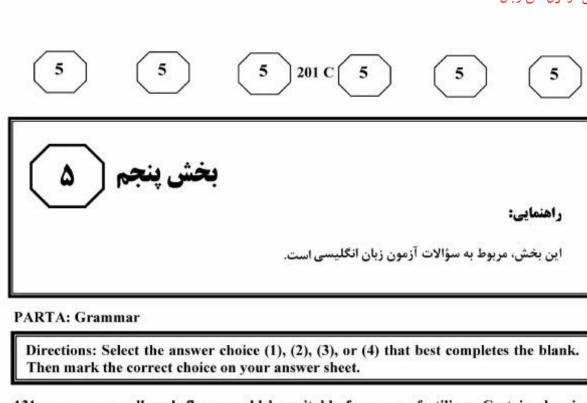






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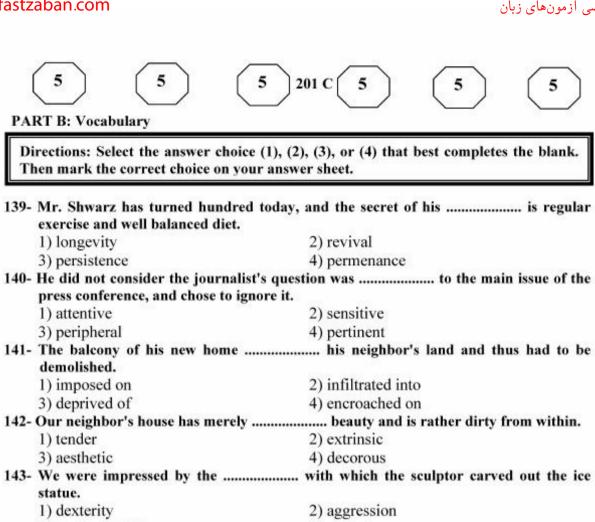




	e suitable for use as fertilizer. Certain chemical
elements, such as lead and cadmium	, are poisonous to humans.
1) Not	2) No
3) None	4) Neither
132- Diverse mammals, hum	ans, have been found to carry distinct genomes in
their cells.	
1) that includes	2) include
3) including	4) by including
133- From universal to specific assays	s, biochemical to cell-based, no one gives you
to research enzymatic t	argets in epigenetics than Cisbio.
1) tools as broad in range as	2) a broader range of tools
3) tools with a broad range	4) a broad range of tools
	hundred, at Mirus Bio we know your passion for
science will take you one step closer	
1) Performing from	2) When you perform
3) By performing	4) Whether you perform
	moved its business base considerably through
entries and exits away f	from its business roots in copper mining.
	2) and to move eventually
	4) then moved eventually
[1] '[1] '[1] '[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	their lives with masses greater than
요~ 2000년 1일	ut of every two stars would die as a supernova.
1) are believed to begin	2) which are believed to begin
3) we believe they began	4) are believed in beginning
	mals and wild nature and preserved,
replaced the old adversarial relation	
1) being respected	2) respected
3) to be respected things	4) as things to be respected
	suggesting climate change will lead to millions of
extra offences in the coming decade	
1) and crimes rate do too	2) so do crime rates
3) crime rates do rise as well	4) as well as crime rates

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3) implementation 4) abruptness

144- The public soon became aware of his Machiavellian tactics to win the election, and his deceitful methods.

1) threatened

dissatisfied

3) condemned

4) overlooked

145- Kim is a eater who manages to find faults in food cooked even by the finest of chefs.

1) crucial

2) daunting

3) superfluous

4) fastidious

146- The little girl very cleverly my question about the occupation of her father, asking me instead about the gadget in my hand.

1) deflected

exposed

3) accused

4) retaliated

147- I made a/an between plant and animal-life, and told her that seeds are eggs as truly as hens' eggs and birds' eggs--that the mother hen keeps her eggs warm and dry until the little chicks come out.

1) generalization

2) distinction

3) equilibrium

4) analogy

148- The omnipresence of the mosquitoes us from sleeping; we had to spend the whole night looking for something that could drive away the mosquitoes.

1) avoided

2) prevented

3) withdrew

4) withheld

1) opulent

2) influential

3) benevolent

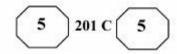
4) frugal

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150- I am desperately looking for a late evening, part-time job to my meager earnings from the job I have now.

1) prolong

2) amalgamate

3) augment

4) release

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and select the choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Terman was a proponent of the view that gifted children are globally gifted—evenly talented in all academic areas. Indeed, some special children have exceptional verbal skills as well as strong spatial, numerical and logical skills that enable them to excel in mathematics. The occasional child who completes college as an early teen—or even as a preteen—is likely to be globally gifted. Such children are easy to spot: they are all around high achievers. But many children exhibit gifts in one area of study and are unremarkable or even learning disabled in <u>others</u>. These may be creative children who are difficult in school and who are not immediately recognized as gifted.

Unevenness in gifted children is quite common. A recent survey of more than 1,000 highly academically gifted adolescents revealed that more than 95 percent show a strong disparity between mathematical and verbal interests. Extraordinarily strong mathematical and spatial abilities often accompany average or even deficient verbal abilities. Julian Stanley of Johns Hopkins University has found that many gifted children selected for special summer programs in advanced math have enormous discrepancies between their math and verbal skills. One such eight-year-old scored 760 out of a perfect score of 800 on the math part of the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) but only 290 out of 800 on the verbal part.

In a retrospective analysis of 20 world-class mathematicians, psychologist Benjamin S. Bloom reported that none of his subjects had learned to read before attending school (yet most academically gifted children do read before school) and that six had had trouble learning to read. And a retrospective study of inventors (who presumably exhibit high mechanical and spatial aptitude) showed that as children these individuals struggled with reading and writing.

151- What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Gifted Children: A Fallacy
- 2) Verbal Skills in Gifted Kids

3) The Unevenly Gifted

4) Giftedness in Teens

152- The word "others" in paragraph 1 refers to

1) gifts

2) learning

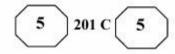
high achievers

- 4) areas of study
- - 1) support an earlier assertion about unevenness in gifted children
 - 2) reveal that mathematical and verbal interests do not exist together
 - 3) prove that giftedness is not a trait characterizing a special period of childhood
 - 4) make a clear distinction between globally gifted and unevenly gifted children

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154- What is the function of the study by Julian Stanley in relation to the survey reported in the same paragraph?

- 1) It casts doubt on the validity of the survey findings.
- 2) It addresses the possible objections to the results of the survey.
- 3) It provides further evidence in support of what the survey seems to indicate.
- 4) It qualifies the claim made in the survey by referring to some exceptions.

155- What do the studies reported in paragraphs 2 and 3 have in common?

- They were carried out via the use of a standard test.
- 2) The variables in the studies were not manipulated.
- 3) The people who designed them were all psychologists.
- 4) They focused on children failing to become high achievers.

Passage 2:

But researchers have been unable to show unambiguously that naturally occurring variations in EPOR or any other genes confer athletic advantages that might be predicted in advance through genetic testing. This is trickier than it might seem, as illustrated by the results so far of the two largest studies in the field. One, the Heritage Family Study, is a collaboration of four universities and Bouchard's Pennington center. The Heritage researchers recruited 200 families, encompassing some 750 sedentary subjects. They put them through a rigorous training program and then looked for genes that might relate to trainability, in this case the ability to increase maximal oxygen uptake with exercise. The second study, known as GENATHLETE, was begun 15 years ago by Bouchard and an international collaboration. The GENATHLETE researchers banked the DNA from more than 350 male Olympic-caliber endurance athletes and 350 sedentary controls, assuming that if any particular gene variants or mutations were critical to elite endurance performance, they would show up more frequently in the Olympic DNA than in that of the sedentary controls.

The Heritage researchers have been able to isolate four chromosomal regions—comprising millions and millions of base pairs of the double helix of DNA—that appear to be linked to maximal oxygen uptake while at rest among these sedentary individuals and another five different regions that are linked to trainability. When they tested specific genes, however, the results were discouraging. "We've probably looked at about 40 different genes," Bouchard says, "and we have a few we can clearly exclude." The GENATHLETE researchers have tested 30 candidate genes and come up effectively empty. "Nothing so far is striking," Bouchard says. As for EPOR, it seemed to show some small relation to trainability in the Heritage study but no relation to elite athletic performance in GENATHLETE.

156-Which of the following best describes the findings of the studies reported in the passage?

1) Limited generalizability

2) Inconclusive

3) Promising

4) Lack of replicability potential

157- None of the following are true about the Heritage Family Study EXCEPT that it

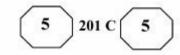
- made the subjects go through a treatment intended to detect genes related to trainability
- 2) included subjects that had a sedentary lifestyle
- 3) was anything but a collaborative endeavor
- 4) was a university-sponsored study

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صفحه ۲۳











158- The word "that" in paragraph 1 refers to

1) athlete

2) performance

3) gene variant

4) DNA

159- The passage supplies sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?

- I. Why had the 750 people referred to in paragraph 1 chosen a sedentary lifestyle?
- II. Was the assumption underlying the GENATHLETE researchers' study confirmed?
- III. Why did the GENATHLETE researchers state that their research results were discouraging?
- 1) Only III

2) Only II and III

3) Only I and III

- 4) I, II, and III
- 160- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the studies referred to in the passage?
 - 1) Disapproval

2) Indifference

3) Neutrality

4) Skepticism

کتاب شگفت انگیزلغات زبان انگلیسی کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری

***تالیف استاد مهرداد زنگیه وندی

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شما باید زبان عمومی را ۱ ه ه بزنید!

برای دانلود رایگان یک فصل از کتاب کلیک کنید

This is the end of Section 5.

صفحه ۲۴

پاسخ كليدي سؤالات آزمون دكتري ١٣٩٥

زبان عمومی گروه علوم انسانی - کد رشته ۲۱۱۹

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
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132	3
133	2
134	4
135	3
136	1
137	4
138	2
139	1
140	4
141	4
142	2
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145	4
146	1
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152	4
153	1
154	3
155	2
156	2
157	1
158	4
159	2
160	3