

کد کنترل

561

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خارج از کشور



561A



دفترچه شماره ۲

بعد از ظهر جمعه

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
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سال ۱۴۰۰

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

- 111- When famine struck Africa in 1985-86, India made the second largest ----- of grain to help those suffering from hunger.**
- 1) discount 2) activity 3) charity 4) donation

- 112- Baby Einstein products are created to engage children in the process of learning and inspire them to take ----- of the world around them.
1) origin 2) notice 3) emotion 4) attention
- 113- Everyone in the management department ----- the doctor as one of the best in the field, always treating him with both respect and admiration.
1) regards 2) reminds 3) compares 4) expects
- 114- You are going to have to think ----- about your future. You can't work in fast food restaurants all your life; you now have a family to support.
1) lazily 2) actually 3) seriously 4) socially
- 115- The victims of the fire were ----- by the generosity of people they had never even met before, in giving them clothing, furniture and household items to replace those lost in the fire.
1) appreciated 2) allocated 3) provided 4) amazed
- 116- In this difficult situation, the army needs men who are willing to fight, when -----.
1) generous 2) necessary 3) powerful 4) valuable
- 117- In the past, people in Kazakhstan believed that everyone should ----- an elder, and those who didn't were punished.
1) obey 2) retire 3) forbid 4) surround
- 118- There is a strong ----- that you will lose your home if you continue to miss your repayments.
1) pressure 2) demand 3) likelihood 4) imagination
- 119- The loss of both her parents at such an early age took its toll on her ----- and she became disturbed during her adolescent years.
1) effectively 2) carefully 3) mentally 4) healthily
- 120- The defendant was found not guilty in that there was not any ----- evidence against him.
1) indicative 2) provocative 3) constructive 4) conclusive
- 121- Despite all the ----- in disease treatment, one medical specialty remained sorely ignored. Minimal efforts were made to assist the mentally ill, who by the thousands were left to die in understaffed, underfunded facilities.
1) recognitions 2) breakthroughs 3) prescriptions 4) probabilities
- 122- Until I've heard your brother's side of the story, I think I'm going to ----- judgement.
1) reserve 2) hold 3) keep 4) retain
- 123- Recently, there has been some movement away from progressive methods of teaching and a return to more ----- ways.
1) pristine 2) rational 3) significant 4) traditional
- 124- For no ----- reason, the man opposite me in the train suddenly got up and started screaming and shouting. I think he must have been ill.
1) simple 2) apparent 3) sensitive 4) superficial
- 125- A spokesman refused either to ----- or deny the reports that bank rates were about to rise.
1) unmask 2) assume 3) reveal 4) confirm

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) It is our consultants can help you identify, assess and implement the best solutions to your business.
- 2) Our consultants can help you identify, assess and implement the best solutions for your business.
- 3) Whether our consultants can help you identify, assess and to implement the best solutions for your business.
- 4) Our consultants can help you identify, assess and you can implement the best solutions for your business.

127-

- 1) E.F. Schumacher in his famous book *Small is Beautiful*, he published in the 1970s, was also the philosophy he promoted.
- 2) This was also the philosophy promoted by E.F. Schumacher in his famous book *Small is Beautiful*, published in the 1970s.
- 3) This was also the philosophy was promoted by E.F. Schumacher in his famous book *Small is Beautiful*, published in the 1970s.
- 4) In his famous book *Small is Beautiful* was also the philosophy promoted by E.F. Schumacher in the 1970s that he published it.

128-

- 1) Having their own individual style, although all artists share a common aim.
- 2) Each artist having their own individual style, all artists share a common aim.
- 3) Each artist has their own individual style but all artists share a common aim.
- 4) With each artist who has their own individual style, all artists share a common aim.

129-

- 1) How close I stand to someone when I am speaking to them depend on not only my relationship to them, but also on my culture.
- 2) How close do I stand to someone when am I speaking to them depend not only on my relationship to them, but also on my culture.
- 3) How close I stand to someone when I am speaking to them depends not only on my relationship to them, but also on my culture.
- 4) How close I stand to someone when I am speaking to them, it depends not only on my relationship to them, but also it does on my culture.

130-

- 1) 'Production' nowadays almost never means another big change is that making a complete product in one place.
- 2) Another big change is that 'production' nowadays almost never means making a complete product in one place.
- 3) To make a complete product in one place is another big change that it nowadays almost never means 'production'.
- 4) Another big change is that 'production' is making a complete product in one place which nowadays almost never means.

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! How did your physics exam (131) -----?

B: Not bad, thanks. I'm just glad it's over! How about you?

A: Oh, it was good. Thanks for helping me with it!

B: (132) -----, So ... do you feel like studying tomorrow for our math exam?

A: Yeah, (133) -----! Come over around 10:00, after breakfast.

B: All right. I'll bring my notes.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 131- 1) take | 2) give | 3) happen | 4) go |
| 132- 1) You did it | 2) No problem | 3) No kidding | 4) That's it |
| 133- 1) sure | 2) I hope so | 3) easy does it | 4) hold your horses |

A: Hey George. (134) ----- going out to eat tonight?

B: Sure. Wanna invite Sarah and Kelly?

A: Sounds good.

B: OK. I'll (135) ----- if they're free tonight.

A: You should call Sarah. She always takes (136) ----- to answer texts.

B: OK. I'll call her now.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 134- 1) Fancy | 2) Keen | 3) Wonder | 4) Crazy |
| 135- 1) look up | 2) watch out | 3) stop by | 4) find out |
| 136- 1) age | 2) ages | 3) the age | 4) for age |

A: I think I've had enough.

B: I think I'll (137) ----- too. I'm almost out of breath.

A: Don't worry about it. We had a great workout today. If you keep exercising like this, you'll (138) ----- your endurance soon enough. Besides, you're light as a feather. You don't have to worry about losing weight.

B: Thanks for saying that, but I still think I need to lose a couple pounds. I'd also like to improve on my strength for snowboarding this winter.

A: Good for you. Do you want to (139) ----- the change rooms now? I think a long hot shower would do (140) ----- for my aching muscles. My legs are killing me.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 137- 1) call it a day | 2) save the day | | |
| 3) hit it off | 4) bend over backwards | | |
| 138- 1) burst out | 2) fix up | 3) build up | 4) space out |
| 139- 1) hit | 2) hang | 3) catch | 4) rush |
| 140- 1) treasures | 2) benefits | 3) miracles | 4) wonders |

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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.

In every interview I'm asked what's the most important quality (141) ----- . It's pretty obvious: talent. (142) ----- how much enthusiasm and effort you put into writing, if you totally lack (143) ----- talent, you can forget about being a novelist. This is (144) ----- a necessary quality. If you don't have any fuel, even the best car won't turn.

The problem with talent, though, is that in most cases the person (145) ----- can't control its amount or quality. Talent has a mind of its own and (146) ----- up when it wants to, and once it dries up, (147) ----- . Of course, certain poets whose genius went out in a blaze of glory—people like Schubert and Mozart, (148) ----- turned them into legends—have a certain appeal, but for the vast majority of us this isn't the model we follow.

If I'm asked what the next most important (149) ----- is for a novelist, that's easy too: focus—the ability to concentrate all your limited talents on whatever's critical at the moment. Without that you can't accomplish anything of value, (150) ----- if you can focus effectively, you'll be able to (151) ----- an erratic talent or even a shortage of it. I (152) ----- on work for three or four hours every morning. I sit at my desk and focus totally on what I'm writing. I don't see anything else; I don't think about anything else.

After (153) -----, the next most important thing for a novelist is, hands down, endurance. If you concentrate on writing three or four hours a day (154) ----- tired after a week of this, you're not going to be able to write a long work. (155) ----- —at least one who hopes to write a novel—is the energy to focus every day for half a year, or a year, two years.

- 141- 1) has a novelist 2) that has a novelist
3) a novelist to have 4) a novelist has to have
- 142- 1) Given 2) Concerning 3) No matter 4) Regardless
- 143- 1) dominant 2) possessive 3) intact 4) literary
- 144- 1) more of a pre-requisite than 2) more a pre-requisite than is it
3) more a pre-requisite than 4) more than a pre-requisite
- 145- 1) involved 2) is involved 3) who involved 4) in it is involved
- 146- 1) escapes 2) wells 3) rights 4) straightens
- 147- 1) which is it 2) and it's that 3) which is that 4) that's it
- 148- 1) early deaths of both of whom dramatic
2) with their early deaths both dramatic
3) with dramatic early deaths of them
4) whose dramatic early deaths
- 149- 1) quality 2) talent 3) problem 4) glory
- 150- 1) either 2) as though 3) while 4) however
- 151- 1) jettison 2) revive 3) compensate for 4) follow up on
- 152- 1) am generally concentrated 2) generally concentrate
3) will be generally concentrating 4) have generally concentrated
- 153- 1) focus 2) writing 3) value 4) a novel
- 154- 1) when feeling 2) and feel 3) then you feel 4) feeling
- 155- 1) What to need of fiction for a writer 2) It's what's needed for a writer of fiction
3) What's needed for a writer of fiction 4) It's what a writer of fiction needs

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:

Mars has probably evoked more interest and speculation among people than any other planet. This curiosity stems mainly from this planet's accessibility to observation. All other planets within telescopic range have their surfaces hidden by clouds, except for Mercury, whose nearness to the Sun makes viewing difficult. Through a telescope, Mars appears as a reddish ball interrupted by some dark regions that change in intensity during the Martian year. Huge dust storms periodically obscure the planet's surface and brilliant white polar caps of frozen carbon dioxide (dry ice) seasonally advance and retreat during the Martian year, which lasts 687 Earth days. Mars has a number of Earth-like surface features such as volcanic peaks, canyons, dunes, and boulders. Other similarities include a day that is just slightly longer than an Earth day (24.6 hours) and seasons that occur because the axis is tilted about the same as Earth's.

Between 1976 and 1982, two spacecraft on the surface of Mars sent back data and images from their rocky landing sites. This information allowed scientists to begin to build a picture of the atmosphere and weather of the red planet. Although some people may dream of visiting this planetary neighbor, it is clearly a forbidding place. For example, although afternoon maximum temperatures at the equator may exceed 10°C, nighttime minimums can plunge to -50°C.

The air on Mars is mostly carbon dioxide with nitrogen and argon accounting for most of the remainder. One amazing feature of the Martian climate is the dramatic change in atmospheric pressure that occurs with the seasons. When winter comes to the polar regions, temperatures are so low that between 25 and 30 percent of the atmospheric carbon dioxide turns directly into a solid and collects at the surface.

Dust storms are familiar weather events on Mars. It is not unusual for the planet to have more than 100 small storms every Martian year. Most last only a few days and can sometimes be detected by telescope as bright spots on the planet's reddish disk. For these storms to develop, wind speeds must exceed about 200 km per hour. It takes such high winds to create these events because the density of the Martian atmosphere is so low.

- 156- What is the primary purpose of the passage?
- 1) To describe the general features of a space object
 - 2) To describe the formation of a newly discovered object
 - 3) To remove some popular misconceptions about a planet
 - 4) To compare and contrast two apparently similar phenomena
- 157- The word "evoked" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) aroused 2) involved 3) renewed 4) forced
- 158- According to the first paragraph, to which of the following does the author attribute the interest people have in Mars?
- 1) The relative ease with which it can be viewed
 - 2) The seasonal advance of brilliant ice caps
 - 3) Its reddish color and dark regions
 - 4) Its distance from the Sun
- 159- According to the first paragraph, it is difficult to observe most planets through a telescope because -----.
- 1) of the ice on their surfaces 2) the Sun makes viewing difficult
 - 3) clouds cover their surfaces 4) dust storms hide their surfaces
- 160- According to the first paragraph, which of the following features of Mars is most similar to that of Earth?
- 1) The length of the year 2) The length of the day
 - 3) The polar ice caps 4) The wind
- 161- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.
- 1) atmosphere 2) picture 3) information 4) Mars
- 162- Which of the following features of Mars does the author mention to illustrate how difficult it would be for humans to live on Mars?
- 1) Dust storms 2) Polar caps
 - 3) Extreme temperatures 4) Air pressure

PASSAGE 2:

Sleep is risky. By abandoning temperature control of our bodies, as we do in sleep, we make ourselves vulnerable to being frozen, or cooked. By abandoning waking watchfulness, we expose ourselves to surprise attack. By abandoning controlled consciousness, as we do in dreaming, we risk committing errors of perception, logic, and judgment. These are the dangers of entirely normal sleep. In addition, the system that organizes sleep may make errors that emerge as sometimes fatal disorders.

Why does nature take such risks? Or, to put it more scientifically, how do the benefits of sleep outweigh the risks, given the evolutionary success of animals that sleep? Two complementary answers have emerged from recent research on sleep. First, by lowering our metabolic rate in sleep, we conserve energy during the coldest part of the day. Second, because the senses are not gathering new information, during sleep we can reorganize and more efficiently store the information already in the brain.

After these two functions have been served by sleep, we are better prepared to handle the demands of our waking hours. After sleep, our bodies are able to meet a widely fluctuating set of energy demands as they generate more or less energy depending on such factors as the outside temperature and the effort required to obtain food and shelter. At the same time, our brains are better able to both gather data and guide our behavior.

More generally, we can say that sleep serves the functions of both homeostasis (or constancy) and heteroplasticity (or change), which are required for successful adaptation. Homeostasis refers to the tendency of physiological systems to resist change and maintain a constant set of internal conditions. Heteroplasticity refers to the capacity to change in response to new circumstances. While homeostatic systems are mainly concerned with energy regulation and heteroplastic systems are mainly concerned with information processing, the two functions can overlap. Most scientists are convinced that both energy conservation and information processing are served by sleep, but they do not yet have an objective physiological measure of our subjective sense of restoration and improved mental alertness after a night of sound sleep.

- 163- According to the first paragraph, all of the following statements are true about normal sleep EXCEPT -----.
- 1) our body temperatures are not regulated
 - 2) our thought processes become less reliable
 - 3) we become unaware of dangers in our environment
 - 4) we avoid some of the risks that we take when awake
- 164- The author's main purpose in the first paragraph is to point out the -----.
- 1) benefits of normal sleep
 - 2) ways we can control body temperature
 - 3) potential hazards of sleep
 - 4) ways in which dreams affect the body
- 165- The phrase "complementary answers" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to answers that -----.
- 1) contradict each other
 - 2) are likely to be revised in the future
 - 3) differ from each other only in wording
 - 4) fit together to provide a complete solution
- 166- What does the author imply in the second paragraph about reorganizing and storing information?
- 1) It cannot be done efficiently while we are gathering new information.
 - 2) It requires lowering our metabolic rate while we are asleep.
 - 3) It has both benefits and risks for the sleeper.
 - 4) It does not occur during sleep.
- 167- According to the fourth paragraph, which of the following is a homeostatic function that occurs during sleep?
- 1) Reorganizing information
 - 2) Controlling energy
 - 3) Developing new behaviors
 - 4) Changing internal conditions
- 168- The word "they" in paragraph 4 refers to -----.
- 1) systems
 - 2) functions
 - 3) scientists
 - 4) circumstances
- 169- What does the author imply about scientists' current knowledge of sleep?
- 1) They cannot yet make an exact measurement of the benefits of sleep.
 - 2) They think that people should change their sleep habits from time to time.
 - 3) They doubt that any aspect of sleep serves both homeostatic and heteroplastic functions.
 - 4) They disagree about which features of sleep are homeostatic and which are heteroplastic.
- 170- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the subject of the passage?
- 1) Concerned
 - 2) Impartial
 - 3) Critical
 - 4) Amused