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خارج از کشور

نام
نام خانوادگی
محل امضاء

دفترچه شماره ۲



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

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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 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- ----- exactly what to do, I was pretty confident I wouldn't embarrass myself.
 1) Telling 2) To tell 3) Having been told 4) To have been told
- 102- The coastguard boarded the ship and found -----.
 1) alive four men injured 2) four injured alive men
 3) four injured men alive 4) injured four alive men
- 103- ----- for your help, I wouldn't have been able to quit smoking.
 1) Weren't it 2) If wasn't it 3) It had not been 4) Had it not been
- 104- I'm ----- ambitious as my brother is.
 1) nowhere near as 2) nothing near as 3) nowhere like so 4) nothing like so
- 105- You ----- that film last week. It was only released yesterday.
 1) couldn't see 2) can't have seen 3) shouldn't have seen 4) didn't need to see
- 106- Despite -----, we didn't think for a second we wouldn't make it on time.
 1) our being informed late 2) being late for us to inform
 3) we were informed late 4) how late be informed
- 107- Jim ----- he was going to leave the city for the long weekend.
 1) heard saying 2) heard to say 3) was heard to say 4) was heard that said
- 108- So ----- that they actually finished three weeks early.
 1) the builders were fast 2) fast were the builders
 3) fast the builders were 4) were the builders fast
- 109- We should take our tent with us ----- we can't find rooms to stay in.
 1) unless 2) in case 3) otherwise 4) even though
- 110- The laws need to be strengthened, ----- I mean the police need to be given more powers.
 1) which 2) by that 3) that 4) by which

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- When Lee's parents praise him, it serves as helpful ----- for his hard work.
 1) definition 2) confidence 3) repertoire 4) reinforcement
- 112- The hikers who got lost in the mountains died because they were out in ----- weather for too long.
 1) severe 2) subtle 3) dense 4) firm
- 113- If you develop coping strategies and ----- a balance between work and leisure, you'll learn to make stress work for you.
 1) constitute 2) maintain 3) confirm 4) include

- 114- Our landlord tried to ----- all the cockroaches in our building, but they came back the next year.
 1) eradicate 2) compensate for 3) suffer from 4) restrict
- 115- The office hasn't moved completely to the new location yet. We're still in a ----- phase.
 1) compatible 2) conclusive 3) recurrent 4) transitional
- 116- The committee members disagree, but they must communicate with each other in order to reach a(n) ----- and settle the issue.
 1) awareness 2) promotion 3) compromise 4) enhancement
- 117- The Metropolitan Police held a dinner in her honor to express ----- for her invaluable help in catching a range of criminals.
 1) conformity 2) gratitude 3) devotion 4) approval
- 118- Under the media's influence, children at younger and younger ages are using violence as a first, not a last, ----- to conflict.
 1) resort 2) stance 3) resource 4) exposure
- 119- Although the connection between economic growth and improved health seems -----, the empirical evidence for this is not completely clear.
 1) immediate 2) vulnerable 3) interchangeable 4) straightforward
- 120- All vaccines used for routine immunization are very effective in preventing disease, although no vaccine ----- 100% effectiveness.
 1) ranks 2) expands 3) attains 4) estimates
- 121- In many countries in the western world, intelligence is ----- by tests that measure a person's intelligent quotient.
 1) computed 2) negotiated 3) determined 4) launched
- 122- The CEO's statement seemed to have little or no ----- to the issues raised during the investigation.
 1) account 2) relevance 3) transfer 4) cooperation
- 123- Laboratory experiments provide evidence that failing to get enough sleep dramatically ----- memory and concentration.
 1) impairs 2) competes 3) disposes 4) evaluates
- 124- Decisions about how to use public money must be made -----, with careful consideration given to many criteria.
 1) randomly 2) rationally 3) impressively 4) anxiously
- 125- Movies often ----- criminals as masterminds with complex plans and clever senses of humor.
 1) forecast 2) observe 3) explore 4) portray

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) The permit is valid for one year from date of issue, at which time it may be renewed.
2) For one year from date of issue at which time is valid the permit may be renewed.
3) At that time the validity of the permit is for one year, it may be renewed from date of issue.
4) The validity of the permit is one year from date of issue, it may be renewed at that time.
- 127-** 1) We had solved barely one problem when to rise the next one.
2) Barely had we solved one problem when another one arose.
3) We had solved one problem barely when did another one arise.
4) Barely we had solved one problem, the other one arose just then.
- 128-** 1) As a peculiar notion, the scientist's prediction that humans will soon become part machine strikes many.
2) Humans will soon become part machine is the scientist's prediction that strikes a peculiar notion as many.
3) The scientist's prediction that humans will soon become part machine strikes many as a peculiar notion.
4) The scientist's predication strikes many that as a peculiar notion humans will soon become part machine.
- 129-** 1) Who can function effectively on 6 fewer hours of sleep per night is the rare individual.
2) It is rarely an individual can function effectively on fewer than 6 hours of sleep per night.
3) It is rare for an individual function effectively on sleep less than 6 hours per night.
4) It is the rare individual who can function effectively on fewer than 6 hours of sleep per night.
- 130-** 1) Not until we have no choice will we close the business down.
2) We have no choice until not we will close the business down.
3) Until we have no choice not we will close the business down.
4) Not until we have any choice we will close the business down.

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: Have you met the new people at number 32 yet?

B: No, but I've heard them. They're always (131) ----- . They never stop arguing.

- 131-** 1) over the moon 2) down the drain 3) beyond my head 4) at each other's throats

A: You look very worried. (132) -----?

B: Oh, it's nothing really.

A: Come on now. (133) ----- . Why don't you tell me about it?

B: Well, I'm (134) ----- , because my apartment was (135) ----- last night.

A: My goodness! What was taken?

B: Well, nothing's missing actually.

- 132-** 1) How come 2) What's up 3) How is it going 4) What's stopping you
133- 1) Don't put words into my mouth 2) Stop sitting on the fence
 3) Don't bottle it up 4) Go for it
134- 1) of two minds 2) off the hook 3) on cloud nine 4) in a bit of a state
135- 1) broken into 2) bumped into 3) taken over 4) pulled over

A: Do you want to go to the football game with us tonight?

B: No, thanks. I'm not feeling very well. I think I'm (136) ----- .

- 136-** 1) in a real bind 2) up and about again
 3) coming down with something 4) keeping up with something

A: Oh Sue, that was a wonderful dinner. That's the best meal I've had (137) ----- .

B: Oh thank you!

A: Can I give you a hand with the dishes?

B: Uh-Uh, (138) ----- . I'll do them myself later. Would you like me to fix some coffee?

A: Uh, thanks a lot. I'd love some. Uh, (139) ----- if I ask a question?

B: Why, (140) ----- . Go ahead and ask.

- 137-** 1) in a long time 2) in the long run 3) for old times' sake 4) in the nick of time
138- 1) mind you 2) way to go 3) don't bother 4) don't go overboard
139- 1) Are you OK 2) Does it matter 3) Would it hurt 4) Would you mind
140- 1) not at all 2) nothing to it 3) don't mention it 4) no way

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.

Most of us have several pairs of shoes – but have you ever wondered (141) ----- shoes came into being? When did people first start wearing them? And how did they (142) ----- from something to protect our feet to fashion statement?

History tells us that footwear was one of the first things (143) ----- people learned to make. Footwear helped ancient peoples cross rocky terrain or hot sands (144) ----- . The earliest footwear we know of was simply a piece of plaited grass or leather (145) ----- to the feet.

The ancient Egyptians seem (146) ----- the first footwear with a firm sole – sandals. In those days, footwear, or (147) -----, also showed a person's status. Egyptian royalty, (148) -----, wore sandals that had a different style from (149) ----- . And slaves were not allowed to wear anything on their feet. The sandal is still the basic form of footwear in many countries, (150) ----- those with a hot climate; (151) ----- in cold climates, an entirely different type of shoe was used – the moccasin – a (152) ----- made of soft but sturdy leather.

The Greeks were the first to develop shoes with heels. (153) -----, in the Middle Ages, shoes with long points at the toe became very chic for the nobility. These shoes were often very difficult to wear. Other (154) ----- followed, with wide shoes and even shoes that could make a woman stand (155) ----- . Not surprisingly, these sometimes led to accidents.

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|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 141- 1) how | 2) what | 3) whether | 4) about that |
| 142- 1) vary | 2) evolve | 3) devote | 4) derive |
| 143- 1) permanent | 2) preliminary | 3) primitive | 4) prospective |
| 144- 1) to not injure them | 2) not to injure themselves | 3) without injuring themselves | 4) didn't injure them |
| 145- 1) tied | 2) tying | 3) to tie | 4) was tied |
| 146- 1) to invent | 2) to be invented | 3) that they invented | 4) to have invented |
| 147- 1) its lack of | 2) lack of it | 3) its lacking | 4) lacking in it |
| 148- 1) although | 2) as if | 3) for example | 4) on the one hand |
| 149- 1) whose status was lesser | 2) those with lesser status | 3) them of lesser status | 4) whom their status was lesser |
| 150- 1) considerably | 2) relatively | 3) presumably | 4) particularly |
| 151- 1) whereas | 2) therefore | 3) in addition | 4) even if |
| 152- 1) shoe in the shape of slipper | 2) shoe shaped like slipper | 3) slipper-shape shoe | 4) slipper-shaped shoe |
| 153- 1) So | 2) Yet | 3) Then | 4) Besides |
| 154- 1) trends | 2) aspects | 3) gestures | 4) conditions |
| 155- 1) tall two feet | 2) two feet taller | 3) two feet tall | 4) taller two feet |

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:

Child prodigies are highly intelligent, but this is not the only factor that sets them apart. They are considered prodigies because of their exceptional ability in one domain. Experts define prodigy as "a young child who displays mastery of a field that is usually undertaken by adults." Child prodigies usually appear in structured areas such as language, math, drawing, chess, and music. They are not as likely to appear in less structured domains such as medicine, law, or creative writing, areas that require experience.

Child prodigies can focus their attention for long periods of time, concentrating on tasks that would bore other children of the same age. Abigail Sin practiced piano at least 25 hours a week. Similarly, two-year-old Nguyen Ngoc Truong Son had the concentration to play chess for hours at a time. The distinction of "prodigy" thus goes beyond mere intelligence. For explanations, experts look in two directions: *nature*, the child's unique biology, and *nurture*, the child's environment.

When researchers look to *nature* to explain child prodigies, they study innate or inborn qualities. For example, they look at whether the brain structure of a prodigy is different from the brain structure of a child with average intelligence. Technology is a great help in answering this question. For instance, scientists utilize imaging technology to see the amount of activity in different parts of the brain. These brain scans reveal that the frontal lobe of a prodigy's brain is very active, unlike children with average intelligence doing the same tasks. Their frontal lobes are virtually inactive. Science has proven that the frontal lobe of the brain controls many aspects of thought and concentration. This may explain how prodigies can focus on a task, solve complex problems, and learn quickly.

When researchers look to *nurture* to explain child prodigies, they focus on the child's environment instead of the child's biology. The most important factor on the *nurture* side is the parents. Raising a child prodigy is extremely challenging. It requires considerable patience, creativity, and resourcefulness.

156- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) How researchers measure intelligence
- 2) Perspectives on the characteristics of child prodigies
- 3) Physical and emotional development in child prodigies
- 4) How families encourage their children's mental development

157- Why does the writer mention two child prodigies in the second paragraph?

- 1) To introduce two world-famous child prodigies
- 2) To name tasks child prodigies like to perform
- 3) To emphasize the fact that child prodigies are intelligently clever
- 4) To support the idea that child prodigies can spend much more time on tasks other children find boring

158- According to the passage, the factors that seem to always be present in a child prodigy are -----.

- 1) a knack for languages and the ability to write stories
- 2) considerable interest in learning by experience and in multitasking
- 3) an unusually high intelligence and the ability to master one area
- 4) great interest in arts and an unusual ability to perform multiple tasks at the same time

159- It is stated in the passage that technology has revealed that -----.

- 1) the frontal lobe of a prodigy's brain is almost inactive
- 2) different parts of a prodigy's brain are involved in thought and concentration
- 3) the brains of highly intelligent children do not exactly function in the same way as those of children with normal intelligence
- 4) the amount of activity in different parts of a prodigy's brain is the same as that of an adult's brain

160- All of the following are mentioned in the passage as factors likely to affect prodigies' exceptional abilities EXCEPT -----.

- 1) IQ
- 2) technology
- 3) parents
- 4) the brain structure

Reading 2:

New Zealand has a fine health service, despite recent government cuts, and medical services are reasonably cheap by world standards. Although all visitors are covered by the accident compensation scheme, under which you can claim some medical and hospital expenses, in the event of an accident without full accident cover in your travel insurance, you could still face a large bill. For more minor ailments, you can visit a doctor for a consultation (around \$35) and, armed with a prescription, buy any required medication at a pharmacy at a reasonable price.

Perhaps the most hazardous element of the whole New Zealand experience is getting there, in the light of a growing realization that long periods of time spent in cramped conditions on aeroplanes can contribute to deep vein thrombosis (DVT). All the airlines now have videos telling you to move about, perform stationary callisthenics and drink plenty of water.

Visitors to New Zealand frequently get caught out by the intensity of the sun, its damaging ultra-violet rays easily penetrating the thin ozone layer and reducing burn times to as little as ten minutes in spring and summer. Stay out of the sun as much as possible between 11am and 3pm, and always put on plenty of sunblock. Reapply every few hours as well as after swimming, and keep a check on any moles on your body: if you notice any changes, see your doctor straight away.

New Zealand's wildlife is amazingly benign. There are no snakes, scorpions and other nasties, and there's only one poisonous creature: the little katipo spider. Mercifully rare, this six-millimetre-long critter (the biting female is black with a red patch) is found in coastal areas and only bites if disturbed. The bite can be fatal, but antivenin is available in most hospitals and is effective up to three days after a bite. No one has died from an encounter with the spider for many years.

A far bigger problem are mosquitoes and sandflies which are a great irritant, but generally free of life-threatening diseases. The West Coast of the South Island in the summer is the worst place for these beasts, though they appear to a lesser degree in many other places across the country. A liberal application of repellent keeps them at bay.

161- What is the purpose of the passage?

- 1) To persuade the reader to go to New Zealand
- 2) To give information about sightseeing in New Zealand
- 3) To recommend precautions concerning certain hazards in New Zealand
- 4) To encourage the reader to know about the health section of the country they travel to

162- The word "them" in the last line of the passage refers to -----.

- 1) beasts
- 2) places
- 3) diseases
- 4) repellents

163- It can be inferred from the passage that -----.

- 1) visitors to New Zealand should avoid its wildlife
- 2) New Zealand's mosquitoes carry different kinds of serious diseases
- 3) people who travel to New Zealand find it difficult to cover their medical expenses
- 4) visitors to New Zealand can rely on its health section in case of emergencies

164- With which of the following statements does the author most probably agree?

- 1) Passengers should move about in the plane during long flights.
- 2) The best time to travel to New Zealand is spring and summer.
- 3) Visitors to New Zealand shouldn't use insect spray in order to save the ozone layer.
- 4) Visitors must beware of poisonous insects near the sea and carry antivenin with them all the time.

165- This passage would most likely appear in a -----.

- 1) diary
- 2) guidebook
- 3) medical journal
- 4) geography magazine

Reading 3:

Literary detectives have uncovered many facts about William Shakespeare. Still, the most important question of all remains: Did he really write the Shakespeare plays? Sir Francis Bacon, Christopher Marlowe, the Earl of Southampton (Shakespeare's patron), and even Queen Elizabeth herself have at times been suspected of writing them. The sheer volume of Shakespeare's work—37 plays, 154 sonnets, 2 other poems, and an elegy—has led to suggestions that "William Shakespeare" was actually several people, not one.

The strongest current debate is between groups known as the Oxfordians and the Stratfordians. Oxfordians say that Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford, wrote the plays under the pen name William Shakespeare. Stratfordians say that the works were all written by William Shakespeare, an actor known to have been born at Stratford in 1564. The challenge for both sides is to produce solid evidence. So far, neither side has come with much.

Oxfordians say the actor Shakespeare was too poorly educated to have been the author of the plays. He was the son of a tradesman, and there is no record that he had any schooling. There is no evidence that he ever traveled outside southern England. He was just an actor and an occasional real-estate investor. His will mentions no writings, and there is no evidence he ever owned a book. A background like that could not have been adequate for writing such brilliant plays. The life of Edward de Vere, on the other hand, was more than adequate. His education was the best money could buy. He was intimately familiar with England's noble families. He traveled to many of the locations important in Shakespeare's plays, including France, Scotland, and Italy.

The de Vere theory gained a lot of support after 1991. In that year, researchers began studying the handwritten notes in de Vere's copy of a 1569 edition of the Bible. About 1000 Bible passages are underlined or otherwise marked. Nearly 25 percent of them match up with parts of Shakespeare's work. Probably not a coincidence, say the Oxfordians. For example, part of Act V in *The Merchant of Venice* speaks of a good deed shining out "in a naughty world." One of the passages de Vere underlined in his Bible contains the phrase, "a naughty and crooked nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world."

166- Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- 1) There's still a lot we need to discover about Shakespeare's life and works.
- 2) Contradictory facts about Shakespeare's life have kept literary detectives interested in his works.
- 3) New evidence is likely to settle the Oxford-Stratford debate within the next few years.
- 4) There's serious doubt about whether Shakespeare's plays were really written by the same person.

167- The word "much" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.

- 1) side
- 2) work
- 3) evidence
- 4) challenge

168- Which of the following is NOT true about Edward de Vere?

- 1) He came from a noble, wealthy family.
- 2) He invested his money in real estate belonging to England's noble families.
- 3) Unlike Shakespeare, de Vere is known to have traveled to locations important in the plays.
- 4) About one-quarter of the Bible passages that de Vere highlighted are very similar to passages in Shakespearean play.

169- The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses -----.

- 1) matching Shakespeare's plays with his life
- 2) the shortcomings of the "de Vere" theory
- 3) Shakespeare's background
- 4) details of the Stratfordian position

170- The writer has used all of the following methods to support his ideas in the text EXCEPT -----.

- 1) definition
- 2) contrast
- 3) quotation
- 4) exemplification