are better than they really are. Companies should not be allowed to ----- people that way.  
1) denote                      2) detect                      3) delude                      4) devolve
- 123- Professor Woodworth speaks in such a dull monotone that students have a hard time staying ----- in his class.  
1) playful                      2) sluggish                      3) smart                      4) alert
- 124- My discovery of the ring behind the dresser absolved me from the ----- of having stolen it.  
1) theft                      2) charge                      3) tendency                      4) morality
- 125- As yet my understanding of the subject was anything but -----, but I never for a moment doubted that, while I might work hard and comprehend these studies quite thoroughly, the true meaning of my life lay somewhere else.  
1) scarce                      2) primary                      3) sufficient                      4) incomprehensible

**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.

- 126-  
1) The plans so unclear were those that nobody on staff could figure out what supposed to be exactly done.  
2) Nobody on staff could figure out exactly what he was supposed to do, so that the plans were unclear.  
3) So unclear were the plans that nobody on staff could figure out exactly what was supposed to be done.  
4) The plans were too unclear that nobody on staff could figure out exactly what they were supposed to be done.



127-

- 1) Arriving at the grocery store, on the shelf there were left 5 packages of hot dog rolls for Ms. Yun.
- 2) Left on the shelf there were 5 packages of hot dog rolls, then Ms. Yun arrived at the grocery store.
- 3) With Ms. Yun arriving at the grocery store, there were left 5 packages of hot dog rolls on the shelf.
- 4) When Ms. Yun arrived at the grocery store, there were 5 packages of hot dog rolls left on the shelf.

128-

- 1) An area deep in the left frontal half of the brain used to process language has been pinpointed by a new brain-imager.
- 2) An area deep is in the left frontal half of the brain used to process language has been pinpointed by a new brain-imager.
- 3) An area deep in the left frontal half of the brain is used to process language has been pinpointed by a new brain-imager.
- 4) An area deep is in the left frontal half of the brain to be used to process language has been pinpointed by a new brain-imager.

129-

- 1) Before applying the solution, make sure the surface to be treated has been cleared of all loose rust and paint.
- 2) Before the solution applies, you make sure the surface treated and has been cleared of all loose rust and paint.
- 3) Having applied the solution, make sure that the surface be treated and has been cleared of all loose rust and paint.
- 4) Applying the solution, one makes sure that the surface which is treated it has been cleared of all loose rust and paint.

130-

- 1) Wanting to sleep more in winter is natural and nothing to worry about.
- 2) Wanting sleep more in winter is natural and nothing to worry about it.
- 3) Wanting sleep more in winter than is natural and nothing to worry about.
- 4) Wanting to sleep more in winter than is natural and is nothing to worry about it.

### Part D: Language Functions

*Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

A: What sort of apartment are you looking for?

B: Somewhere with a bit more space. There's not enough room to (131) ----- in my living room.

- 131- 1) cut corners                      2) swing a cat                      3) foot the bill                      4) hit the ceiling

A: This shopping center used to be quite good but look at it now.

B: I know. It's really (132) ----- in the last few years; it's old and out of date.

- 132- 1) gone to the dogs                      2) all bark but no bite  
3) moved at a snail's pace                      4) opened a can of worms

A: Hi. Why do you look so (133) -----?

B: This morning I received a letter from my bank out (134) -----, telling me that I had no money in my checking account and I could not write checks! I couldn't believe my eyes!

A: Did you forget to put money into your account?

B: No, I don't think I am in (135) -----, I actually put ten thousand dollars in my account just last week.

A: You should go and see the manager.

B: That's right. I would talk to him and hope that he would (136) ----- the problem in no time.

- 133- 1) awesome                      2) incredible                      3) miserable                      4) showy  
134- 1) on strike                      2) in blossom                      3) of nothing                      4) of the blue  
135- 1) the red                      2) seventh heaven                      3) all honesty                      4) black and white  
136- 1) turn down                      2) iron out                      3) take his hat off to                      4) make nothing of

A: The used car I bought for three hundred dollars is a lemon. The seller said that it was reliable transportation at a very low price and that he was selling it for (137) -----.

B: You were (138) ----- to believe the baloney the seller gave.

A: Stop blaming me. What should I do now? I'm in a pickle; it doesn't work and the mechanic says I've got to pay four hundred dollars to get it repaired.

B: (139) -----; you should have been taking your time with the decision to buy a used a car.

137- 1) bananas                      2) peanuts                      3) a breeze                      4) a piece of cake

138- 1) in a flash                      2) nuts  
3) tied to your mother's apron strings                      4) all on you own

139- 1) You can say that again                      2) It serves you right  
3) You are under the weather                      4) Let's see eye to eye

A: What a week! First, I lost my wallet, then my car broke down, and now I broke my glasses.

B: Oh no, the lights just went out!

A: That's (140) -----! I'm going to go to bed and forget my problems.

140- 1) all thumbs                      2) down to earth                      3) the last straw                      4) tough as nails

### 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.*

Though Harry did "read" the material, his deficient reading strategies caused him to do poorly. Reading is much more than recognizing or decoding words in a passage. (141) -----, many students are like Harry and do not know how to read properly in (142) ----- for a test or a big project; (143) ----- someone teaches them those skills, they will struggle or fail miserably.

(144) ----- vocabulary, critical thinking, spelling skills, and overall knowledge. It opens doors to endless opportunities and insights, (145) ----- leisure enjoyment, and makes the (146) ----- between success and failure both in school and in life. Conversely, (147) ----- has a profound impact on all aspects of a student's academic functioning, because all other subjects (even math) (148) ----- reading skills. Therefore, basic reading skills must be developed early in a student's academic career. Furthermore, (149) ----- independent learners, they must go beyond basic reading skills and approach reading constructively, purposefully, and (150) ----- a repertoire of self-regulatory strategies that enable them to make (151) ----- choices as they read.

This section describes methods (152) ----- reading strategies to studying and independent learning, such as (153) ----- the approach according to the purpose of the task and using strategies to increase comprehension. (154) ----- are appropriate for use with students who are struggling with the application of reading in their learning. This might include students who are unable to comprehend assigned readings, (155) ----- to understand directions, who do not vary reading methods, or do not know how to approach complex reading assignments.

- |  |                                      |                                    |                   |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 141- 1) Intentionally                  | 2) Significantly                     | 3) Unfortunately                   | 4) Simultaneously |
| 142- 1) hesitation                     | 2) assessment                        | 3) preparation                     | 4) involvement    |
| 143- 1) as long as                     | 2) so that                           | 3) although                        | 4) unless         |
| 144- 1) Reading well improves          |                                      | 2) To read well to improve         |                   |
|  | 3) Reading well to improve           | 4) Reading well that improves      |                   |
| 145- 1) providing                      | 2) provides                          | 3) to provide                      | 4) and provides   |
| 146- 1) custom                         | 2) emotion                           | 3) difference                      | 4) imagination    |
| 147- 1) difficulty with reading        |                                      | 2) difficulty reading with         |                   |
|  | 3) with difficulty of reading        | 4) reading difficulty with         |                   |
| 148- 1) give way to                    | 2) impose on                         | 3) result in                       | 4) rely on        |
| 149- 1) in order for becoming students |                                      | 2) in order to become students     |                   |
|  | 3) in order for students they become | 4) in order for students to become |                   |

- 150- 1) for 2) from 3) with 4) along  
 151- 1) conventional 2) statistical 3) random 4) sensible  
 152- 1) apply 2) applied 3) to apply 4) are applied  
 153- 1) inhibiting 2) revealing 3) inspiring 4) adjusting  
 154- 1) In this section are made suggestions 2) Suggestions made in this section  
 3) To make suggestions in this section 4) In this section suggestions made that  
 155- 1) who struggle 2) and struggle 3) struggling 4) struggle

### Part F: Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part of the test you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1:

Homework is assigned, often on a daily basis, to students of all ages all over the world. Planning and assigning homework are a major responsibility and challenge to teachers at all grade levels. Cooper defined homework as tasks assigned to learners by their teachers to be done outside of school time and without concomitant teacher direction. Homework is most frequently done at home and alone, but it may be done in other places such as the library, in study periods during or after school, or with other people such as parents or fellow students. There are different kinds of homework. Some homework is designed to assure that students review, practice, and drill material that has been learned at school. Other homework assignments are intended to provide students with the opportunity to amplify, elaborate, and enrich previously learned information. Homework is also sometimes used to prepare, in advance, material to be learned in the following classes.

The scope and depth of the literature on the topic of homework may be described in terms that Mark Twain used to describe a river in one of his books, "It is a mile wide and an inch deep." There is a large popular literature consisting of books and articles advising parents and teachers on how to help children with homework, but only a sparse empirical research literature on the topic. Negative articles about homework are ubiquitous in popular periodicals with wide audiences.

- 156- Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of paragraph 1?  
 1) Defining an educational concept  
 2) Classifying a controversial term in teaching  
 3) Describing the main functions of a school task  
 4) Reconciling different views towards an educational task
- 157- What is the basis of the classification of homework presented in paragraph 1?  
 1) Place where it is done 2) Function it serves  
 3) Degree of teacher control 4) Opportunity it provides for learning
- 158- Which of the following is supported about homework by the information in paragraph 1?  
 1) It was Cooper who for the first time presented the term homework as we know it today.  
 2) There are some grade levels at which students are to be assigned almost no preparatory homework.  
 3) It can be used as a means to make students ready to absorb material that is supposed to be taught later on.  
 4) Homework intended to be done at home requires that students refer to no learning stuff other than their class materials.
- 159- Why does the author mention Mark Twain in paragraph 2?  
 1) To emphasize the importance of homework in literature courses  
 2) To show the effect of homework on students' intellectual progress  
 3) To appeal to authority to support the claim that homework develops literary skills  
 4) To demonstrate that the research done on the topic of homework is anything but enough

160- What does the author mean by the word “topic” as it is used in paragraph 2?

- 1) Literature
- 2) Homework
- 3) General theme of books written for adults
- 4) Material designed to help students do their homework

**PASSAGE 2:**

The novelist’s medium is the written word, or one might almost say the printed word; the novel as we know it was born with the invention of printing. Typically, the novel is consumed by a silent, solitary reader, who may be anywhere at the time. The paperback novel is still the cheapest, most portable and adaptable form of narrative entertainment. It is limited to a single channel of information—writing. But within that restriction it is the most versatile of narrative forms. The narrative can go, effortlessly, anywhere: into space, people’s heads, palaces, prisons and pyramids, without any consideration of cost or practical feasibility.

In determining the shape and content of his narrative, the writer of prose fiction is constrained by nothing except purely artistic criteria. This does not necessarily make his task any easier than that of the writer of plays and screenplays, who must always be conscious of practical constraints such as budgets, performance time, casting requirements, and so on. The very infinity of choice enjoyed by the novelist is a source of anxiety and difficulty. But the novelist does retain absolute control over his text until it is published and received by the audience. He may be advised by his editor to revise his text, but if the writer refused to meet this condition no one would be surprised. It is not unknown for a well-established novelist to deliver his or her manuscript and expect the publisher to print it exactly as written. However, not even the most well-established playwright or screenplay writer would submit a script and expect it to be performed without any rewriting. This is because plays and motion pictures are collaborative forms of narrative, using more than one channel of communication.

161- What is paragraph 2 mainly concerned with?

- 1) Introducing the contemporary offshoots of classical novels
- 2) Comparing and contrasting novels with plays and screenplays
- 3) Criteria to use to evaluate the quality of novelists in the modern era
- 4) Tracing the origin of novels and their expansion in the world of literature

162- What the author actually means by the word “restriction” in the phrase “within that restriction” in paragraph 1 is that novels -----.

- 1) cannot exist with readers
- 2) should entertain the audience
- 3) are presented through the medium of writing
- 4) have been and still are dependent on printing

163- The author refers to “space, people’s heads, palaces, prisons and pyramids” in paragraph 1 to show -----.

- 1) the versatility of novels
- 2) the adaptability of novels to people’s tastes
- 3) the large scope of topics covered in novels
- 4) the importance of setting in writing an apt novel

164- It can be understood from the passage that playwrights or screenplay writers do not expect their original script to get published and used because -----.

- 1) they are more professional than novelists
- 2) their channel of communication is more than one
- 3) the contract they sign with their publishers oblige them to do so
- 4) they are more interested than the novelist in the reception of their product in the market



165- Which of the following could best be inferred from the passage about novelists?

- 1) They are unaware of the criteria that publishers use to assess their work.
- 2) They undergo less stress and anxiety than playwrights or screenplay writers.
- 3) Novelists whose novels are edited are likely to gain more acclaim by critics.
- 4) They may, though not frequently, yield to their editor's demand to revise their work.

**PASSAGE 3:**

Previous research by scientists from Keil University in Germany monitored Adelie penguins and noted that the birds' heart rates increased dramatically at the sight of a human as far as 30 meters away. But new research using an artificial egg, which is equipped to measure heart rates, disputes this. Scientists from the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge say that a slow-moving human who does not approach the nest too closely, is not perceived as a threat by penguins.

The earlier findings have been used to partly explain the 20 per cent drop in populations of certain types of penguins near tourist sites. However, tour operators have continued to insist that their activities do not adversely affect wildlife in Antarctica, saying they encourage non-disruptive behavior in tourists, and that the decline in penguin numbers is caused by other factors.

Amanda Nimon of the Scott Polar Research Institute spent three southern hemisphere summers at Cuverville Island in Antarctica studying penguin behavior towards humans. "A nesting penguin will react very differently to a person rapidly and closely approaching the nest," says Nimon. "First they exhibit large and prolonged heart rate changes and then they often flee the nest leaving it open for predators to fly in and remove eggs or chicks." The artificial egg, especially developed for the project, monitored both the parent who had been 'disturbed' when the egg was placed in the nest and the other parent as they both took it in turns to guard the nest.

166- Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph 1?

- 1) A research finding is disputed by another.
- 2) A contradiction is mentioned and then rejected.
- 3) A claim is made and then supported by a research finding.
- 4) Two seemingly different findings are mentioned and then reconciled.

167- It can be understood from the passage that tour operators have continued to insist that their activities do not adversely affect wildlife in Antarctica because they believe -----.

- 1) tours made to Antarctica are very small in number
- 2) penguins have not significantly declined in number
- 3) other factors are responsible for the decline in penguin numbers
- 4) if tourist sites in Antarctica are removed, then tour operators would be deprived of a good source of revenue

168- The word "flee" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- 1) hide
- 2) protect
- 3) destroy
- 4) abandon

169- The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.

- 1) the eggs and chicks
- 2) the researchers
- 3) the monitored parents
- 4) the nests used in the study

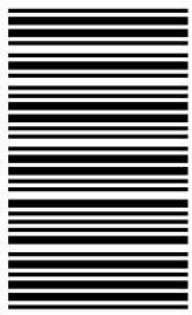
170- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) What was the function of the artificial egg used in Amanda Nimon's research?
- 2) Why is a human being slowly approaching a penguin's nest not viewed as a threat?
- 3) How long were penguins' prolonged heart rate changes in Amanda Nimon's research study?
- 4) What motivated scientists from Keil University in Germany to decide to do penguin-related research?

کد کنترل

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دفترچه شماره ۲

صبح شنبه

جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - ۱۴۰۰

گروه آزمایشی زبان  
آزمون اختصاصی

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

سال ۱۴۰۰

امضاء:

101- ----- for my mother living with me, I think I'd be quite lonely.  
1) Were it not 2) If there was not  
3) Whether or not it was 4) Not being

102- We had the volume turned down, so I couldn't make out what the characters in the film ----- about.  
1) would be talking 2) had talked  
3) have talked about 4) were talking

103- My wife was so angry with the way she had been treated ----- she marched up to the manager and demanded an apology for the bad service.  
1) how 2) then 3) that 4) since

104- Persuading staff to accept new patterns of work is a challenge ----- by many companies that want to develop.  
1) has been faced 2) which faced 3) it is faced 4) faced

105- Group the words into categories based on ----- the categories with titles.  
1) sharing features then label 2) shared features and label  
3) sharing and labeling features 4) features to share and labeling

106- ----- able to find a job easily, Johannes decided to improve his knowledge in his own field.  
1) For being 2) To be 3) So that be 4) Being

107- ----- the book might be wrong never occurred to me or anyone else present at the conference.  
1) That 2) If 3) Which of 4) Although

108- ----- to climb to the top, the remaining men moved the camp more farther up the mountain.  
1) Unsuccessfully tried two team members  
2) Two team members unsuccessfully tried  
3) While two team members tried unsuccessfully  
4) Two team members, though unsuccessfully, they tried

109- Socrates, the great Greek philosopher, was ordered -----.  
1) that he himself gave him a poison whose name hemlock  
2) a poison which was called hemlock he gave to himself  
3) to himself to give a poison was called hemlock  
4) to give himself a poison called hemlock

110- The babysitter told the children that after they chose the story they liked, she ----- it to them.  
1) had read 2) was reading 3) would read 4) would have read

**Part B: Vocabulary**

*Directions: Questions 111-125 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.*

- 111- Once you start noticing positive changes in the way you move and hold your body, yoga and Pilates are hard to -----.  
 1) figure out                      2) give up                      3) work out                      4) get along with
- 112- Please do not ----- your name, but instead place your full signature on the line.  
 1) recall                      2) dictate                      3) abbreviate                      4) identify
- 113- It was my father who fortunately encouraged in me the notion that I and I alone am responsible for my own life, for what I do and don't do, for my opinions and beliefs, and it's proved to be a great source of -----.  
 1) strength                      2) heritage                      3) pressure                      4) generation
- 114- In certain situations and environments it's important to understand why people say no to ----- requests, such as request to donate to a legitimate charity.  
 1) hospitable                      2) generous                      3) intermediate                      4) reasonable
- 115- I think to be an artist usually it requires a lot of sacrifice, and I know that sounds like a cliché, but it's true because it requires an enormous amount of time, it requires being free to suddenly change your plans at a moment's -----.  
 1) likelihood                      2) notice                      3) tip                      4) cost
- 116- Sometimes, things will get really heated and fights will break out. That really surprises me because in Korea, no ----- how crowded or packed it gets, people don't usually yell at one another.  
 1) matter                      2) way                      3) wonder                      4) surprise
- 117- The arrogant businessman liked to ----- his net worth and make it seem like he had a lot more money than what was in the bank.  
 1) recite                      2) appreciate                      3) magnify                      4) dedicate
- 118- When she lost her husband, she had absolutely no means of earning more money for herself or her kids, and at her socio-economic level it was not ----- proper for a woman to go out and work.  
 1) expected                      2) affected                      3) respected                      4) considered
- 119- The Willard's front-of-house employees such as the concierge speak at least two languages. Bilingualism is not an absolute -----, but it is desirable, according to Wendi Colby, director of human resources.  
 1) communication                      2) requirement                      3) document                      4) diversity
- 120- Dissatisfaction with conventional explanations for dinosaur extinctions led to a surprising observation that, in turn, has ----- a new hypothesis.  
 1) suggested                      2) replaced                      3) exchanged                      4) achieved
- 121- I've tried to ----- the image of my mother's sad face, but it just keeps coming back to me.  
 1) conjure up                      2) put up with                      3) turn up                      4) blot out
- 122- In Muir's day, there were basically only two factions involved in the conflict over land use. These groups ----- on one major issue—whether to preserve or develop land.  
 1) differentiated                      2) dominated                      3) diverged                      4) surrendered
- 123- If you slip off your diet, the ----- calories will make you gain all the weight you lost.  
 1) peripheral                      2) extraneous                      3) equivalent                      4) unstable
- 124- We spent ample time exploring all the different ways to getting home before ----- deciding to fly.  
 1) eventually                      2) shortly                      3) consciously                      4) exclusively
- 125- The venue had a lovely, warm -----, and we felt very comfortable there.  
 1) prevalence                      2) benevolence                      3) competence                      4) ambience



**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.*

126-

- 1) Teaching myself how to take apart, repair, and to customize cell phones in high school, I moved on to more advanced projects.
- 2) In high school, I moved on to more advanced projects, taught myself how to take apart, repair, and customize cell phones.
- 3) In high school, I moved on to more advanced projects, teaching myself how to take apart, repair, and customize cell phones.
- 4) How to take apart, repair, and customize cell phones, I moved on to more advanced projects by myself teaching in high school.

127-

- 1) There are several ancient palaces that are major tourist attractions, which draw thousands of people annually.
- 2) Several ancient palaces that are major tourist attractions they draw thousands of people annually.
- 3) As major tourist attractions, there are several ancient palaces, that draw thousands of people annually.
- 4) Thousands of people annually are drawn to several ancient palaces are major tourist attractions there.

128-

- 1) The two small, beautiful, oval, ancient, red, porcelain Chinese vases are priceless.
- 2) The two, ancient, oval, beautiful, red, small Chinese porcelain vases are priceless.
- 3) The two beautiful, small, oval, ancient, Chinese porcelain, red vases are priceless.
- 4) The two beautiful, small, oval, ancient, red, Chinese porcelain vases are priceless.

129-

- 1) You can get to my house on foot is very easy and it only takes about 25 minutes.
- 2) Getting to my house on foot is very easy and only takes about 25 minutes.
- 3) In order get on foot very easily to my house only takes about 25 minutes.
- 4) By getting to my house on foot is very easy and only takes about 25 minutes.

130-

- 1) Everybody's seat had hardly taken when Dr. Lee began her lecture.
- 2) Seats hardly taken by everyone when Dr. Lee's lecture began.
- 3) Everybody had hardly taken their seats when her lecture began Dr. Lee.
- 4) Hardly had everybody taken their seats when Dr. Lee began her lecture.

**Part D: Language Functions**

*Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

A: I didn't see you in class today. Are you okay?

B: I'm feeling a little (131) -----.

A: I hope it's not serious.

B: I think it's (132) ----- the flu.

A: Well, take care and I hope you'll feel better soon.

- 131- 1) snowed under  
3) head over heels

- 2) in the pipeline  
4) under the weather

- 132- 1) just 2) anyway

- 3) let alone 4) no kidding

A: How did you like the service?

B: It was so-so. Our waiter was no great (133) ----- . He seemed put out when we complained about our food.

A: What did he expect? The food left a lot to be (134) -----! This is supposed to be such a great restaurant. I don't know what happened.

B: I guess it's (135) -----.

- |      |                            |                              |             |              |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 133- | 1) treat                   | 2) envy                      | 3) shakes   | 4) lemons    |
| 134- | 1) desired                 | 2) taken                     | 3) prepared | 4) swallowed |
| 135- | 1) flown with the tide     | 2) gone downhill             |             |              |
|      | 3) gotten the ball rolling | 4) reached the boiling point |             |              |

A: Erica, I hate to back out at the (136) ----- hour, but Jake and I aren't going to be able to make it to your dinner party tomorrow night.

B: What a shame! Did something come up?

A: Yes, we have to go to a party at Jake's boss's house. Jake had told me about it a couple of weeks ago, but it (137) ----- my mind.

B: You're going to be missing out on a great meal. I'm making duck with olives and couscous. I already bought the duck.

A: You better freeze some of it! I feel awful. You must think I'm the biggest flake!

B: Don't (138) ----- . These things happen.

- |      |                    |                      |             |            |
|------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 136- | 1) seventh         | 2) ninth             | 3) eleventh | 4) twelfth |
| 137- | 1) crossed         | 2) slipped           | 3) flashed  | 4) weighed |
| 138- | 1) mention it      | 2) sweat it          |             |            |
|      | 3) take me to task | 4) get your hopes up |             |            |

A: Do you think we can make it to Joe and Mary's by 7?

B: I hope so. It's only 5 o'clock now and we've only got about 120 miles left to go. We're (139) -----.

A: Yes, but we still need to make a pit stop. Don't you want to stop somewhere and (140) ----- a bite?

B: I guess so. Let's look for a place we can turn off.

- |      |                          |                     |                    |
|------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 139- | 1) making good time      | 2) hitting the road |                    |
|      | 3) finding middle ground | 4) missing the mark |                    |
| 140- | 1) snap                  | 2) grab             | 3) snatch 4) split |

### 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.*

Spending a week on vacation with other people can either be a lot of fun (141) ----- recipe for disaster. The trip will be a success if it is planned well in (142) -----.

One person should be in charge of organization, (143) ----- that they consult all parties (144) ----- on anything. Someone else should be (145) ----- to deal with money matters, in order to avoid disagreements or hard feelings.

Sleeping arrangements may be unclear (146) ----- you see the accommodations. Therefore, it is essential to make a list beforehand (147) ----- who should get the first choice of beds. (148) ----- housework is concerned, you may be lucky enough to have (149) ----- twice a week. If not, it can be organized on a rotating basis, (150) ----- everyone does their part.

Although you are all on vacation together, (151) ----- you have to spend every minute together. You won't hurt anyone's feelings if you go for a walk (152) ----- for a change.

Above all you shouldn't expect a stress-free vacation, (153) ----- should you expect everyone to (154) ----- themselves every second. Even very close families have the occasional argument. But you'll know your trip was a (155) ----- when you hear on the way home: "Let's do it again next year."

- |      |                                   |                                   |                                    |                                    |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 141- | 1) or a                           | 2) with                           | 3) which is                        | 4) yet it is                       |
| 142- | 1) progress                       | 2) advance                        | 3) return                          | 4) operation                       |
| 143- | 1) provided                       | 2) provide                        | 3) and provide                     | 4) and it provides                 |
| 144- | 1) make a final decision before   | 2) before making a final decision | 3) before a final decision be made | 4) before a final decision to make |
| 145- | 1) substituted                    | 2) acquired                       | 3) appointed                       | 4) entitled                        |
| 146- | 1) as long as                     | 2) until                          | 3) in case                         | 4) as though                       |
| 147- | 1) it is established              | 2) is established                 | 3) establishes                     | 4) to establish                    |
| 148- | 1) As for                         | 2) For all                        | 3) As far as                       | 4) Despite                         |
| 149- | 1) cleaned the accommodations for | 2) accommodations and cleaned     | 3) cleaning accommodations for     | 4) the accommodations cleaned      |
| 150- | 1) so that                        | 2) because                        | 3) then                            | 4) consequently                    |
| 151- | 1) it doesn't mean that           | 2) but it doesn't mean            | 3) it doesn't mean it is           | 4) but it doesn't mean that        |
| 152- | 1) out of the blue                | 2) up in the air                  | 3) off the record                  | 4) on your own                     |
| 153- | 1) not at all                     | 2) nor                            | 3) neither                         | 4) none                            |
| 154- | 1) express                        | 2) insulate                       | 3) enjoy                           | 4) conceal                         |
| 155- | 1) prediction                     | 2) proposal                       | 3) mission                         | 4) success                         |

### 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 by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

#### PASSAGE 1:

Another space application that began under government sponsorship but quickly moved into the private sector is the relay of voice, video, and data via orbiting satellites. Satellite telecommunications has developed into a multibillion-dollar business and is the one clearly successful area of commercial space activity. A related, but economically much smaller, commercial space business is the provision of launches for private and government satellites. In 2004 a privately financed venture sent a piloted spacecraft, SpaceShipOne, to the lower edge of space for three brief suborbital flights. Although it was technically a much less challenging achievement than carrying humans into orbit, its success was seen as an important step toward opening up space to commercial travel and eventually to tourism. More than 15 years after SpaceShipOne reached space, several firms were poised to carry out such suborbital flights. Companies have arisen that also use satellite imagery to provide data for business about economic trends. Suggestions have been made that in the future other areas of space activity, including using resources found on the Moon and near-Earth asteroids and the capture of solar energy to provide electric power on Earth, could become successful businesses.

Most space activities have been pursued because they serve some utilitarian purpose, whether increasing knowledge, adding to national power, or making a profit. Nevertheless, there remains a powerful underlying sense that it is important for humans to explore space for its own sake, "to see what is there." Although the only voyages that humans have made away from the near vicinity of Earth—the Apollo flights to the Moon—were motivated by Cold War competition, there have been recurrent calls for humans to return to the Moon, travel to Mars, and visit other locations in the solar system and beyond. Until humans resume such journeys of exploration, robotic spacecraft will continue to serve in their stead to explore the solar system and probe the mysteries of the universe.

- 156- What does the paragraph preceding this passage most probably discuss?
- 1) A type of space application
  - 2) Pros and cons of space exploration
  - 3) A brief history of research on outer space
  - 4) Reasons for government sponsorship of space exploration

- 157- The word "its" in paragraph 1 refers to -----.
- 1) challenging achievement
  - 2) carrying humans into orbit
  - 3) a privately financed venture
  - 4) a piloted spacecraft called SpaceShipOne
- 158- Which of the following is projected in the passage as potential space activities in the years ahead?
- 1) Preventing asteroids from hitting Earth
  - 2) Transferring resources from space
  - 3) Using satellite imagery for business
  - 4) Launches of private satellites
- 159- The author suggests that the reason why there are recurrent calls for humans to return to the Moon, travel to Mars, and visit other locations in the solar system and beyond is -----.
- 1) humans' thirst for competition
  - 2) to refurnish energy resources available on Earth
  - 3) to satisfy man's curiosity about what is there in space
  - 4) pursuit of space activities for more and more utilitarian purposes
- 160- Why has the author mentioned the "Cold War competition" in paragraph 2?
- 1) To mention a reason for an activity
  - 2) To warn about the consequence of more rivalry between nations
  - 3) To remind the reader that science can worsen international conflicts
  - 4) To prove that government sponsorship of science often leads to disasters
- 161- The word "stead" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) quest
  - 2) safety
  - 3) place
  - 4) control

### **PASSAGE 2:**

Psychologists have arrived at several surprising conclusions in their search for predictors of happiness. Many of the factors that may first come to mind do not seem to play a major role in happiness. For example, although people strive to get high-paying jobs and dream about winning the lottery, income is not strongly correlated with happiness. Wealthy people are happier than poorer people, but the difference is not very large. As one might expect, the association between money and happiness is strongest among very poor groups and among poor countries. Income leads to smaller and smaller gains in happiness as income levels rise.

Health also plays a role in subjective well-being, but the associations are, again, surprisingly small. Surveys of representative populations show that objective measures (including doctors' reports, hospital visits, and lists of symptoms) are very weakly correlated with happiness. Subjective reports (such as a person's own evaluation of his or her health) tend to correlate more strongly, but even these associations are, at most, moderate in size. In addition, although people with major health problems, such as paralyzing spinal-cord injuries, are quite a bit less happy than uninjured people, the difference is not as large as some might expect. Even people with very serious illnesses tend to report happiness scores that are above neutral.

The factor that has been most closely linked to high levels of happiness is social relationships. Research consistently shows that people who have strong social relationships tend to report higher levels of well-being. As with other domains, subjective reports of relationship quality and relationship satisfaction tend to exhibit the highest correlations with subjective well-being. But even more objective measures, including the number of close friends a person has, the number of social organizations to which the person belongs, and the amount of time the person spends with others, all show small to moderate correlations with happiness. As one might expect based on this research, specific types of social relationships are also important for subjective well-being.



- 162- What is the best title for the passage?**  
 1) Predictors of Happiness  
 2) Happiness: An Illusion  
 3) Components of Happiness  
 4) Importance of Happiness in Life
- 163- What is the primary purpose of the example given in paragraph 1?**  
 1) To prove that becoming happy is a chance event  
 2) To support the claim that rich people are not happy  
 3) To support a claim made earlier in the same paragraph  
 4) To disprove a well-established belief among certain researchers
- 164- The word "difference" as it is used in paragraph 1 refers to the difference -----.**  
 1) in riches amongst the poor and the rich  
 2) of opinion about happiness in general  
 3) between two correlation indices  
 4) in the level of happiness
- 165- According to the passage, which of the following measures correlates with happiness more strongly than the others?**  
 1) Hospital visits  
 2) Doctors' reports  
 3) An individual's self-evaluation  
 4) Lists of symptoms
- 166- It can be inferred from the passage that a person who is now in a wheelchair unable to walk again due to an accident he has already had -----.**  
 1) is more likely to be as happy as a typical individual  
 2) is not necessarily significantly less happy than a typical individual  
 3) does a number of extra things which prevent him from becoming unhappy  
 4) does not lose hope, which is why he turns out to be not less happy than a typical individual
- 167- What do paragraph 1 and 2 have in common?**  
 1) They show there is no gap between laymen's and researchers' conceptions of happiness.  
 2) They reveal the cynical view that happiness has been and still is an elusive human wish.  
 3) They shed light on the relationship between a number of variables and happiness.  
 4) They explore a number of variables having no bearing on true human happiness.
- 168- The author has mentioned "the amount of time the person spends with others" in paragraph 3 primarily in order to -----.**  
 1) highlight the significance of social bonds  
 2) refer to an objective measure of a given variable  
 3) unravel the effect of people on each other's well-being  
 4) prove that the more friends one has, the happier one feels
- 169- The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of which of the following?**  
 1) Differences between subjective and objective well-being  
 2) Ways to improve research about happiness and well-being  
 3) A review of the reliability of research findings about well-being  
 4) A kind or kinds of social relationships more associated with well-being
- 170- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?**  
 1) What is the rationale used by researchers to justify the difference in the data collected via subjective versus objective measures?  
 2) In what types of countries do people have an inclination to try to get high-paying jobs without regard for job security?  
 3) Under what circumstance are we more likely to come across stronger correlations between wealth and happiness?  
 4) Why do people generally think that health and wealth play a more important role in bringing about happiness?

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جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود عملکرد اصلاح می شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

صبح شنبه

۱۴۰۱/۰۴/۱۱

دفترچه شماره ۲

## آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌ها و مؤسسات آموزش عالی کشور سال ۱۴۰۱

گروه آزمایشی زبان‌های خارجی  
آزمون اختصاصی

ردیف	عنوان امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برای مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

• داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضاء در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب.....با شماره داوطلبی.....با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره سندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سوالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سوالات و هائین پاسخنامه ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

## امضاء:

### Part A: Grammar

**Directions: Questions 101-110 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.**

- 101- My sister is watching several episodes of her favorite comedy in a row. She ..... them all afternoon without a break.  
1) watches 2) used to watch  
3) is watching 4) has been watching
- 102- While Mary was in the library doing research, she ..... a book which contained letters the author had written to his son.  
1) found 2) had found  
3) had been finding 4) was finding
- 103- Two different types of boats have been developed by the Eskimos, ..... to meet specific needs.  
1) both constructing 2) each constructed  
3) which is constructed 4) who construct
- 104- I've gained a lot of valuable experience in the classroom this year. I now feel I'm a much better teacher than ..... qualified a year ago.  
1) I was 2) me when 3) when was I 4) I was when I
- 105- We apologize for the delay ..... to you, and for any inconvenience this may have caused.  
1) your luggage got 2) that got your luggage  
3) in getting your luggage 4) of your getting luggage
- 106- Not ..... the last bus, I yelled for it to wait as I ran along the sidewalk.  
1) only I missed 2) wanting to miss  
3) to want to miss 4) only was I missing
- 107- Smart consumers like yourself are concerned about your family's nutrition. Health is a top priority, ..... is value.  
1) and so 2) then it 3) but neither 4) no matter
- 108- I was lucky my noisy guests finally quieted down. Otherwise, the neighbors ..... the police.  
1) had called 2) had to call 3) would call 4) would have called
- 109- Whatever happened that day was our secret. We didn't even tell our parents what .....  
1) we do 2) did we do 3) we had done 4) had we done
- 110- Instead of tooth, the blue whale has a row of bony plates in its mouth that .....  
1) functions as a food-collecting device  
2) are a food-collecting device function  
3) has the function of food-collecting device  
4) food-collecting is the function of that device

**Part B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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.

- 111- After hours of ..... discussion, we had got nowhere, so we all went home.  
 1) total                      2) instant                      3) heated                      4) well-known
- 112- Conceived as a community which would be safe for children, the city of Redburn was intentionally designed so that the ..... would not require automobiles.  
 1) authorities                      2) navigators                      3) pedestrians                      4) residents
- 113- The company has decided not to join the growing ..... for dominance in the real estate market.  
 1) appointment                      2) advertisement                      3) competition                      4) satisfaction
- 114- You should not immediately ..... your teenage son of doing something when you are not completely sure that he did it.  
 1) accuse                      2) excuse                      3) justify                      4) trap
- 115- When Rod told us he had booked a table at that fancy Restaurant, we were so excited, but it really didn't ..... our expectations.  
 1) cling to                      2) come up to                      3) hold out                      4) fail to meet
- 116- The police are sifting through the available data in an effort to find the ..... person.  
 1) passive                      2) primary                      3) identical                      4) guilty
- 117- Even though the salesperson showed me a product I had never heard of, I bought it because of the good ..... of the manufacturer.  
 1) currency                      2) promise                      3) reputation                      4) interference
- 118- While hunter-gatherers always had the option of moving elsewhere when the resources were ....., this became more difficult with farming.  
 1) exhausted                      2) impressed                      3) incorporated                      4) occurred
- 119- In return for free ..... and food, I tidy up the house and look after the two kids while the parents are at work.  
 1) supper                      2) expense                      3) confirmation                      4) accommodation
- 120- The declining standards for modern journalism are ..... by newscaster Bedford's disregard for facts.  
 1) surmounted                      2) undertaken                      3) overestimated                      4) exemplified
- 121- The coast guard is not separate from the armed forces, as many ..... believe.  
 1) gladly                      2) scarcely                      3) mistakenly                      4) haphazardly
- 122- It is not an easy book to read, but it is extremely interesting. It's well worth putting in the ..... effort to understand it.  
 1) futile                      2) extra                      3) dramatic                      4) increasing
- 123- I am not going to ..... what my seven-year plan is, but I will tell you this much, if it works out, the next seven years will be very interesting.  
 1) reveal                      2) decline                      3) derive                      4) generate
- 124- The 17th century metaphysical poets, such as Donne and Marvell, rose to new ..... after Eliot's 1921 critical essay.  
 1) praise                      2) prominence                      3) sustenance                      4) compliment
- 125- The lawyer asked whether the CEO thought his firm's investment practices were ....., in their current form, with the new banking laws.  
 1) separate                      2) consistent                      3) cohesive                      4) challenging



**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.**

126-

- 1) He had made no comment on whether a decision reached them.
- 2) He had made no comment on whether a decision was reached.
- 3) He made no comment on whether a decision had been reached.
- 4) He made no comment on whether a decision reached them or not.

127-

- 1) After doing 25 years of research in the field, the doctor's hunch of the new medicine being successful.
- 2) Based on 25 years of research in the field, the doctor had a hunch that the new medicine would be successful.
- 3) Depending on 25 years of research in the field, the doctor's hunch was that the new medicine would be successful.
- 4) According on 25 years of doing research in the field, the doctor had a hunch that the new medicine is successful.

128-

- 1) The "Evening Star" is not a star but the planet Venus.
- 2) The "Evening Star" is not a star, but is the planet Venus.
- 3) The "Evening Star" is not a star but also the planet Venus.
- 4) The "Evening Star" is not a star but it also is the planet Venus.

129-

- 1) If eggs rest against the wooden bottom in extremely cold weather conditions, they can become chilled to a point that the embryo can no longer surviving.
- 2) If eggs would rest against the wooden bottom in extremely cold weather conditions, they became chilled to a point where the embryo could no longer survive.
- 3) If eggs rest against the wooden bottom in extremely cold weather conditions, they can become chilled to a point where the embryo can no longer survive.
- 4) If eggs would rest against the wooden bottom in extremely cold weather conditions, they became chilled to a point that the embryo could no longer be surviving.

130-

- 1) The environmentalist showed his slides of the retreat of Arctic glaciers, he expressed his fear for polar bears that are losing a large percentage of their natural habitat.
- 2) The environmentalist showed his slides of the retreat of Arctic glaciers expressing his fear of polar bears who are losing a large percentage of their natural habitat.
- 3) The environmentalist showed his slides of the retreat of Arctic glaciers and expressed his fear of polar bears, losing a large percentage of their natural habitat.
- 4) After the environmentalist showed his slides of the retreat of Arctic glaciers, he expressed his fear for polar bears, which are losing a large percentage of their natural habitat.

**Part D: Language Functions**

**Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.**

A: Do you think I could use your computer to type my research paper?

B: If you don't ..... (131) waiting a couple of hours.

- 131- 1) try                      2) mind                      3) go easy on                      4) take part in

A: After dinner, do you want to catch a movie?

B: Sure. I'm always ..... (132) a good movie.

- 132- 1) up for                      2) up to                      3) down on                      4) down at

A: Excuse me, I just arrived on the flight from Atlanta and my suitcase is missing.

B: Well, we'll do our best to ..... (133) your bag as quickly as possible.

A: What if my suitcase is lost ..... (134)?

B: Baggage usually turns up, so let's ..... (135).

A: I'm really up the creek now. It ..... (136) my mind how you can just lose someone's luggage!

- 133- 1) call down                      2) drop in                      3) back up                      4) track down  
134- 1) for good                      2) on thin ice                      3) in the wind                      4) out of the blue  
135- 1) take a rain check                      2) add insult to injury  
3) take it with a grain of salt                      4) cross that bridge when we come to it  
136- 1) hovers                      2) shames                      3) boggles                      4) shoots

A: Your name ..... (137). Do you work at Herco Insurance?

B: I used to be in sales there. I left about a year ago.

A: I used to work at Comtak International. You sold us our insurance plan.

B: Yes, that's right. It's ..... (138)!

A: It sure is. I'm glad we've crossed paths again.

- 137- 1) rings a bell                      2) spills the beans  
3) misses the boat                      4) leaves no stone unturned  
138- 1) fit as fiddle                      2) a small world  
3) on cloud nine                      4) a rule of thumb

A: Jen, have you set a date for the wedding yet?

B: Not exactly, things are up in the ..... (139) and we're not sure if our families can ..... (140) on the day we wanted. Hopefully we'll know soon and we'll let you know as soon as possible.

- 139- 1) air                      2) sky                      3) cliff                      4) windmill  
140- 1) show it                      2) turn in                      3) make it                      4) tag along

### 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.**

ASBOs, or Anti-Social Behavior Orders, were first implemented in England and Wales. They are civil orders ..... (141) to individuals by courts for a number of reasons. They were introduced ..... (142) improve the general quality of life and ..... (143) behaviors not normally considered criminal offences. Actions such as ..... (144), disturbing the peace, racial intimidation or begging make one eligible for an ASBO. If the court approves the order, they can then ..... (145) various restrictions on the individual's actions or ..... (146) their movement in certain places and neighborhoods.

While the creation of ASBOs was for the greater goal of social harmony, ..... (147) criticism about their open-ended nature. ASBOs are ..... (148) for at least two years, but can be imposed indefinitely, depending on the magistrate. A ..... (149) of any of the restrictions listed in an ASBO can result in ..... (150). In their current form, ASBOs may be too blunt of a tool ..... (151) totally effective. ASBOs often target people who would be better served by mental health services or counseling, ..... (152) hard jail time. There have been a few neighborhoods in England where the ASBO system may have helped with ..... (153) of life issues.



Others wonder whether or ..... (154) there are other ways to reduce antisocial behavior among youth. .... (155) incentives to complete education as well as hope for a more prosperous life, the tide of rude and bad behavior will be stemmed.

- |                              |                         |                         |                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 141- 1) given                | 2) giving               | 3) that give            | 4) are giving       |
| 142- 1) efforts as           | 2) by effort that       | 3) as an effort to      | 4) efforts so as to |
| 143- 1) which target         | 2) were targeted        | 3) by targeting         | 4) targeted         |
| 144- 1) demeanor             | 2) vandalism            | 3) chaos                | 4) modification     |
| 145- 1) endorse              | 2) populate             | 3) impose               | 4) resolve          |
| 146- 1) at                   | 2) by                   | 3) in                   | 4) on               |
| 147- 1) it is                | 2) this has             | 3) but there is         | 4) there has been   |
| 148- 1) in a pickle          | 2) inside out           | 3) in effect            | 4) out of sorts     |
| 149- 1) mission              | 2) violation            | 3) supervision          | 4) intervention     |
| 150- 1) years of prison time |                         | 2) prison years of time |                     |
|                              | 3) years of time prison | 4) time of prison years |                     |
| 151- 1) so                   | 2) to be                | 3) can be               | 4) by being         |
| 152- 1) instead              | 2) by means of          | 3) however              | 4) rather than      |
| 153- 1) error                | 2) truth                | 3) quality              | 4) insult           |
| 154- 1) if                   | 2) not                  | 3) what                 | 4) maybe            |
| 155- 1) If there are         | 2) Were there any       | 3) Even if              | 4) If they offered  |

### 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 by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1:

Unclear, overly complex, or specialized language use can impede communication in a variety of societal contexts. It can limit accessibility to critically important government programs through cumbersome, confusing applications for public benefits. It can hinder the public's comprehension of healthcare communications and legally binding agreements. Within public school systems, dense or difficult to parse language can prevent stakeholders, including parents and caregivers, from understanding services they are entitled to, regulations affecting them or their children, and other types of important information. In those contexts, unduly complex language can be intimidating and unwelcoming and thus can operate as a gatekeeping measure.

Complex and specialized language is often seen as an immutable discourse feature of a particular register or discipline. Believing this leads to user-deficient thinking—if a user cannot understand the communication, that indicates a deficiency in the user, not the communication. The burden is on the user to find a way to understanding, which sometimes requires hiring someone with specialized knowledge to interpret the communication and guide the user through the process. The assumption that certain registers of language are inherently confusing is easily exploited when language is used to intentionally obfuscate meaning. This is particularly true of language used in ballot measures and consumer disclosures regarding cancellation and renewal policies.

Within the educational context there are policies and regulations that schools are required to communicate to stakeholders. Often, these informational disclosures contain specialized language and structures common in legal writing that can be difficult to understand without specialized knowledge. Considering the number of stakeholders within the school system who speak languages other than English, these communications can be even less comprehensible. While many schools translate these documents into multiple languages, they typically remain as complex and specialized. Communication can be clear and accessible regardless of the register or genre. It should be intelligible, relevant, and usable without requiring specialized knowledge or training. In this sense, plain language is a civil right.

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

- 1) Plain Language is a Civil Right
- 2) On the Benefits of Specialized Language
- 3) What Type of Language is Difficult to Parse?
- 4) In What Social Contexts is Complex Language Appropriate?

**157- According to paragraph 1, cumbersome and confusing applications for public benefits**

- .....
- 1) are critically important to the government
  - 2) are essential screening tools for the government
  - 3) make it difficult for people to use important government programs
  - 4) can limit access of people who do not actually need them

**158- The word "intimidating" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to .....**

- 1) inspiring
- 2) intolerable
- 3) frightening
- 4) unattainable

**159- According to paragraph 2, what leads to user-deficient thinking?**

- 1) Believing that users can learn the specialized language of any discipline
- 2) The failure to see the immutable discourse of a particular register or discipline
- 3) The idea that complex or specialized language should be avoided in any register or discipline
- 4) Thinking that complex and specialized language is an essential part of a specific register or discipline

**160- Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author toward the burden being on the user to find a way to understanding?**

- 1) Neutral
- 2) Critical
- 3) Approving
- 4) Sympathetic

**161- Why does the author mention "language used in ballot measures and consumer disclosures" in paragraph 2?**

- 1) To prepare readers for the next paragraph
- 2) To mention situations in which language must be precise
- 3) To exemplify where language may be deliberately confusing
- 4) To argue that most cancellation and renewal policies are flawed

**162- According to paragraph 3, translation of school documents into multiple languages .....**

- 1) has been one of the few positive changes in recent years
- 2) has not been very effective in making them more comprehensible
- 3) should not be considered as part of the stakeholders' responsibility
- 4) was necessary as many stakeholders within the school system were foreigners

**163- The author of the passage is primarily .....**

- 1) providing arguments in favor of more linguistic diversity
- 2) providing solutions for the language barriers mentioned in the passage
- 3) analyzing the social contexts that require complex and specialized language
- 4) expressing criticism about the specialized language used in public-facing communication



**Passage 2 :**

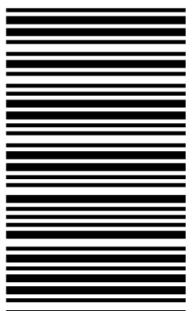
Ask bacteria where they'd like to live, and they'll answer: a kitchen sponge, please. Sponges are microbe paradises, capable of housing 54 billion bacteria per cubic centimeter. In addition to being damp, airy and loaded with food scraps, sponges provide an optimal physical environment for bacteria, researchers report February 10 in *Nature Chemical Biology*.

Just like humans, bacteria prefer different levels of interactions with their peers. Some bacteria are more social, while others prefer solitude. Lingchong You, a synthetic biologist at Duke University, and colleagues wondered how separating different types of microbes would affect their community interactions. They found that intermediate levels of separation, similar to that found in a sponge, maximize the diversity of the community.

The researchers distributed different strains of *E. coli* onto plates with anywhere from six to 1,536 wells, which functioned as isolated compartments. After 30 hours, the team examined the number and types of bacterial strains on each plate. Each compartment is like a party to which the bacteria were randomly assigned, You says. With only six compartments, each party probably has a similar mix of characters, and only the social bacteria survive. With 1,536 compartments, each microbe is probably alone, and the social bacteria die. But an intermediate number of compartments maximizes the odds that a microbe attends the party it prefers. An antisocial microbe might die at a party that's dominated by socializers, but another antisocial microbe might wind up at a chill gathering and survive. Biodiversity is preserved. "In retrospect, it's very, very intuitive," You says. "What we have identified is a principle that's universally applicable for any microbial communities."

Fortunately, the bacteria partying in your sponge are mostly nonpathogenic. But if dangerous bacteria — like *Salmonella* from raw chicken — do show up, the sponge's optimal structure will probably help them survive. The good news is that it's easy to solve the problem. Brushes are a much safer alternative. And if you love your sponge, don't use it for meat juices. No need to invite bad bacteria to the party.

- 164- All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as why sponges are microbe paradises EXCEPT that they .....
- 1) provide a great physical environment for bacteria
  - 2) can each host a maximum of 54 billion bacteria
  - 3) have remnants of food
  - 4) are wet
- 165- The word "their" in paragraph 2 refers to .....
- 1) bacteria
  - 2) levels
  - 3) humans
  - 4) interactions
- 166- According to Lingchong You, the highest diversity of bacterial community exists where microbes .....
- 1) are kept in solitude
  - 2) have a lot of space for interaction
  - 3) are separated according to their types
  - 4) have intermediate levels of separation
- 167- What is the primary function of paragraph 3?
- 1) Illustrating different strains of *E. coli*
  - 2) Proving an example of a sponge that houses bacteria
  - 3) Explaining how research is conducted on bacterial strains
  - 4) Describing the study carried out by You and colleagues
- 168- According to paragraph 3, on the plates that contain just a few compartments, .....
- 1) the largest gatherings take place
  - 2) only the social bacteria stay alive
  - 3) the social bacteria cannot survive
  - 4) antisocial microbes have a better chance of survival
- 169- According to paragraph 4, sponge bacteria mostly .....
- 1) do not lead to disease
  - 2) die in a couple of minutes
  - 3) do not reproduce themselves
  - 4) contain bacteria like *Salmonella*
- 170- It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that meat juices .....
- 1) should not be consumed at parties
  - 2) remain in the little holes of sponges
  - 3) are more likely to have pathogenic bacteria
  - 4) are not effectively cleaned by sponges



521A

کُد کنترل

521

A

عصر پنج شنبه  
۱۴۰۲/۰۴/۱۵جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشوراگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون اختصاصی (سراسری) ورودی دانشگاه ها و مؤسسات آموزش عالی نوبت دوم - تیر ماه سال ۱۴۰۲

گروه آزمایشی زبان های خارجی  
( ویژه متقاضیان زبان انگلیسی )

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی	۷۰	۱	۷۰	۱۰۵

استفاده از ماشین حساب ممنوع می باشد

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و.....) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود

\* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زیر، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب ..... با شماره داوطلبی ..... با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود را  
با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج  
شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

### 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- I ..... Mark this afternoon, and you haven't seen him for weeks. Why don't you come along?  
1) meet 2) will have met  
3) gonna meet 4) am meeting
- 2- Although they don't need to be in absolutely tip-top shape, a reasonable level of fitness ..... to get the most from this course.  
1) required for you 2) requires you  
3) is required if you want 4) requirement is needed, in order
- 3- London is a very old city; some of its buildings, ....., are very modern.  
1) however 2) although  
3) whereas 4) furthermore
- 4- At first, he was reluctant, as he has always been a very private person, despite ..... in the public eye.  
1) he used to be 2) being used to be  
3) his used to being 4) being used to being
- 5- Google announced this week that it was launching an AI called Bard that will be integrated into its search engine .....  
1) testing its after phase 2) after a testing phase  
3) testing its phase after 4) after a phase is testing
- 6- No matter how ....., it might be impossible for our bodies to go on forever.  
1) technologically advanced gets 2) technology gets advance  
3) advanced technology gets 4) advance gets technologically
- 7- I wish the agenda ..... at last night's meeting.  
1) wasn't changed 2) wouldn't change  
3) couldn't be changed 4) hadn't been changed
- 8- They are first taught the basic procedures for scuba diving, including safety and communication with fellow divers, ..... with the equipment before dipping their toes into the water.  
1) and familiarized 2) who are familiarized  
3) while they are familiarizing 4) then familiarize themselves



- 9- It was an artificial ecosystem of animals and crops, ..... large, uniform layout made western farms more efficient than the more-irregular farms in the East.  
 1) their 2) whose  
 3) as 4) which their
- 10- When I was in Tehran, I spent ..... it, and I didn't even begin to see all of it.  
 1) a day to explore 2) an exploration day to  
 3) a day exploring 4) a day of exploration by
- 11- One of the secrets of remaining in ..... choose a diet that is high in fiber and low in fat.  
 1) healthy is 2) healthy is to  
 3) good health is 4) good health is to
- 12- The scenery was wonderful. The costumes were marvelous. The cast were incredible. I wish ..... say the same about the script. The playwright should be shot.  
 1) to 2) I could  
 3) I can 4) that I
- 13- It has been said that Chinese papermakers were among the ..... near Samarqand.  
 1) prisoners who fought and captured in battle  
 2) prisoners fighting and captured in a battle  
 3) prisoners captured in a battle fought  
 4) captured prisoners in battle fight
- 14- Parents are welcome to watch as their children learn to scuba dive and enjoy splashing around ..... underwater.  
 1) to make bubbles in 2) making bubbles  
 3) bubbles that are in 4) bubbles to be
- 15- To better understand how people form their identities online, researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts to determine what kinds of identity statements ..... and sharing the photos.  
 1) do people make by taking 2) do people make to take  
 3) people make by taking 4) people make to take

### 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- One night, after eating his usual dinner of chicken ....., white rice, salad, and milk pudding, the President fainted when he stood up to go to bed.  
 1) broth 2) serving  
 3) vase 4) tide
- 17- With just a little effort, Tina managed to ..... great progress with her studies.  
 1) do 2) take  
 3) make 4) get
- 18- The biker from Australia has the ....., but the bikers from Russia and Peru are close behind.  
 1) champion 2) ace  
 3) pilot 4) lead

- 19- Joe is almost 19, but he is very ..... for his age. He still needs his parents to help him with everything.  
 1) complicated 2) immature  
 3) conscious 4) inconsistent
- 20- If you have a minor ailment like a headache, you can take some aspirin to ..... the pain.  
 1) relieve 2) remind  
 3) meditate 4) transmit
- 21- Never open attachments from people you don't know because they could ..... your computer with a virus.  
 1) catch 2) lock up  
 3) infect 4) kick off
- 22- My son hasn't chosen a ..... yet. He's debating between sociology and anthropology.  
 1) degree 2) certificate  
 3) unit 4) major
- 23- We wanted to buy a house, but even the cheapest property was out of our price .....  
 1) range 2) volume  
 3) scale 4) sum
- 24- A judge might award sole ..... to the mother, and the father has to pay child support to help with expenses for the kids.  
 1) guardian 2) custody  
 3) protection 4) nursery
- 25- In the future, we will need to use ..... energy sources such as wind and solar power.  
 1) recycled 2) reusable  
 3) renewable 4) reserved
- 26- After two hours, I was so angry that I shouted at one of the nurses until the security guards came and ..... me out of the hospital.  
 1) escorted 2) punched  
 3) deprived 4) undermined
- 27- After five years of karate lessons, Hans Jensen, ..... his black belt for ballet shoes and enrolled himself in ballet classes.  
 1) replaced 2) varied  
 3) altered 4) swapped
- 28- It may not seem as if the decisions of individuals can achieve very much, but put them all together and they may add up to something that will, ....., change the world.  
 1) equally 2) literally  
 3) formally 4) gently
- 29- Could whole cities such as San Francisco one day be ..... in water due to rising sea levels?  
 1) blocked 2) collapsed  
 3) submerged 4) descended
- 30- Andy was having a bad day, so his wife ..... by taking him out for ice cream.  
 1) cheered him up 2) cracked him up  
 3) got over him 4) rooted for him
- 31- I will admit that it is hard for me to ..... my pride and recognize when I have been mistaken about something.  
 1) switch off 2) swallow  
 3) salvage 4) turn away

- 32- If you have been bitten by a ..... snake, you should seek medical help immediately.  
 1) compact 2) vital  
 3) critical 4) poisonous
- 33- In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why European tulips ..... fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.  
 1) fell for 2) came back into  
 3) dropped out of 4) stepped down
- 34- The train is an exact ..... of one that operated during Victorian times, and the carriage interiors are beautifully decorated.  
 1) replica 2) presentation 3) relic 4) delegate
- 35- She is a ..... offender and has been arrested five times this year for shoplifting.  
 1) dominant 2) decent 3) junior 4) persistent

### 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) If we continue globalization since has been managed in the past, the future will not be bright.  
 2) If we continue with globalization as it has been managed in the past, the future will not be bright.  
 3) If we continue how globalization been managed in the past, the future will not be bright.  
 4) If we continue globalization as it has managed in the past, the future will not be bright.
- 37-  
 1) Visited this region, I saw that these buses carried people more than being permitted and made long journeys without breaks.  
 2) Visiting this region, I saw that these buses carried people more than were permitted and made long journeys without breaks.  
 3) When I visited this region, I saw that these buses carried more people than permitted and made long journeys without breaks.  
 4) I visited this region, I saw that these buses carried more people than they were permitted and made long journeys without breaks.
- 38-  
 1) The total number of hours worked by married women with children is greater than the total number of hours worked by men.  
 2) The total number of hours worked by married women with children are greater than the total number of hours men worked.  
 3) The total number of hours married women with children worked are greater than the total number of hours men worked.  
 4) The total number of hours married women with children worked is greater than the total number of hours of working men.

39-

- 1) The nationalities of those immediately killed were not clear but Gualaca's mayor told to reporters he believed the most were from Haiti.
- 2) The nationalities of killed immediately were not clear but Gualaca's mayor told reporters he believed the most were from Haiti.
- 3) The nationalities of immediately killed were not clear but Gualaca's mayor told to reporters he believed most were from Haiti.
- 4) The nationalities of those killed were not immediately clear but Gualaca's mayor told reporters he believed most were from Haiti.

40-

- 1) "Mother Nature has presented us with a big challenge this year," Bruce Devine, National Capital Commission senior manager responsible for the skateway, said.
- 2) "Mother Nature has presented us a big challenge this year," Bruce Devine, senior manager National Capital Commission responsible for the skateway, said.
- 3) "Mother Nature has presented us a big challenge this year," Bruce Devine, National Capital Commission responsible senior manager for the skateway, said.
- 4) "Mother Nature has presented us with a big challenge this year," Bruce Devine, manager of National Capital Commission senior responsible for the skateway, said.

#### Part D: Language Functions

**Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.**

**A: Hey there! It's been ..... (41) since we've seen each other. How have you been?**

**B: Hey! I'm doing great, thanks! I've been really busy with work, but I'm making the most of it. How about you?**

**A: Pretty good! I'm just trying to ..... (42) around a busy work schedule and find some time for myself. It's hard to juggle everything, but I'm managing. What have you been up to lately?**

**B: Oh, you know, the usual. Just trying to stay ..... (43) and keep a positive outlook. How about you?**

41- 1) eras                      2) ages                      3) long times                      4) such years

42- 1) find my way                      2) have a lot on my plate  
3) catch some rays                      4) pull strings

43- 1) onto things                      2) a straight face                      3) laughing it up                      4) on top of things

**A: Hey, how's it going?**

**B: Pretty good, I'm just trying to ..... (44) all this stuff I need to do today.**

**A: Oh wow, sounds like you have your hands full. What kinds of things are you working on?**

**B: Just the usual nuts and ..... (45), really. Trying to get everything in order before the deadline.**

**A: Ah, that makes sense. Well, good luck with that! Let me know if there's anything I can help with.**

- 44- 1) get down on      2) look up to      3) make do with      4) put myself across  
 45- 1) nails      2) bolts      3) almonds      4) pits

### 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.**

Here's something to ponder as you think about making your New Year's resolutions: There's something you could skip just one or two times a year that could reduce your carbon footprint ..... (46) as much as 10 to 20 percent. It's something that's kind of a hassle anyway and costs a ..... (47) penny to boot.

From releasing greenhouse gases while in the air to discharging fuels, lubricants, and other potentially ..... (48) chemicals before takeoff, countless studies have determined that air travel has an undeniable effect on the environment. Now, a newly published study finds that planes flying above clouds during precipitation events can cause far more rain or snow to ..... (49) from those clouds – ..... (50), under the right conditions. Moreover, the scientists observed satellite images of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What ..... (51) that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools ..... (52) rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, ..... (53) with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the chances of rain or snow on the ground.

..... (54), with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant influence on weather patterns up to 100 kilometers away. The researchers point out, ..... (55) through clouds are unlikely to influence the global climate.

- 46- 1) to      2) up      3) at      4) by  
 47- 1) large      2) shiny      3) pretty      4) fortunate  
 48- 1) rotten      2) toxic      3) hurtful      4) exotic  
 49- 1) fall      2) drop      3) release      4) leak  
 50- 1) 14 times more precipitation totaled up  
     2) up to 14 times more totaled precipitation  
     3) totaled up to 14 times more precipitation  
     4) totaling up to 14 times more precipitation  
 51- 1) they found      2) was found      3) they found was      4) was they found  
 52- 1) extremely      2) totally      3) entirely      4) abruptly  
 53- 1) joined      2) combined      3) mixed      4) attached  
 54- 1) Major airports considered      2) In case major airports  
     3) Considering of major airports      4) In the case of major airports  
 55- 1) however, that aircraft passing      2) however passing aircraft  
     3) aircraft passing, however      4) passing aircraft, however

**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 by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.**

**Passage 1 :**

Computer- and smartphone-based treatments appear to be effective in reducing symptoms of depression, and while it remains unclear whether they are as effective as face-to-face psychotherapy, they offer a promising alternative to address the growing mental health needs spawned by the COVID-19 pandemic.

"The year 2020 marked 30 years since the first paper was published on a digital intervention for the treatment of depression. It also marked an unparalleled inflection point in the worldwide conversion of mental health services from face-to-face delivery to remote, digital solutions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic," said lead author Isaac Moshe, MA, a doctoral candidate at the University of Helsinki. "Given the accelerated adoption of digital interventions, it is both timely and important to ask to what extent digital interventions are effective in the treatment of depression, whether they may provide viable alternatives to face-to-face psychotherapy beyond the lab and what are the key factors that moderate outcomes."

Digital interventions typically require patients to log in to a software program, website or app to read, watch, listen to and interact with content structured as a series of modules or lessons. Individuals often receive homework assignments relating to the modules and regularly complete digitally administered questionnaires relevant to their presenting problems. This allows clinicians to monitor patients' progress and outcomes in cases where digital interventions include human support. Digital interventions are not the same as teletherapy, which has gotten much attention during the pandemic, according to Moshe. Teletherapy uses videoconferencing or telephone services to facilitate one-on-one psychotherapy.

- 56- What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 1) Two alternatives to face-to-face psychotherapy
  - 2) Digital interventions for the treatment of depression
  - 3) The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the treatment of depression
  - 4) Whether digital interventions are as effective as face-to-face psychotherapy
- 57- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to ..... .
- 1) the year 2020
  - 2) a digital intervention
  - 3) the first paper
  - 4) the treatment of depression
- 58- Why does Isaac Moshe believe that it is timely and important to ask certain questions about digital interventions?
- 1) Because many psychotherapists are still uncertain about adopting them
  - 2) Because of their accelerated improvements in the treatment of depression
  - 3) Because it is now evident that they are as effective as face-to-face psychotherapy
  - 4) Because of their increasingly widespread adoption in response to the COVID-19 pandemic



- 59- Which of the following is NOT true about digital interventions?
- 1) Digital interventions typically require patients to interact with a series of modules or lessons.
  - 2) Patients typically log in to an app or website before talking to a psychotherapist.
  - 3) Patients usually receive homework about their lessons or modules.
  - 4) Clinicians may monitor patients' progress and outcomes.
- 60- Which of the following questions is answered in the passage?
- 1) Are digital interventions more effective than teletherapy?
  - 2) How efficient are digital interventions in the treatment of depression?
  - 3) What are the chief factors that moderate outcomes in digital interventions?
  - 4) What aspect of some of today's mental health services is different from the past?

**Passage 2 :**

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a make-shift language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. It included standardized word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense -ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

- 61- What is a pidgin language, according to the passage?
- 1) A language invented by slaves that combines elements of different languages.
  - 2) A language that borrows its grammar system from the language of the landowner.
  - 3) A simple language created by slaves as a solution to the lack of a shared language.
  - 4) A language spoken by slaves of different ethnicities to communicate with the landowner.
- 62- Which of the following can be inferred about the pidgin language discussed in paragraph 1?
- 1) Even the slaves had difficulty understanding it.
  - 2) It borrowed its vocabulary from many different languages.
  - 3) It was created by the landowners and forced upon the slaves.
  - 4) It contained a grammatical system similar to those of modern languages.

- 63- **What is the role of children in the development of creole languages?**  
 1) They change the order of words uttered by their elders, resulting in the emergence of new vocabulary and collocations.  
 2) They adapt the pidgin language to create a more expressive language with its own structural system.  
 3) They listen to the pidgin language and deduce the meaning of events and actions.  
 4) They inherit the complex grammar systems that emerge from pidgins.
- 64- **According to paragraph 2, there is some evidence that English ..... .**  
 1) has always used –ed ending to refer to the past  
 2) was totally developed by children  
 3) was probably once a creole  
 4) only used past tense at first
- 65- **The word “innate” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ..... .**  
 1) sophisticated      2) powerful      3) interior      4) inborn

### Passage 3 :

In Old Norse, hap is the root of the word meaning luck/chance, which is rather interesting considering the fact that happiness shouldn't be associated with probability: it's an emotion that should be cemented and experienced by us all. However, the extended history of the word demonstrates that humans have always amused themselves. The Ancient Egyptians and Chinese played board games for leisure whilst medieval nobles and peasants enjoyed story-telling—whether or not these people were actually happy is a mystery.

I can, however, speak for us in the 21st century. I think the reason happiness is fleeting for our generation is because our focuses have become more superficial. As humans, we are conditioned to take the easy route. The concept of working smart instead of hard was traced back to the Industrial era and was coined by Allen F. Morgenstern, but human laziness has dated back to the Stone Age where cave people have chosen to eat tortoises instead of mammoths presumably because they are easier to catch, or that they didn't go far from home even when supplies ran low. Through this, we've grown to seek pleasure, quick wins without the journey, the rollercoaster, the pursuit, without truly embarking on the journey that is happiness. We seek pleasure because it's a shortcut.

The first essential thing to do is to establish what happiness means to you—is it content, peace, satisfaction, care, gratitude? For me, it's all of these things. We're all different and regardless of whether our happiness is centered around these things, these are healthy habits to incorporate into our humanity.

Life is...weird. It's exciting, fun, eventful. And sometimes, just a bit messy. Things can go left. Things will never be stable. And depending on the circumstances, emotions can fluctuate. Now, this isn't my way of saying suppress your feelings (always feel your feelings—it's healthy and necessary) but seek out better and happier times.

- 66- Some actions or habits of all of the following groups of people are discussed in the passage EXCEPT ..... .
- 1) medieval people
  - 2) the Ancient Chinese
  - 3) Old Norse speakers
  - 4) the cave people of the Stone Age
- 67- In paragraph 2, what does the author suggest is the reason behind the fleeting nature of happiness for the 21st-century generation?
- 1) The absence of healthy habits
  - 2) Laziness and the desire for quick wins
  - 3) The association of happiness with probability
  - 4) The lack of concentration on the pursuit of happiness
- 68- What does the author recommend as a way to include healthy habits in your life?
- 1) Suppressing your feelings
  - 2) Pursuing quick sources of pleasure
  - 3) Establishing what happiness means to you
  - 4) Realizing that happiness is centered around gratitude
- 69- What does the author mean by the statement "Life is...weird"?
- 1) Life is unpredictable and can be messy.
  - 2) Life is oddly exciting and can be fun.
  - 3) Life is straightforward and stable.
  - 4) Life is boring and dull.
- 70- At the end of which paragraph can the following sentence be inserted?  
"So, to forget our worries, we binge, we eat, we shop, we drop. But this isn't happiness."
- 1) Paragraph 1
  - 2) Paragraph 2
  - 3) Paragraph 3
  - 4) Paragraph 4

