# کتاب شگفت انگیزلغات زبان انگلیسی کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری





شما باید زبان عمومی را ۱۰۰ بزنید!



برای دانلود رایگان یک فصل از کتاب کلیک کنید

نام: نام خانوادگی : محل امضاء:



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## PART A. Grammar

<u>Directions</u>: Select the best answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer sheet.

1-	The millipede nanodrive prototype operates like a tiny phonograph, using the sharp
	tips of minuscule silicon cantilevers
	1) and reads a polymer medium through data inscribed
	2) reading data, and inscribing in a polymer medium
	3) by reading a polymer medium inscribed by data
	4) to read data inscribed in a polymer medium
2-	Will the procedures used for fabricating electronic devices four decades down the road
	look?
	anything like those currently employed
	2) anything that is as current as is employed
	3) like anything is actually employed currently
	4) like those of or anything employed currently
3-	The study of small vessel growth—a phenomenon referred to generally as
	angiogenesis—has such potential for providing new therapies and has
	received enthusiastic interest from the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.
	1) that it has been the subject of countless news stories
	2) so countless news stories have as their subject
	3) the news stories of which are the subject
	4) subjected to countless news stories
4-	Advances in golf balls, javelins, speed skates and tennis rackets have so improved performance that occasionally they have had to be regulated or banned the
	fundamental human challenge that defines a game.
	1) not to be undermining
	2) so as not to undermine
	3) such that they not undermine
	4) so not much as they undermine
5-	What that human variation confounds the predictive validity of most sports
	psychology models.
	1) the ambiguous outcome of this scientific analysis tells us the fact
	2) fact the ambiguous outcome of this scientific analysis tells us
	3) the ambiguous outcome of this scientific analysis tells us is
	4) this ambiguous outcome and the scientific analysis tells us
6-	The hikers climbed steadily in near darkness for over an hour, reaching the apex of the
	hill just in time
	1) for themselves to get the reward of the sunrise so beautiful
	2) to be rewarded themselves with so beautiful a sunrise
	3) for the sunrise too beautiful to reward them all
	4) to be rewarded by the beautiful sunrise

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	gic proximity to the Str ughout the first half o			
<ul><li>2) never would th</li><li>3) if they did not</li></ul>	, they could never be sec neir grip on Algeria be se hold it, their grip on Alg grip on Algeria would i	cure if they did no eria was always in	t hold it	
8- Lawmakers have cause for dismiss 1) that all older v 2) the retaining b	e proposed legislation	requiring nployers orkers	indefinitely or	r show just
9- As rainfall bega	etain all old workers n to decrease in the Sou nument Valley Anasa			F
<ul><li>2) whose access</li><li>3) where they we</li></ul>	as access to water that w to water was less limited are of less limited water a nitations to water access			
culminated in v could bestow. 1) Müller had be 2) Müller's caree 3) Müller's caree	more than 50 years, irtually every honor the gun his career with an unpromiser began with an unpromiser began with an unpromise career in an unpromise career in an unpromise.	at European gove appromising apprent using apprenticeship ising apprenticeship	ernments and learn iceship of p of being p as	
	ulary he best answer choice estions. Then mark you		that best complete	es the blank
-	rer in Professor Zito's hat most of the student e middle.  2) ponderous			
12- The hye	nas devoured the rema 2) commonsensical	ins of the wildebe		
13- "The Great Ch Asia and for the	am" is a used veighteenth-century wr	variously for the liter and dictionary	y maker Samuel Jo	
1) sobriquet	2) huckster	<ol><li>beacon</li></ol>	4) maniac	
	f inferiority have long	g in a cit	y where image h	ias been an
obsession for mo	2) disintegrated	3) defalcated	4) rankled	

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			vidual's reputation against
1) denouement	2) denunciation	3) dissemination	4) diadem
			d useful, and it accordingly
	· (1) 전 : [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	리아 시간 아이들은 이 시간에 살아가 있다면 하다 가 있다면 하는 아니라 없는 그들이 다 보다 있었다.	당시 중앙의 경영 아니라 아니라마다 나를 살아가면 하나 보고 하는 사이를 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하다.
near ten thousand		aped considerable pro	fit from it, annually
		3) trakking	1) raitarating
		3) trekking	astic bags throughout the
			and then stacked them to
	barriers against		and then stacked them to
		3) jejune	4) lissome
			matures. But seisms (from
			hey come without warning,
	e of an ancient warr		ncy come without warning,
		3) appellations	4) precursors
			ence's taste, for they were
	more simple piece.	ciaborate for the audi	ence's taste, for they were
		3) pervasive	4) vicarious
			ed to concentrating on one
tack at a time			
1) blurs	2) evinces	3) wanes	4) distands
		us Caesar to "the clock	
	and the contract of the contra	g timepieces in ancient	
		3) nostalgic	
			, having fallen asleep
while on duty.	was blained on a s		, maxing miner usecep
	2) subversive	3) derelict	4) sallow
			although some behave and
	prejudiced ways.	openiy rucisin,	annough some behave and
1) espouse	2) blemish	3) eschew	4) articulate
24- The cha	racter of the 1890s	wore bright-colored s	4) articulate pats and a top hat; in the
1980s, he wore f	ancy suspenders and	l a shirt with a contras	ting collar.
1) pedantic		3) meek	4) foppish
		THE TOTAL CO. CO. CO. C.	g on downright revolution;
			using to pay certain taxes.
1) temerity	2) insurgency		4) interregnum
			res of discipline to
a surge of			
1) mollify reve		2) shatter subject	ction to
3) quash antipa	athy towards	4) belie proclivi	ty for
27- For Dad, I fou	nd a device that	when calls are	from telemarketers and
automatically ha	angs up on them. Da	d's love of gadgets is d	lirectly proportional to his
		the gift couldn't have b	
1) discerns feli		2) snivels surrep	1. 1914 M. SC. 4 and -1. 1914 <del>The second </del>
3) prattles grat		4) dissents cerei	

صفحه۵		614A	زبان عمومى					
28- Jaden	all the forbearance	he could so a	s not to rebuke me for the					
inane decision that I had made after having been given ample time to think of a								
feasible solution								
1) flouted bro		<ol><li>feigned haran</li></ol>						
3) summoned		4) aggregated d						
			ech so abruptly.					
1) fulmination	1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2) abomination						
4) exasperation .								
			t could laugh and grin and					
1) insouciance		ecious, life-giving 3) oblivion	4) complacency					
1) Hisouciance	2) mmm	3) 001111011	4) complacency					
PART C. Cloze I	Passage							
		wer choice (1), (2), (3)	, or (4) that best completes					
each blank in the fo	llowing passage. The	n mark your answer s	heet.					
	01 0							
While the four tray	elers passed safely t	brough the rest of the	e woods, the Lion proudly					
	. 마이크 전문 이 없으니? 성급하게 하고 있는 사람들이 되었다. 이 등급하게 되었다면서 다른		cabre details, explaining how					
			rothy, but at the same time					
			stomach could take no more,					
they came out into t	he light and (35)	covered from ton	to bottom with large rocks.					
			over the hill, (36) ."					
		N - 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	had nearly reached the first					
			ery out, "Back!" Then a head					
			belongs to us, and we don't					
allow anyone to cros		1.00						
		ow. "We're going to the	e country of the Quadlings."					
"You shall not!"	replied the voice (39	), and there s	tepped from behind the rock					
	travelers had ever see							
		하나 하는 사람들은 사람들은 하나 나를 하는 것이 되었다.	flat at the top and supported					
by a thick neck full	of wrinkles. But he ha	d no arms at all, and the	ne Scarecrow didn't see how					
their climb up the hil	1 (40)							
<b>31-</b> 1) relished	2) rejoiced	3) regaled	4) resonated					
<b>32</b> - 1) devoid of	2) replete with	3) exhilarated by	4) petrified by					
33-1) she was thrille		2) thrilled to have s						
3) seeing that she		4) thrilling as she w						
<b>34-</b> 1) tune	2) fettle	3) air	4) exuberance					
35-1) a long, steep h		2) saw before them						
	w a long, steep hill		seeing a long, steep hill					
<b>36-</b> 1) nevertheless	2) so to speak	3) ever possible	4) otherwise					
<b>37-</b> 1) felicitously	2) elliptically	3) unflappably	4) surreptitiously					
38- 1) was shown	2) showing	3) itself showed	4) showed itself					
<b>39-</b> 1) obliquely	2) obsequiously	3) vicariously	4) contentiously					
(20,10	-/	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -						

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- 40-1) was so helpless when possibly thwarted by a creature
  - 2) looked possible as being thwarted by a helpless creature
  - 3) could possibly be thwarted by a creature who looked so helpless
  - 4) so helpless as it looked was thwarted by a possibility a creature could imagine

### PART D. Reading Comprehension

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following four passages and select the number of the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1

For centuries oceanographers have snatched clues to ocean currents where they could. Early ideas about the speed and direction of currents often came from stray objects that floated and drifted for years —sealed bottles, rafts, the gloomy, waterlogged hulks of abandoned ships called derelicts. These days a host of ingenious instruments delivers intriguing news of the origins and routes of water. Perhaps the single most useful instrument for physical oceanographers is the CTD (conductivity-temperature-depth) recorder, which measures salinity and temperature of a particular mass of seawater at various depths. Identifying these properties is key to determining how, where, and when currents move.

41- A	s presented in the opening sentence, the task of the oceanographers is most similar
to	that of
1)	lawyers presenting a case to a jury
2)	investigators trying to solve a mystery
3)	researchers applying a new methodology
4)	explorers climbing a previously unscaled mountain

- 42- Lines 4-5 ("These days ... water") serve primarily to \_\_
  - 1) offer a qualification
- 2) suggest an option

3) defend a position

4) provide a transition

#### Passage 2

Many professional musicians receive conservatory training in order to become well-grounded in formal theory and instrumental technique; however, when we approach jazz we are entering quite a different sphere of training. Here it is more meaningful to speak of apprenticeship, ordeals, initiation ceremonies, and rebirth. For after the jazz musician has learned the fundamentals of an instrument and the standard techniques of jazz, such as intonations and traditional styles, the musicians must find his or her soul. All this through achieving that subtle identification between the instrument and the musician's deepest drives, which will allow for the expression of each artist's distinctive voice.

43- The word "which"	in line 7 refers to		
1) identification	2) instrument	3) drives	4) soul
44- Which generalization	on about jazz is most d	lirectly supported b	y the passage?
1) Its focus on form	al training is excessive.	R 58	8 8
2) It has been the so	ource of much controver	sy.	

- 3) Its value is difficult to assess.
- 4) It is a demanding process.

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#### 45- The last sentence ("All ... voice") primarily emphasizes which point about jazz?

- 1) Jazz performances are comparable to paintings and sculptures.
- 2) Jazz is hard to define and varies greatly among performers.
- 3) Playing jazz is a highly personal and creative activity.
- 4) Listening to jazz has a clinically therapeutic value.

#### Passage 3

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Do we all have the capacity for synaesthesia or is the brain's ability to blend senses bestowed on a select few at birth? It now seems it could be a mixture of the two.

Synaesthesia seems to underpin some savants' enhanced memory and numerical skills. The hope is that a better understanding of its origins could help to explain savant abilities – and perhaps even shine some light on whether we are all capable of attaining them.

The condition is thought to arise when extra connections in the brain cross between regions responsible for separate senses. To see if genes play a role in building or maintaining these connections, a team led by Julian Asher at the University of Oxford took genetic samples from 196 individuals from 43 families, 121 of whom exhibited auditory-visual synaesthesia, meaning they "see" sounds. "When I hear a violin, I see something like a rich red liquid," says Asher, who is a synaesthete. "A cello is more like honey."

From their analysis, the team were able to pin down four chromosomal regions where gene variations seemed to be linked to the condition. As one of the regions has also been associated with autism, there may be a common genetic mechanism underlying the two, says Asher.

So if we are genetically disposed to develop synaesthesia, does that rule out the possibility of inducing the experience? To find out, Roi Cohen Kadosh from Imperial College of London and colleagues hypnotized four volunteers so that they viewed numbers as having innate colors, known as grapheme-color synaesthesia. The volunteers then looked at a series of colored slides, some with a black digit in the centre and some without.

Like people with synaesthesia, roughly 80 per cent of the time the hypnotized volunteers failed to see the digits when the background color corresponded to the color they associated with a number. Controls who had not been placed under a trance, but were instructed to attach a color to each number, did not make this mistake.

"It shows that even without hyperconnectivity in the brain, you can still have synaesthesia," says Cohen Kadosh. He says hypnosis may reactivate connections that had been suppressed by the brain.

Julia Simner from the University of Edinburgh, UK, has further evidence that synaesthesia is not the result of neural connections fixed before birth. She studied 615 6-to 7-year olds, eight of whom turned out to be grapheme-color synaesthetes. Over the course of a year, these children gradually associated more letters with colors, showing that the ability developed with time.

So should we all attempt to develop savant-like abilities? "Synaesthesia is strongly linked to improved memory capabilities so it would definitely be a good thing to research," says Simner. Asher is more cautious, stressing that synaesthesia is often distracting, for example, while reading or listening to a lecture. He hopes to develop a genetic test to diagnose children and warn teachers of potential difficulties.

	صفحه۸	614A	زبان عمومی
46- T	he primary purpose of the pass	age is to .	
	explore the implications of a fir		
	propose a temporary solution to		
	describe a phenomenon and she		ed to
4)	present two explanations of a them	phenomenon and reconcile the	ne differences betw
47- A	ll of the following are TRUE	about Julian Asher and her	r team EXCEPT t
1)	the hypothesis that they investig	gated was confirmed	
2)	some of the subjects in their stu	dy were known to be possessed	of synaesthesia
3)	they were trying to find out way	ys to help mediocre people perfe	orm as well as savar
4)	they suggest that a common ge	enetic mechanism may be respondent	onsible for both aut
	and synaesthesia		
48- W	hat does the word "Controls" i	in line 23 refer to	
1)	people who have not been unde	er a trance	
	measures taken by investigators		
0.5	those technical devices that were		
4)	those 20 percent of the hypnoti	zed volunteers who failed to co	nfirm the investigat
40 T	predictions		L
	can be inferred from the passa		brain across betw
	egions responsible for separate	2) cannot be reesta	ahliahad anaa aayan
	) are set at birth		
	) account for genius's eccentric a he question posed in the last pa		
	the ability known as synaesthe		
	research findings without forese		
	research studies are cyclic in t	[1] [1] 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이를 가는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이다. 그리고 아이를 가는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이다. 그리고 아이를 보고 아이를 보고 있다면 하는데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른데 다른	
3)	emergence of a new topic for re		ie problem leads to
4)	breakthroughs in cognitive sc		teaching and learn
1)	paradigms in education	ience snould inform common	teaching and lean
51- W	hich of the following best repr	esents the relationship between	en the research res
	rrived at by Roi Cohen Kad		
	aragraph?	•	
	They challenge it by presenting	an exception.	
	They expand the scope of the to	) # 40-4 ( - C)	
	They refute it as a misconception		
-	They simply support it.		
	he passage indicates that school	children possessed of synaest	hesia .
	should receive special treatment		
	their gift	-	
2)	need to take special tests that	t can offset the harmful poten	tial of the distracti
	induced by their very same spec	's : () : ( ) : [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [	
3)	should take genetic tests and	report the results to their te	achers to forestall
0.55	formation of any educational el		
	are to be taught more through s	peaking and writing than readin	g and listening
	hat is the tone of the passage?	50 252 252	95 (95)
	) Unconcerned	<ol><li>Scholarly and i</li></ol>	50 14 7 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
3	) Defiant	4) Skeptical and q	uestioning

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#### Passage 4

Discussions about ocean and global warming tend to focus on the threat of rising sea levels or the possibility that hotter tropical waters might spawn more frequent typhoons. But one also needs to remember that, in a fundamental sense, the oceans are important allies in the struggle against troubling climatic change. Of all the heat-trapping carbon dioxide that is released into the atmosphere every year from tailpipes and smokestacks, about a third goes into the sea, which scientists therefore recognize as an important "sink" for this gas.

The carbon dioxide dissolves in the shallow layers of the ocean, where, thankfully, it cannot contribute to warming the atmosphere. Much of the carbon transferred in this way is used by phytoplankton, the ubiquitous microscopic plants that grow near the surface of the water. After these short-lived organisms die, some of the carbon in their tissues sinks to great depths. Climatologists call this process the "biological pump" because it draws carbon out of the atmosphere and stores it deep in the sea. Naturally enough, some people have pondered whether this phenomenon could be artificially enhanced. This tactic would be the marine equivalent of planting more trees to isolate carbon in a form that does not contribute to greenhouse warming.

One researcher closely associated with this concept is the late John H. Martin of Moss Landing Marine Laboratories in California. Martin and his colleagues were aware that large oceanic regions contain high levels of nitrate (a normally scarce nutrient) but show low concentrations of the photosynthetic pigment chlorophyll. That combination was curious: with abundant nitrate to fertilize their growth, tiny marine plants should multiply rapidly, greening the sea with chlorophyll. Yet vast high-nitrate, low-chlorophyll areas can be found in the equatorial and northern Pacific and over large stretches of the southern oceans.

Martin and his co-workers knew that the growth of phytoplankton in these places was not limited by any of the major nutrients—nitrate, silicate or phosphate. They believed that the deficiency of a trace element, iron, was curbing the growth of phytoplankton, because experiments with cultures had shown that adding a dash of iron to water taken from these areas boosts its ability to support the growth of common types of phytoplankton.

They reasoned that this connection between iron and plant growth, if it indeed operated the same way in the ocean, would have profound consequences. For example, it could explain why carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere were much lower during the last ice age: iron carried in dust blown off the cold, dry continents of the time would have fostered the growth of marine phytoplankton, which then acted to pump carbon from the atmosphere to the seafloor. When the continents became warmer and wetter at the end of the Pleistocene (roughly 10,000 years ago), the land gave off less dust to ocean-bound winds, robbing some marine phytoplankton of the iron needed for growth.

Although this argument was compelling, many other theories could also explain past changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels. To impress on some of his skeptical colleagues the importance of iron as a plant nutrient, Martin jokingly proclaimed in a lecture in 1988 that adding even modest amounts of iron in the right places could spur the growth of enough phytoplankton to draw much of the heat-absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. His often quoted jest "Give me a half a tanker of iron, and I'll give you an ice age" foreshadowed more serious considerations of actually using this approach to help cool the planet.

614A صفحه۱۰ زبان عمومي 54- The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following? 1) Tracing the impact of a new technology on an ongoing deleterious process 2) Evaluating two competing technologies to deal with the same phenomenon 3) Delineating the development of a new scientific procedure to handle a problem 4) Reinterpreting an event from an innovative but simple research-based perspective 55- The word "it" in line 29 refers to -----. 1) plant growth 2) connection 3) consequence 4) way 56- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1? 1) It reiterates the same position by resorting to the technique of "appeal to authority." 2) It qualifies the general assertion in paragraph 1 by including some opposing evidence. 3) It strives to dampen the optimism expressed in paragraph 1 by referring to some practical issues involved. 4) It attempts to shed more light on the main point posited in paragraph 1 by describing the related process that is involved. 57- According to the passage, the oceans are an important ally in the fight against global warming in that they 1) absorb a large amount of CO<sub>2</sub>, thus helping to alleviate global warming 2) are vast enough not to be affected by whatever amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that is dumped into them 3) make CO<sub>2</sub> vanish after they are drawn to the ocean floor and burned there 4) have already done so when the earth was during the last ice age 58- Where does in the passage does the write draw an analogy? 1) Lines 1-4 2) Lines 13-14 3) Line 18-21 4) Lines 29-31 59- The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions? I. Why does the carbon dioxide dissolved in the shallow layers in the ocean not contribute to global warming? II. How did Martin and his co-workers come to know that nitrate, silicate or phosphate are not a detriment to the growth of phytoplankton? III. Why did Martin and his co-workers believe that deficiency of iron was linked to the growth of phytoplankton? IV. Is there a hypothetical answer to the question of why carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere were much lower during the last ice age? 1) I and III only 2) I, II, and III only 3) I, III, IV, only 4) I and IV only 60- According to the passage, during the last ice age,

- 1) the connection between iron and plant growth in the oceans did not exist.
- 2) iron, the much needed nutrient for phytoplankton growth, was provided by dust winds laden with iron.
- 3) the amount of actual of plant life in the oceans sufficed to pump the carbon dioxide absorbed from the atmosphere.
- 4) the number of iron particles on the cold continents was great enough to nurture the phytoplankton, which in turn curbed the process of "biological pump".

نوع دفترچه	نام رشته امتحانی	کد رشته امتحانی
А	مجموعه زبان انگلیسي	1121

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
1	4	31	3	61	4	91	4	121	3	151	2
2	1	32	2	62	1	92	2	122	1	152	3
3	1	33	1	63	2	93	2	123	4	153	4
4	2	34	2	64	4	94	4	124	1	154	1
5	3	35	2	65	1	95	1	125	2	155	3
6	4	36	1	66	2	96	3	126	3	156	2
7	4	37	2	67	1	97	2	127	4	157	2
8	4	38	4	68	3	98	3	128	2	158	3
9	2	39	4	69	3	99	1	129	1	159	1
10	3	40	3	70	4	100	1	130	3	160	4
11	2	41	2	71	2	101	1	131	2	161	4
12	4	42	4	72	3	102	2	132	4	162	1
13	1	43	1	73	1	103	4	133	4	163	3
14	4	44	4	74	4	104	1	134	3	164	4
15	3	45	3	75	2	105	3	135	3	165	2
16	1	46	3	76	3	106	4	136	2	166	1
17	2	47	3	77	4	107	1	137	1	167	3
18	4	48	1	78	2	108	3	138	3	168	4
19	1	49	4	79	1	109	2	139	2	169	3
20	3	50	1	80	3	110	3	140	4	170	1
21	2	51	4	81	4	111	4	141	2	171	2
22	3	52	1	82	1	112	3	142	4	172	3
23	1	53	2	83	4	113	2	143	1	173	4
24	4	54	3	84	3	114	1	144	1	174	2
25	2	55	2	85	2	115	4	145	3	175	1
26	3	56	4	86	3	116	2	146	1	176	2
27	1	57	1	87	4	117	1	147	4	177	3
28	3	58	2	88	1	118	3	148	2	178	4
افز ارفحای آمو	رایگافی نرم	59نلو د	3	89	ز يان 2	دانلو 19ملنايع	4	149	4	179	بگان 2
30	2	60	2	90	3	120	2	150	4	180	1