

راهکار قبولی تضمینی در آزمون با فست زبان

منبع تضمینی برای بخش گرامر کتاب فست گرامر جامع ترین و کمحجم ترین منبع فارسی آموزش گرامر زبان انگلیسی ویژه آزمون های زبان دکتری است. **برای دانلود یک فصل رایگان از فست گرامر کلیک کنید.**

منبع تضمینی برای بخش واژگان کتاب فست وکب مجموعه ای شگفت انگیز از چندین کتاب مرجع یادگیری لغت است که در مجموع شامل ۲۲۰۰ لغت بسیار مهم انگلیسی است که تطابق بیش از ۹۰ درصدی با تمام آزمون های داخلی و حتی آیلتس و تافل را دارد. دانلود نمونه کتاب

منبع تضمینی بخش درک مطلب برای بخش ریدینگ آزمون نیز می توانید از کتاب بسیار کم حجم فست ریدینگ استفاده نمایید. این کتاب مهارت های لازم برای کسب بهترین نتیجه از سوالات درک مطلب را در تنها ۷۰ صفحه و آن هم به زبان فارسی آموزش می دهد. دانلود نمونه کتاب

Part A: Listening



Listen and mark your answers to questions 1-15 in the answer sheet. The audio will be played *only once*.

به فایل صوتی با دقـت گوش دهید و پاسخ سؤالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایـل صوتـی 🕻 تن<u>ـها یک بار</u> پخش خواهد شد.

Section A: Questions 1-10 Short Conversations

1) What does the woman mean?

a) The passenger looked for a taxi at the corner. c) The cab driver waited for the passenger.

b) The passenger waited at the corner. d) The passenger cornered the waiting taxi driver.

2) What does the woman mean?

a) It was hard for her to hear Jane last night.b) Jane gave a harp recital last night.

c) Jane was playing hard while she was hurt.

d) She played the harp last night for Jane.

3) What does the man mean?

a) The baby sister went to bed quite early.b) The children were forced to go to bed early.c) The baby-sitter did not stay up late.

4) What does the woman say about the father and son?

- a) The man taught his son about football.b) The boy is receiving the ball from his dad.
- c) The ball is being tossed into the air by the boy.
 - d) The man is playing with the ball in the sun.

5) What does the woman mean?

- a) The students were told to go listen to the speaker.
- b) The professor attended that evening's lecture.
- c) The students were given directions to the lecture.
- d) The professor was directed to the lecture hall.

6) What happened, according to the man?

a) The manager went to the supply room. c) The clerk backed into the manager in the supply room.

b) The clerk set supplies on the floor. d) The clerk went to the supply room at the manager's request.

7) What does the man mean?

a) The librarian was quite reserved with the students for two days.

- b) Within two days the librarian had the books for the students.
- c) The librarian asked the students for the books.

d) The students put the books on hold for two days.

8) What does the woman mean?

a) The chairman decided that Tony would serve on the board for another year.

- b) The chairman elected the board.
- c) The board decided Tony could be chairman after one year.
- d) Tony became chairman for one more year.

9) What does the man mean?

a) The judge defended the murderer.

- b) The judge said that the defendant was a criminal.
- c) The defense couldn't make a judgment about the criminal.
- d) The judge tried to protect the defendant from the murderer.

10) What does the man mean?

- a) The woman should announce the names of the committee members.
- b) He is thankful to be appointed to the committee.
- c) He is sure about the time of the appointment with the committee.
- d) The woman will serve on the committee.



11) What is the lecture mainly about?

- a) Building techniques that were common in the ancient world
- b) Evidence of several early attempts to build a pyramid
- c) Possible answers to an ancient mystery
- d) The history of the pyramids of Egypt

12) According to the professor, what is the main argument against the theory that the stone blocks of the Great Pyramid were lifted into place with cranes?

- a) Wooden cranes would have been too weak to lift the blocks.
- b) There is no evidence of ancient Egyptians ever using cranes.
- c) The use of cranes would have resulted in imprecise dimensions.
- d) There would not have been enough room for the platform for the cranes.

13) Why does the professor mention a mountain road?

- a) To illustrate an alternative to steep ramp
- b) To emphasize the effort needed to move large stone blocks
- c) To imply that progress on the Great Pyramid was slow
- d) To describe the shape of the road leading to the Giza Plateau

14) Why does the professor talk about the accuracy of the proportion of the Great Pyramid?

a) To provide background on the principle of microgravity

- b) To discount the possibility that a ramp once spiraled around outside the pyramid
- c) To explain the effectiveness of computer models on the pyramid
- d) To emphasize the difficulty of building a ramp with the correct slope

15) What is the professor's view of the Houdin theory?

- a) She would like to see more detailed microgravimetric surveys before she will be convinced it is true.
- b) She is surprised at how similar it is to Herodotus's theory
- c) She finds the microgravimetric evidence for it to be very strong.
- d) She thinks it is plausible but leaves some important questions unanswered.

Part B: Grammar

Section 1. Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

تشخیص گزینه <u>صحیح</u>

16) The beach is usually closed a rainy day.					
a) on	b) in	c) at	d) while		
17) He arrived I a) after	was still sleeping. b) while	c) meanwhile	d) also		

	8) I gave my frie so that	nd my telephone nun b) in order to	nber he coul c) unless	d contact me	if necessary. d) whether	
	,	e was deaf, but you d			N 111 . 11	
a)	had told	b) should	c) should hav	e told	d) would have told	
	D) Our teacher th most carefully	hinks Mehdi studies . b) most careful	other studen c) more caref		d) more careful than	
	l) Abadan never is too	gets snowstorms and b) does too	d Ahvaz c) isn't either	d) do	bes not either	
	2) We got a lot of to	f exercise during our b) in	holiday swi c) on	mming every d) by	•	
23	8) The little boy (first took off one sho	e and then took	off		
	another	b) other	c) the other		ch other	
24) The movie was very boring and many people began to leave early. By the end, mostpeoplea) had already leftb) were already leavingc) were already leftd) had already been leaving					people	
	5) He was very ri still	ich many years ago, l b) already	but he is nor c) yet	d) anymore		
<u>Section 2.</u> Choose the underlined words or phrases that need to be corrected. Mark the answers on your answer sheet.						
26) <u>Before</u> the 19 th century, <u>it</u> was <u>rarely</u> to find organized <u>systems</u> of adult education. a b c d						
27) <u>The</u> virtues of <u>ordinary</u> life <u>is</u> the focus of <u>many</u> poems. a b c d						
28) <u>They</u> <u>who</u> are willing <u>to spend</u> the necessary time will find this workshop a <u>rewarding</u> d						
29) <u>Much of what we know</u> about the Vikings <i>is</i> <u>in the form</u> of centuries-old stories a b						
originally told by the Vikings <u>theirselves</u> . c d						
30) It was easy <u>tell</u> , practically from <u>the beginning of the match</u> , that our opponents a b c <u>had much more</u> expertise than us.						
$\begin{array}{c} d\\ \textbf{31} \text{ He } \underline{\textbf{indicated}}\\ a & b & c & d \end{array} \text{ that he didn't } \underline{\textbf{particularly}}\\ a & b & c & d \end{array}$						
32) Wind <u>erodes</u> the land by <u>picking up</u> grains of sand and hurling <u>it</u> against <u>rocks</u> . a b c d 3						
						4 1

33) Lasers <u>are</u> indispensable <u>tools for</u> delicate <u>eyes</u> surgery. a b c d				
	ham Bell was <u>once</u> a te a	eacher who <u>run</u> b	a school <u>for the deaf</u> c d	
25) Formala ago tur				tors to noturn
55) remaie sea tur	tles, before laying <u>her</u>	eggs, swim <u>as i</u>	h	c
to the beache	s <u>where</u> they themselv	ves were hatched	1.	C
	d die die die die die die die die die di		**	
Part C:	Vocabulary			
<i>i</i> r		1		
	ch test item carefully			ng the answer (a),
(b), (c) or (d). Then mark the corr	rect choice on y	our answer sheet.	
	Voca	bulary Part 1:	Gap-Filling	
36) All that we chi	ildren can do is th	e mistakes of o	ur narents: after all	no human being is perfect.
a) respect	b) forgive		c) suppose	d) exchange
37) We don't alwa	ys remember that it i	is a great wł	ien evervone in our f	amily feels all right.
a) amazement	b) identity		c) heritage	d) blessing
, . .	their current train	ing workshop i	0	
a) convert	b) magnify		c) reflect	d) receive
30) Ali's narents a	are fully the acade	mic progress b	e is making at college	these days
a) available to	b) satisfied w		c) enjoyable to	d) skillful in
.,	-)		-, <u>j</u> -j	
40) Police tried to	control the large gro			
a) seeking	b) absorbing		c) surrounding	d) identifying
	Vocabu	lary Part 2: Sy	nonvm	
	ent took immediate <u>m</u>			
a) orders	b) actions	c) assessment	d) evaluation	
42) The night was so <u>hushed</u> that not a sound could be heard. a) quiet b) cold c) dark d) tamed				
	,		,	
	tary life in his hut in			
a) lonely	b) solid	c) happy	d) alone	
44) Jennings denied <u>complicity</u> in the murder.				
a) complexity b) treason c) satisfaction d) involvement				
	ents voted to <u>abrogat</u>	-	•	
a) strengthen	b) end	c) continue	d) postpone	

Read the texts carefully and choose the best answer to the questions that follow. Reading 1

Chinese universities are days away from the deadline to complete a nationwide audit of retracted research papers and probe of research misconduct. By 15 February, universities must submit to the government a comprehensive list of all academic articles retracted from English- and Chineselanguage journals in the past three years. They need to clarify why the papers were retracted and investigate cases



involving misconduct, according to a 20 November notice from the Ministry of Education's Department of Science, Technology and Informatization.

The government launched the nationwide self-review in response to Hindawi, a London-based subsidiary of the publisher Wiley, retracting a large number of papers by Chinese authors. These retractions, along with those from other publishers, "have adversely affected our country's academic reputation and academic environment", the notice states.

A *Nature* analysis shows that last year, Hindawi issued more than 9,600 retractions, of which the vast majority — about 8,200 — had a co-author in China. Nearly 14,000 retraction notices, of which some three-quarters involved a Chinese co-author, were issued by all publishers in 2023.

This is "the first time we've seen such a national operation on retraction investigations", says Xiaotian Chen, a library and information scientist at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois, who has studied retractions and research misconduct in China. Previous investigations have largely been carried out on a case-by-case basis — but this time, all institutions have to conduct their investigations simultaneously, says Chen.

The ministry's notice set off a chain of alerts, cascading to individual university departments. Bulletins posted on university websites required researchers to submit their retractions by a range of dates, mostly in January — leaving time for universities to collate and present the data.

Although the alerts included lists of retractions that the ministry or the universities were aware of, they also called for unlisted retractions to be added.

According to *Nature*'s analysis, which includes only English-language journals, more than 17,000 retraction notices for papers published by Chinese co-authors have been issued since 1 January 2021, which is the start of the period of review specified in the notice. The analysis, an update of one conducted in December, used the Retraction Watch database, augmented with retraction notices collated from the Dimensions database, and involved assistance from Guillaume Cabanac, a computer scientist at the University of Toulouse in France. It is unclear whether the official lists contain the same number of retracted papers.

Regardless, the timing to submit the information will be tight, says Shu Fei, a bibliometrics scientist at Hangzhou Dianzi University in China. The ministry gave universities less than three months to complete their self-review — and this was cut shorter by the academic winter break, which typically starts in mid-January and concludes after the Chinese New Year, which fell this year on 10 February.



√ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر نیچر است. √ این مقاله در تاریخ 12 فوریه 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 15 فوریه 2024 برگزار می شود. √ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-00397-x

46) What is the main purpose of the nationwide audit of retracted research papers?

- a) To assess the impact of retractions on academic reputation
- b) To investigate Hindawi's role in publishing retracted papers
- c) To compile a comprehensive list of academic articles
- d) To identify cases of research misconduct

47) What impact did the retractions have on China's academic reputation?

a) Minimal impact b) Positive impact c) Negative impact

d) No impact

48) How did the academic winter break affect the timing of the self-review?

a) It provided universities with additional time to complete the review

- b) It shortened the time universities had to complete the review
- c) It had no effect on the timing of the self-review
- d) It delayed the submission deadline

49) What makes the current national operation on retraction investigations unique?

- a) It involves simultaneous investigations by all institutions
- b) It focuses on retracted papers from English and Chinese journals
- c) It is the first time retractions have been investigated in China
- d) It requires universities to submit a comprehensive list of retractions

50) How did universities receive the alerts regarding the nationwide audit?

- a) Through individual university departments
- b) Via official lists provided by publishers
- c) Via bulletins posted on university websites

d)Through the Ministry of Education's Department of Science, Technology, and Informatization

51) How many retractions were issued by all publishers in 2023?

a) Approximately 8,200 b) Over 9,600 c) Nearly 14,000 d) More than 17,000

52) What databases were used to conduct the analysis on retraction notices?

a) Nature's analysis and the Ministry of Education's database

b) The Retraction Watch database and the Dimensions database

c) Guillaume Cabanac's database and the University of Toulouse's database

d) The Dimensions database and official lists provided by publishers

53) What did the ministry's notice require universities to do?

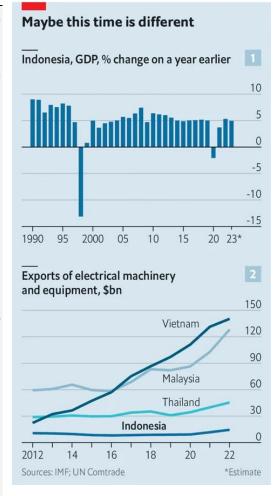
a) Submit retractions by specific dates

- b) Investigate Hindawi's role in publishing retracted papers
- c) Add unlisted retractions to the official lists
- d) Clarify why the papers were retracted

EDED Reading 2

In politics, repetition is a crucial part of any campaign. But for Indonesian voters, who go to the polls to elect a new president on February 14th, one pledge is starting to sound a little too familiar. Candidates hoping to lead the world's third-largest democracy have now, for the better part of two decades, been vowing to raise the country's growth rate to 7%.

Joko Widodo, the outgoing president known as Jokowi, was elected on such a promise in 2014. So was his predecessor, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who came to office in 2004. This time, two of the three contenders are making similar pledges. Ganjar Pranowo, former governor of Central Java, has a growth target of 7%. Prabowo Subianto, Indonesia's minister of defence and the frontrunner, has suggested that double-digit growth is possible. So far, two decades of promises have fallen short. Indonesia's economy grew by around 5% last year, close to the average rate over the past two decades. The country's



last 7% expansion was in 1996, the year before the Asian Financial Crisis. Since Indonesia's transition to democracy in 1998, promises of higher growth have been far more common than the policies that might encourage such a shift.

The outgoing president has achievements to flaunt. A decade ago, the country was one of the "Fragile Five", a group of emerging-market economies vulnerable to high interest rates abroad and a strong dollar. Today its current account is roughly balanced and its external debts modest. After legislative and legal speed bumps, Jokowi's omnibus bill, which cuts restrictions on foreign investment and simplifies licensing, finally became law last year. Indonesia's infrastructure has improved over the past decade, helped by the construction of thousands of kilometres of roads.

Yet the government's proudest achievement is its nickel-focused industrial policy. The metal is used in electric-vehicle batteries, and Indonesia has the world's largest deposits. Export of most raw ore has been banned since 2014, the aim being to force companies to process and manufacture in Indonesia. BYD, Ford and Hyundai are among the carmakers now investing in the country. Exports of ferronickel, a processed form of the metal, rose from \$83m in 2014 to \$5.8bn in 2022. Although openness to investment from both China and the West and an enormous stockpile of a vital battery metal is proving to be a powerful combination, there are risks to the approach. One is technological. Cullen Hendrix of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, a think-tank, notes that lithium-iron phosphate batteries, which contain no nickel, are becoming more popular. Sodium-ion batteries, which need neither nickel nor lithium, could surpass both types. Last month Jac Motors, a Chinese carmaker backed by Volkswagen, a German one, delivered the first commercial vehicles powered by sodium-ion batteries to customers.

√ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله اکونومیست است. √ این مقاله در تاریخ 8 فوریه 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 15 فوریه 2024 برگزار می شود. √ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <u>https://www.economist.com/finance-and-</u> <u>economics/2024/02/08/the-false-promise-of-indonesias-economy</u>



54) What is the main topic of the text?

- a) The upcoming Indonesian presidential election
- b) The history of Indonesia's economic growth
- c) The achievements of the outgoing president
- d) The risks of Indonesia's industrial policy

55) According to the text a) Deficit	, what is the cu b) Surplus		ndonesia's cur Balanced	r rent account? d) Unknown		
56) What is the aim of Ina) To increase foreign inversionb) To simplify licensing pricec) To encourage companied) To reduce the country's	estment ocesses s to process and	-		re?		
57) According to the text, what is a potential risk to Indonesia's industrial policy?						
a) Lack of foreign investm b) Political instability) Lack of foreign investmentc) Decreased demand for electric vehicles) Political instabilityd) Technological advancements in battery technology					
58) What is the main purpose of the Peterson Institute for International Economics? Toa) promote foreign investment in Indonesiac) support Indonesian political candidatesb) develop new battery technologiesd) conduct research on international economics						
59) What is the significance of Indonesia's stockpile of nickel? It isa) vital for the country's current accountc) driving foreign investment in the countryb) being used to improve Indonesia's infrastructured) the world's largest deposit of the metal 60) Which industry is benefiting the most from Indonesia's nickel-focused industrial policy?a) Automotiveb) Miningc) Technologyd) Construction						
61) What was the main reason for Indonesia's economic growth falling short of the 7% pledge in recent years?						
a) Lack of government supportb) Global economic crises		,	c) Political instabilityd) Decreased foreign investment			
62) What year did Joko V a) 2014	Widodo becom b) 1996	e president?	c) 2004	d) 1998		

E Reading 3

of an enigma."



More than 1000 years ago, a young man stood on the northern shore of the island now known as El Hierro. Across the wave-swept Atlantic Ocean, he could see the silhouettes of other islands, a volcanic peak on one soaring toward the clouds only 90 kilometers away. Yet, for him, those islands were as unreachable as the Moon.

His body betrayed the rigors of life on his arid volcanic outcrop. His molars were worn almost to the gums from grinding fibrous wild fern roots. His ancestors here had farmed wheat, but he and his contemporaries grew only barley and raised livestock such as goats. His genes held evidence that his parents were closely related, like many of the roughly 1000 people on the island, who had not mingled with outsiders for centuries. Also like many of his fellow islanders, he bore signs of an old head injury, likely sustained in a fight.

"This population faced a lot of challenges," says archaeologist Jonathan Santana of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC). "Survival on this island was a challenge every day."

Yet the first Canarians, who arrived from North Africa roughly 1800 years ago, survived and even thrived on this arid, windswept archipelago for 1000 years. They numbered in the tens of thousands when Europeans arrived at the start of the 14th century. Not long after, conquest and genocide had largely erased them as a people. But their DNA lives on in many islanders today, and traces of their lives remain, in granaries, cliff dwellings, ceramic figurines, and hundreds of human remains like those of the man on El Hierro—all remarkably well preserved by the dry climate.

By applying the latest archaeological tools to this trove of material, Santana and other homegrown archaeologists are unearthing their stories, shedding light on puzzles that have mystified archaeologists since the 19th century. For instance, how did people with no apparent seafaring skills reach and survive on the archipelago? Why did their crops and cultures differ from island to island despite their common origin? The answers offer insights into how human societies cope with—and respond to—challenging environments, says Scott Fitzpatrick, a University of Oregon archaeologist who studies island cultures. "The Canaries have been sort

√ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر ساینس است. √ این مقاله در تاریخ 8 فوریه 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 15 فوریه 2024 برگزار می شود. √ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <u>https://www.science.org/content/article/humans-survive-alone-1000-years-</u> desert-islands-off-africa

63) What is the main focus of the text?

- a) The archaeological tools used to study the Canarians
- b) The challenges faced by the Canarians on El Hierro
- c) The genetic makeup of the Canarian people
- d) The unanswered questions about the Canarian civilization

64) What evidence suggests that the first Canarians faced many challenges?

- a) The presence of granaries and cliff dwellings
- b) The genetic relationship between parents
- c) The dry climate of the archipelago
- d) The signs of head injuries in human remains

65) What happened to the Canarian population after the arrival of Europeans? They

- a) were assimilated into European society
- b) were wiped out through conquest and genocide
- c) migrated to other islands in the archipelago
- d) flourished and multiplied

66) According to the text, what do the Canarian artifacts reveal about their crops and cultures?

- a) They were highly diverse across the archipelago
- b) They were influenced by European settlers
- c) They were similar to North African civilizations
- d) They were well-preserved by the dry climate

67) What is the significance of the dry climate for the preservation of Canarian remains?

- a) It allowed for the growth of wild fern roots
- b) It prevented erosion and decay of artifacts
- c) It facilitated seafaring skills among the Canarians
- d) It limited the population growth on the islands

68) What is the main focus of the research conducted by archaeologist Jonathan Santana?

- a) The challenges faced by the Canarian population
- b) The preservation of human remains on El Hierro
- c) The genetic makeup of the Canarian people
- d) The stories and history of the Canarian civilization

69) How did the diet of the Canarians differ from that of their ancestors? They

- a) relied more on wild fern roots than wheat
- b) introduced new crops such as barley
- c) focused on livestock farming instead of agriculture
- d) had a more varied and diverse diet

70) What is the overall tone of the text towards the Canarian civilization?

a) Critical and skeptical

b) Reverential and admiring

- c) Curious and inquisitived) Dismissive and uninterested
- Part E: Writing

Choose <u>one</u> of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 150 words in no more than 20 minutes.

A) *Everybody should donate a fixed amount of their income to support charity.* To what extent do you agree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

B) *Financial education should be included as a mandatory subject in schools to prepare students for managing money effectively*. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

جهت مشاهده نتیجه آزمون تصویر زیر را با دوربین گوشی خود اسکن نمایید. نتیجه آزمون حداکثر تا 72 ساعت پس برگزاری اعلام میشود.



زمستان 1402

المار (از و ل سال الليس (وره ١٩ (٢٢. ٢ ت ٢. ٢ ٢) اگر این پاسخنامه متعلق به شما نیست مسئول جلسه را آگاه سازید . پاسخ سوالات پاید یا عداد سیاد نوم و <u>ادر</u>نگ در پیشی مربوطه مطابق نموند صحیح علامت گذاری شود. ---- 5 000000 ABCD ABCD ABCD C D A B 0000 C D B A 141 AL 0000 177 47 11 0000 23 TT 47. 0000 PT TT 174 ٣ 44 0000 84 17 170 ۴ 40 10 10 149 0 29 P.P 0000 89 ATY: ۶ 9.4 PV TV 110 ٧ 4.4 24 2.4.7 179 ×. 44 PA 179 17.0 ٩. 1... 4. D C B A ABCD BCD A BCD A D ABC 1+1 1.1 41 61 174 1.4 VY ** 177 17 1.8 ____ ٧٣ 11 ITT 11 ----1.4 ----YT. 44 170 14 ----1.0 YD. TO 189 10 1.9 YP. 48 SP. ITY 1.4 VV TY. 144 14 1 · A VA YA. 189 YA. 1.5 14 44 19 17-11. 44 0. 20 BCD A D C B ABCD A ABCD C D A B 1+1 ____ 111 AL 61 177 117 AY ____ 10 24 142 0000 111 0000 AT. 07 77 177 117 AT 30 170 27 110 AD 00 YD. 148 119 AP 08 49 144 111 AY SY. 1TA TV 114 AA DA. 144 TA 119 14 09 49 10. (Little 17. 5. با کد ملی اينجانب متولد فرزند شماره همراه با آگاهی از ضوابط در این آزمون شرکت کرده ام و یکسان بودن شماره صندلی و شماره مندرج در بالای این پاسخنامه را تائید می نمایم امضا داوطلب - تاريخ