

خارج از کشور

C

نام:

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دفترچه شماره ۲



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

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

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۴

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 می باشد و یا 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- I do most of my writing on my computer; -----, I prefer to write letters by hand.
1) likewise 2) therefore 3) otherwise 4) nevertheless
- 102- We ----- on the beach now if we hadn't missed the plane.
1) may lie 2) could be lying 3) might have lain 4) would have lain
- 103- I was spending more money on the car than ----- money on.
1) being worthy to spend 2) its worth to spend
3) it was worthy spending 4) it was worth spending
- 104- Look at those clouds! It ----- raining any minute now.
1) is going to start 2) will start 3) is starting 4) starts
- 105- The old woman walked slowly to the elevator, -----.
1) the porter assisted her 2) assisted by the porter
3) by the porter assisting her 4) she was assisted by the porter
- 106- I need a piano of my own -----.
1) that I can practice 2) I can practice on that
3) on which to practice 4) to practice on it
- 107- I'm sorry, I can't do anything about the central heating myself, but I'm going to ----- soon.
1) have it repair 2) have repaired it 3) have it repaired 4) get it to repair
- 108- I'd rather you ----- anything for tonight, but I suppose it's too late to change things now.
1) not arrange 2) won't arrange 3) haven't arranged 4) hadn't arranged
- 109- The product should be assembled ----- the instructions.
1) as well as 2) in accordance with
3) for the sake of 4) in terms of
- 110- That was so nice of them ----- to stay the night.
1) to ask whether I wanted 2) to ask that I wanted
3) asking that I wanted 4) asking whether to want

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 not much ----- of environmental groups stopping the building of the new factory.
1) confidence 2) experience 3) likelihood 4) destination
- 112- Advertisers use symbols in their work to ----- responses in us that make us value what they do or offer.
1) evoke 2) rank 3) include 4) emphasize
- 113- You're acting completely ----- . Just calm down and pull yourself together.
1) variously 2) externally 3) irrationally 4) interchangeably
- 114- The facts in this article do not ----- my own experience at all.
1) concentrate on 2) correspond with
3) transfer from 4) devote to

- 115- James seemed ----- to talk about his argument with the boss, but I eventually got the facts.
1) impressive 2) emotionless 3) superior 4) unwilling
- 116- Following the ----- of the volcano, hundreds of villages were destroyed.
1) eruption 2) formation 3) density 4) shake
- 117- I understood the ----- of her argument, but I can't say I understood all the fine points.
1) field 2) gist 3) base 4) article
- 118- The shirt I was wearing today was torn, but I don't think anyone -----.
1) noticed 2) explored 3) remarked 4) informed
- 119- It's not easy to ----- between Nick and Rick because they're identical twins.
1) identify 2) observe 3) distract 4) distinguish
- 120- Sending out e-mails that people haven't asked for to ----- addresses is often known as "spamming".
1) multiple 2) sufficient 3) widespread 4) alternative
- 121- The fact that more people would come here if the place wasn't so crowded is a real -----.
1) query 2) notion 3) paradox 4) dilemma
- 122- Even though she has been living in the U.S. for many years, English is still a ----- for her.
1) fortune 2) challenge 3) contrast 4) projection
- 123- When Albert Einstein was 16, he wrote a paper that ----- his early ideas about the theory of relativity.
1) survived 2) pursued 3) revealed 4) pioneered
- 124- The book is ----- . Many readers disagree with the writer's ideas.
1) liable 2) flexible 3) unreadable 4) controversial
- 125- On some TV channels, a(n) ----- tells you what the next program is going to be.
1) performer 2) announcer 3) contestant 4) commentator

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) There were none of my favorite cookies left when I had tea.
2) There were left none of my favorite cookies when I had tea.
3) There weren't left any of my favorite cookies when having tea.
4) There weren't any cookies of my favorite left when having tea.
- 127-
1) Victoria is so old that she can remember seeing a car for the first time.
2) Victoria is so old that she can remember to see a car for the first time.
3) Victoria is such old that she can remember seeing a car for the first time.
4) Victoria is old enough that she can remember to see a car for the first time.
- 128-
1) At no point I told what did the job involve.
2) At no point was I told what the job involved.
3) At any point I wasn't told what the job involved.
4) At any point wasn't I told what did the job involve.
- 129-
1) Do you know the year when the first western made in?
2) Do you know the year in which the first western made?
3) Do you know the year when the first western was made?
4) Do you know the year in that the first western was made?

130-

- 1) Despite I expected the news, I was shocked by it.
- 2) Although expecting the news, I was shocked by it.
- 3) Although expecting the news, it shocked me.
- 4) Despite I expected the news, it shocked me.

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 seen this postcard from Ron? He's in Paris.

B: Oh, so he was able to (131) -----.

- 131-** 1) be under the weather 2) move with the times
3) get time off 4) call it a day

A: So, how's your acting class going?

B: (132) -----. It's fun, but I'm not learning much.

A: Well, you could (133) ----- another class, couldn't you?

B: Maybe. (134) -----, I like the teacher, but he never gives me any feedback. I'm thinking of dropping out.

A: Well, before you do that, (135) ----- with her?

B: I guess you're right.

- 132- 1) I'm speechless
3) It's hard to say
2) Forget about it
4) It's no big deal
- 133- 1) look up to
3) get over with
2) come up with
4) sign up for
- 134- 1) The thing is
3) For one thing
2) That is to say
4) For that matter
- 135- 1) do you happen to talk
3) what's the use of talking
2) would you mind talking
4) wouldn't it be better to talk

A: They said the train won't arrive till nine!

B: I guess (136) ----- to another delay in our schedule.

- 136-** 1) we look forward
2) we should make it
3) that boils down
4) it's time to set our mind

A: Come in. Sit down. (137) -----? Finding the work interesting?

B: Well, it was a bit like being (138) ----- when I started, but I soon got used to the work.

A: And how's your workload? Are you busy at the moment?

B: Well, yes. Actually I'm (139) ----- work.

- 137- 1) What are you up to
3) What's the matter
- 138- 1) twisted round my little finger
3) let off the hook
- 139- 1) am up to my ears in
3) am keeping my nose in
- 2) How are you getting on
4) How do you do
- 2) thrown in at the deep end
4) cut out for work
- 2) can't have cold feet at
4) can't make heads nor tails of

A: Can you come to the basketball game with me this weekend, or do you have to prepare for exams?

B: I still have a lot to do, but maybe a break would (140) -----.

- 140- 1) mean the world to me 2) take me for a ride
3) give me the push 4) do me 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.

For centuries, the extended family was the most common type of family. One (141) ----- of living in an extended family is (142) ----- more people to share the work. This was especially important in societies (143) ----- mothers had to work outside the home, (144) ----- crops or gathering food. In an extended family, mothers could work outside the home (145) ----- other family members were available to take care of the children and do other household (146) -----.

In the United States, one of the biggest changes in families in the last century (147) ----- a decrease in the number of extended families. One very important reason for this decrease was industrialization (148). ----- made it possible for many young people to leave their families and move to the city to work in factories. By the 1920s, (149) ----- children in the United States were no longer living in extended families.

(150) -----, they were living in families with a father who went to work and a mother who stayed at home.

(151) ----- a family could afford to have the mother stay at home, this type of family was able to survive. For many families, (152) -----, this was not financially possible. As the cost of living rose in the United States, (153) ----- women needed to work outside the home. At the same time, an emphasis on (154) ----- for men and women opened the door to new job (155) ----- for women. Before long, single-parent families, blended families, and even extended families were becoming more common.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 141- 1) benefit | 2) tendency | 3) estimate | 4) approach |
| 142- 1) they being | 2) there to be | 3) that there are | 4) that they are |
| 143- 1) which | 2) where | 3) in them | 4) in there |
| 144- 1) serving | 2) burying | 3) raising | 4) locating |
| 145- 1) while | 2) except | 3) in case | 4) so that |
| 146- 1) supplies | 2) affairs | 3) missions | 4) tasks |
| 147- 1) is | 2) has been | 3) had been | 4) would be |
| 148- 1) Industry grew | 2) To grow industry | 3) The industrial growing | 4) The growth of industry |
| 149- 1) the majority | 2) large number | 3) a majority of | 4) the number of |
| 150- 1) Otherwise | 2) Instead | 3) Despite that | 4) In the meantime |
| 151- 1) Until | 2) Unless | 3) Even though | 4) As long as |
| 152- 1) however | 2) therefore | 3) if so | 4) for example |
| 153- 1) as many | 2) the most of | 3) the more | 4) more and more |
| 154- 1) equality | 2) capacity | 3) membership | 4) preference |
| 155- 1) requirements | 2) opportunities | 3) selections | 4) possessions |

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:

The Environmental Research Laboratory at the University of Arizona is one place that designs biospheres (*bio* means *life*, and a *sphere* is a *circle*, like a ball) which could be used to live on other planets. Biospheres are complete, enclosed environments where people can be born, live their whole lives, and die without returning to the Earth. To be successful, a biosphere has to have a perfect balance among everything within it— the plants, the animals (including humans), and the chemical elements. Specialists and experts from many different fields are needed to work on these complex projects.

Building a greenhouse for growing plants in winter is the first step in creating a biosphere. A greenhouse is a closed environment except for the sun's heat entering through the glass or plastic. Of course, there is a water system from outside, and people bring in nutrients for the plants and take out the waste material. A biosphere in space will have to have its own system to provide water that can be used and reused. It will need bacteria or something else to take care of the wastes. Everything must be perfectly balanced, or else the whole system will break down.

There are several reasons for building biospheres. One reason is to help out when there is an energy shortage. Dr. Gerard K. O'Neill, a famous physicist from Princeton University, has said that in the future we will have satellites in space to produce solar energy and send it to the Earth. It will be too expensive to continually send people and materials to the satellites, so biospheres will be necessary. He thinks that 10,000 people could live in a space colony sometime in the future. There is another interesting reason to build biospheres. We can use them to do all kinds of research about our own environment and how it works. By studying biospheres, we can understand better what will happen as humans destroy tropical forests, as they create more carbon dioxide by burning fuel, and as they pollute the oceans and the air.

156- What is the writer's purpose in the first paragraph?

- 1) To suggest several uses of biospheres
- 2) To describe how biospheres are made
- 3) To mention characteristics of biospheres
- 4) To emphasize the importance of biospheres

157- The phrase "these complex projects" in paragraph 1 refers to -----.

- 1) elements
- 2) biospheres
- 3) laboratories
- 4) environments

158- According to the passage, biospheres in space -----.

- 1) may need waste-eating bacteria
- 2) are exactly the same as greenhouses
- 3) need people to take care of plants and waste
- 4) must be connected to external water systems

159- According to the passage, one reason for building biospheres is -----.

- 1) to use less solar energy
- 2) to conserve natural resources
- 3) to support environmental studies
- 4) to prevent wasteful human activities

160- According to paragraph 3, Dr. Grad K. O'Neill -----.

- 1) thinks that building biospheres is costly
- 2) believes that it will be impossible to house people in space
- 3) is working on energy-producing satellites at Princeton University
- 4) believes in the usefulness of biospheres in the production of solar energy

PASSAG 2:

The most isolated piece of inhabited land on the planet is in the South Pacific, 3,765 kilometers west of South America and 2,253 kilometers south-east of the nearest island. Easter Island is famous for its astonishing Stone Age culture— hundreds of enormous stone statues, many of them standing on massive stone platforms. However, the story of the island is also a warning to us all.

The civilization that produced these amazing constructions has now nearly died out. Today, Easter Island is a 166-square-kilometre museum to that civilization. Most researchers believe that the first colonists arrived in the first centuries AD and that Easter Island's stone structures were well developed by the 7th century. The archaeological record suggests a single unbroken culture, so there was probably just one major arrival of people by canoe. But once settled on the island, the colonists were trapped— it became their whole world.

Over its three million years of existence before humans came along, Easter Island had developed a balanced ecosystem. This natural balance was disturbed by the arrival of voyagers, probably a few dozen Polynesians. During this early period, the islanders built simple types of ahu (platform), with small statues in front of them.

The second period of the island's history, from about AD 1000 to 1500, was its golden age. As they became more prosperous, the people devoted great energy to building bigger and better ceremonial platforms and hundreds of large statues. As the population grew, probably reaching between 10,000 and 20,000 in about 1500, the need for land increased. By 1722, when the first Europeans arrived, it was all over.

The third and final period saw the tragic collapse of the earlier way of life. The causes of the island's change and decline were complex, but mainly due to one thing— the destruction of large numbers of trees. Starting at least 1,200 years ago, this meant that there were almost no large trees on the island by the time the Europeans came in the 18th century.

Without these trees, statues could no longer be moved and nor could ocean-going canoes be built. There is also evidence of a serious decline of the forest. Deforestation also caused soil erosion, which damaged the island's potential for growing crops.

161- The author organizes the discussion of Easter Island civilization by -----.

- 1) explaining the damage it made to the environment
- 2) describing their activities in order of time
- 3) comparing it to other great civilizations
- 4) listing their contributions to human life

162- The word "massive" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to -----.

- 1) huge
- 2) unusual
- 3) amazing
- 4) dangerous

163- The passage states that the people of Easter Island -----.

- 1) were not interested in changing their way of life
- 2) went into war with Europeans in the 18th century
- 3) grew important crops and sent them to nearby areas by canoe
- 4) were involved in activities that disrupted the ecological balance on the island

164- Which of the following activities was NOT done by the islanders?

- 1) Carving statues
- 2) Making canoes
- 3) Transporting platforms
- 4) Cutting down trees

165- With which of the following conclusions does the author most probably agree?

- 1) The Easter Island story is a lesson we can learn from.
- 2) The golden age of the Easter Island civilization lasted for millennia.
- 3) Overpopulation was the only reason for the collapse of the Easter Island civilization.
- 4) The Easter Island civilization collapsed after the Europeans destroyed forests on the island.

PASSAGE 3:

It took two important technological advancements to make real skyscrapers possible. The first advancement was the mass production of iron and steel. The second was the production of lightweight metal beams. In the 1880s, architects started using these beams to support the walls of buildings. These buildings didn't need thick walls at the base, so they could be much taller.

There were other advantages to building with metal beams. The building walls were thinner, and they could have more windows, which made the rooms much more pleasant. With thin lower walls, there was more room for stores and offices on the ground floor. It was also faster to build with iron and steel than with stone.

However, there was still one problem. How would people get to the top floor of a tall building? The solution, of course, was the elevator. Elisha Otis invented the safety elevator and first showed it to the public in 1853. By the 1880s, there were elevators run by electricity, which were fast and light enough to use in skyscrapers. They were developed at just the right time.

There were other problems that architects and engineers had to solve. They had to figure out a way to get water to all the floors. They had to prevent the buildings from moving too much in the wind. In addition, they wanted to make the buildings as beautiful as possible.

166- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Important construction materials
- 2) Recent developments in technology
- 3) Technologies that make skyscrapers a reality
- 4) Problems preventing modern architects from designing skyscrapers

167- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of metal beams?

- 1) They make high-risers possible.
- 2) They are used in office windows.
- 3) They speed up the construction process.
- 4) They make walls lower and thinner.

168- The word "which" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.

- 1) walls
- 2) beams
- 3) windows
- 4) buildings

169- What is the relationship between paragraphs 1 and 2?

- 1) Each paragraph describes a different technological advancement.
- 2) Each paragraph describes a different approach to building skyscrapers.
- 3) The second paragraph explains a term that is mentioned in the first paragraph.
- 4) The second paragraph gives additional information about a construction material mentioned in the first paragraph.

170- According to the passage, all of the following were problems involved with skyscrapers EXCEPT -----.

- 1) electricity provision
- 2) provision of water
- 3) moving in the wind
- 4) getting to top floors