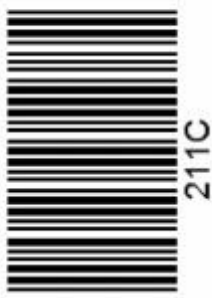


# کتاب شگفت انگیز لغات زبان انگلیسی کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری

شما باید زبان عمومی را ۱۰۰٪ بزنید!

برای دانلود رایگان یک فصل از کتاب کلیک کنید

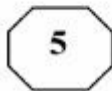


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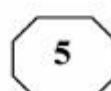
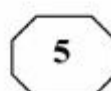
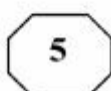
نام خانوادگی:

محل امضاء:

صبح جمعه ۹۴/۱۲/۱۴ دفترچه شماره ۲ از ۲	 جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری سازمان متجش آموزش کشور	«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود» امام خمینی (ره)			
<b>آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۵</b>					
<b>گروه آزمایشی زبان – ویژه کدرشته های امتحانی ۲۸۰۴ و ۲۸۰۵</b>					
تعداد سؤال: ۶۰      مدت پاسخگویی: ۹۰ دقیقه					
عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها					
ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	ضریب
۱	استعداد تحصیلی	۳۰	۱۰۱	۱۳۰	۱
۲	زبان انگلیسی (خاص)	۳۰	۱۳۱	۱۶۰	۱
این آزمون نمره منفی دارد. استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.					
اسفندماه – سال ۱۳۹۴					
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 می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.					



211 C



## بخش پنجم

راهنمایی:

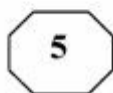
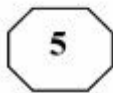
این بخش، مربوط به سؤالات آزمون زبان انگلیسی (خاص) است.

### PART A: Grammar

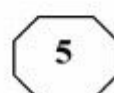
**Directions:** Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 131- It is likely that many people overestimate the quality of the critical thinking ..... reading, watching television, using the internet, or to work and study.  
1) they bring to activities such as                      2) that bring them such activities as  
3) bringing to them activities such as                      4) that bring them activities such as
- 132- The summit will inevitably invite comparisons to the 1975 Asilomar conference, at which the pioneers of genetic engineering agreed a moratorium on some experiments .....  
1) were established for their safety                      2) until their safety was established  
3) for establishment of their being safe                      4) in establishing them being safe
- 133- If a neuroscientist was given someone's brain without their body or any information, they would still probably be able to guess .....  
1) whose brain, to a man or a woman, it belonged  
2) that belonging to whether a man or a woman  
3) the man or woman the brain belongs to  
4) if it had belonged to a man or a woman
- 134- It is one of our galaxy's biggest and most bizarre objects: a pair of stars, ..... and shrouded in huge clouds of chaotic gas.  
1) each much more massive than our own sun  
2) more massive than that of our own sun each one is  
3) each of their being more massive than our own sun is  
4) of which each is, compared to our own sun, more massive
- 135- It was not until the invasion by Europeans that agriculture was brought to Australia, ..... the tropical north to the temperate plains and the dry sclerophyll forests and semi-deserts of the centre and south.  
1) whose landscape varied to range from  
2) that ranged from varied landscapes of  
3) with its varied landscape ranging from  
4) its landscapes varying with and ranging from

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



211 C



- 136- Given the importance of perceptual mismatches, it is imperative that we try to identify them, understand them, and address them effectively if we are serious about facilitating ..... .
- 1) learning outcomes to desire in the classroom
  - 2) the desiring classroom outcomes for learning
  - 3) desired learning outcomes in the classroom
  - 4) the classroom outcomes being desired
- 137- The discussion of this one question of discourse reference has been lengthy in order to exemplify ..... .
- 1) the approach type to grammar discourse analysts to take
  - 2) the type of approach discourse analysts take to grammar
  - 3) discourse analysts' type of approach they take to grammar
  - 4) the approach type to grammar is taken by discourse analysts
- 138- The fact that language is an integral part of virtually any persuasive attempt ..... which linguistic elements enter into the process and how they achieve their purpose.
- 1) that raises the questions of precisely
  - 2) precisely raising the question of
  - 3) to raise precisely the question of
  - 4) raises the question of precisely

#### PART B: Vocabulary

**Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.**

- 139- It was a momentous occasion for Indian cricket when India won the Cricket World Cup in 1983, but since then, India's record in the sport has been largely ..... .
- 1) indefatigable
  - 2) dismal
  - 3) flagrant
  - 4) indelible
- 140- The Commerce Ministry has hired an external consultant to plan the revival of the ..... public sector company, which has hardly produced anything for two years now.
- 1) implacable
  - 2) sedentary
  - 3) moribund
  - 4) profligate
- 141- Because the defect in the product could not be detected in time, the company is now flooded with ..... from customers complaining about the problem with the product.
- 1) grievances
  - 2) influxes
  - 3) requisitions
  - 4) protestations
- 142- I could not make a word out of his continuous, nonsensical ..... about the current pop-music scene; even if I were interested in it, I would not have understood anything because he talks just too fast.
- 1) ruminating
  - 2) jabbering
  - 3) gesticulating
  - 4) proclaiming
- 143- We were overcome with ..... after reading the same chapters again and again for the science test.
- 1) ennui
  - 2) fulmination
  - 3) downside
  - 4) paroxysm



5

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5

211 C

5

5

5

- 144- After being ..... a case of drug peddling, he was consigned to prison for six months.  
 1) acceded to 2) divested of  
 3) repented of 4) implicated in
- 145- Within a few hours of landing in the East African country, I was ..... out of my travelers checks by an organized gang of swindlers.  
 1) ousted 2) bilked  
 3) obviated 4) fabricated
- 146- Soap opera characters become entangled in one ..... after another, never learning from their mistakes.  
 1) parody 2) nemesis  
 3) imbroglio 4) prescience
- 147- With his bombastic speeches, he managed to win the support of the largely uneducated and ..... rural masses who were totally unaware of his evil intentions.  
 1) senile 2) gullible  
 3) itinerant 4) baleful
- 148- In his article, the scientist has tried to ..... the widespread simplistic belief that the experiments in genetic cloning could lead to the creation of human life in a laboratory.  
 1) align 2) propound  
 3) emulate 4) debunk
- 149- Crime scene investigators are known for their abilities to ..... information about a victim's last hours, based upon forensic evidence.  
 1) intercede 2) usurp  
 3) extrapolate 4) correlate
- 150- Planners often try to minimize the ..... when organizing fundraising events for fighting serious diseases.  
 1) schmaltz 2) voracity  
 3) oration 4) parlance

### 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.

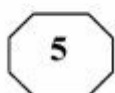
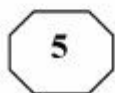
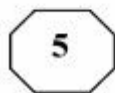
#### Passage 1:

Archaeology is an inexact science, as Sir Arthur Evans, a flamboyant early practitioner, knew. However painstaking the digging process, an excavator can always promote an extravagant theory under the guise of interpreting the finds.

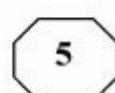
As he started to unearth a prehistoric mound at Knossos in Crete at the turn of the 20th century, Evans put his imagination into high gear. He rebuilt parts of a 3,500-year-old palace in modernist style using cement and reconstructed fragmentary frescoes to suit his views on Bronze Age religion and politics.

Evans boldly argued that the Minoans, as he called the early islanders, shunned warfare, conveniently forgetting about the ruined watchtowers and fortification walls he had already identified elsewhere in Crete. In public lectures and a stream of articles after

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



211 C



the first world war he presented a vision of a lost island paradise. Disillusioned artists and intellectuals were entranced by the idea of Minoans living close to nature, playfully leaping over bulls and walking around in perpetual delight.

Among those who swallowed the Knossos myth were James Joyce and Pablo Picasso, though none of them visited the site. Others who toured the reconstructed palace, including Evelyn Waugh, were more skeptical. Yet the magic persisted. A later generation, among them Crete's 1960s hippy residents, saw the Minoans as an early blueprint for feminism and anti-war protests.

Cathy Gere, a British academic, has written a stylish and original cultural history of Knossos, which slots Evans and the Minoans into a broader, modernist world. Anxiety is always present. The Minoans' most fervent admirers, Ms Gere notes, were all "trying to make sense of some of the weightiest themes of modernity—the woman question, the human appetite for war."

Evans's own pacifism was inspired by his experience of covering anti-Turkish rebellions in the Balkans as a correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*. At Knossos he hired both Muslim and Christian workmen. Once a year he made them dance together in the ruins, a private reconciliation effort after a brutal episode of ethnic cleansing in Crete.

Contrary to Evans's flowery interpretation, the Minoans appear to have been as bloodthirsty as other early eastern Mediterranean societies. Two excavations in 1982 revealed evidence of human sacrifice outside a village close to Knossos, and of ritual cannibalism involving children in a town-house close to the palace. In the 1990s Greek and foreign researchers re-explored the network of military roads and watchtowers in eastern Crete that Evans had chosen to ignore. Studies of Bronze Age weaponry showed that Cretan sword and dagger designs were widely copied. For all their playfulness, the Minoans were serious about waging war.

151- The main purpose of the passage is to .....

- 1) emphasize man's vulnerability to credulity
- 2) critique the tenets of a discipline
- 3) rectify a misrepresentation
- 4) explain an ambiguity

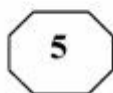
152- With which one of the following statements about Sir Arthur Evans would the author most probably disagree?

- 1) He did not actually come up with any finds of significance in his excavations.
- 2) He failed to find anything in his excavations that could have given credence to the true identity of the Minoans.
- 3) He witnessed atrocities in his covering of anti-Turkish rebellions which made him lose hope in pacifism.
- 4) He knew that he was cherishing the culture of a society in his mind that was never possible to emerge any time soon.

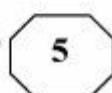
153- It can be inferred that the artists and intellectuals mentioned in paragraph 3 were disillusioned because .....

- 1) of the scourges of a world war
- 2) they realized that Evan was mistaken
- 3) they compared the misery of people in their era with the happiness of a nation that lived many years ago
- 4) of Evans's deliberate attempt to disregard the ruined watchtowers and fortification walls built by the Minoans





211 C



154- Which of the following was not so charmed by Evans's fabrication as to accept it categorically?

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) James Joyce and Pablo Picasso | 2) Crete's 1960s hippy residents     |
| 3) Only Evelyn Waugh             | 4) Some of those who toured the site |

155- Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

- I. Most of the early eastern Mediterranean societies were reluctant to wage war.  
 II. The Minoans were no different from most of the societies in eastern Mediterranean.  
 III. If Evans had noticed the network of military roads and watchtowers in eastern Crete, he would not have described the concerned society so ornately.  
 IV. An exhaustive list of the themes of modernity would include anxiety, the woman question, and the human appetite for war.
- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Only I and III | 2) Only II and IV       |
| 3) Only II, III   | 4) Only II, III, and IV |

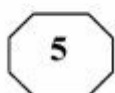
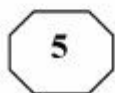
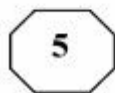
### Passage 2:

The *New York Times* wrote in 1926 of Hemingway's first novel, "No amount of analysis can convey the quality of *The Sun Also Rises*. It is a truly gripping story, told in a lean, hard, athletic narrative prose that puts more literary English to shame." *The Sun Also Rises* is written in the spare, tight prose that made Hemingway famous, and, according to James Nagel, "changed the nature of American writing." In 1954, when Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, it was for "his mastery of the art of narrative, most recently demonstrated in *The Old Man and the Sea*, and for the influence that he has exerted on contemporary style." Paul Smith writes that Hemingway's first stories, collected as *In Our Time*, showed he was still experimenting with his writing style. He avoided complicated syntax. About 70 percent of the sentences are simple sentences—a childlike syntax without subordination.

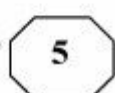
Henry Louis Gates believes Hemingway's style was fundamentally shaped "in reaction to [his] experience of world war". After World War I, he and other modernists "lost faith in the central institutions of Western civilization" by reacting against the elaborate style of 19th century writers and by creating a style "in which meaning is established through dialogue, through action, and silences—a fiction in which nothing crucial—or at least very little—is stated explicitly."

Developing this connection between Hemingway and other modernist writers, Irene Gammel believes his style was carefully cultivated and honed with an eye toward the avant-garde of the era. Hungry for "vanguard experimentation" and rebelling against Ford Madox Ford's "staid modernism", Hemingway published the work of Gertrude Stein and Elsa von Freytag-Loringhoven in *The Transatlantic Review*. As Gammel notes, Hemingway was "introduced to the Baroness's experimental style during a time when he was actively trimming the verbal 'fat' off his own style, as well as flexing his writer's muscles in assaulting conventional taste."

Because he began as a writer of short stories, Baker believes Hemingway learned to "get the most from the least, how to prune language, how to multiply intensities and how to tell nothing but the truth in a way that allowed for telling more than the truth." Hemingway called his style the Iceberg Theory: the facts float above water; the supporting structure and symbolism operate out of sight. The concept of the iceberg theory is sometimes referred to as the "theory of omission". Hemingway believed the writer could describe one thing (such as Nick Adams fishing in "The Big Two-Hearted River") though



211 C



an entirely different thing occurs below the surface (Nick Adams concentrating on fishing to the extent that he does not have to think about anything else).

Jackson Benson believes Hemingway used autobiographical details as framing devices about life in general—not only about his life. For example, Benson postulates that Hemingway used his experiences and drew them out with "what if" scenarios: "what if I were wounded in such a way that I could not sleep at night? What if I were wounded and made crazy? What would happen if I were sent back to the front?" Writing in "The Art of the Short Story", Hemingway explains: "A few things I have found to be true. If you leave out important things or events that you know about, the story is strengthened. If you leave or skip something because you do not know it, the story will be worthless. The test of any story is how very good the stuff that you, not your editors, omit."

**156- Which of the following best describes the attitude of the article published in *The New York Times* in 1926 towards Hemingway's first novel?**

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Guarded optimism  | 2) Uncritical embrace   |
| 3) Mild denunciation | 4) Profound ambivalence |

**157- Which of the following is NOT true with respect to Hemingway's writing style, according to the passage?**

- 1) It was deliberately written in a way to cater to the needs of both well educated and less educated people.
- 2) It managed to influence the style commonly used by his contemporary writers.
- 3) It was of a kind of a syntax devoid of complicated syntax or staid modernism.
- 4) It was one of the reasons for which he was awarded the Noble Prize.

**158- Which of the following parts taken from the passage is an instance of figurative language?**

- 1) The test of any story is how very good the stuff that you, not your editors, omit. (Paragraph 5)
- 2) what if I were wounded in such a way that I could not sleep at night? (Paragraph 5)
- 3) a fiction in which nothing crucial—or at least very little—is stated explicitly (Paragraph 2)
- 4) trimming the verbal 'fat' off his own style (Paragraph 3)

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

- 1) Who were some of avant-garde writers whose style Hemingway imitated?
- 2) What was going on below the surface when Nick Adams was fishing in a river?
- 3) How did Hemingway reveal that he had lost faith in the central institutions of Western civilization?
- 4) What personal life experience made Hemingway choose the word "iceberg" to describe his writing style?

**160- Which of the following rhetorical techniques is NOT used in the passage?**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Comparison and contrast | 2) Cause and effect   |
| 3) Appeal to authority     | 4) Steps in a process |

**This is the end of Section 5.**

# پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون دکتری ۱۳۹۵

زبان عمومی گروه زبان - کد رشته ۲۸۰۴ و ۲۸۰۵

گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال
1	131
2	132
4	133
1	134
3	135
3	136
2	137
4	138
2	139
3	140
1	141
2	142
1	143
4	144
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