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آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل – سال ۱۴۰۱

صبح جمعه

۱۴۰۱/۰۲/۳۰



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

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«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»
امام خمینی (ره)

زبان انگلیسی (کد ۱۱۲۱)

زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۵۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۴۰

جدول مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی (انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱	۶۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی)	۶۰	۶۱	۱۲۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱۲۱	۱۸۰
۴	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی)	۶۰	۱۸۱	۲۴۰

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤال‌ها به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای همه اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفان برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

* متقاضی گرامی، وارد نکردن مشخصات و امضا در کادر زیر، به منزله غیبت و حضور نداشتن در جلسه آزمون است.

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

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زبان عمومی (انگلیسی):

PART A: Structure

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

- 1- Autonomous learners are both cognitively and meta-cognitively aware of their role in the learning process, seek to create their own opportunities to learn, monitor their learning,
----- in and out of the classroom.
 1) attempting actively to manage the way that they learn
 2) and attempt actively to manage their learning
 3) and that they actively attempt to manage their learning
 4) while actively attempting to manage the way they learn
- 2- Generally, it seems ----- the attitudes, skills and strategies learners possess that dictate whether or not they will be able to grasp the intricacies of language.
 1) that by
 2) that there are
 3) to be that it is
 4) it is that
- 3- Whether it is the student's race, linguistic heritage, immigration status, socioeconomic class, sexuality, or other cultural factors working alone or in combination, ----- often tell the student that she is outside the mainstream.
 1) receiving the messages from society
 2) the messages received from society
 3) society receives the messages from
 4) from society are received messages
- 4- Guided by teachers or parents familiar with this idea, these researchers believe intelligence is a dynamic phenomenon, ----- to incremental changes based on how hard one works at something and how well one might be supported to do it.
 1) subject
 2) that being subjected
 3) is subject
 4) is subjected
- 5- Often the variable that interests us most is ----- but hidden construct, such as motivation, language learning experience, or aptitude.
 1) kind of importance
 2) kind of some importance
 3) kind of important
 4) some kind of important

- 6- It is perhaps not surprising that anthropologists are notorious for their frequent bouts of 'field blindness'—becoming ----- that they fail to maintain the necessary scientific detachment.
 1) involved in and enmeshed into the native culture so
 2) in the native culture involved and enmeshed
 3) involved and enmeshing the native culture such
 4) so involved and enmeshed in the native culture
- 7- Freeman (1993) conducted a longitudinal study of changes in the practices of four foreign language teachers doing an in-service masters' degree ----- aims the development of teachers' understanding of the professional discourse of education.
 1) was one of whose specific
 2) of one of whose specific
 3) with one of whose specific was
 4) which had as one of its specific
- 8- Such an external cue not only coordinates an animal's daily rhythms with particular features of the local solar day but also— because it normally does so day after day— ----- Earth's rotation.
 1) seems to keep the internal clock's period close to that of
 2) and seems to keep the internal clock's period close to
 3) and because it seems to keep the internal clock period close to that of
 4) it seems to keep the internal clock period close to and of
- 9- Only when European decorative themes were introduced -----.
 1) did these meanings become obscured, or were even lost
 2) did these meanings become obscured or even lost
 3) these meanings became obscured or were even lost
 4) these meanings did become obscured or even lost
- 10- Madeline's guests all agreed -----, her wedding day, complete with white dress and three-tiered cake, would have been idyllic.
 1) if there should not have been a terrible weather
 2) a terrible weather notwithstanding
 3) that had it not been for the terrible weather
 4) no matter what the terrible weather was

PART B: Vocabulary

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

- 11- There is a glass ----- in this industry and the truth is that women are not allowed to Progress beyond a certain point.
 1) ceiling 2) cover 3) limit 4) ladder
- 12- My company car is a benefit in -----; I would sorely miss it were I to move to another job that did not offer the same perk.
 1) type 2) form 3) kind 4) sort
- 13- Street vendors ----- their trade on street corners across the country.
 1) tender 2) ply 3) claim 4) air
- 14- The price of a bottle of water these days is simply -----; how could anyone ever justify paying €2.50 for something you can get free from a faucet?
 1) plebian 2) tony 3) piquant 4) extortionate

- 15- When the little boy is -----, he is more likely to throw a tantrum.
1) indeterminate 2) pluvial 3) brummagem 4) atrabilious
- 16- In terms of helping me overcome my problems with my second-year biology course, he was not much of a but whether he meant it or not, as a life coach he was ----- to none.
1) one 2) rank 3) all 4) second
- 17- Medical students must learn to trust their fingers when they ----- patients, and not just depend on sophisticated lab tests for diagnoses.
1) homologate 2) convalesce 3) palpate 4) supervene
- 18- When the car owner defaulted on his loan, the bank hired a company to handle the ----- of his vehicle.
1) reclamation 2) appropriation 3) prepossession 4) recidivism
- 19- It's the fastest download ever, like it's some sentient being who ----- the whole point of its existence is that time is running out for someone.
1) serves 2) understands 3) refrains from 4) avoids
- 20- ----- individuals don't usually think through dangerous situations, instead jumping right into the thick of it without a plan.
1) temerarious 2) hortative 3) chimerical 4) aleatory
- 21- Even though some of the pictures of the bombing victims were quite -----, the newspaper still decided to print them.
1) apprehensive 2) myopic 3) treacherous 4) lurid
- 22- Some celebrities ----- their income with what they call "bling," and what others call ostentatious jewelry.
1) aggrandize 2) dissipate 3) flaunt 4) amalgamate
- 23- One of the most often repeated urban myths has to do with ----- living in the sewers of the city.
1) rats 2) alligators
3) mice 4) cockroaches
- 24- Good teachers inspire students to eliminate verbiage from their writing and express themselves -----.
1) pompously 2) elliptically 3) colloquially 4) succinctly
- 25- The vernacular of rap musicians is full of ----- and is becoming more commonly used in public places.
1) soliloquy 2) gesticulation 3) eloquence 4) vernacular
- 26- Even as the wounded man started to ----- in agony on the ground, he refused to let go of his attacker's foot.
1) writhe 2) regress 3) instigate 4) slander
- 27- In O. Henry's classic tale, *The Gift of the Magi*, a wife cuts off her long hair to sell it in order to buy her husband a chain for his prized watch. Meanwhile, the husband has sold his watch in order to buy his wife a comb for her hair. The situational ----- comes from each person not expecting to have their gift be undercut by the other's actions.
1) satire 2) irony 3) parody 4) schism
- 28- The ----- beginning of their trip was marked by a speeding ticket and a flat tire, making them fear what would next go wrong.
1) bilious 2) serendipitous 3) inauspicious 4) vitreous
- 29- During the mid-1960s, relations between white liberals and the civil rights movement became increasingly -----; civil rights leaders accused liberal politicians of procrastinating.
1) strained 2) reciprocal 3) loaded 4) tumid

- 30- Paul was shrewd, calculating, tenacious; but on the other hand over-cautious, and inclined rather to ----- than to strike at the critical moment.
 1) emulate 2) temporize 3) savor 4) parley

PART C: Cloze Passage

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640–1689) changed significantly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose narratives. Based on literary critic Rachel Carnell, most scholars regard this change as principally (31) ----- by financial considerations: making a living by writing for the theatre became tougher in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative (32) ----- In reality, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Carnell notes, Behn did not replicate this approach in her other prose works; instead, she (33) ----- writing shorter, more serious novels, even if only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Carnell contends that Behn, (34) -----, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and overturn for her own ends, the conventions and ideology (35) -----.

Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, (36) ----- Behn's own comic stage productions revealed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. Nevertheless, Carnell contends that Behn argued (37) ----- and plays defined the nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who experiences a fall that (38) ----- pity from the audience. Carnell indicates that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the (39) ----- of little-known women and the private world of the household; (40) ----- male protagonists, Behn insists on the significance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere.

- 31- 1) obscured 2) exaggerated 3) marginalized 4) motivated
 32- 1) legacy 2) catharsis 3) medium 4) vocation
 33- 1) turned to 2) came down with
 3) deferred to 4) did away with
 34- 1) whose stage productions are initially comedies
 2) with initially his stage productions to be comedies
 3) who his initial stage productions are comedies
 4) initially with stage productions his comedies are
 35- 1) in the dramatic tragedy which in her day a well-established form was
 2) of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy
 3) and the dramatic tragedy, that was a well-established form of her day
 4) with a well-established form of her day and the dramatic tragedy
 36- 1) and 2) and that 3) whom 4) that
 37- 1) these writers and the way they 2) with the way in which these writers
 3) that these writers' way with which 4) for these writers' way of

- 38- 1) recede 2) envies 3) emits 4) arouses
 39- 1) urbanity 2) impertinence 3) plight 4) valor
 40- 1) even in her few novels were featured 2) in her few novels he even featured
 3) featured in her few novels even 4) even in her few novels featuring

PART D: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

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In the course of its evolution, the human sensory-cognitive system developed receptiveness to those stimuli that allowed people to know where and what an object was as well as what it was doing. Professional artists have understood, at least at some level, these natural cues and how the eyes of observers see them. They have incorporated natural cues into their paintings, and we, armed with an eye calibrated to see natural stimuli and a brain attuned to make sense of them, more or less understand these artistic expressions.

Early in the Renaissance, artists devised methods of drawing objects in perfect linear perspective. One technique for doing this was developed by Albrecht Durer. Durer's device consisted of a frame with vertical and horizontal wires strung across its opening to form a grid. The artist had a fixed viewing location from which he looked through a grid at a figure to be drawn. On the drawing table a canvas or paper was placed, about the same size as the frame and similarly marked with a faint grid. The artist copied what he saw through the grid onto the canvas. He may have noticed, for example, that the left knee of the model fell in a certain cell (square area) of the grid, the tip of the nose near the intersection of the grid, and so on. The effect is similar to that of taking a transparent sheet, holding it against a glass window, and tracing the perceived image exactly as it appears on the sheet. By using the grid technique, the reconstructed illustration will show an image in which all of the linear cues will be of correct proportion. A much more versatile technique involved taking a sighting, as with a pencil, measuring the relative size of objects, and then copying those proportions onto a canvas—a technique still used today.

During each period various artists treated perspective somewhat idiosyncratically, especially during the Impressionist and Modern periods. In any case, well before Durer's window, artists had practiced some form of perspective drawing.

41- What aspect of Renaissance painting does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Different methods of viewing figures to be drawn or painted
- 2) Durer's perspective device and its limitations
- 3) How artists used early studies of the human sensory system
- 4) Techniques used by artists to achieve perspective

- 42- According to the first paragraph, people can understand artistic expressions because -----.
- 1) professional artists have provided explanations of the meaning of their works
 - 2) the human eyes and brain are trained to interpret natural cues
 - 3) they observe objects in nature as carefully as artists do
 - 4) professional artists provide observers with alternate ways of visualizing natural cues
- 43- The word "tracing" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) attaching
 - 2) isolating
 - 3) drawing
 - 4) imagining
- 44- In using Durer's device, artists did all of the following EXCEPT -----.
- 1) hold a transparent sheet up against a glass window
 - 2) reconstruct the correct proportions of the object on a canvas
 - 3) view the object to be drawn through a grid
 - 4) draw what they saw through each cell of a grid
- 45- The word "it" in paragraph 2 is refers to -----.
- 1) effect
 - 2) glass window
 - 3) sheet
 - 4) image
- 46- According to the second paragraph, how is the pencil used?
- 1) The pencil is used for practice but not for the final drawing.
 - 2) The pencil is used to measure the drawing after it is completed.
 - 3) The pencil becomes an object in the drawing.
 - 4) The pencil helps to determine how large an object is.
- 47- The passage suggests that the practice of perspective drawing during the Renaissance was -----.
- 1) a technical skill that only the most accomplished artists were able to use
 - 2) an indication of the desire of artists to represent objects and figures as realistically as possible
 - 3) an artistic achievement that has not been surpassed by modern artists
 - 4) an influence mainly on later artists who were active during the Impressionist and Modern periods

PASSAGE 2:

The story of becoming a teacher begins, then, well before the neophyte enters a teacher education program. It begins at birth, but more formally with the 'apprenticeship of observation' that Lortie (1975) called to attention and so felicitously labeled. The point is now taken for granted, although what to do about it remains a source of lively debate. Neophytes come to teacher education having spent thousands of hours sitting in classrooms as students, presumably learning and observing teaching, and some come from families of teachers and have grown up playing teacher. As students, they know teaching from one side of the desk and often assume that they know it from the other as well. Their familiarity with teaching is both a blessing and a curse to becoming a teacher. This fact distinguishes teacher education from other forms of professional education and sets for it a uniquely difficult educational task, one often forgotten by those who long for high status professionalism. Thus, many beginners enter teacher education already certain of their ability to teach but lacking an appreciation for the complexity and uncertainty of the teaching-learning relationship and resistant to efforts to reconsider their views. Their certainty, in part, is based on the view that caring is the essence of good teaching, and above all else beginning teachers care and are warm, friendly, and understanding, or at least perceive themselves as such. A service ethic motivates them to teach.

Once admitted to teacher education, beginners are anxious to get into the schools, to show their stuff. Direct classroom experience, they assume, is the most important aspect of becoming a teacher: The myth that experience makes the teacher, and hence that experience is telling in and of itself, valorizes student teaching as the authentic moment in teacher education and the real ground of knowledge production. Being perceived as too theoretical, foundations courses take a beating, as do methods courses taught by presumably out of touch professors who offer content judged 'irrelevant' (Hatton, 1994). The situation is exacerbated by the lack of articulation between coursework and field experiences [which is] a common problem in teacher education. In effect, for the many beginning teachers who already assume they know enough to teach and who frequently assume that teaching subject matter involves telling or showing, practice teaching is synonymous with teacher education.

- 48- According to the passage, those who participate in teacher education program -----,
 1) bring with them some prior knowledge that affects the training they receive
 2) have already formed an appreciation for the complexity of the task they are about to do
 3) already know what good teaching is and how they can enhance it
 4) are endowed with an innate faculty that makes teacher educators' job less demanding
- 49- Which of the following best describes the author attitude towards 'apprenticeship of observation' as used by Lortie?
 1) cautious neutrality
 2) condescending
 3) unreservedly optimistic
 4) approbatory
- 50- The word "one" in paragraph 1 refers to -----.
 1) education 2) task 3) fact 4) professionalism
- 51- The passage suggests that what accounts for student teachers' certainty of what teaching actually is kind of -----.
 1) family relations 2) ethical devotion
 3) misconception 4) enthusiasm
- 52- The author believes that student teachers' assumption that direct classroom experience is what makes an efficacious teacher is -----.
 1) perspicacious 2) grounded in theory
 3) authentic 4) erroneous
- 53- Which of the following is suggested in the paragraph 2 about "methods courses"?
 1) They should be prepared based on the needs of those for whom such courses are designed
 2) They are not appreciated by student teachers as much as they actually should
 3) They are considered to be irrelevant by both scholars and student teachers
 4) They out to be updated to meet the needs of the new era in teaching
- 54- The word "telling" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.
 1) self-evident 2) momentous 3) plentiful 4) didactic

PASSAGE 3:

Salmon can accelerate faster over short distances than a car can, or glide without apparent effort on unseen water currents. Motion is central to their lives. They feed by it and communicate by it. It is only late in life when their bodies have been deformed by the spawning process that they lose their mastery of water.

During the breeding season, spawning males often develop a humpback and hooked snout with a sharp set of canine teeth, while the tails of the females may fray to stumps as they dig their nests in the riverbed. Life begins for the salmon within the gravel bowl of that nest in the rocks of the riverbed. When spawning, salmon undergo mating rituals during which male and female simultaneously release sperm and eggs into the bottom of the nest, where the eggs are buried by further nest excavation. Two months later the eggs hatch tiny alevins that live in the gravel until the yolk sacs attached to their stomachs diminish. Of the 5,000 eggs that might be laid by a chinook female, the majority will not survive these first two months.

Those that do, however, are recognizable as fish for the first time. As fingerlings, they can live in the freshwater river of their birth for as long as a year before going through the silvery transformation known as smoltification. This allows them to survive in salt water and immediately precedes their migration to the sea. Following the prevailing North Pacific currents, the young salmon grow rapidly feeding on zooplankton, squid, and small fishes. Many chinook live four years in the ocean, traveling 10,000 miles or more during the course of the several circuits around the great oceanic feeding grounds. Then at the height of their strength and beauty, they return home, seeking out their natal streams to spawn the next generation.

55- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The life cycle of salmon
- 2) Why motion is central to the lives of salmon
- 3) The feeding habits of salmon
- 4) The speed at which salmon can swim

56- Why does the author compare salmon to a car?

- 1) To explain how salmon can change direction
- 2) To show how fast salmon can move
- 3) To exemplify how smoothly salmon swim
- 4) To point out how large salmon can grow

57- A male salmon develops all of the following during the spawning stage EXCEPT -----.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) a humpback | 2) a hooked snout |
| 3) sharp teeth | 4) yolk sacs |

58- Salmon dig nests by using their -----.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1) tails | 2) humpbacks |
| 3) teeth | 4) snouts |

59- Which of the following is true of salmon in their fingerling stage?

- 1) They have yolk sacs.
- 2) They can remain in freshwater for about a year.
- 3) They dig new nests.
- 4) They do not yet look like fish.

60- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the subject of the passage?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) exhilarated | 2) qualified approval |
| 3) disinterested | 4) bewildered |

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 61- Which statement is **FALSE**?
- 1) The Sino-Tibetan family includes Mandarin, the most populous language in the world, spoken by more than one billion Chinese.
 - 2) Nepali, the language of remote Nepal, is not an Indo-European language, whereas Hungarian, surrounded on all sides by Indo-European languages, is not
 - 3) Some languages have no demonstrable genealogical relationship with other living languages. They are called language separates.
 - 4) Most of the languages of Africa belong to the Niger-Congo family, a huge family comprising more than one-fifth of the world's languages.
- 62- Which sentence is **FALSE** regarding children's acquisition of pragmatics?
- 1) Children under the age of 7 or so do not seem to get implicatures
 - 2) Implicatures of utterances can be mastered earlier than the illocutionary force by children
 - 3) Children do not always respect the pragmatic rules for articles
 - 4) Children seem to rely more heavily on the literal or logical meaning
- 63- There is no ----- in ASL, but a question is accompanied by a facial expression with a tilted head and furrowed brows. This is represented by the whq above the ASL glosses.
- 1) Subject movement
 - 2) Pronoun movement
 - 3) Aux movement
 - 4) Wh-word movement
- 64- From the eighth century through the ninth and tenth centuries, another group of northern Europeans came first to plunder and then to settle in parts of the coastal regions of Britain. They were ----- and it is from their language, -----, that the original forms of give, law, leg, skin, sky, take and they were adopted.
- 1) Angles, Old Norse
 - 2) Jutes, Old English
 - 3) Vikings, Old Norse
 - 4) Saxons, Old English
- 65- The Spanish word palabra is derived from the Latin parabola through the reversal in position of the [l] and [r] sounds. What kind of sound change has occurred?
- 1) Metathesis
 - 2) Sound loss
 - 3) Epenthesis
 - 4) Prothesis
- 66- Which statement is **FALSE**?
- 1) There are believed to be between six and twelve million people still using pidgin language.
 - 2) In English-based pidgins, inflectional morphemes often take the place of functional morphemes found in the source language
 - 3) The separate vocabulary elements of a pidgin can become grammatical elements in a creole.
 - 4) The origin of the term "pidgin" is thought to be from a Chinese version of the English word "business."
- 67- Many languages contain "-----," which are markers that indicate how sure the speaker is about the truth or reliability of the information being communicated.
- 1) Evidentials
 - 2) indicators
 - 3) Maxims
 - 4) Ebonics

- 68- An example of a common ----- based on the application of the rules of a second (i.e., new, foreign) language is the use of octopi for the plural of octopus in English.
 1) Multi-correction 2) Hypocorrection
 3) Overcorrection 4) Hypercorrection
- 69- The French word meaning 'sound' is son [sɔ̃]. The "n" in the spelling is not pronounced. What can we infer about nasalization in French?
 1) Both the vowel and consonant are nasalized
 2) Neither the vowel or consonant is nasalized
 3) Nasalized vowels occur without nasal consonants
 4) Nasalized consonants occur without nasal vowels
- 70- Which statement is **FALSE**?
 1) In English, large consonant clusters may be reduced in casual conversational speech, particularly if they occur in the middle of a word.
 2) Any vowel becomes nasal whenever it immediately follows a nasal.
 3) The syllable structure of many languages (e.g. Japanese) is predominantly CV.
 4) The process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound is called coarticulation.
- 71- We can use "sort of" or "kind of" as hedges on the accuracy of our statements, as in descriptions such as "*His hair was kind of long or The book cover is sort of yellow*". These are examples of hedges on the ----- maxim.
 1) Quantity 2) Manner 3) Quality 4) Relevance
- 72- In the Middle Ages, Latin was supposed to have high prestige, while some languages such as ----- were regarded as local languages with a low prestige which were used by lower-status groups.
 1) German, Italian, and Portuguese 2) Italian, Portuguese, and German
 3) French, Italian, and Spanish 4) French, German, and Spanish
- 73- What property **DOES NOT** distinguish natural languages from other semiotic systems?
 1) freedom from stimulus control 2) Systematicity
 3) Flexibility 4) Structure-dependence
- 74- Which item is the best-known representative of functionalism?
 1) The Evolutionist School 2) The Hague School
 3) The Prague School 4) The Intellectualist School
- 75- The psychological reality problem was relevant to the views expressed by -----.
 1) Condillac 2) Jespersen 3) Rousseau 4) Chomsky
- 76- A ----- dialect is a dialect usually spoken by people in positions of power, and the one deemed correct by prescriptive grammarians.
 1) Prestige 2) Superior 3) High 4) Extensive
- 77- The ----- is the description of a conditioned phonological change in the sound system of certain Indo-European languages wherein voiceless fricatives were changed when the preceding vowel was unstressed.
 1) Grimm's law 2) Phonetic Change law
 3) Verner's law 4) Sound change law
- 78- In the word "paper", the stress is on the first syllable of a two-syllable word. This kind of stress is called -----.
 1) Iambic 2) iconic 3) Trochaic 4) syllabic
- 79- ----- is the gradual lowering of the absolute pitch of tones during an utterance in a tone language in which tones retain their relative values to one another.
 1) Downpitch 2) Downturn 3) Downtone 4) Downtone

- 80- An agglutinative language is a ----- language in which a word may be formed by a root and multiple affixes where the affixes are easily separated and always retain the same meaning.
 1) Synthetic 2) polysynthetic 3) Analytic 4) Fusional
- 81- In terms of the theory of language, ----- views language psycho-linguistically as a vehicle for internal interaction. For egocentric speech, for thinking. We use language to think: In order to discover what we know, we sometimes write, perhaps talk to a friend, or mutter to ourselves silently.
 1) Whole Language 2) Communicative Language Teaching
 3) Neuro-linguistic Programming 4) Cooperative Language Learning
- 82- Who was the originator of the participatory approach in the field of education and then language teaching?
 1) Diane Larsen-Freeman 2) Rod Ellis
 3) Paulo Freire 4) Harold E. Palmer
- 83- Johnson and Johnson (1998) identified four core characteristics that underline the current applications of the communicative methodology. Which item DOES NOT belong to these core characteristics:
 1) Psycholinguistic processing 2) Humanistic learning
 3) Appropriateness 4) Risk-taking
- 84- Which item IS NOT a key feature of competency-based language teaching?
 1) Summative assessment
 2) A focus on life skills
 3) Individualized and student-centered instruction
 4) Modularized instruction
- 85- What item is the main weak point of the Lexical Approach based on Lewis's (2002) view?
 1) The theory of learning 2) Learning activities
 3) The theory of language 4) The syllabus
- 86- Regarding teaching grammar, rather than working on rule learning and rule application, ----- activities push learners to attend to properties of language during activities where the structure is being used meaningfully. The examples the students focus on, have been carefully chosen to make salient the differences between the L1 and the L2.
 1) Input flooding 2) Garden path
 3) Input Enhancing 4) Input processing
- 87- Which item is the most plausible sequence for the phases of the writing process in the teaching of writing in EFL contexts?
 1) Pre-writing, writing, response, editing, revising, post-writing, evaluating
 2) Pre-writing, writing, response, revising, editing, evaluating, post-writing
 3) Pre-writing, writing, response, revising, editing, post-writing, evaluating
 4) Pre-writing, writing, response, editing, revising, evaluating, post-writing
- 88- What type of error can be linked to the context of learning?
 1) Overgeneralization 2) Idiosyncratic errors
 3) False concepts 4) Induced forms
- 89- Which statement can be the most plausible one regarding the notion of integrativeness based on the issues relevant to orientations and the relevant research?
 1) Integrativeness generally accompanies higher scores on proficiency tests
 2) Integrativeness generally accompanies higher scores on aptitude tests
 3) Integrativeness generally accompanies higher scores on achievement tests
 4) Integrativeness generally accompanies higher scores on diagnostic tests

- 90- In multiple intelligences, activities such as note-taking, journal keeping, categorization, and games can be linked to ----- Intelligences, respectively.
- 1) Linguistic, intrapersonal, spatial, mathematical
 - 2) Linguistic, Intrapersonal, spatial, spatial
 - 3) linguistic, intrapersonal, mathematical, mathematical
 - 4) Linguistic, intrapersonal, mathematical, spatial
- 91- Which curriculum design connected to CBI included a competency-based approach regarding its curriculum and syllabus?
- 1) Immigrant On-Arrival Programs
 - 2) Language for Specific Purposes
 - 3) Programs for Students with Limited English Proficiency
 - 4) Immersion Education
- 92- Which scholar DID NOT make significant contributions to the development and enhancement of the lexical approach?
- 1) Willis
 - 2) Ellis
 - 3) Woolard
 - 4) Nation
- 93- According to Bachman (1990) and based on his model of language competence, figures of speech can be a subcategory of -----.
- 1) sociolinguistic competence
 - 2) grammatical competence
 - 3) illocutionary competence
 - 4) textual competence
- 94- “There is one piece of paper and one pen for each team. One student makes a contribution and passes the paper and pen to the student of his or her left. Each student makes contributions in turn”.
- The following is an activity type in cooperative language learning. If this activity is done orally, it is called -----.
- 1) Roundtable
 - 2) Think-pair-share
 - 3) Numbered heads
 - 4) Round Robin
- 95- Which item DOES NOT refer to the learner roles in task-based language teaching according to Richards and Rogers (2001)?
- 1) Monitor
 - 2) Self-assessor
 - 3) Group participant
 - 4) Innovator
- 96- Many techniques proposed by Krashen and Terrell were borrowed from other methods and adapted to meet the requirements of the Natural Approach. Which method DID NOT contribute to the development of the natural approach?
- 1) TPR
 - 2) The Silent way
 - 3) Direct method
 - 4) CLT
- 97- Based on Oxford’s strategy classification, “using a checklist”, “using linguistic clues”, “structured viewing”, and “recombining” relate to ----- types of strategies, respectively.
- 1) cognitive, memory, compensation, affective
 - 2) compensation, cognitive, affective, memory
 - 3) Affective, compensation, memory, and cognitive
 - 4) memory, affective, cognitive, compensation
- 98- Which statement is the most appropriate one regarding the science and art of SLA?
- 1) Nomothetic views of SLA may reject empiricism and the scientific methodology
 - 2) Hermeneutic and nomothetic traditions can be misleading concepts in SLA
 - 3) The hermeneutic tradition persuades SLA experts to look for absolute laws
 - 4) Hermeneutic and nomothetic traditions of SLA can co-exist
- 99- Which type of task CANNOT BE regarded as a focus-on-form task?
- 1) Highlighted materials as tasks
 - 2) Ordering and sorting tasks
 - 3) Text exploration tasks
 - 4) Guided exposure to parallel tasks

- 100- In a drill, the sentence “they believed that the earth is flat” is changed to “they believed it” by the students. What type of drill can it be labeled as?
- 1) Transformation
 - 2) Restatement
 - 3) Contraction
 - 4) Replacement
- 101- To estimate the construct validity of a test, the ----- is often the one that makes the most sense in classroom teaching situations and is particularly suited to criterion-referenced testing where the purpose is to assess learning.
- 1) differential-groups strategy
 - 2) factor analytic strategy
 - 3) intervention strategy
 - 4) multitrait-multimethod strategy
- 102- Which readability formula is the easiest one to use and provides essentially the same results as those from the other formulas?
- 1) Fry formula
 - 2) Spache formula
 - 3) Flesch formula
 - 4) Dale-Chall Formula
- 103- In which pronunciation test, evaluation is mainly focused on the testee’s pronunciation of specific segmental and suprasegmental phonemes?
- 1) Reading aloud
 - 2) Talking about pictures
 - 3) Imitation
 - 4) Retelling
- 104- Regarding test-centered methods for standards setting, the ----- is much more elaborate than the other test-centered methods and involves the development of consensus through an iterative process.
- 1) Anghoff method
 - 2) Jaeger method
 - 3) Nedelsky method
 - 4) Ebel method
- 105- Which item IS NOT a potential concern of the application of correlational analysis in test development?
- 1) Skewedness
 - 2) Directionality
 - 3) Restriction of range
 - 4) Causality
- 106- In spite of their wide application, the construction of ----- is more difficult in comparison to the development of other types of tests.
- 1) Aptitude tests
 - 2) Proficiency tests
 - 3) Selection tests
 - 4) Knowledge tests
- 107- Based on the Spearman Brown Prophecy formula, a 40-item test shows a reliability of 0.60 while the desired reliability is up to 0.80. Then, K equals almost 2.6. What does it mean?
- 1) 104 items should be added to the test items
 - 2) 64 items should be added to the test items
 - 3) The number of items should be 104
 - 4) The number of items should be 64
- 108- Which statement is FALSE regarding the notion of content validity in language testing?
- 1) Content validity provides the most useful subjective information about the appropriateness of the test
 - 2) Content validity is directly relevant to the content of the items comprising a test
 - 3) There is commonly used numerical expression of the content of the test items
 - 4) Content validity is sometimes called the appropriateness of the test

- 109- Which statement is FALSE regarding the pretesting aspect of test item writing?**
- 1) A purpose of pretesting is validation i.e. to determine the characteristics of the items together.
 - 2) Reviewing is also important due to the fact that it follows the pretesting stage.
 - 3) One purpose of pretesting is to determine, objectively, the characteristics of the individual items
 - 4) Pretesting is about the notion of determining the nature of the population i.e. for whom the test is designed.
- 110- Lectures and talks can be used for testing listening comprehension. Which statement is not a plausible one based on the recommendations for using lectures and talks for testing?**
- 1) Such listening comprehension tests should comprise three to five mini-lectures or brief talks.
 - 2) In normal situations, the lead of the test item should not introduce the problem.
 - 3) The stimuli should represent typical speech situations that the examinees are likely to face.
 - 4) The content of the oral stimuli should be unfamiliar to the testees as to demand their attentive listening
- 111- A ----- is a form of visual representation that allows for representing two sets of scores at the same time and examining their relationship.**
- 1) Histogram
 - 2) Bar graph
 - 3) Scatterplot
 - 4) Polygon
- 112- How can College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) score be estimated?**
- 1) $CEEB = 50z + 500$
 - 2) $CEEB = 150z + 500$
 - 3) $CEEB = 100z + 500$
 - 4) $CEEB = 200z + 500$
- 113- The ----- is an item statistic that compares the IFs of those students who passed a test with the IFs of those who failed it.**
- 1) B-index
 - 2) Item discrimination index
 - 3) Difference index
 - 4) Item facility index
- 114- What does the item discrimination of 0.20 to 0.39 indicate based on Ebel's (1979) guidelines?**
- 1) Very good items
 - 2) Poor items, to be rejected or improved by revision
 - 3) Reasonably good but possibly subject to improvement
 - 4) Marginal items, usually needing and being subject to improvement
- 115- When can criterion-related validity get into a circular question?**
- 1) When a chain of tests are validated against each other
 - 2) When the proper criterion for a new test cannot be identified
 - 3) When the nature of the criterion is questionable
 - 4) When the comparison of the criterion and the new test is not possible
- 116- Race, gender, nationality, and other biases must be avoided at all costs, not only because they are morally wrong and illegal in many countries but also because they affect the ----- and ----- of the test.**
- 1) fairness-objectivity
 - 2) practicality-specificity
 - 3) validity-reliability
 - 4) acceptability-appropriateness
- 117- What type of item analysis does rely heavily on common sense?**
- 1) Item discrimination analysis
 - 2) Item quality analysis
 - 3) Item format analysis
 - 4) Item facility analysis

- 118- The short-context technique is a procedure for measuring -----.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Reading comprehension | 2) Writing |
| 3) Listening comprehension | 4) Speaking |
- 119- Which two validity type is not considered as empirical validity?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Criterion-related validity | 2) Concurrent validity |
| 3) Content validity | 4) Construct validity |
- 120- While ----- can be determined without even referring to the test, ----- depends mostly on the peculiarities of the test.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) reliability-validity | 2) practicality-acceptability |
| 3) validity-reliability | 4) acceptability-practicality |

زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی):

LITERARY TERMS AND CRITICISM

- 121- Suppose, in a novel, the reader is continually reminded to be aware that they are reading a work of fiction (not an account of an actual event). In that case, the novelist is using ----- irony.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1) Romantic | 2) Cosmic | 3) Situational | 4) Dramatic |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
- 122- The renderings of the death of Little Nell in Charles Dickens' *The Old Curiosity Shop* and the death of Little Eva in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* are examples of -----.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1) Pathos | 2) Logos | 3) Ethos | 4) Bathos |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
- 123- The term ----- is often applied to works which, like O. Henry's stories set in New York City, rely on a sentimental or comic representation of the surface particularities of a region, instead of more deep-seated, complex, and general human characteristics and problems.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) regional novel | 2) documentary fiction |
| 3) local colour | 4) literature of fact |
- 124- The scene of the gravediggers in *Hamlet*, the scene of the drunken porter after the murder of the king in *Macbeth*, the Falstaff scenes in *Henry IV*, and the roles of Mercutio and the old nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* are all examples of -----.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Chronicle Play | 2) Cliché |
| 3) Commedia dell'Arte | 4) Comic Relief |
- 125- William Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, William Congreve's *The Way of the World*, and William Wycherley's *The Country Wife* can be all categorized as -----.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Romantic Comedy | 2) Comedy of Manners |
| 3) Satiric Comedy | 4) Comedy of Humours |
- 126- According to Sir Philip Sidney, the poet is superior to the ----- and the ----- because he is more concrete than the former and more universal than the latter.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) historian / philosopher | 2) novelist / dramatist |
| 3) philosopher / historian | 4) dramatist / novelist |
- 127- 'Theorist: work' match in all of the following EXCEPT in -----.
- | |
|--|
| 1) Northrop Frye: <i>Anatomy of Criticism: Four Essays</i> |
| 2) Umberto Eco: <i>The Open Work</i> |
| 3) Pierre Bourdieu: <i>Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste</i> |
| 4) Martin Heidegger: <i>Being and Nothingness</i> |

- 128- According to psychoanalytic criticism, ----- occurs when we use a 'safe' person, event, or object as a 'stand in' to represent a more threatening person, event or object.
- 1) condensation
 - 2) secondary revision
 - 3) displacement
 - 4) primary revision
- 129- The reader-response critic who is mainly interested in what the reader's interpretations reveal about themselves rather than the text is ----- and he/she belongs to the group of ----- critics.
- 1) Louis Rosenblatt / subjective reader-response
 - 2) David Bleich / subjective reader-response
 - 3) Norman Holland / psychological reader-response
 - 4) Stanley Fish / psychological reader-response
- 130- Which of the following is NOT favoured by the New Critics?
- 1) Symbol
 - 2) Intertextuality
 - 3) Irony
 - 4) Ambiguity
- 131- All of the following concepts can be regarded as a Marxian critique of the American Dream EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Dream Symbolism
 - 2) Patriotism
 - 3) Rugged Individualism
 - 4) Consumerism
- 132- All of the following about Neo-Platonism are correct EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) according to Plotinus, all the phases of existence imitate the divinity, and the goal of all things is ultimately to copy the divine
 - 2) Plotinus anticipated numerous forms of mysticism and the thoughts of Kant and Hegel, who regard all consciousness as self-consciousness
 - 3) it was developed systematically by Plotinus, the Syrian philosopher Porphyry, and Proclus
 - 4) the Neo-Platonists attempted to reconcile discrepancies between various classical authors such as Plato and Aristotle and between philosophy and Poetry
- 133- All of the following are the reasons why Plato advocated strict censorship of Poetry EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) it encourages individualism in the sphere of sensibility and feeling
 - 2) it makes false claims regarding both gods and men
 - 3) it appeals to the lower aspects of the soul, such as emotion and appetite
 - 4) it propagates despotism and the graphic representation of violence
- 134- All of the following about the Palestinian American critic, Edward Said (1935-2003) are correct EXCEPT that -----.
- 1) according to him, the rise of the English novel and the emergence of the British Empire are intertwined
 - 2) Michel Foucault's studies informed his theories of the relationship between knowledge and power
 - 3) in *Culture and Imperialism*, in which he is primarily concerned with British and French empires in the 19th century, he explores imperialism and the expansion of European culture throughout the world
 - 4) in his most influential and widely read work, *Orientalism*, he revives the long-forgotten discourse of Orientalism and the role it could play in reaching a genuine understanding of the East

135- Which of the following could NOT be correct about the theories of narratology?

- 1) Focalization suggests that the person 'seeing' (perspective) should be the same as the person 'speaking' (narrating), which might be equally inferred from the term 'point of view'.
- 2) Every text has a narrator, however subtly they might be presented, and the relation between this narrating subject and the story – effectively what he or she says – can be discussed in terms of mimesis and diegesis.
- 3) At the heart of narratology lies the assumption of dualism within every text: that there is, on the one hand, story and, on the other, plot. The story is simply 'what happens'. The plot is the particular presentation of the story in the narrative.
- 4) The real reader constructs from the text the 'implied author,' who is distinct from the real author.

136- Which of the following is NOT correct?

- 1) According to Walter Benjamin, 'aura' is that the uniqueness for which a work of art is valued – its originality – sets it at a distance from us as something singular.
- 2) 'Logocentrism,' a term characterizing a postmodern tendency, designates what falls within the domain of symbolization and signification.
- 3) 'Rhizome,' in origin a botanical term classifying the growth and organization of tuber plants, is offered as part of a critique of the long theoretical domination of tree-like models of thinking in which central unities subordinate real plurality and difference.
- 4) In rhetoric and literary theory, 'aporia' is often used to indicate those moments in a text where meaning becomes ambiguous or appears self-contradictory.

137- Which of the following statements concerning theorists and their thoughts is NOT correct?

- 1) Stanley Fish maintains that the reader's understanding of the text, to a large extent, constructs that text. However, this does not imply that a text can mean whatever we want it to mean.
- 2) According to Julia Kristeva, the abject, or what the subject has to repress and expel, was originally part of what then became the subject.
- 3) Jean Baudrillard argues that the tradition of Western metaphysical philosophy has ignored the question of 'Being' in favour of the analysis of the particular attributes of individual kinds of 'being'.
- 4) Through the concept of mimicry, Homi Bhabha contends that even the most slavish attempts of the colonial subject to imitate his master result in an inadvertent threat to the colonial order.

138- According to Immanuel Kant, which of the following about aesthetic judgment is NOT correct?

- 1) We can claim that our judgment is universal – i.e., that others must agree with our judgment – if we separate from it everything which has to do with mere sensory pleasure (which is based on private feeling) or with our ideas of the morally good.
- 2) Our feeling about the sublime is termed 'negative pleasure,' and we do not feel charm or love but admiration and respect in face of the sublime.
- 3) When we make an aesthetic judgment, we judge the form of an object. The object's form gives rise to pleasure because it exhibits a harmony with our cognitive powers, namely our understanding and imagination.
- 4) Judging nature as sublime excites in us a long-lasting sense of fear as our faculty of reason is eternally unable to grasp the sublime.

- 139- Which of the following is NOT correct about New Historicism and Cultural Materialism?**
- 1) Both are interdisciplinary and argue that separated academic disciplines cannot understand human experience.
 - 2) Both are interested in popular culture and are overtly political in supporting oppressed groups.
 - 3) Both insist that human history and culture constitute a complex arena of dynamic forces of which we can construct only a subjective picture.
 - 4) Both insist that individual human subjectivity develops in a give and take relationship with its cultural milieu.
- 140- Which of the following statements best describes the Structuralists' definition of structure?**
- 1) A structure is a conceptual framework and must have wholeness, transformation, and self-regulation.
 - 2) A structure is a physical framework and must have wholeness, transformation, and self-regulation.
 - 3) A structure is a physical framework and must have fragments, transformation, and self-regulation.
 - 4) A structure is a conceptual framework and must have fragments, transformation, and self-regulation.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 141- Which historical period of England is best described in the following passage?**
'The court was no longer an unchallenged centre of intellectual or literary influence. It did not have the power, social and financial, to be anything of the sort.'
- 1) 16th century
 - 2) Late Middle Ages
 - 3) 17th century
 - 4) 18th century
- 142- In which of the following works Coleridge revised and modified the 'Preface' to The Lyrical Ballads?**
- 1) *The Friend*
 - 2) *To William Wordsworth*
 - 3) *Zapolya*
 - 4) *Biographia Literaria*
- 143- The poet-critic who regarded 'high seriousness' as the touchstone of all literature was -----.**
- 1) Alexander Pope
 - 2) T. S. Eliot
 - 3) Matthew Arnold
 - 4) Samuel Johnson
- 144- He compared Ben Jonson to Virgil, and Shakespeare to Homer, and asserted that Jonson is 'the more correct poet,' but Shakespeare 'the greater wit.'**
- 1) John Dryden
 - 2) Alexander Pope
 - 3) Samuel Johnson
 - 4) William Wordsworth
- 145- The 17th-century author of a work written in the form of a dialogue about fishing is -----.**
- 1) Samuel Pepys
 - 2) John Lock
 - 3) Francis Bacon
 - 4) Izaak Walton
- 146- Which of the following could NOT be categorized as an example of Naturalism?**
- 1) *An American Tragedy*
 - 2) *McTeague: A Story of San Francisco*
 - 3) *As I Lay Dying*
 - 4) *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*

- 147- The following quotation describes -----.
 'The general end of all the book is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline'.
 1) Henry Howard's *Martial, The Things for to Attain*
 2) Edmund Spencer's *The Faerie Queene*
 3) Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*
 4) Roger Asham's *The School Master*
- 148- All of the following could be considered impressionist novelists EXCEPT -----.
 1) Joseph Conrad 2) E. M. Forster 3) Theodor Dreiser 4) Henry James
- 149- The following statement is made by -----.
 'The old has passed away, but alas, the New appears not in its stead, the Time is still in pangs of travail with the new'.
 1) Thomas Carlyle 2) Matthew Arnold
 3) John Stuart Mill 4) John Ruskin
- 150- All of the following are considered to be metaphysical poets EXCEPT -----.
 1) Richard Crashaw 2) Thomas Carew
 3) Abraham Cowley 4) John Cleveland
- 151- Which of the following is correct about T. S. Eliot's 'Tradition and the Individual Talent'?
 1) The essay offers a distinction between Hellenistic and Hebraistic traditions of thought.
 2) The essay contains a description of Byzantine tradition and architecture.
 3) The essay contains a discussion on the meaning of the word tradition in British culture.
 4) The essay offers a conception of abstract universal beauty in reference to European tradition.
- 152- Which of the following is NOT correct about W. H. Auden?
 1) He learned from Thomas Hardy to fuse the panoramic and intimate perspective in his poetry.
 2) He learned from W. B. Yeats to compose poetry inspired by folkloric songs of English music hall.
 3) He learned from T. S. Eliot to satirize cultural decay in a conversational and ironic tone.
 4) He learned metrical and verbal techniques from Gerard Manley Hopkins and Wilfred Owen.
- 153- Regarding Beowulf, all of the following are correct EXCEPT that -----.
 1) it is a primary epic in Old English
 2) the author is anonymous
 3) its setting is 5th and 6th century Scandinavia
 4) it is a Homeric epic about the Celts
- 154- The two British poets who are famous for creating their personal mythologies are -----.
 1) William Blake and John Milton 2) W. B. Yeats and T. S. Eliot
 3) William Blake and W. B. Yeats 4) John Milton and T. S. Eliot
- 155- Which of the following is NOT correct about the Neo-Classical writers?
 1) They followed the writers of ancient Rome.
 2) They admired Ben Jonson and criticized the Metaphysical Poets.
 3) They were influenced by French Classicists.
 4) They rebuked scholarly allusions and aspired to be creative.

- 156- Which of the following is in the correct order (from the latest to the earliest)?**
- 1) The Romantic Period → The Victorian Age → The Georgian Period → The Edwardian Period
 - 2) The Romantic Period → The Victorian Age → The Edwardian Period → The Georgian Period
 - 3) The Edwardian Period → The Romantic Period → The Victorian Age → The Georgian Period
 - 4) The Georgian Period → The Edwardian Period → The Romantic Period → The Victorian Age
- 157- Which of the following is NOT correct about the Romantic Era?**
- 1) Romantic philosophy is best represented in the works of David Hume, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Emanuel Kant.
 - 2) The French Revolution, which was carried out mainly by the poor, led to some dramatic changes in the subject matters of poetry.
 - 3) Most historians of English literature refer to the period between 1798 and 1832 as the Romantic Age.
 - 4) Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, and Thomas de Quincey were leading Romantic English prose writers.
- 158- The English metaphysical poetry was in vogue after ----- and before -----.**
- 1) The Augustan Age / The Romantic Period
 - 2) The Elizabethan Age / The Restoration Period
 - 3) The Elizabethan Age / The Augustan Age
 - 4) The Restoration Period / The Romantic Period
- 159- Which of the following is NOT an influence on the rise of modern drama?**
- 1) Auguste Comte's modern sociology
 - 2) Charles Darwin's theory of heredity and adaptation, or survival
 - 3) Ruskin's *Modern Painters*
 - 4) Karl Marx's prediction of social unrest in his *Das Kapital*
- 160- Which of the following is correct about Charles Algernon Swinburne?**
- 1) He seems to think that a poem is commendable when containing a moral lesson, but not in the sense of traditional moral values.
 - 2) He is firmly fixed in an attitude of revolt against the norms of decency and is famous for his rebellious gestures.
 - 3) He is an aesthete in the tradition of late Victorian poets of 'Art for Art's sake.' However, he despises the moral permissiveness of his contemporaries.
 - 4) He is an anachronist in his own time, following the example of Augustan poets of the eighteenth century.

LITERARY GENRES

- 161- Which two tragedies are both set in Roman Catholic Italy, both evoke the common Jacobean stereotype of that land as a place of sophisticated corruption, and both represent bold heroines whose love aspirations hold out against patriarchal authority?**
- 1) *Dido, Queen of Carthage* and *The Jew of Malta*
 - 2) *Sejanus His Fall* and *The Changeling*
 - 3) *Tamburlaine the Great* and *Soliman and Perseda*
 - 4) *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi*

- 162- 'Classical Greek playwright: play' match in -----.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Aeschylus: <i>The Clouds</i> | 2) Sophocles: <i>Philoctetes</i> |
| 3) Euripides: <i>Prometheus Bound</i> | 4) Aristophanes: <i>Medea</i> |
- 163- Which of the following only includes the plays by G. B. Shaw?
- 1) *Heart Break House*; *Major Barbara*; *Mrs. Warren's Profession*
 - 2) *Salome*; *Major Barbara*; *Pygmalion*
 - 3) *Arms and the Man*; *When We Dead Awaken*; *Man and Superman*
 - 4) *Heart Break House*; *Saint Joan*; *A Dream Play*
- 164- Which of the following is NOT correct about ancient Greek drama?
- 1) Tragoidia, meaning goat sacrifice, is the etymological root of tragedy.
 - 2) The earliest surviving drama to which we can assign a date is Aeschylus' *The Persians*.
 - 3) Greek drama flourished in Athens in the fifth century BCE.
 - 4) Aeschylus added a second actor and Sophocles a third actor to the Greek stage.
- 165- Which of the following about Modern drama is correct?
- 1) George Bernard Shaw, in his dramas, criticized the class system without hope that theatre would lead to cultural change.
 - 2) Samuel Beckett's dramas can be recognized from their few characters' rambling conversations and mild horseplay.
 - 3) Henrik Ibsen, in his later works, produced naturalistic plays in resistance to the rise of Symbolism in theatre.
 - 4) Eugene O'Neill followed Tennessee Williams as the second Modern American dramatist.
- 166- Which of the following accurately describes Edward Albee's *Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf*?
- 1) The play suggests that people in the modern world need illusions to survive.
 - 2) The play is both delightful and disturbing yet generally pessimistic in tone.
 - 3) The play has a negligible plot in the tradition of the absurd playwrights.
 - 4) The play celebrates the American Dream as a way of achieving salvation.
- 167- Who has composed the following lines?
- 'As kingfishers catch fire, dragonflies draw flame; / As tumbled over rim in roundy wells / Stones ring; like each tucked string tells, each hung bell's plucked / Bow swung finds tongue to fling out broad its name.'
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Lord Alfred Tennyson | 2) Mathew Arnold |
| 3) Gerard Manley Hopkins | 4) Robert Browning |
- 168- The best term to describe the genre of the following lines is -----.
- 'So much depends / upon / a red wheel barrow / glazed with rain / water / beside the white chickens.'
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1) Limerick | 2) Ode |
| 3) Villanelle | 4) Haiku |
- 169- Who is described in the following excerpt?
- 'His poetry is dominated by a strong sense of place and time. The industrial sprawling city centers appear in many of his poems. He depicts individual people in his poems as representative of the commercialized mass.'
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Ezra Pound | 2) Philip Larkin |
| 3) T. S. Eliot | 4) Ted Hughes |

- 170- The poets of the ----- were opposed to the rationalism of the 1930s poets, choosing instead ----- as their inspiration.
- 1) New Apocalypse / Surrealism
 - 2) New Apocalypse / Romantic Traditionalism
 - 3) Movement / Surrealism
 - 4) Movement / Romantic Traditionalism
- 171- Which set of terms or devices has been exemplified in the following lines from Robert Browning's 'Meeting at Night'?
- 'As I gain the cove with pushing prow / And quench its speed i' the slushy sand. / A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch/ And blue spurt of a lighted match,'
- 1) Onomatopoeia; Consonance; Gustatory images
 - 2) Apostrophe; Alliterative meter; Tactile images
 - 3) Echoism; Alliteration; Auditory images
 - 4) Understatement; Assonance; Olfactory images
- 172- Which Shakespearean sonnet depicts a subtle, poignant amplification of the perception of decay through the succession of images from late fall to twilight to the last glow of a dying fire?
- 1) 'Devouring time blunt thou the lion's paws'
 - 2) 'That time of year thou mayest in me behold'
 - 3) 'Let me not to the marriage of true minds'
 - 4) 'When my love swears she is made of truth'
- 173- All of the following are examples of historiographic metafiction, EXCEPT -----.
- 1) Julian Barnes's *Flaubert's Parrot*
 - 2) Graham Swift's *Waterland*
 - 3) John Fowles' *The French Lieutenant Woman*
 - 4) Cormac McCarthy's *The Road*
- 174- All of the following novels are written by John Barth EXCEPT -----.
- 1) *The Floating Opera*
 - 2) *Gravity's Rainbow*
 - 3) *Letters: A Novel*
 - 4) *Lost in the Funhouse*
- 175- 'Author: work' match in all of the following EXCEPT in -----.
- 1) Henry James: *The Wings of the Dove*
 - 2) Jean Toomer: *Cane*
 - 3) Zora Neale Hurston: *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
 - 4) Rebecca West: *The Good Soldier*
- 176- The Irish poet, dramatist, prose writer, and one of the figures of Celtic Revival, William Butler Yeats (1865–1939) -----.
- 1) saw Zeus's visit to Helen as an 'annunciation,' marking the beginning of Greek civilization in 'Leda and the Swan'
 - 2) tried to escape from the turbulence of life to the calm eternity of art in his Byzantium poems
 - 3) expressed his sense of the dissolution of the civilization of his time in 'Among School Children'
 - 4) described his torn emotions regarding the events of the Easter Rising launched by Irish nationalists against the British government in 'September 1913'

177- 'Novel: description' do NOT match in -----.

- 1) *The Sun Also Rises*: the novel deals with the 'lost generation' of American and British expatriates in Paris. The narrator is Jake Barnes, an American journalist rendered impotent by a wound in World War I
- 2) *The Catcher in the Rye*: the 16-year-old Holden Caulfield narrates his own story of rebellion against the banality and phoniness of middle-class values
- 3) *Catch-22*: the novel focuses on 13 soldiers whose civilian lives are recalled through flashbacks. The cynicism about America's past and future are expressed through the clash between General Cummings and Lieutenant Hearn
- 4) *The Turn of the Screw*: a governess takes charge of two children, Miles and Flora. She sees the ghosts of the former steward, Peter Quint, and governess, Miss Jessel. She realizes that the children are in touch with the ghosts

178- According to Ian Watt's *The Rise of the Novel*, which of the following is NOT correct?

- 1) Defoe and Richardson are the first great writers in English literature who did not take their plots from mythology, history, legend or previous literature.
- 2) A causal connection in the novel's plot operating through time replaced the reliance of earlier narratives on disguises and coincidences.
- 3) The novel is a form of literature that most fully reflects an individualist and innovating reorientation.
- 4) The early examples of the novel named their characters in such a way as to suggest that they were to be regarded as representatives of general human types in the social environment.

179- 'Novelist: description' match EXCEPT in -----.

- 1) Maxine Hong Kingston: her writing is filled with biting satire and irony. Like Fleur in *Ceremony*, many of her characters find their way into several other novels
- 2) J. M. Coetzee: a white writer living in South Africa during apartheid, in his novels, for instance in *Dusklands*, illustrates how dominant groups seek to impose their culture and thinking on conquered people
- 3) Kingsley Amis: his *Lucky Jim* was anti-modernist to the extent that it challenged, at least implicitly, the legitimacy and worth of the 'experimental novel'.
- 4) Stephen Crane: his significant contribution to American literature is *The Red Badge of Courage* which is the story of Henry Fleming, a young man who enlists to fight in the Civil War

180- William Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury* opens with -----.

- 1) 'If you really want to hear about it, the first thing you'll probably want to know is where I was born, and what my lousy childhood was like, and how my parents were occupied and all before they had me, and all that David Copperfield kind of crap, but I ...'
- 2) 'The wide playgrounds were swarming with boys. All were shouting and the prefects urged them on with strong cries. The evening air was pale and chilly and after every charge and thud of the foot-ballers the greasy leather orb flew like a heavy bird through the grey light'
- 3) 'Jewel and I come up from the field, following the path in single file. Although I am fifteen feet ahead of him, anyone watching us from the cottonhouse can see Jewel's frayed and broken straw hat a full head above my own'
- 4) 'Through the fence, between the curling flower spaces, I could see them hitting. They were coming toward where the flag was and I went along the fence. Luster was hunting in the grass by the flower tree. They took the flag out, and they were hitting'

- 181- -----, most closely associated with what was previously known as -----, foregrounds the bilateral nature of communication.
- 1) Liaison interpreting, consecutive interpreting
 - 2) Dialogue interpreting, liaison interpreting
 - 3) Dialogue interpreting, community interpreting
 - 4) Dialogue interpreting, escort interpreting
- 182- Which type of interpreting is used in communication with deafblind people?
- 1) Voice-to-sign interpreting
 - 2) Sign-to-sign interpreting
 - 3) Signed language interpreting
 - 4) Tactile interpreting
- 183- In Holmes map of Translation Studies, translation theories which focus on the agent who performed the translation, whether human or machine, are called ----- - restricted theories.
- 1) medium
 - 2) area
 - 3) problem
 - 4) rank
- 184- A departure from formal correspondence which demands the word “trousers” to be translated into “شلوار” is an example of ----- shift.
- 1) intra-system
 - 2) unit
 - 3) structure
 - 4) class
- 185- In terms of managing one’s notes in consecutive interpreting, notes -----.
- 1) should be taken in the source language
 - 2) should be taken in a combination of both languages (source and target)
 - 3) can be taken in the source, target, or a combination of both languages
 - 4) should be taken in the target language
- 186- ----- is a concept used to refer to words that must be repeated rather than deverbalized and interpreted.
- 1) Transcodable terms
 - 2) Technical terms
 - 3) Striking usage
 - 4) Fulcra
- 187- According to Levy, translating involves a series of moves, as in a game, which necessitates selecting a certain number of alternatives; thus, he considers translation as a ----- process.
- 1) judgement
 - 2) decision
 - 3) transcoding
 - 4) recoding
- 188- Where the language combination of the interpreters available does not allow for direct interpreting, ----- interpreting is used instead, which means interpreting via a third language, that links up the performance of two or more interpreters.
- 1) bidirectional
 - 2) retour
 - 3) inverse
 - 4) relay
- 189- EVS is a technical term related to -----.
- 1) simultaneous interpreting
 - 2) consecutive interpreting
 - 3) dialogue interpreting
 - 4) sight translation
- 190- The functional ----- of discourse refer to what the language user is trying to do with language to his audience, for example, teaching, persuading, or amusing them.
- 1) modes
 - 2) media
 - 3) tenors
 - 4) fields
- 191- In terms of the cognitive processes at work, “chuchotage” most closely resembles -----.
- 1) sight translation
 - 2) escort interpreting
 - 3) simultaneous interpreting
 - 4) consecutive interpreting
- 192- The cannibalistic approach, which challenges the established meanings of texts and maintains that translation is an activity that produces meanings, is an example of a ----- theory of translation.
- 1) functionalist
 - 2) structuralist
 - 3) polysystemic
 - 4) deconstructive

- 193- Think-aloud is a/an ----- method which is initiated by -----.
- 1) experimental / philosophy
 - 2) functional / philosophy
 - 3) experimental / psychology
 - 4) functional / psychology
- 194- Bollywood's "Bride and Prejudice" adaptation of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" is an example of -----.
- 1) intercultural translation
 - 2) intersemiotic translation
 - 3) transadaptation
 - 4) intralingual translation
- 195- Implausibility of equivalent response is a criticism targeted at -----.
- 1) Nida
 - 2) Catford
 - 3) Newmark
 - 4) Jakobson
- 196- The descriptive approach to translation which emerged in 1980s has its roots in -----.
- 1) Reformation
 - 2) poststructuralism
 - 3) formalism
 - 4) postcolonialism
- 197- What is the rationale behind the reduction of ST sentences into kernels in Nida's system of translation?
- 1) Kernels are basic lexical elements that facilitate the transfer of meaning.
 - 2) Languages have more commonalities on the level of kernels.
 - 3) Kernels are inevitable if a restructured TT is to be produced.
 - 4) Kernels prepare the stage for the transformation of the message.
- 198- "Servitude" refers to -----.
- 1) optional adaptations due to similarities between two languages
 - 2) mandatory modulations due to translator's style
 - 3) mandatory transpositions due to a difference between two languages
 - 4) optional transpositions due to translator's style
- 199- In skopos theory, ----- is defined as functional constancy and describes cases where -----.
- 1) equivalence / ST and TT have the same function
 - 2) adequacy / ST and TT have the same function
 - 3) adequacy / ST and TT have similar but independent functions
 - 4) equivalence / ST and TT have similar but independent functions
- 200- Which item best describes Schleiermacher's approach to translation and interpretation?
- 1) Deconstructive
 - 2) Commercial
 - 3) Aggressive
 - 4) Romantic
- 201- According to Koller, translations are characterized by a double linkage to ----- and -----.
- 1) source text / receiver's communicative conditions
 - 2) source culture / target culture
 - 3) source culture / receiver's communicative conditions
 - 4) target text / author's communicative conditions
- 202- Snell-Hornby's integrated approach to translation is based upon -----.
- 1) language functions
 - 2) translation purposes
 - 3) contextual factors
 - 4) text types
- 203- Translation between which two levels is possible according to Catford's linguistic theory of translation?
- 1) Phonology and graphology
 - 2) Phonology and lexis
 - 3) Grammar and lexis
 - 4) Graphology and grammar
- 204- Translation's power to revitalize, according to Benjamin, can be realized through -----.
- 1) interpretive translation
 - 2) interlinear translation
 - 3) instrumental translation
 - 4) domesticating translation

- 205- Which items does NOT support the commercial importance of machine translation?
- 1) Technology adds to the cost of translation.
 - 2) Translation is a professional, expensive activity.
 - 3) Delays in translation are costly.
 - 4) Translation itself is commercially important.
- 206- A person with ----- would speak fluently but with numerous lexical errors.
- 1) jargon aphasia
 - 2) Wernicke's aphasia
 - 3) acquired aphasia
 - 4) Broca's aphasia
- 207- In the following conversation, although Jack uttered what he meant indirectly, Joe could understand him. This is called -----.
- Joe: Are you going to Paul's party?
- Jack: I have to work.
- 1) entailment
 - 2) antecedent
 - 3) tautology
 - 4) implicature
- 208- A kind of social dialect which is typically used by a lower-status group is called -----.
- 1) sociolect
 - 2) vernacular
 - 3) covert prestige
 - 4) slang
- 209- Categories such as "Det." are instances of ----- categories.
- 1) lexical
 - 2) phrasal
 - 3) structural
 - 4) functional
- 210- An English speaker used "expert" instead of "expect" in a sentence. This is an example of -----.
- 1) slip of the tongue
 - 2) spoonerism
 - 3) malapropism
 - 4) synchronic variation
- 211- The idea that human beings are born with an innate blueprint for language was first proposed by -----.
- 1) Chomsky
 - 2) Skinner
 - 3) Jespersen
 - 4) Whorf and Sapir
- 212- Which of the followings is considered as an eponym?
- 1) Teflan
 - 2) NASA
 - 3) Teddy bear
 - 4) Fan
- 213- Which statement is NOT true?
- 1) Children acquire parameters of UG even when they are still in the telegraphic stage.
 - 2) The universality of languages depends on the modality in which the language is expressed.
 - 3) Grammar development does not depend on structured input.
 - 4) Sign languages have morphological rules.
- 214- In the following sentence, there are ----- morphemes. "The farmer wants to feed the ducks."
- 1) five free
 - 2) three derivational
 - 3) three bound
 - 4) four inflectional
- 215- The letter "L" gives two different speech sounds when we pronounce the words "like" and "wool". This is called -----.
- 1) unconditioned sound change
 - 2) nondistinctive feature
 - 3) complementary distribution
 - 4) allophone
- 216- When the speaker of a non-standard variety attempts to use the standard variety, it is called -----.
- 1) false analogy
 - 2) hypercorrection
 - 3) analogy
 - 4) hyperextension

- 217- Based on Anderson (1979), “denativization” refers to -----.
- 1) the conscious hypothesis testing of learners about the target language
 - 2) the idea that items and rules in the learner’s interlanguage are directly traceable to the native language
 - 3) modification of learner’s earliest interlanguage grammar towards a target language norm
 - 4) the structurally intermediate nature of the learners’ system between the native and target language
- 218- What is the common feature between contrastive analysis and error analysis?
- 1) Diagnosing and classifying the learner’s errors
 - 2) Describing and classifying the learner’s errors
 - 3) Diagnosing and describing the learner’s errors
 - 4) Predicting and describing the learner’s errors
- 219- For a translator to decide on equivalence, which features play the major role in comparison of lexical items in two languages?
- 1) Semantic and phonological
 - 2) Phonological and syntactic
 - 3) Pragmatic and syntactic
 - 4) Semantic and pragmatic
- 220- When a learner describes an object or action, instead of using the appropriate item or structure in the target language, s/he is using a ----- strategy.
- 1) communication
 - 2) language learning
 - 3) description
 - 4) approximation
- 221- Which of the following items views the language as being “directional”?
- 1) The interlanguage hypothesis
 - 2) The contrastive analysis hypothesis
 - 3) The approximative system hypothesis
 - 4) The idiosyncratic dialect
- 222- Random deviations that do not reflect a defect in the linguistic system are called ----- errors.
- 1) proficiency
 - 2) performance
 - 3) idiosyncratic
 - 4) theoretical
- 223- The participant-oriented model of contrastive analysis -----.
- 1) is concerned with the product of communication
 - 2) focuses on the linguistic elements
 - 3) is concerned with the description of linguistic structures
 - 4) is concerned with the result of interpretation
- 224- In analyzing the collected data for error analysis, the learner’s answer in the following dialogue must be categorized as -----.
- Teacher: What do you do?
- Learner: I am listening.
- 1) overtly erroneous
 - 2) ambiguous
 - 3) covertly erroneous
 - 4) well-formed
- 225- Which one is NOT true about corrective feedback?
- 1) Teachers should never provide the correct form.
 - 2) In fluency tasks, learners’ errors must be ignored.
 - 3) Correcting the global errors has priority over local errors.
 - 4) It is concerned with negative feedback.

- 226- Which statement is NOT true about contrastive analysis?
 1) The analysis is carried out with the purpose of translation and foreign teaching.
 2) CA relies on psycholinguistics.
 3) CA does not suggest a teaching method.
 4) CA accounts for the analysis of conceptual states.
- 227- Discovering the universals is the objective of -----.
 1) theoretical error analysis
 2) theoretical contrastive analysis
 3) applied error analysis
 4) applied contrastive analysis
- 228- There are two general types of classification in developing a taxonomy of errors. These two are -----.
 1) source-based and linguistic
 2) category-based and sample-based
 3) linguistic and category-based
 4) source-based and category-based
- 229- What do the “similarity between words in two languages” and the “semantic similarities” called respectively and which branch of CA is concerned with defining them?
 1) Congruence, correspondence, theoretical CA
 2) Correspondence, congruence, applied CA
 3) Correspondence, congruence, theoretical CA
 4) Congruence, correspondence, applied CA
- 230- The early contrastive studies conducted in America and Europe after the World War II aimed at ----- learners’ errors.
 1) diagnosing and solving
 2) identifying and categorizing
 3) predicting and preventing
 4) categorizing and solving
- 231- The English word “unmanageable” consists of -----.
 1) one free morpheme and two bound morphemes
 2) two free morphemes and two bound morphemes
 3) four bound morphemes
 4) one free morpheme and three bound morphemes
- 232- Which word includes a bound root?
 1) performative 2) recreative 3) perspective 4) restorative
- 233- Which of the following words is different regarding the number of derivational morphemes in their structures?
 1) degeneration 2) introduction 3) reproduction 4) decomposition
- 234- The word formation process observed in the phrase “a girl gifted with a superb voice” is -----.
 1) conversion 2) inflection 3) backformation 4) derivation

۲۳۵- کدام محدودیت‌ها مانع از ساخت کلمه «خوشناک» در زبان فارسی می‌شود؟

(۲) صرفی و نحوی

(۱) معنایی و صرفی

(۴) صرفی و آوایی

(۳) معنایی و نحوی

- 236- Which item is NOT an accurate translation of the following Quranic statement?

﴿ وَ كُلُوا وَ اشْرَبُوا وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُسْرِفِينَ ﴾

- 1) and eat and drink, but waste not by excess, for Allah loveth not the wasters.
 2) and eat and drink and do not be extravagant; Surely He does not love extravagance.
 3) and eat and drink, but be you not prodigal; He loves not the prodigal.
 4) and eat and drink, but be not excessive. Indeed, He likes not those who commit excess.

237- Which item offers appropriate equivalents to complete the English translation?

And on the ----- when He shall gather/ Them all, together with whatever/ They served, instead of Allah, He shall say:/ "Has it been you who ----- / All these creatures of -----, / Or did they ----- upon their own?"

﴿وَيَوْمَ يُحْشَرُهُمْ وَ مَا يَعْبُدُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ فَيَقُولُ أَنْتُمْ أَضَلَلْتُمْ عِبَادِي هَؤُلَاءِ أَمْ هُمْ ضَلُّوا السَّبِيلَ﴾

- 1) day, led stray, me, go stray
- 2) day, gone stray, mine, led astray
- 3) Day, led astray, Mine, go astray
- 4) Day, lead astray, Me, go stray

238- Which item is NOT an accurate translation of the following Quranic statement?

﴿وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تُسْرُونَ وَ مَا تَعْلَنُونَ﴾

- 1) And God knows what you conceal and what you reveal.
- 2) And Allah hath knowledge of all that you hide and all that you reveal.
- 3) And Allah doth know what ye conceal, and what ye reveal.
- 4) And God understands what you conceal and reveal.

239- Which of the underlined words/phrases has NOT been translated correctly, compared to others?

The term "peaceful cohabitation" was originally used by the Bolshevik revolutionary

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leader, Leon Trotsky, to cover relations between the Soviet and non-Soviet world.

3

4

اصطلاح «هم‌سکنایی صلح‌آمیز» برای اولین بار توسط رهبر انقلاب بلشویک، «لئون تروتسکی» برای پوشاندن روابط بین شوروی و دیگر کشورهای جهان مورد استفاده قرار گرفت.

- 1) 2
- 2) 4
- 3) 1
- 4) 3

240- Which of the underlined words/phrases has NOT been translated correctly, compared to others?

Disagreement on this issue, dramatized by the signature of the Test Ban Treaty in 1963

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and the earlier Soviet refusal to aid China develop their own nuclear forces, played a

3

major part in the Sino-Soviet doctrinal schism. -----

4

توافق نداشتن درباره این مسئله که به واسطه امضاء پیمان منع آزمایش‌های هسته‌ای در ۱۹۶۳ تشدید شد، و خودداری شوروی برای کمک به چین برای گسترش نیروهای هسته‌ای، نقش عمده‌ای در اختلافات دکتربین چین و شوروی ایفا کرد.

- 1) 2
- 2) 4
- 3) 1
- 4) 3

مشاهده کلید اولیه سوالات آزمون کارشناسی ارشد 1401

به اطلاع می رساند، کلید اولیه سوالات که در این سایت قرار گرفته است، غیر قابل استناد است و پس از دریافت نظرات داوطلبان و صاحب نظرات کلید نهایی سوالات تهیه و بر اساس آن کارنامه داوطلبان استخراج خواهد شد. در صورت تمایل می توانید حداکثر تا تاریخ 1401/03/11 با مراجعه به سامانه پاسخگویی اینترنتی (request.sanjesh.org) نسبت به تکمیل فرم "اعتراض به کلید سوالات"/"آزمون کارشناسی ارشد سال 1401" اقدام نمایید. لازم به ذکر است نظرات داوطلبان فقط تا تاریخ مذکور و از طریق فرم ذکر شده دریافت خواهد شد و به موارد ارسالی از طریق دیگر (نامه مکتوب یا فرم عمومی در سامانه پاسخگویی و ...) یا پس از تاریخ اعلام شده رسیدگی نخواهد شد.

عنوان دفترچه	نوع دفترچه	گروه امتحانی
زبان انگلیسی	C	گروه علوم انسانی

کزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	کزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	کزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	کزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	کزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	کزینه صحیح	شماره سوال
3	151	2	152	4	153	3	154	4	155	2	156
1	157	2	158	3	159	2	160	4	161	2	162
1	163	1	164	2	165	1	166	3	167	4	168
3	169	1	170	3	171	4	172	3	173	2	174
4	175	2	176	3	177	4	178	1	179	4	180
سفید	301	سفید	302	سفید	303	سفید	304	سفید	305	سفید	306
سفید	307	سفید	308	سفید	309	سفید	310	سفید	311	سفید	312
سفید	313	سفید	314	سفید	271	سفید	272	سفید	273	سفید	274
سفید	275	سفید	276	سفید	277	سفید	278	سفید	279	سفید	280
سفید	281	سفید	282	سفید	283	سفید	284	سفید	241	سفید	242
سفید	243	سفید	244	سفید	245	سفید	246	سفید	247	سفید	248
سفید	249	سفید	250	سفید	251	سفید	252	سفید	249	سفید	250
سفید	251	سفید	252	سفید	253	سفید	254	سفید	221	سفید	222
سفید	223	سفید	224	سفید	225	سفید	226	سفید	221	سفید	222
سفید	223	سفید	224	سفید	225	سفید	226	سفید	223	سفید	224
سفید	225	سفید	226	سفید	227	سفید	228	سفید	225	سفید	226
سفید	227	سفید	228	سفید	229	سفید	230	سفید	227	سفید	228
سفید	231	سفید	232	سفید	233	سفید	234	سفید	231	سفید	232
سفید	235	سفید	236	سفید	237	سفید	238	سفید	235	سفید	236
سفید	237	سفید	238	سفید	239	سفید	240	سفید	237	سفید	238
سفید	241	سفید	242	سفید	243	سفید	244	سفید	241	سفید	242
سفید	243	سفید	244	سفید	245	سفید	246	سفید	243	سفید	244
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سفید	247	سفید	248	سفید	249	سفید	250	سفید	247	سفید	248
سفید	251	سفید	252	سفید	253	سفید	254	سفید	251	سفید	252
سفید	253	سفید	254	سفید	255	سفید	256	سفید	253	سفید	254
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سفید	257	سفید	258	سفید	259	سفید	260	سفید	257	سفید	258
سفید	259	سفید	260	سفید	261	سفید	262	سفید	259	سفید	260
سفید	261	سفید	262	سفید	263	سفید	264	سفید	261	سفید	262
سفید	263	سفید	264	سفید	265	سفید	266	سفید	263	سفید	264
سفید	265	سفید	266	سفید	267	سفید	268	سفید	265	سفید	266
سفید	267	سفید	268	سفید	269	سفید	270	سفید	267	سفید	268
سفید	269	سفید	270	سفید	271	سفید	272	سفید	269	سفید	270
سفید	271	سفید	272	سفید	273	سفید	274	سفید	271	سفید	272
سفید	273	سفید	274	سفید	275	سفید	276	سفید	273	سفید	274
سفید	275	سفید	276	سفید	277	سفید	278	سفید	275	سفید	276
سفید	277	سفید	278	سفید	279	سفید	280	سفید	277	سفید	278
سفید	279	سفید	280	سفید	281	سفید	282	سفید	279	سفید	280
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سفید	431	سفید	432	سفید	433	سفید	434	سفید	431		

195	1	225	1	255	سفید	285	سفید	315	سفید
196	3	226	4	256	سفید	286	سفید	316	سفید
197	2	227	1	257	سفید	287	سفید	317	سفید
198	3	228	2	258	سفید	288	سفید	318	سفید
199	1	229	3	259	سفید	289	سفید	319	سفید
200	4	230	3	260	سفید	290	سفید	320	سفید
201	1	231	1	261	سفید	291	سفید		
202	4	232	3	262	سفید	292	سفید		
203	3	233	2	263	سفید	293	سفید		
204	2	234	1	264	سفید	294	سفید		
205	1	235	3	265	سفید	295	سفید		
206	2	236	2	266	سفید	296	سفید		
207	4	237	3	267	سفید	297	سفید		
208	2	238	4	268	سفید	298	سفید		
209	4	239	4	269	سفید	299	سفید		
210	3	240	4	270	سفید	300	سفید		

خروج

کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان Fast

Vocab

فست زبان: پس از مدت ها انتظار، جامع ترین کتاب برای یادگیری واژگان زبان انگلیسی در ایران با نام «[واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان Fast Vocab MA-Ph.D](#)» به چاپ رسید. کتابی که قطعا جایگاه ویژه‌ای را در میان تمام منابع موجود در ایران کسب خواهد کرد و رقیبی بزرگ برای منابع انگلیسی خواهد بود. در این مطلب شما را با جدیدترین و بی نظیرترین تالیف استاد مهرداد زنگیه وندی، مولف پرفروش‌ترین منابع آزمون های زبان در ایران، آشنا خواهیم کرد. کتابی که شما را از تمام منابع داخلی و خارجی برای یادگیری واژگان زبان انگلیسی بی نیاز خواهد کرد.

با این کتاب کولاک خواهید کرد!!

برای یادگیری لغت چه منبعی بخوانم؟

اگر قصد شرکت در یک آزمون مانند کنکور ارشد یا دکتری، آزمون های زبان تخصصی مانند آیلتس، تافل و یا هر آزمون دیگر زبان انگلیسی دارید حتما بارها این سوال را در ذهن خود مرور کرده‌اید اما به پاسخ قطعی نرسیده‌اید. شاید از دوستان خود پرس و جو کنید و آنها هم چندین منبع مختلف را به شما معرفی می کنند مثل لغات ضروری تافل، ۱۱۰۰ واژه بارونز و GRE یا هر منبع دیگری که در بازار وجود دارد.

اما پاسخ دقیق این سوال چیست؟ دوست دارید همه منابع خوب موجود در بازار را یکجا داشته باشید و بجای مطالعه همه این منابع فقط یک کتاب بخوانید؟
با من، سجاد زنگیه وندی مدیر وبسایت فست زبان همراه باشید تا یک پاسخ دقیق و قطعی برای این سوالات به شما ارایه دهم که می توانید در آزمون‌تان کولاک کنید.

مژده: تلفظ لغات این کتاب در سایت قرار داده شد. [برای دانلود فایل تلفظ لغات کلیک کنید.](#)

معرفی کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان

با بررسی و دقت در سؤالات کنکورها و آزمون‌های مختلف مانند زبان عمومی کارشناسی ارشد، می‌توان به‌درستی به این نتیجه رسید که واژگان مورد استفاده در سؤالات بخش واژگان، از کتاب‌ها و منابع خاصی گرفته می‌شوند. در تحلیلی که انجام دادیم، مشاهده کردیم که کتاب‌هایی چون **۵۰۴ واژه، واژگان ضروری تافل، ۱۱۰۰ واژه بارونز، Sharp Vocab, Vocabulary for the College-Bound Student**، کتاب **۴۰۰ لغت ضروری تافل، لغات ضروری آیلتس، لغات SAT و GRE** از کتاب‌های مفید در مسیر آمادگی برای بخش واژگان آزمون‌ها هستند؛ ولی مشکل آنجاست که این منابع، حجم زیادی دارند و مطالعه آنها کار چندان ساده‌ای نیست.

در نتیجه، تلاش کردیم کتابی را آماده کنیم که شامل لغات این کتاب‌ها بوده و در عین حال، حجم مناسبی داشته باشد. در واقع، کتاب **Fast Vocab** شامل لغات مهم دوره دبیرستان، لغات کتاب‌های فوق و لغات کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری است که با استفاده از روش ابداعی و بی‌نظیر ارایه لغات در کنار مترادف‌های آنها و با وسواسی خاص و به سبکی آکادمیک به ترتیب ساده به دشوار، برای شما عزیزان آماده گردیده است.

در این کتاب، پس از تجزیه و تحلیل آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری، واژگان مهم و پرتکرار را استخراج و بر اساس میزان تکرار و اهمیت، آنها را مرتب کردیم. سپس این لغات را اولویت‌بندی نموده و نکات تکمیلی را نیز اضافه کردیم.

دانلود pdf نمونه کتاب

ویژگی های کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان



شامل لغات کتاب‌های ۵۰۴، لغات ضروری تافل، ۱۱۰۰ واژه بارونز، کتاب Sharp Vocab، کتاب SAT،

کتاب GRE و چند کتاب مرجع دیگر

مبتنی بر روش یادگیری پایدار لایت‌نر

بیش از ۲۲۰۰ لغت مهم کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری و آزمون‌های تافل و آیلتس

بیش از ۲۲۰۰ جمله با ترجمه فارسی

بیش از ۲۵۰۰ کلمه مترادف

آموزش ریشه‌ها، پسوندهای کلمه و افعال عبارتی مهم

تلفظ IPA لغات به همراه آموزش

خودآزمایی و تست‌های کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری ۹۵ تا ۱۴۰۰

قیمت بسیار مناسب: شما بجای خرید چندین کتاب آن هم به زبان انگلیسی و بدون ترجمه هزینه

فقط یک کتاب را پرداخت می کنید.

کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان در ۴۳۰ صفحه شامل ۸۷ درس کار شده است. هر درس شامل ۲۰ تا ۳۰ لغت دسته بندی شده است و بعد از هر ۸ درس نیز یک آزمون برای سنجش لغات آورده شده است که پاسخ تشریحی دارد.

در Fast Vocab برای هر لغت چه مواردی ارائه شده است؟

در کتاب Fast Vocab (MA, Ph.D) از نکات ابداعی بسیاری برای اولین بار استفاده شده که نظیر برخی از آنها حتی در کتاب های منبع چاپ خارج از کشور نیز وجود ندارد. در زیر نکاتی که برای لغات هر درس ارائه گردیده را بر می شماریم:

۱. لیست لغات جدید درس و جعبه لایتner برای مرور و به خاطر سپردن لغات:

در ابتدای هر درس، لیست لغات جدید درس به همراه ۶ خانه خالی در جلو هر کدام از آنها ارائه گردیده است. اساس استفاده از این خانه ها، روش لایتner است که به نوعی بهترین و علمی ترین روش برای به خاطر سپردن معنی لغات جدید به حافظه بلندمدت است. در ادامه، نحوه استفاده از این روش توضیح داده شده است.

۲. حروف اضافه خاص هر لغت:

حروف اضافه، در پاسخ به تست ها کمک زیادی به داوطلبان می کنند. از اینرو، حروف اضافه رایج خاص هر لغت در داخل پرانتز آورده شده اند.

۳. نقش دستوری Part of Speech لغات:

نقش دستوری یعنی اسم، فعل، صفت، قید، حرف اضافه، یا ... بودن یک کلمه. در این کتاب، بعد از هر لغت، نوع کلمه در داخل پرانتز و بصورت اختصاری نمایش داده شده است. راهنمای علائم اختصاری در صفحه ۲ کتاب آورده شده است.

۴. تلفظ لغات:

بعد از نقش دستوری هر لغت، تلفظ «IPA الفبای فونتیک بین المللی» آن ارائه شده است. راهنمای استفاده از تلفظ IPA در انتهای کتاب آورده شده است.

۵. مترادف‌های لغات:

بعد از تلفظ هر لغت، مترادف‌ها و متضادهای مهم هر یک از معانی مختلف آن قرار داده شده‌اند. این واژگان با وسواس خاصی انتخاب شده‌اند و جزو لغات مهم آزمون‌ها هستند. بین معانی مختلف، از علامت (;) استفاده شده و متضادها بعد از علامت (≠) قرار گرفته‌اند. معانی مختلف بر اساس میزان کاربرد و مترادف‌ها به ترتیب ساده به دشوار از چپ به راست مرتب شده‌اند. از اینرو، در این قسمت، ابتدا کلماتی که زیر آنها خط کشیده نشده و سپس کلماتی که هاشور خورده‌اند را مطالعه نمایید؛ زیرا مترادف‌هایی که هاشور خورده‌اند، عمدتاً مترادف‌های دشوارتر و برگزیده از کتاب‌های ۱۱۰۰ واژه و GRE هستند. دقت کنید که این لغات از اهمیت بالایی برخوردار هستند.

۶. ترجمه روان لغات:

در قسمت بعد، ترجمه‌های روان و دقیق لغات آورده شده است. این ترجمه‌ها، به ترتیب کاربرد آنها در زبان انگلیسی آورده شده‌اند. معانی متفاوت از طریق علامت (؛) از یکدیگر جدا شده‌اند. همچنین، کاربرد کلی هر معنی در داخل کروشه [] قرار داده شده که یکی از «نقاط قوت کتاب» است و در تست‌زنی و استفاده صحیح از لغات بسیار کمک‌رسان است.

*این قابلیت شگفت‌انگیز برای اولین بار است که با این دقت و کیفیت در ایران ارائه می‌شود.
بنابراین، به شما عزیزان توصیه می‌کنم از آن نهایت استفاده را ببرید.*

۷. مثال‌های نمونه:

در قسمت بعد، مثال‌هایی از کاربرد لغت جدید در جمله آورده شده است. در این قسمت، سعی شده تا مثال‌هایی که جنبه آموزشی داشته و حاوی نکاتی مهم از نحوه استفاده از لغت جدید در جملات انگلیسی هستند، انتخاب شوند. در این قسمت، لغت جدید بصورت **توپر** مشخص شده و زیر نکات مربوط به **هم‌نشینی** (collocation) کلمه با کلمات دیگر، خط کشیده شده (underline) است. برای مثال، لغت «expansion گسترش» با «rapid سریع» هم‌نشینی دارد و در زیر لغت expansion، اصطلاح rapid expansion به معنی «گسترش سریع» مشخص شده است.

۸. ترجمه مثال‌های نمونه:

در این قسمت، ترجمه روان مثال‌ها آورده شده است. در قسمت ترجمه، معنی لغت جدید بصورت **خط‌چین** نشان داده شده است.

۹. کلمات هم‌خانواده:

در زیر برخی لغات، جدولی آورده شده که کلمات هم‌خانواده لغت اصلی به همراه تلفظ IPA و ترجمه آنها را شامل می‌شود.

۱۰. تست‌های نمونه:

در انتهای هر ۸ درس، تست‌هایی برای تمرین لغات درس‌های گذشته آورده شده است. این تست‌ها از کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری سال‌های ۹۵ تا ۱۴۰۰ برگرفته شده‌اند و پاسخ تشریحی آنها نیز ارائه شده است. برای دریافت رایگان آرشیو کامل این تست‌ها با پاسخ‌های کاملاً تشریحی به سایت FastZaban.com ما مراجعه نمایید.

۱۱. آموزش جامع ریشه‌ها، پیشوندها و پسوندهای مهم کلمات:

در انتهای کتاب نیز آموزش جامع ریشه‌ها، پیشوندها و پسوندهای مهم کلمات در زبان انگلیسی به همراه مثال‌هایی از کاربرد آنها ارائه گردیده است. با یادگیری این نکات، قادر خواهید بود معنی لغات ناآشنا را حدس بزنید. در نتیجه، یادگیری نکات این قسمت از کتاب را به شما عزیزان توصیه می‌کنم.

۱۲. قسمت Bonus Words:

در قسمت بعد، تعدادی از لغات دشوارتر که ممکن است در تست‌های سخت آزمون‌ها از آنها استفاده شود را برای شما آورده‌ایم. یادگیری این لغت‌ها از اولویت کمتری برخوردار است.

۱۳. افعال عبارتی مهم (phrasal verbs):

در قسمت بعد، تعدادی از افعال عبارتی مهم که ممکن است در آزمون‌ها با آنها مواجه شوید را برای شما آورده‌ام.

لغات زبان عمومی کارشناسی ارشد

اگر قصد شرکت در کنکور کارشناسی ارشد دارید و دوست دارید بالاترین درصد ممکن را از بخش زبان انگلیسی بگیرید قطعاً مطالعه کتاب Fast Vocab می‌تواند کار شما را بسیار ساده کند. کسب درصد بالا در زبان عمومی کارشناسی ارشد براحتی می‌تواند قبولی شما را تضمین کند. بنابراین به هیچ عنوان از این بخش براحتی عبور نکنید و سعی کنید در کنار مطالعه دروس تخصصی یادگیری لغت را نیز مدنظر داشته باشید.

مقایسه کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون زبان EPT و واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان



اگر با گروه آموزشی استاد زنگیه وندی آشنا باشید و کارهای ایشان را دنبال کنید حتما می دانید که قبلا یک کتاب واژگان جامع برای آزمون های زبان دکتری کار کرده‌اند. اکنون شاید برایتان سوال باشد که تفاوت بین کتاب واژگان جامع EPT و کتاب حاضر یعنی واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان در چیست؟ در پاسخ به این سوال باید عرض کنیم کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون EPT برای داوطلبان متقاضی شرکت در آزمون های EPT دانشگاه آزاد کاملا جوابگو هست و نیاز شما را برای این بخش برطرف خواهد کرد. اما اگر قصد شرکت در کنکورهای ارشد یا دکتری، آزمون MSRT وزارت علوم، آزمون MHLE وزارت بهداشت، آزمون زبان دانشگاه تهران UTEPT، آزمون تولیمو، آزمون های بین المللی مانند تافل و آیلتس را دارید و یا دوست دارید به سطح بالاتری از دایره واژگان زبان انگلیسی برای آزمون هایی چون MSRT و MHLE برسید کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان می تواند یک منبع فوق العاده برای شما باشد.

نحوه خرید کتاب

برای تهیه این کتاب می توانید با کلیک روی لینک زیر از طریق فروشگاه آنلاین فست زبان بصورت اینترنتی سفارش دهید و درب منزل تحویل بگیرید و یا با مراجعه حضوری به کتابفروشی های سراسر کشور نسبت به تهیه کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان اقدام نمایید.