

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

شماره داوطلب:

نام و نام خانوادگی داوطلب:

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

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

حق چاپ و تکثیر سؤالات آزمون تا ۴۸ ساعت پس از برگزاری امتحان برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی ممنوع می باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود.

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- As soon as Tom ----- up tomorrow morning, he ----- his teeth.
1) getting, brushes 2) gets, will brush 3) will get, brushes 4) getting, will brush
- 102- You and I don't agree. In other words, your ideas are not -----.
1) same as me 2) same as mine 3) the same as mine 4) the same as me
- 103- Only once ----- to the opera in the whole time I was in Italy.
1) I went 2) did I go 3) I had gone 4) had I gone
- 104- People used to use ----- candles for ----- light, but now they use ----- electricity.
1) -, -, - 2) -, the, the 3) the, he, - 4) the, -, the
- 105- ----- the fact that he was only three, he swam ----- he were fish.
1) While, like 2) Although, as 3) Whereas, like 4) Despite, as if
- 106- The buyers insisted that the company ----- rise its prices any more.
1) not 2) didn't 3) does not 4) would not
- 107- We ----- the car for 6 months when we discovered it -----.
1) owned, stolen 2) had owned, stealing 3) had owned, was stolen 4) owned, had been stolen
- 108- You talked to her ----- that I don't think she'll be coming back.
1) so rude 2) very rude 3) so rudely 4) very rudely
- 109- I couldn't decide ----- to the liberty or to the movies.
1) as to go 2) if I went 3) that I went 4) whether to go
- 110- Now that they both had their hair cut, the twins looked even -----.
1) to be likely 2) more alike 3) much likable 4) with likelihood

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- This institute is the largest, best ----- language center in the country.
1) achieved 2) equipped 3) advantaged 4) measured
- 112- The project will be a success if we can only get the ----- to put it into action.
1) finance 2) entrance 3) realization 4) procedure
- 113- Francis is a natural leader; he's very good at ----- people.
1) designing 2) handling 3) restating 4) devoting
- 114- The practical use of something, especially in science and technology, is called -----.
1) operation 2) instruction 3) application 4) industrialization
- 115- The need for food, shelter, and clothing is a(n) ----- one.
1) entire 2) universal 3) accountable 4) surrounding
- 116- She's just been -----, which means a company car and an extra five thousand pounds.
1) earned 2) promoted 3) explored 4) proposed
- 117- When he had recovered ----- from his accident, he was interviewed by the police.
1) explicitly 2) primarily 3) brilliantly 4) sufficiently
- 118- Some tribes still ----- the remote mountains of the country.
1) inhabit 2) conduct 3) extend 4) survive
- 119- These changes in the system are intended to be highly ----- to both workers and managers.
1) smooth 2) robotic 3) conscious 4) beneficial
- 120- As the plant grew, its leaves and flowers gradually -----.
1) issued 2) raised 3) expanded 4) forwarded
- 121- He's been having treatment for two months now without any -----.
1) appearance 2) requirement 3) performance 4) improvement
- 122- The beauty of the sunset and the view excited our -----.
1) impression 2) enhancement 3) admiration 4) supervision
- 123- After hearing the news, they sat in a quiet, ----- silence.
1) urgent 2) irrelevant 3) forbidden 4) reflective
- 124- My daughter seems to regard any advice from me as -----.
1) struggle 2) contrast 3) influence 4) interference
- 125- When their parents died, an aunt ----- them -----.
1) put, up 2) carry, out 3) kept, out 4) brought, up

Part C: Language 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) Not having learned to drive properly, she was afraid to go on the highway.
 2) Having not learned to drive properly, she was afraid of going to the highway.
 3) Not learning to driving properly, she was afraid to go to the highway.
 4) Learning not driving properly, she was afraid of going on the highway.
- 127- 1) She owns many beautiful Persian rugs, the least expensive of which is worth a small fortune.
 2) She owns many beautiful Persian rugs, whose least expensive is worth a small fortune.
 3) She owns many Persian beautiful rugs, whose least expensive has worth a small fortune.
 4) She owns many Persian beautiful rugs, the least expensive of which has worth a small fortune.
- 128- 1) We can take care for this matter in condition that payment will be made advanced.
 2) We can take care of this matter on condition that payment is made in advance.
 3) We can take care of this matter in condition of payment being made advanced.
 4) We can take care for this matter on condition of payment being made in advance.
- 129- 1) Other people than her husband would have lost patient at her.
 2) Another person than her husband would lose patience with her.
 3) Any other person than her husband would have lost patience with her.
 4) Any other people than her husband would lose patient at her.
- 130- 1) The furniture manufacturing here as well as being made anywhere else.
 2) The furniture manufactures here as well as that made else anywhere.
 3) The furniture manufacturing here as good as being made else anywhere.
 4) The furniture which is manufactured here is as good as that made anywhere else.

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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: (131) -----, I'm going to take statistics instead of computer science.
 B: Are you sure this time?
- 131- 1) At issue 2) At random 3) On the spot 4) On second thought
- A: Professor Baker, can I see you after this class?
 B: I (132) ----- at a faculty meeting then--how about the same time on Friday?
- 132- 1) am due 2) get across 3) make a scene 4) keep in touch
- A: Gary, do you know when the work on that new road will be done?
 B: (133) -----, as far as I'm concerned.
- 133- 1) If you ask me 2) It is supposed to 3) The sooner the better 4) As a matter of fact
- A: Would you like me to help you move that desk?
 B: No, that's okay. I can move it myself.
 A: Oh, come on! Let me give you a hand. (134) ----- in moving it yourself if I'm here to help.
 B: Really, (135) ----- to offer, but ...
 A: Look! I insist! You're not moving that desk by yourself!
 B: Well, okay. But I really don't want to trouble you.
 A: (136) -----! Honestly! I'm happy to lend a hand.
- 134- 1) I mean it 2) It's up to you
 3) There's no sense 4) I'm quite serious
- 135- 1) it's nice of you 2) it doesn't matter
 3) it's for you to decide 4) you have bothered yourself
- 136- 1) I promise you 2) No trouble at all
 3) Put you to any trouble 4) I'm absolutely positive
- A: Excuse me. Would you mind (137) ----- in front of my house?
 B: In front of your house?
 A: Er ... yes. If you wouldn't mind, (138) -----.
 B: No, I wouldn't mind.
 A: Oh, thank you for the ride.
 B: That's all right.
- 137- 1) getting off 2) stepping out
 3) dropping me off 4) bringing me out
- 138- 1) it is pleasing to me 2) I'd be most grateful
 3) I hope it would be 4) it might be a good idea
- A: Excuse me, I'm looking for Professor Hudson's book on linguistics.
 B: I'm afraid it was (139) ----- yesterday. You'll have to wait for two weeks.
- 139- 1) given up 2) checked out 3) picked up 4) stuck out
- A: Pardon me. I need some quarters for that pay phone. Can you break a dollar bill?
 B: I'm afraid I (140) ----- quarters myself.
- 140- 1) pay back 2) turn up 3) am low on 4) am at odds with

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.

Europe is one of the most thickly populated parts of the world. About one-sixth of the world's population (approximately 785,700,000 in 1990) live on the (141) ----- . The peoples of Europe vary widely in racial (142) ----- and in language. Some generalities can be made about their physical appearance, (143) ----- there are exceptions everywhere. The Caucasoid, also (144) ----- Caucasian, or white, stock is considered native to Europe. In the south, people of short stature and dark colouring are (145) ----- . These are sometimes called the Mediterranean type. Central and eastern Europe are (146) ----- for the Alpine type, distinguished by short, stocky stature and medium colouring. The north is commonly noted for the Nordic type--(147) ----- tall, fair-skinned, and blue-eyed. Many Europeans are a(n) (148) ----- of two of these types.

In some countries, (149) ----- Belgium and the United Kingdom, more than 90 per cent of the population live in cities and towns. (150) -----, the cities and towns of Albania, Europe's poorest country, (151) ----- only 34 per cent of the population.

All European countries have (152) ----- education. More than 90 per cent of children (153) ----- school and nearly everyone can read and write. Educational standards are (154) ----- the world's highest.

Health standards are also high. The average life (155) ----- at birth is more than 70 years in every country except for Turkey. Most people have access to free or low-cost public health services.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 141- | 1) density | 2) location | 3) continent | 4) situation |
| 142- | 1) tribes | 2) resources | 3) environments | 4) characteristics |
| 143- | 1) though | 2) whereas | 3) otherwise | 4) nevertheless |
| 144- | 1) know | 2) known as | 3) knowing | 4) knowing as |
| 145- | 1) public | 2) common | 3) general | 4) native |
| 146- | 1) notable | 2) major | 3) variable | 4) superior |
| 147- | 1) generally | 2) basically | 3) practically | 4) individually |
| 148- | 1) supply | 2) capacity | 3) mixture | 4) attribute |
| 149- | 1) so as | 2) so as to | 3) such as | 4) such that |
| 150- | 1) While | 2) In spite | 3) Although | 4) By contrast |
| 151- | 1) contain | 2) concludes | 3) counts on | 4) concentrates on |
| 152- | 1) available | 2) training | 3) qualified | 4) compulsory |
| 153- | 1) attend | 2) access to | 3) overcome | 4) play a part in |
| 154- | 1) of | 2) in | 3) among | 4) across |
| 155- | 1) expecting | 2) expectation | 3) expectancy | 4) expectant |

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.

The desirability of increasing production has frequently been challenged in recent years, and some have even maintained that economic growth is merely a quantitative enlargement. However, economic growth is an increase in the capacity to produce goods and services that people want. Since the product of economic growth can be measured by its value to someone, it is important to ask whose standard of valuation counts.

In the United States, the value of a product is what purchasers pay for it. This is determined by the purchasers' preferences combined with conditions of supply, which in turn reflect various other factors, such as natural and technological circumstances at any given time and the preferences of those who supply capital and labor. The value by which we measure a product synthesizes all these factors. Gross National Product (GNP) is the market value of the nation's total output of goods and services.

Gross National Product is not a perfect measure of all the activities involved in economic output. It does not account for deteriorations or improvements in the environment, even when they are incidental results of the production process. On the other hand, it does not count as "product" many benefits provided as side effects of the economic process; it does not include productive but unpaid work (such as that done by a homemaker); and it does not reckon with such other factors as the burdensomeness of work, the length of the work week, and so forth.

Nonetheless, the GNP concept makes an important contribution to our understanding of how the economy is working. While it is not a complete measure of economic productivity and even less so of "welfare," the level and rate of increase of the GNP are clearly and positively associated with what most people throughout the world see as an improvement in the quality of life. In the long run, the same factors result in a growing GNP and in other social benefits: size and competence of population, state of knowledge, amount of capital, and the effectiveness with which these are combined and utilized

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- 156- The main purpose of the passage is to -----.
- 1) define Gross National Product
 - 2) contrast the American and the European GNPs
 - 3) argue for the value of increased economic output
 - 4) explain the disadvantages of measuring the quality of life using a scale of material affluence
- 157- The word "counts" in line 5 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) follows
 - 2) matters
 - 3) involves
 - 4) defines
- 158- The purpose of the third paragraph of the passage is to -----.
- 1) offer another definition for GNP
 - 2) cite examples of "products" the GNP ought to include
 - 3) develop the definition of paragraph two with specific details
 - 4) predict objections to what the GNP fails to notice
- 159- We can infer from the passage that of the following, the factor that does NOT influence the growth of the GNP is -----.
- 1) a dependence on spiritual values
 - 2) the capital available in the country
 - 3) the efficiency of the production process
 - 4) knowledge related to production of goods and services
- 160- A critic of the limitations of the measurements of the GNP might analyze its failure with respect to all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) the valuation of family household management
 - 2) the widespread existence of chemicals in American rivers
 - 3) the value of the time a salaried stock broker spends on research
 - 4) cooperative baby-sitting projects among parents with young children

Even a muddy pond contributes to the ecosystem that affects the environment. A vernal or springtime pool is only a few feet deep and lasts only from March until midsummer but yields a considerable number of diverse life forms. Like all of nature, there are predators and victims, and a particular living being may be one or the other, depending on its age and characteristics. One may find masses of spotted salamander eggs floating just under the surface of the pond, left behind by adults who entered the pond early in the season before predators arrived. Other amphibians and reptiles return to the recurrent pond year after year to reproduce, as their ancestors have done for years.

Various forms of algae grow well in the murky water, if there is sufficient sunlight. They in turn produce and transmit oxygen to the salamander embryos and other young that are not yet able to survive outside of water. Diving beetles feast on eggs and larvae deposited in the pond by the salamanders and other amphibians that have called it home. Tadpoles are born in the late spring and feed on the algae. The pond also invites wood frogs staking their territory and courting potential mates, calling as loud as quacking ducks.

By the end of the short season, the pond dries to spongy mud and then dries further, becoming covered with leaves and debris, until the following spring when the process repeats itself.

161- What is the author's purpose stated in the first sentence: *Even a muddy pond contributes to the ecosystem that affects the environment?*

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- 1) To show how various forms of algae grow
- 2) To explain that a vernal pool is very muddy
- 3) To explain that mud is important to the environment in which different types of algae grow
- 4) To describe how the vernal pool fits into the larger environmental picture

162- The word "yields" in line 2 is closest in meaning to -----.

- 1) kills
- 2) harms
- 3) produces
- 4) contributes to

163- The word "its" in line 4 refers to -----.

- 1) pond
- 2) nature
- 3) predator
- 4) living being

164- Which sentence in the first paragraph indicates that a young life form might be prey to an older life form?

- 1) Other amphibians and reptiles return to the recurrent pond year after year to reproduce, as their ancestors have done for years.
- 2) Like all of nature, there are predators and victims, and a particular living being may be one or the other, depending on its age and characteristics.
- 3) A vernal or springtime pool is only a few feet deep and lasts only from March until midsummer but yields a considerable number of diverse life forms.
- 4) One may find masses of spotted salamander eggs floating just under the surface of the pond, left behind by adults who entered the pond early in the season before predators arrived.

165- Which of the following does the author imply in the first two sentences of paragraph two?

- 1) Most forms of algae are strictly a food source.
- 2) Some of the life forms live in water first and later on land.
- 3) The life forms in the pool live their entire lives in water.
- 4) The life forms found in the pool do not require oxygen to live.

The basic interest of science fiction lies in the relation between man and his technology and between man and the universe. Science fiction is a literature of change and a literature of the future, and while it would be foolish to claim that science fiction is a major literary genre at this time, the aspects of human life that it considers make it well worth reading and studying—for no other literary form does quite the same things.

What is science fiction? It is a literary subgenre which postulates a change (for human beings) from conditions as we know them and follows the implications of these changes to a conclusion. That science fiction is a literary subgenre is a point that is often overlooked.

Specifically, science fiction is either a short story or a novel. There are only a few poems and plays which could be called science fiction, with Karel Capek's *RUR* being the only play that is well known. To say that science fiction is a subgenre of prose fiction is to say that it has all the basic characteristics and serves the same basic functions in much the same way as prose fiction in general. Everything that can be said about prose fiction, in general, applies to science fiction. Every piece of science fiction, whether short story or novel, must have a narrator, a story, a plot, a setting, characters, language, and theme. And like any prose, the themes of science are concerned with interpreting man's nature and experience in relation to the world around him. Themes in science fiction are constructed and presented in exactly the same ways that themes are dealt with in any other kind of fiction. They are the result of a particular combination of narrator, story, plot, character, setting, and language. In short, the reasons for reading and enjoying science fiction, and the ways of studying and analyzing it, are basically the same as they would be for any other story or novel.

166- Although few examples of science fiction written before 1900 exist, you can infer that it has been most popular in the twentieth century because -----.

- 1) science fiction is easier to understand than other kinds of fiction
- 2) other media have captured the large audience that read novels in the nineteenth century
- 3) competition from television and film has created a demand for more exciting fiction
- 4) the increased importance of technology has given science fiction an increased relevance

167- According to the definition in the passage, a fictional work that places human beings in a prehistoric world inhabited by dinosaurs -----.

- 1) can properly be called science fiction because it is prose fiction
- 2) cannot properly be called science fiction because it does not deal with the future
- 3) cannot properly be called science fiction because it does not deal with technology
- 4) can properly be called science fiction because it places people in a world different from ours

168- The author believes that, when compared with other literary genres, science fiction is -----.

- 1) unable to be adapted to drama
- 2) a minor but worthwhile kind of fiction
- 3) more concerned with plot than with theme
- 4) in need of a unique literary approach if it is to be properly understood

169- The emphasis on theme suggests that the author regards which of the following as an especially important reason for reading science fiction?

- 1) The beauty of language
- 2) The display of character
- 3) The discovery of meaning
- 4) The psychological complexity

170- One implication of the final sentence in the passage is that -----.

- 1) there are reasons for enjoying science fiction
- 2) there is no reason for any reader not to like science fiction
- 3) the reader can compare other novels and stories with science fiction in many ways
- 4) those who can appreciate other prose fiction can appreciate science fiction

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در تهران ۳۳۷۸۹۷۵۲ خرید حضوری با
هماهنگی در تهران : خیابان پروزی
نرسیده به کواکولا خیابان محصل نبش
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گارانتی معتبر تلفن از ۱۶ به بعد ۳۳۷۸۹۷۵۲