

کتاب شگفت انگیز لغات زبان انگلیسی کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری

تالیف استاد مهرداد زنگیه وندی

شما باید زبان عمومی را ۱۰۰ بزنید!

برای دانلود رایگان یک فصل از کتاب کلیک کنید

کد کنترل

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صبح جمعه

۱۳۹۹/۵/۳



«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»

امام خمینی (ره)

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
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آزمون ورودی دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۹۹

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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

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

۱۳۹۹

* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما 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 سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج
شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه‌ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

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- Scott hasn't heard the committee's response to his proposal yet, but he thinks he sowed -----.
 1) on fertile ground the seed of idea
 2) the idea's seed in the fertile ground
 3) on the fertile ground the idea's seed
 4) the seed of the idea on fertile ground
- 2- The **miasma of failure that hung in the locker room after the boys lost the football game** was ----- **without launching into a pep talk.**
 1) too much for the coach to bear
 2) so much as to bear for the coach
 3) as much for the coach to bear as
 4) for the coach as much to bear so
- 3- The **most famous Shakespearean soliloquy** is probably ----- the words, "To be or not to be, that is the question."
 1) with Hamlet's speech to begin
 2) Hamlet's speech beginning with
 3) begun with the Hamlet's speech of
 4) the speech by Hamlet having begun
- 4- **After a day of gardening without gloves, Emilia rubbed a special emollient** ----- **the blisters and chafes on her fingers.**
 1) she purchased online over her hands to ease
 2) on her hands she purchased online and eased
 3) which she purchased online to ease over her hands
 4) on her hands which she had purchased online for the ease of
- 5- **Knowing their parents would forbid their union,** -----, **who saw in their love the possibility of ending the age-old feud between the Capulets and the Montagues.**
 1) Romeo and Juliet were arranged by Friar Lawrence the clandestine marriage
 2) Friar Lawrence arranged between Romeo and Juliet clandestine marriage
 3) Friar Lawrence arranged Romeo's and Juliet's a clandestine marriage
 4) Romeo and Juliet arranged a clandestine marriage by Friar Lawrence

- 6- The gray sky and cold wind fed into Annette's sense of ennui, and warm gloves and umbrella she had planned -----.
- 1) that afternoon remained on the shelves of the store for her to purchase
 - 2) remained on the shelves of the store she purchased that afternoon
 - 3) to purchase that afternoon remained on the shelves of the store
 - 4) to remain on the shelves of the store to purchase that afternoon
- 7- Driving cross-country together, Grace and Emily kept up a non-stop, animated conversation about childhood, books, men, cats, careers, and life in general; the exchange became flaccid only when -----.
- 1) physical fatigue set in
 - 2) set in physical fatigue
 - 3) did set in physical fatigue
 - 4) did physical fatigue set in
- 8- Ralph has always longed to be a dictator, but his awkward mannerisms caused assemblies to laugh at his brutal, fascist harangues rather than -----.
- 1) for them to frighten
 - 2) their being frightened
 - 3) be frightened by them
 - 4) to be frightened by them
- 9- Indulging in histrionics in the workplace is never a good idea; tears or yelling ----- the respect of a boss or coworkers.
- 1) will likely win
 - 2) isn't likely to win
 - 3) are likely that they
 - 4) aren't likely to win
- 10- The hikers climbed steadily in near darkness for over an hour, reaching the apex of the hill just in time -----.
- 1) then awarded by the beautiful sunrise
 - 2) to be rewarded by the beautiful sunrise
 - 3) with the beautiful sunrise awarding them
 - 4) for the award by the beautiful sunrise toward them

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- When she is nervous, the singer's stomach always feels like a ----- mass of tangled nerves.
- 1) cadaverous
 - 2) cavalier
 - 3) disentangled
 - 4) knotty
- 12- When the editor realized the article did nothing but ----- the facts about the trial, he made a hasty decision to replace the piece with an article that was more authentic.
- 1) cede
 - 2) evince
 - 3) belie
 - 4) devolve
- 13- While most teaching is done to children that are often students of a school, with ----- the students are adult learners.
- 1) pedagogy
 - 2) anagogy
 - 3) demagogy
 - 4) andragogy
- 14- When the parent required her 10-year old to say something nice to the mean neighbor, the child simply uttered a/an ----- to appease her parent.
- 1) epithet
 - 2) invective
 - 3) flummery
 - 4) gesticulation
- 15- Trainers explained that when facing a robber, store clerks should give into demands and never ----- to release the money.
- 1) kneel
 - 2) decline
 - 3) accede
 - 4) glare
- 16- Everyone seemed to have a specific role except me. I felt like a fifth -----.
- 1) wheel
 - 2) screw
 - 3) valve
 - 4) bolt

- 17- Using an ingratiating story to win the sympathy of those who stopped to listen, the beggars ----- at their feet for money.
1) fixated 2) snarled 3) drooped 4) groveled
- 18- While the author created exciting plots, his characters were usually written in such ----- terms that his stories were not appropriate for young people.
1) elocutionary 2) outright
3) unimpeachable 4) lurid
- 19- Professor Weiss told a familiar tale: although my paper was chock-full of information and even interesting ideas, there was no argumentative structure, no thesis that my ----- of facts had been marshaled to support.
1) iota 2) congruity 3) litany 4) withdrawal
- 20- They wanted to ----- the thief for stealing cars on the same day he was arrested.
1) induct 2) arraign 3) mete out 4) reimburse
- 21- When the patient got on the table, he was asked by the nurse to assume a ----- posture so the doctor could look at the rash on his stomach.
1) supine 2) slouched 3) posterior 4) arabesque
- 22- Nobody, least of all humans themselves, had any ----- that their descendants would one day walk on the moon, split the atom, fathom the genetic code and write history books.
1) inkling 2) ingenuity 3) peregrination 4) skullduggery
- 23- One of the most common uses of early stone tools was to ----- open bones in order to get to the marrow.
1) hurl 2) crack 3) incise 4) exert
- 24- A reliance on artefacts will thus bias an account of ancient hunter-gatherer life. One way to remedy this is to look at modern forager societies. These can be studied directly, by anthropological observation. But there are good reasons to be very careful in ----- from modern forager societies to ancient ones.
1) probing 2) reverting 3) denoting 4) extrapolating
- 25- Joan needs to take her ----- attitude elsewhere and realize that she is not queen of the world.
1) fickle 2) puerile 3) protean 4) condescending
- 26- The phrase "sibling rivalry" is hardly adequate to describe the ----- between J R and Colin, whose interaction consists of almost nonstop sniping, undermining and other forms of verbal abuse.
1) frenzy 2) bulwark 3) animus 4) oscillation
- 27- At the trial, the general, accused of genocide, contended he did not ----- the murder of the civilians and thus pleaded not guilty.
1) besmirch 2) sanction 3) inculcate 4) brag about
- 28- It seemed that the plane was going to swoop down and ----- the town, so we dived for cover.
1) strafe 2) fritter away 3) recoil at 4) billow
- 29- The local union is a ----- organization that lacks the power to negotiate higher wages for its members.
1) portly 2) gossamer 3) wizardly 4) flaccid
- 30- During the funeral procession, the hearse was ----- with the deceased's favorite flowers.
1) dispelled 2) disseminated 3) palpated 4) festooned

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.

Most of us are a little fuzzy on how we learned to read, much as we cannot (31) ----- anything special about learning to talk. Although these skills are related, the ways we acquire them differ (32) ----- Learning to speak is automatic for almost all children brought up in normal circumstances, but learning to read requires elaborate instruction and conscious effort. Remember how hard it once was? Reading this page (33) ----- should bring back some of the struggles of early childhood, when working through even a simple passage was a (34) -----.

Well aware of the difficulties, educators (35) ----- how they can best help children learn to read. No single method has triumphed. Indeed, heated arguments about the most appropriate form (36) ----- continue to polarize the teaching community. To help bridge the gap between the scholars and forge a (37) -----, we recently came together to review the voluminous research on the mental processing that underlies skilled reading and on how reading should be taught. The results (38) ----- may disturb some parents.

Three general approaches have been tried. In one, called whole-word instruction (also known as the "looksay" method), children learn by rote how to (39) ----- at a glance a vocabulary of 50 to 100 words. Then they gradually acquire other words, often through (40) ----- in the context of a story. This procedure could just as well be used to learn Chinese, in which each character in the written language corresponds to a word or word root.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 31- | 1) operate | 2) recall | 3) recant | 4) concede |
| 32- | 1) iconoclastically | | 2) extrinsically | |
| | 3) deferentially | | 4) profoundly | |
| 33- | 1) and turning upside down the magazine | | | |
| | 2) with the magazine turned upside down | | | |
| | 3) of the magazine that turned upside down | | | |
| | 4) to turn upside down with the magazine | | | |
| 34- | 1) forte | 2) slog | 3) debut | 4) blemish |
| 35- | 1) to give thought a great deal of | | | |
| | 2) have given a great deal of thought to | | | |
| | 3) give a great deal of thinking about | | | |
| | 4) are given a great deal for thinking over | | | |
| 36- | 1) of reading instruction | | 2) to read and instruct | |
| | 3) instructing to read | | 4) for the instruction of the reading | |
| 37- | 1) novelty | 2) consort | 3) consensus | 4) jurisprudence |
| 38- | 1) point strongly in directions that | | 2) point in directions strongly that | |
| | 3) in directions strongly point that | | 4) strongly point that the directions | |
| 39- | 1) portend | 2) aver | 3) recognize | 4) hamstring |

- 40- 1) seeing them used over and over
 2) over and over seeing use them
 3) their seeing them over and over be used
 4) using them and seeing over and over

PART D: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

Men and women are not nearly as different as the media and pop psychologists would lead us to believe, according to a new metastudy of gender research. Girls don't have the same mathematical proclivity as boys? Not true. Men can't communicate as well as women can in relationships? Not so either. And it turns out that the self-esteem problems usually associated with teenage girls are just as pronounced in teenage boys.

Of course, there are cognitive and emotional differences between the sexes, says Janet Shibley Hyde, a psychology professor who reviewed 46 major gender studies done over the past 20 years. Males are indeed more physically aggressive, for example. But Hyde hopes her work reveals how we tend to concentrate on our differences instead of similarities and how we exaggerate any scientific finding that might unveil minor contrasts.

Humans like to categorize, Hyde explains, and once we devise categories, we immediately start judging one as better than another. But there is a big social cost in getting hung up on claims that just aren't supported. "If we believe men can't communicate, what are the implications for, say, marriage?" Hyde asks. For example, why should a wife try to work things out with her husband if current culture tells her he is incapable of understanding her? "If we say boys are better at math," Hyde continues, "we're potentially overlooking the mathematical talent of many girls." That could mean girls unnecessarily limit their own career opportunities, and it also undermines a vast talent pool for scientific and technical professions. Rather than believing pop psychology, Hyde says, we need to listen to scientific data that "tell us when we're holding on to false stereotypes."

- 41- **What is the primary purpose of the passage?**
 1) To propose a temporary solution to a problem
 2) To explore the implications of a new finding
 3) To impugn a view espoused by some people
 4) To synthesize two viewpoints
- 42- **According to paragraph 1, teenage boys -----.**
 1) are likely to be plagued by self-esteem problems
 2) are less concerned about their appearance than girls are
 3) tend to believe the fallacies about the differences between the two sexes
 4) are presented by the media and pop psychologists as superior to teenage girls

- 43- The passage supports which one of the following statements about Janet Shibley Hyde?
- 1) She firmly believes that males are not indeed physically more aggressive than females.
 - 2) She actually takes the view that the differences between men and women are minimal.
 - 3) She has arrived at her findings by combining the results from multiple studies.
 - 4) She contends that no single study can claim to be unjaudiced.
- 44- Which of the following, if true, tends to weaken Janet Shibley Hyde's argument most?
- 1) Women's social status is much higher than it used to be some decades ago.
 - 2) It is disputable that human beings have a tendency to categorize.
 - 3) Girls generally score lower than boys in mixed schools.
 - 4) Men communicate as well as women do.
- 45- The word "another" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.
- 1) category
 - 2) human being
 - 3) categorization
 - 4) either of the two genders
- 46- What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
- 1) Social Implications of a flawed approach
 - 2) Empirical evidence in support of a finding
 - 3) Reasons why a fallacious idea has taken hold
 - 4) Necessity of social reform in favor of women
- 47- Janet Shibley Hyde's attitude toward pop psychologists is best described as -----.
- 1) skepticism
 - 2) objective indifference
 - 3) guarded endorsement
 - 4) resignation

PASSAGE 2:

How far off are self-judgments? People's notions about their intelligence tend to correlate only 0.2 to 0.3 with performance on intelligence tests and other academic tasks. (Correlation measures the direction—positive or negative—and extent—from +1 to -1—of the relation between two scores. For example, the correlation between gender and height is roughly 0.7.) College students' ratings of academic self-efficacy during their first year correlate only 0.35 with their instructors' evaluations. In the workplace, the correlation between how people expect to perform and how they actually do hovers around 0.20 for complex tasks.

People in some domains do better than others. In athletics, where critiques from coaches and others who have an "outside" perspective tend to be constant, immediate and unambiguous, the typical correlation is 0.47. In the realm of complex social interactions, however, where feedback might be occasional, often delayed and ambiguous, it tends to be much lower—for instance, just 0.04 for self-assessment of managerial competence and 0.17 for interpersonal skills.

Acquaintances may predict a person's performance in some situations better than the person himself or herself can. As Donald A. Risucci and his colleagues put forth in a 1989 study, although the self-views of surgical residents are not related to their performance on standardized board exams, their supervisor's ratings are strongly related, as are the ratings of their peers who are equally inexperienced. And in a 1991 study by Bernard M. Bass and Francis J. Yammarino of Binghamton University, peer

ratings of leadership, rather than self-ratings, predict which naval officers will be recommended for early promotion.

People also show in many different ways how they hold inflated views of their expertise, skills and character. Consider the tendency for the average person to see himself or herself as above average. In a 1976–1977 College Board survey of nearly one million high school seniors, 70 percent claimed to have above-average leadership skills, and only 2 percent gave themselves below-average marks. On their ability to get along with others, almost all respondents rated themselves as at least average—with 60 percent rating themselves in the top 10 percent of this ability and 25 percent rating themselves in the top 1 percent.

- 48- Which of the following best describes the point the passage is trying to make?
- 1) The average person claims to be “above average”— an idea that defies statistical possibility.
 - 2) People’s exaggeration of their potential is natural but can be manipulated to make it more precise.
 - 3) Correlational analyses do not seem to be an accurate indicator of people’s self-evaluation.
 - 4) Self-efficacy accuracy is not fixed, varying based on the variable being measured.
- 49- The author’s primary purpose of the example included in paragraph 1 is to -----.
- 1) to shed light on a statistical procedure already mentioned
 - 2) to introduce a measure often used to evaluate self-judgments
 - 3) to show that gender and height have a positive relationship
 - 4) to manifest how correlation in statistics can be helpful in predicting people’s height based on their gender
- 50- The author suggests that the critiques that athletes receive -----.
- 1) affect their actual performance
 - 2) make them form a more realistic view of their abilities
 - 3) negatively affect their attitude toward their coaches in particular
 - 4) fall short of being constant, immediate and unambiguous
- 51- The passage supports which of the following statements?
- I. A person’s acquaintances invariably predict his/her performance better than the person himself/herself.
 - II. People’s assessment of their intelligence is normally overstated.
 - III. When critiquing people’s performance, one should take care not to offend them by talking to them bluntly.
 - IV. Surgical residents’ supervisors’ ratings of such residents are unequivocally more accurate than similar ratings made by such residents themselves or those of their peers.
- 1) I only
 - 2) II only
 - 3) I and II only
 - 4) II, III, and IV only
- 52- The primary function of the last paragraph of the passage is to -----.
- 1) outline in brief the author’s argument
 - 2) anticipate challenges to the prescriptions already made
 - 3) further solidify the main claim supported via facts and figures presented already
 - 4) view the same problems from a new and at the same time contentious perspective

53- Which of the rhetorical techniques or functions is not used in the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Appeal to authority | 2) Process description |
| 3) Function description | 4) Comparison and contrast |

PASSAGE 3:

Letting go to gain inspiration may be difficult. One aid is to simply get away from the problem for a while. Creativity does not prosper under pressure. That is why so many strokes of genius have occurred outside the laboratory, in situations that have nothing to do with work. Legend has it that when Greek mathematician and mechanical wizard Archimedes was stepping into a bathtub when the principle of fluid displacement came to him—the original “eureka!” moment. Organic chemist Friedrich August Kekulé had a dream about snakes biting their own tails; his eureka moment occurred the next morning, when he depicted the chemical structure of benzene as ring-shaped.

Creative revelations come to most people when their minds are involved in an unrelated activity. That is because the brain continues to work on a problem once it has been supplied with the necessary raw materials. Some psychologists call this mental fermentation or incubation. They surmise that associative connections between ideas and imagination that already exist in the mind become weaker and are transformed by new information.

A little relaxation and distance changes the mind's perspective on the problem—without us being aware of it. This change of perspective allows for alternative insights and creates the preconditions for a fresh, and perhaps more creative, approach. The respite seems to allow the brain to clear away thought barriers by itself. At some point, newly combined associations break into consciousness, and we experience sudden, intuitive enlightenment. The little insights and breakthroughs we all experience should encourage us to believe that bigger eureka moments are possible for anyone. Our brains bestow moments of illumination almost as a matter of course, as long as there has been adequate preparation and incubation. The catch is that because the neural processes that take place during creativity remain hidden from consciousness, we cannot actively influence or accelerate them. It therefore behooves even the most creative among us to practice one discipline above all—patience.

54- The word “eureka”, as used in paragraph 1, is closest in meaning to -----.

- 1) focusing on a persistent problem while doing mundane chores
- 2) the sudden, unexpected realization of the solution to a problem
- 3) getting away from a problem for a while
- 4) discoveries outside the laboratory

55- Why has the author alluded to Archimedes in paragraph 1?

- 1) To support an earlier assertion
- 2) To give an example of a rare event
- 3) To prove that letting go to gain inspiration may be difficult
- 4) To distinguish between systematic and unsystematic approaches to scientific problem solving

- 56- Which one of the following best describes the function of the first paragraph in the context of the passage as a whole?
- 1) It analyzes the causes of a specific historical event and predicts a future development.
 - 2) It presents two contradictory positions, one of which is defended by evidence provided in succeeding paragraphs.
 - 3) It refers to a phenomenon the explanation of which is adduced in the subsequent paragraphs.
 - 4) It compares competing interpretations of a historical debate which continues to preoccupy the scientific community.
- 57- According to some psychologists, new information is likely to change the association between ideas and imagination in people's minds -----.
- 1) shortly before people have their own eureka moment
 - 2) at times when people are engaged in some unrelated activity
 - 3) when it is at odds with some already established schemata
 - 4) after what psychologists call "mental fermentation or incubation" is already over
- 58- The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.
- 1) change of perspective
 - 2) little relaxation and distance
 - 3) the mind's perspective on the problem
 - 4) people's being unaware of their own true perspective
- 59- The word "catch" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) fact
 - 2) clue
 - 3) point
 - 4) problem
- 60- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?
- 1) Have there been some people to whom creative revelations occurred with their minds not involved in an unrelated activity?
 - 2) Did Friedrich August Kekulé's scientific question lead to his dream about snakes biting their own tails?
 - 3) How does a little relaxation and distance change the mind's perspective on the problem?
 - 4) Why is working under laboratory conditions characterized as working under pressure?

گروه امتحانی				نوع دفترچه				عنوان دفترچه			
گروه علوم انسانی				E				مجموعه زبان انگلیسی			

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	2	61	3	91	2	121	4	151	4
2	1	32	4	62	2	92	1	122	2	152	2
3	2	33	2	63	1	93	4	123	1	153	4
4	1	34	2	64	3	94	1	124	3	154	3
5	4	35	2	65	4	95	2	125	2	155	2
6	3	36	1	66	1	96	4	126	1	156	1
7	1	37	3	67	3	97	1	127	4	157	3
8	3	38	1	68	2	98	3	128	2	158	4
9	2	39	3	69	4	99	3	129	4	159	2
10	2	40	1	70	2	100	2	130	1	160	3
11	4	41	3	71	1	101	2	131	3	161	4
12	3	42	1	72	4	102	4	132	3	162	2
13	4	43	3	73	1	103	4	133	1	163	1
14	3	44	2	74	2	104	1	134	2	164	3
15	2	45	1	75	3	105	2	135	4	165	4
16	1	46	1	76	1	106	3	136	4	166	1
17	4	47	1	77	4	107	1	137	3	167	2
18	4	48	1	78	3	108	3	138	1	168	1
19	3	49	1	79	4	109	4	139	2	169	3
20	2	50	2	80	2	110	1	140	1	170	4
21	1	51	2	81	3	111	3	141	3	171	2
22	1	52	3	82	4	112	2	142	4	172	4
23	2	53	2	83	4	113	4	143	1	173	3
24	4	54	2	84	2	114	3	144	2	174	3
25	4	55	1	85	1	115	3	145	1	175	1
26	3	56	3	86	1	116	4	146	3	176	2
27	2	57	2	87	4	117	2	147	4	177	4
28	1	58	1	88	2	118	1	148	2	178	3
29	4	59	4	89	3	119	2	149	1	179	1
30	4	60	3	90	3	120	1	150	3	180	2