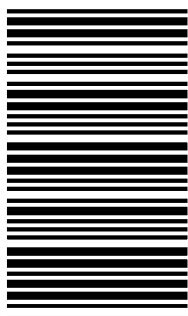


کد کنترل

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آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته – سال ۱۴۰۴

صبح پنج‌شنبه

۱۴۰۳/۱۲/۰۲



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

«علم و تحقیق، کلید پیشرفت کشور است.»
مقام معظم رهبری

زبان انگلیسی (کد ۱۱۲۱)

مدت زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۲۰۰ سؤال

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی (انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱	۵۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان انگلیسی)	۵۰	۵۱	۱۰۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱۰۱	۱۵۰
۴	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان انگلیسی)	۵۰	۱۵۱	۲۰۰

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

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

* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات کادر زیر، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

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

امضا:

زبان عمومی (انگلیسی):

PART A: Structure

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

- 1- As students develop greater control of language structures and systems, their confidence increases, interest in communicating in a wider range of contexts.
 - 1) as do their
 - 2) as does their
 - 3) so does its
 - 4) so do its
- 2- It's strange—buying books and treasuring them reading them, splurging on clothing too beautiful to wear, and piling pantry shelves with goodies to reserve until past the use-by date.
 - 1) nevertheless
 - 2) otherwise
 - 3) rather than
 - 4) other than
- 3- Approach something as simple as sentences with wide-open wonder as write again for the first time.
 - 1) if you've discovered how to
 - 2) though discovered how to
 - 3) of the discovery how
 - 4) that of when you discovered
- 4- A red violin with black strings lies on a golden background, emphasized through the simple yet expressive linework of the illustration.
 - 1) its both shape and detail are
 - 2) of which the shape and detail
 - 3) with its shape and detail are
 - 4) its shape and detail
- 5-to fill the place of substitute for a sick boy who sang for low wages.
 - 1) Such great an artist was much good
 - 2) He was very great an artist
 - 3) So great an artist was too good
 - 4) Too an artist great that was
- 6- A writer is dropped into a foreign realm where the language is familiar but the customs are not. In fact, the rituals and behaviors are
 - 1) far removed from what the writer is used to have
 - 2) removed far from what the writer used to be
 - 3) removed far from what the writer used to
 - 4) far removed from what the writer is used to
- 7-, I am obliged to put myself in the chef's hands.
 - 1) Given not having abled to tell from the menu what the food tastes like
 - 2) Whereas I cannot tell from the menu what the food tastes like
 - 3) Despite I cannot tell from the menu what the food tastes
 - 4) As not able to tell from the menu what the food tastes

- 8- The most important thing in an argument, next to that he can gracefully swing over to your side without too much apparent loss of face.
- 1) being right, is to leave an escape hatch for your opponent, so
 - 2) being on the right side, is leaving an escape hatch for your opponent, for it is
 - 3) having the right, and to leave an escape hatch for your opponent, in a way so
 - 4) leaving an escape hatch for your opponent, the right thing is

PART B: Vocabulary

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

- 9- As with most gifts, you don't ask questions; you just savor the morsels, as the chocolate and slowly melts, releasing buttery, subtly fruity flavors across your tongue.
- 1) crumbles
 - 2) traces
 - 3) drains
 - 4) oscillates
- 10- Indeed, there is good reason why false is no less discomfiting (and is sometimes more so) than outright bragging.
- 1) clemency
 - 2) modesty
 - 3) gratitude
 - 4) fidelity
- 11- Surprisingly, this finding in the face of conventional wisdom in Silicon Valley, where failure is regarded as an important opportunity for learning.
- 1) treads
 - 2) demands
 - 3) corresponds
 - 4) flies
- 12- Among all the human sciences, linguistics has been the one science whose scientificity is given as an example with a and insistent unanimity.
- 1) zealous
 - 2) tenuous
 - 3) mercurial
 - 4) vacillating
- 13- Dickens is incapable of speaking and thinking of the poor as from a higher place; no man has ever helped them and their cause with simpler sincerity.
- 1) undermined
 - 2) fabricated
 - 3) belied
 - 4) pleaded
- 14- The situation turned into a circle: the more he struggled, the more he was criticized; the more he was criticized, the more he struggled.
- 1) vicious
 - 2) cruel
 - 3) fierce
 - 4) severe
- 15- A single cup of water has been to each passenger, the sum of amenities from cabin attendants radiating the imperious frown that is the hallmark of Aeroflot.
- 1) hedged in
 - 2) dealt with
 - 3) doled out
 - 4) held off
- 16- The subject's tempestuous marriage is only dealt with in this autobiography, as the writer was reluctant to fully discuss her relationship with her ex-husband.
- 1) explicitly
 - 2) tangentially
 - 3) egregiously
 - 4) willfully
- 17- The first light of dawn painted the sky with soft hues of orange and pink, while a full moon faintly above.
- 1) endowed
 - 2) tinged
 - 3) lingered
 - 4) brandished

- 18- On the pitch, the faces of numerous players were pictures of disbelief, at the goal they had just witnessed.
 1) incredulous 2) incredible
 3) studious 4) sensational
- 19- While the behavior of some officers at entry points can be and intrusive, the problem of what America has become for visitors is owed to misconceived laws, not to people charged with border enforcement.
 1) fortuitous 2) officious
 3) precocious 4) penurious
- 20- For its bicentennial year, the museum is rolling out a of events and exhibitions this fall—including an open call for local artists.
 1) fracas 2) periphery
 3) fortuity 4) slate
- 21- Civilization does not depend on the mass, the average man, but upon the creative minority, the innovator, the brilliant few and the restless elite who have made mutation a social as well as a biological fact.
 1) piquant 2) perspicacious
 3) contiguous 4) stolid
- 22- His final achievement might perhaps be described as a quixotic of the whole of psychology, during which he takes a tilt at every windmill to be found.
 1) lassitude 2) adulation
 3) peregrination 4) temerity
- 23- The woman felt that he was a human—senseless and misplaced, a bad joke, a joke with no place to land.
 1) *non sequitur* 2) *bona fide*
 3) *semper fidelis* 4) *morior invictus*

PART C: Cloze Test

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

When the technical aspects of language learning are undermined by learners' perceptions of their personal ability, the ultimate goal of emancipatory learning can become threatened. Struggling with the learning material itself, as well as with a distorted self-image, places a heavy(24) on any student. Add the painful process of transformation,(25) a part of the self, and the role of the instructor becomes even more critical than in other settings. The second language instructor is not only the provider of information but also the(26) between the learner and the language experience. She must guide the learner through the material(27) the obstacles, fears, and uncertainties. The instructor herself must be knowledgeable about the process of transformative learning as it pertains to language learning. The role of the instructor is determined(28) by the subject matter and to a degree by learners' needs and motivations. She must understand how the cognitive and affective aspects of learning interact.(29) the learning environment so as to take into account the personal needs of the learner and the process of working holistically with

the language. They can use strategies and activities that lead to the acquisition of technical language skills and(30) foster empowerment.

- 24- 1) sustenance 2) burden
3) leverage 4) sway
- 25- 1) where one is losing, grieves
2) in which one loses and grieves for
3) which one loses, grieves for
4) of which the result one loses and grieving
- 26- 1) truce 2) occasion
3) deterrence 4) buffer
- 27- 1) that anticipating 2) who anticipate
3) while anticipating 4) which it is anticipating
- 28- 1) in part 2) to parts
3) to extent 4) in extents
- 29- 1) Given that instructors have this expertise and are organizing
2) When instructors do have this expertise, they can organize
3) The instructors who have this expertise, they can organize
4) As instructors who have this expertise, organizing
- 30- 1) venally 2) conversely
3) simultaneously 4) pejoratively

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:

Reputedly, the first computer game was *Spacewar*, created at MIT in 1962 by Steve Russell and his friends for their amusement. *Spacewar* was later enhanced by others and widely distributed to other users, providing a new way of inspiring graduate students to neglect their studies and play. In *Spacewar*, two players guide spaceships and fire torpedoes at each other. It was the first widely distributed example of a major type of computer game, the action or arcade game. Nolan Bushnell was one of the students elsewhere who, distracted by *Spacewar*, was inspired to try to re-implement it on a smaller and cheaper computer. While his implementation was a failure, he founded Atari in 1972 and released *Pong*, which was the first commercially successful arcade game. Atari was the major producer of arcade games in the classic period of computer games before the market crashed in the mid-1980s and was also one of the companies along with Magnavox who created the market for TV game consoles.

Adventure, a very different type of game, was created in 1976 by Will Crowther. Inspired by the exploration of caves in Kentucky and the role-playing board game *Dungeons and Dragons*, he developed *Adventure* for his children. Crowther's FORTRAN code was reworked significantly by Don Woods (another graduate student), who was at Stanford at the time. *Adventure* was, like *Spacewar*, distributed

freely. It was not an action or arcade game, but what we today would call a text-based “adventure” game where the user types commands to move around a fictional world solving puzzles and finding treasures. Games like *Adventure* often place the player in a Tolkien-like fantasy world where he or she has to perform a quest. *Zork*, which came out in 1981 for the Apple II, was the first commercially successful implementation of a game of this type. With multimedia and networking now available for most personal computers, the line between these two game genres has become blurred.

- 31- The underlined word “reputedly” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 1) apparently 2) technically
 3) certainly 4) commercially
- 32- What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?
 1) The origin of the two computer game companies active in the late 20th century
 2) The role of academic institutes in the emergence of computer games
 3) The negative influences of computer games on university students
 4) The emergence of computer games in the 2nd half of the 20th century
- 33- Which of the following best shows the writer’s attitude to the influence multimedia and networking have exerted on game genres, mentioned in paragraph 2?
 1) Critical 2) Enthusiastic
 3) Impartial 4) Skeptical
- 34- All of the following terms are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
 1) cheaper computer 2) game design
 3) exploration of caves 4) personal computers
- 35- Which of the following is true about the two computer game genres mentioned in the passage?
 1) One is known as arcade games; *Dungeons and Dragons* is an example of the other.
 2) One is known as role-playing games; *Adventure* is an example of the other.
 3) One is known as action games; *Spacewar* is an example of the other.
 4) One is known as text-based games; *Pong* is an example of the other.
- 36- According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 1) *Zork* was different from the game developed at the MIT and similar to the one created by Crowther in terms of its commercial nature and the genre it belonged to, respectively.
 2) Despite his early frustration, the original creator of *Spacewar* went on to found a computer game company, dominating the market for TV game consoles in the early 1980s.
 3) A player was pitted against another in *Spacewar*, a computer game of which a more advanced version was later developed by a Stanford University graduate in the late 20th century.
 4) Both computer game genres were represented by commercially successful games, namely *Pong* and *Adventure*, with the former appearing earlier than the latter.

PASSAGE 2:

Not coincidentally, I think, the *Republic* is as famous for promulgating Plato's views on censorship as it is for the concept of the philosopher-king. [1] Both are means of legislating the Good in the ideal state through the notion of *paideia*, education as

ethical and cultural experience. An indispensable part of *paideia*, in ancient Greece as well as in our own time, is the place of literature in the curriculum.

[2] Critics of Plato's theory of art have typically directed their objections to his idealist and rationalist biases. But there are also those who downplay Plato's condemnation of the purely aesthetic, in the light of his own supreme literary accomplishments and fertile imagination. For them, Plato has so internalized the notion of art that his practice counts as weightier evidence of his real views on art than does his theory. Emil Reich (1906), for example, insists that Plato's dialogues—which are “absolute art ... in prose, what the Parthenon is in stone”—must be taken as incontrovertible proof of what he must have felt about art. [3] With Plato the true meaning of any statement must be deduced through “the innuendos of his thought,” through what he does not say as much as through what he says. While Reich is correct in acknowledging the importance of the dramatic context of Plato's writing, the attempt to rescue Plato from his own pronouncements fails to whitewash the banishment, which occurs at the end of a thoroughly worked-out argument against poetry.

The context of Plato's banishment of the poets is the paideutic one, in which art cannot be evaluated apart from either its social and cultural or its intrinsically didactic function. By definition, the poem, composed of words that point to the world, teaches as well as delights. Hence there is in literary art a close resemblance to propositional knowledge, which, when combined with the power of poetic charm, influences the mind of the percipient, for good or for ill. [4] In this context, the enjoyment of a work of art can be regarded as a moral issue; indeed it was so to the early Greeks.

37- According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) Plato drew on his experience as a philosopher-king to write against censorship.
- 2) Plato referred to the concept of censorship in his work called the *Republic*.
- 3) The concept known as *paideia* emphasizes the moral aspect of education.
- 4) The *Republic* does in a way address the role of literature in the society.

38- The underlined word “their” in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) philosophers like Plato
- 2) biases
- 3) objections
- 4) critics

39- The underlined word “innuendos” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) frameworks
- 2) preconditions
- 3) implications
- 4) complexities

40- Why does Reich mention “Parthenon” in paragraph 2?

- 1) To undermine Plato's purely aesthetic sensibility
- 2) To further illustrate a point in a more tangible manner
- 3) To demonstrate the influence of Greek art on Plato's philosophy
- 4) To prove the artistic quality of the Parthenon as a Greek monument

41- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) The author of the passage contends that Reich's attempts to rescue Plato from his own declarations ultimately fail to justify the expulsion of poets mentioned in the *Republic*.
- 2) There exists in literary art a strong affinity with propositional knowledge, which when joined with the potency of poetic expression, becomes all the more influential.
- 3) *Paideia* is fundamentally a didactic literary notion, as delineated within Platonic philosophy and referenced in his seminal work, the *Republic*.
- 4) For Plato, art must be evaluated in conjunction with its socio-cultural context and its pedagogical purpose, rather than in isolation.

- 42- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?**
- I. Did Plato's diatribe against poets bring about any change in the socio-political system at the time?**
- II. In which decade was Emil Reich born?**
- III. Does Plato consider poetry to be detached from the realm of the external world?**
- 1) Only I 2) Only III
- 3) I and II 4) II and III
- 43- In which position marked by [1], [2], [3] or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?**
- Because of his censure and banishment of the poets in Book X of the *Republic*, Plato has been under attack for over twenty centuries as the father of censorship, the enemy of art, and the architect of didacticism in literature.**
- 1) [1] 2) [2]
- 3) [3] 4) [4]

PASSAGE 3:

Holidaymaking is not a leveling force. [1] As Arthur Hope contended in 1912 in relation to leisure more generally, it does not render everyone equal but, instead, reflects and sometimes even exacerbates “those social divisions and systematic inequalities inherent in the organization of contemporary capitalism.” Class is clearly an important source of explanation for such differences, and will rightly feature in any analysis of tourism, past or present. It offers a sounder starting-point for exploration than a belief that the user has an unrestrained choice in terms of leisure consumption. The fact is that individuals are social beings, located within a particular structural context that will affect both their material potential to engage in leisure and also their perception of what is possible. Categorically, assert Clarke and Critcher (1985), “leisure can usefully be understood in terms of class.”

Other writers have supported this view (Tomlinson 1981). [2] Particularly, in the context of its growing commercialization, Eisenschitz (1988) for instance sees leisure as contributing to the physical reproduction of the labor force, and having “an ideological significance in reproducing the class relations within which this occurs.” As an important source of consumption in capitalist societies—with its products bought and sold in the open market, and with the compliance and support of State policy—a related concept to explain the function of leisure and tourism is that of commodification. The term is used by Kirby (1985) “to underline the fact that leisure is not an innocent activity stripped of social meaning, but is a multilayered phenomenon, involving exchange values, the circulation of capital and the necessary intervention of the state.”

Yet few would assert that class alone can provide a total explanation of what subsequently takes place. [3] Over time and in different places, patterns of tourism will vary in response to specific needs and traditions. Classic writers in this field explored the importance of this cultural context in relation to working-class leisure activity. Departing from convention (whereby popular culture had been conceived as a necessarily inferior form of activity as compared with the “high culture” of society’s elite), the new “culturalists” pointed to a set of values and activities in their own right.

[4] Instead of a bland uniformity and pale imitation of upper and middle class activities, what they revealed was a rich diversity and evidence of self-determination.

- 44- The underlined word “exacerbates” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 1) aggravates 2) corroborates
 3) scrutinizes 4) discerns
- 45- According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about commodification?
 1) It was employed to draw attention to the recreational needs of people in a society.
 2) It is defined as the circulation of capital accompanied by the intervention of the state.
 3) It was used by Kirby to highlight the multifaceted nature of leisure in the late 19th century.
 4) It serves within capitalist societies as a significant way to promote consumption.
- 46- According to the passage, “People: Opinion” match in which of the following?
 1) Eisenschitz: Leisure has an ideological role in perpetuating the dynamics of class relations.
 2) “Culturalists”: Pursuits typical of the upper class should serve as ideals for everybody.
 3) Tomlinson: Leisure cannot be appreciated through the lens of class distinctions.
 4) Hope: Leisure transcends social stratifications, promoting social mobility.
- 47- What is the best title for the passage?
 1) Holidaymaking, Tourism and Leisure: A Historical Assessment
 2) Varieties of Leisure: Provenance and Common Challenges
 3) Leisure Consumption and the Roles of Class and Culture
 4) The Synergy of Culture and Class in Promoting Tourism
- 48- Which of the following pairs of techniques is used in the passage?
 1) Direct quotation and Rhetorical question
 2) Function description and Anecdote
 3) Appeal to authority and Statistics
 4) Cause & effect and Exemplification
- 49- According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 1) While class may not provide an exhaustive explanation for the disparities in leisure activities under capitalism, it presents a more nuanced perspective than the notion that individuals possess absolute freedom in their leisure consumption.
 2) There is an inherent incongruity in the 20th-century capitalist societies between the principles of a liberalized market and the regulatory frameworks instituted by the state, a dilemma which so far remains largely unresolved.
 3) In the late 20th century, Clarke and Critcher asserted that leisure can be effectively understood in relation to social class within capitalist societies, notwithstanding their subsequent serious reservations about this view.
 4) Advocates of the so-called new culturalism regarded the significance of leisure and tourism in the physical reproduction of the labor force as a fundamental tenet of their culture-oriented ideology.
- 50- In which position marked by [1], [2], [3] or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?
 It is a starting-point, but it cannot be separated from the cultural context within which activities are shaped.
 1) [4] 2) [3] 3) [2] 4) [1]