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دفترچه سؤال

آزمون «۵ آبان ۱۴۰۲»

## دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان



تعداد کل سوالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
نام درس	تعداد سؤال	شماره سؤال	شماره صفحه	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
زبان انگلیسی تخصصی	۷۰	۱-۷۰	۳-۸	۱۰۵ دقیقه

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۸۴۵۱

«تمام دارایی‌ها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی وقف عام است بر گسترش دانش و آموزش»



# پدید آورندگان

## آزمون منحصرأً زبان

### ۵ آبان ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی، سیده پوردیهیمی، متین خلیلیان، عباسعلی عباسی، محمدمهدی دغلاوی، بیتا قربان‌پور، سامان بیغرض، محمدمهدی هستی‌راد، مینا امیله،	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌اله استیری
مسئول درس	تلاشی در مسیر رحمت‌اله استیری
ویراستار	فاطمه نقدی، سعید آقچه‌لو، عقیل محمدی‌روش

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: سوگند بیگلری
حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف‌عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۶۴۶۳-۰۲۱

زبان تخصصی

۱۰۵ دقیقه

هدف‌گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچه سؤال

لطفاً قبل از شروع پاسخ‌گویی به سؤال‌های درس منحصراً زبان، هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:  
از هر ۱۰ سؤال به چند سؤال می‌توانید پاسخ صحیح بدهید؟  
عملکرد شما در آزمون قبل چند از ۱۰ بوده است؟  
هدف‌گذاری شما برای آزمون امروز چیست؟

چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1-He dreams of a successful career in acting, but unfortunately, he has ... opportunities to showcase his talents.
  - 1) a few
  - 2) little
  - 3) few
  - 4) a little
- 2-It was evident from our conversation that he felt burdened by his parents' imposition of their moral beliefs ... him and his siblings.
  - 1) to
  - 2) at
  - 3) upon
  - 4) over
- 3-Online shopping has become incredibly popular, ... traditional brick-and-mortar stores are facing significant challenges.
  - 1) similarly
  - 2) and since
  - 3) so
  - 4) therefore
- 4-The students were given different math problems, ... required a different approach.
  - 1) each of whom
  - 2) all of them
  - 3) all of whom
  - 4) each of which
- 5-Illegal parking in restricted areas created problems for traffic police, ... stricter enforcement measures.
  - 1) prompting
  - 2) that prompted
  - 3) prompted
  - 4) and prompt
- 6-The complex equation, ... at a gathering of brilliant mathematicians, unlocked new possibilities in the field of mathematics.
  - 1) which was solved
  - 2) which solved
  - 3) that was solved
  - 4) having solved
- 7-By sending messages or chatting online, we've been in touch for months, but I've not met my new classmate ... the flesh.
  - 1) with
  - 2) in
  - 3) on
  - 4) from
- 8-The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me ... she could remember who last borrowed it.
  - 1) ever since
  - 2) much as
  - 3) even though
  - 4) if only
- 9-The biggest single hobby in America, the one ... Americans spend most time, energy and money is gardening.
  - 1) in which
  - 2) at which
  - 3) on which
  - 4) on whom
- 10-The highly recommended book ... during his captivating lecture was not available in the well-stocked school library.
  - 1) which the professor referred to
  - 2) which the professor referred for us
  - 3) to which the professor referred to us
  - 4) to which the professor referred us
- 11-The course on Iranian food attracts over 100 students each year, ... up to half are from overseas.
  - 1) among which
  - 2) for whom
  - 3) with whose
  - 4) of whom
- 12-The astronaut conducted many experiments in the spaceship, ... much help in expanding our knowledge of outer space.
  - 1) which I think it is
  - 2) which I think are of
  - 3) of which I think are
  - 4) I think which is of
- 13-On our way to London, we passed through a small village with an old church. We stopped to visit ... church.
  - 1) a
  - 2) the
  - 3) whose
  - 4) some
- 14-We live in an increasingly industrialized society, ... technology has more and more influence on our daily lives.
  - 1) by which
  - 2) in which
  - 3) that in it
  - 4) which
- 15-I also wish to apologize ... my husband's bad behavior. I know he is always showing off.
  - 1) on
  - 2) at
  - 3) to
  - 4) for



### Part C: Sentence Structure

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best word order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

36-

- 1) With his hopes of recovery dwindled, so Henry Lee went on long-term medical leave from the army in 1782.
- 2) With his hopes of recovery dwindled, the army gave Henry Lee long-term medical leave in 1782.
- 3) With his hopes of recovery dwindling, when the army gave Henry Lee long-term medical leave in 1782.
- 4) With his hopes of recovery dwindling, Henry Lee went on long-term medical leave from the army in 1782.

37-

- 1) Having entered the new school, it was found that he began to make friends more easily.
- 2) After entering the new school, he began to make friends more easily.
- 3) When he had been entering the new school, he began to make friends more easily.
- 4) Upon being entered the new school, he began to make friends more easily.

38-

- 1) The increasing adoption of renewable energy technologies is vital to combat climate change and create a sustainable future for future generations.
- 2) The increasing adoption of renewable energy technologies are vital in combating climate change and creating a sustainable future for future generations.
- 3) The increasing adoption of renewable energy technologies is vital to combating climate change and to create a sustainable future for future generations.
- 4) The increasing adoption of renewable energy technologies are vital in combating climate change and create a sustainable future for future generations.

39-

- 1) Painting, as well as sculpture, allows artists to expressing their creativity and bring their imagination to life.
- 2) Painting, as well as sculpture, allow artists to expressing their creativity and bringing their imagination to life.
- 3) Painting, as well as sculpture, allows artists to express their creativity and bring their imagination to life.
- 4) Painting, as well as sculpture, allow artists to express their creativity and bring their imagination to life.

40-

- 1) Despite of illegal hunting and deforestation, the number of animal extinctions is increasing.
- 2) The number of animal extinctions are increasing despite of illegal hunting and deforestation.
- 3) Because of illegal hunting and deforestation, the number of animal extinctions are increasing.
- 4) The number of animal extinctions is increasing because of illegal hunting and deforestation.

### Part D: Language Function

**Directions:** Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

**A:** Peter should never ...(41)... . He has to keep right on going. At least to save face.

**B:** But his opponents are totally unprincipled. They're resorting to mudslinging.

**A:** It's a complete ...(42)... . It's an asymmetrical one as well.

**B:** Will he take it lying down?

**A:** All I know is that Peter will have the upper hand as long as he's ...(43)... , period.

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 41-1) cry uncle                    | 2) grin like a Cheshire cat |
| 3) go down like a lead balloon     | 4) hit a sour note          |
| 42-1) silver bullet                | 2) slippery slope           |
| 3) battle of nerves                | 4) bitter pill to swallow   |
| 43-1) going with the flow          | 2) playing it safe          |
| 3) flying by the seat of his pants | 4) sticking to his guns     |

**A:** Can you give me an estimate of how much this project will cost?

**B:** Sure, I can give you a ...(44) ....Based on our initial assessment, it should be around \$30,000.

**A:** Thanks for summarizing that in a ...(45) ....That's very helpful.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 44-1) Pandora's box | 2) ballpark figure |
| 3) shot in the dark | 4) couch potato    |
| 45-1) nest egg      | 2) nutshell        |
| 3) bird's eye view  | 4) silver lining   |

**Part E: 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.*

The cumulative effects of rain and flowing water are in large measure responsible for the surface features of the landforms around us. There are, ...(46)..., two common misconceptions about the role of water in shaping landforms. The first is that ...(47)... down the incline of the ground surface that ultimately produces topographic form, and the second is ...(48)... by progressive erosion of riverbanks.

These ideas are somewhat inaccurate. The former is ...(49)... in that water erosion over the surface of a slope, or inclined surface, is only one process, and often a minor one, involved in the movement of soil material downslope. The latter idea of the role of erosion by rivers is ... (50)... a misleading generalization. A river erodes its bed. As the bed at the foot of a riverbank is eroded, soil material above the water level tends to fall or slide into the river because it is no longer supported ...(51) .....

The form of the slope, or the nature of the scars and other surface features ...(52)... by the sliding or other movement of the material, cannot be said to be necessarily the ...(53)... of river erosion. Landslides, mudflows, and other displacements occur on the slope at points distant from the river without any direct and immediately preceding ...(54)... of the river. Any other agent that removed the support at the base of the slope, such as earthmoving equipment, ...(55)... similar effects.

- |                                   |                         |                          |                    |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 46- 1) therefore                  | 2) however              | 3) even though           | 4) besides         |
| 47- 1) it is the flowing of water | 2) flowing of the water | 3) the water which flows | 4) flows the water |
| 48- 1) those valleys cut          | 2) that valleys         | 3) are cut               | 4) are cut         |
| 49- 1) over the head              | 2) at best              | 3) in vain               | 4) on behalf       |
| 50- 1) sufficiently               | 2) adamantly            | 3) enthusiastically      | 4) financially     |
| 51- 1) which left                 | 2) are left             | 3) left                  | 4) leaving         |
| 52- 1) custom                     | 2) product              | 3) reason                | 4) process         |
| 53- 1) arrangement                | 2) improvement          | 3) announcement          | 4) involvement     |
| 54- 1) would initiate             | 2) initiating           | 3) they initiated        | 4) and initiated   |

**Part F: Reading Comprehension**

*Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. Answer the questions about the passages by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

**PASSAGE 1:**

The interrelationship of science, technology, and industry is taken for granted today. Yet historically, this widespread faith in the economic virtues of science is a relatively recent phenomenon, dating back in the United States about 150 years, and in the Western world as a whole not over 300 years at most. Even in this current era of large scale, intensive research and development, the interrelationships involved in this process are frequently misunderstood. Until the coming of the Industrial Revolution, science and technology evolved for the most part independently of each other. Then as industrialization became increasingly complicated, the craft techniques of preindustrial society gradually gave way to a technology based on the systematic application of scientific knowledge and scientific methods. This changeover started slowly and progressed unevenly. Until late in the nineteenth century, only a few industries could use scientific techniques or cared about using them. The list expanded noticeably after 1870, but even then much of what passed for the application of science was “engineering science” rather than basic science.

Nevertheless, by the middle of the nineteenth century, the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge and public awareness had created a belief that the advance of science would in some unspecified manner automatically generate economic benefits. The widespread and usually uncritical acceptance of this thesis led in turn to the assumption that the application of science to industrial purposes was a linear process, starting with fundamental science, then proceeding to applied science or technology, and through them to industrial use. This is probably the most common pattern, but it is not invariable. New areas of science have been opened up and fundamental discoveries made as a result of attempts to solve a specific technical or economic problem. Conversely, scientists who mainly do basic research also serve as consultants on projects that apply research in practical ways.

In sum, the science-technology-industry relationship may flow in several different ways, and the particular channel it will follow depends on the individual situation. It may at times even be multidirectional.

56- What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- 1) To show how technology influenced basic science
- 2) To describe the scientific base of nineteenth-century American industries
- 3) To correct misunderstandings about the connections between science, technology, and industry
- 4) To argue that basic science has no practical application

57- The underlined word "list" mentioned in paragraph 1 refers to .....

- 1) types of scientific knowledge
- 2) changes brought by technology
- 3) industries that used scientific techniques
- 4) applications of engineering science

58- Which of the following statements does the passage support?

- 1) The development of science and industry is now interdependent.
- 2) Basic scientific research cannot generate practical applications.
- 3) Industries should spend less money on research and development.
- 4) Science and technology are becoming more separate.

59- The understanding of research and development in the late nineteenth century is based on which of the following?

- 1) Engineering science is not very important.
- 2) Fundamental science naturally leads to economic benefits.
- 3) The relationship between research and development should be criticized.
- 4) Industrial needs should determine what areas fundamental science focuses on.

60- Why does the author mention "consultants" in paragraph 2?

- 1) To show how new areas of science have given rise to new professions
- 2) To distinguish between scientists who work in industry and those who do not
- 3) To explain the ways in which scientists find financial support for their work
- 4) To show how scientists who work in basic research contribute to applied science

#### PASSAGE 2:

The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rain forest, holds a plethora of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets, and porcupines. Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally. Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

Small size makes it easy to scramble among twigs and branches in the canopy for insects, flowers, or fruit, but small mammals are surpassed, in the competition for food, by large ones that have their own tactics for browsing among food-rich twigs. The weight of a gibbon (a small ape) hanging below a branch arches the terminal leaves down so that fruit-bearing foliage drops toward the gibbon's face. Walking or leaping species of a similar or even larger size access the outer twigs either by snapping off and retrieving the whole branch or by clutching stiff branches with the feet or tail and plucking food with their hands.

Small climbing animals may reach twigs readily, but it is harder for them than for large climbing animals to cross the wide gaps from one tree crown to the next that typify the high canopy. A macaque or gibbon can hurl itself farther than a mouse can: it can achieve a running start, and it can more effectively use a branch as a springboard, even bouncing on a climb several times before jumping.

61- The passage answers which of the following questions?

- 1) How is the rain forest different from other habitats?
- 2) How does an animal's body size influence an animal's need for food?
- 3) Why does the rain forest provide an unusual variety of food for animals?
- 4) Why do large animals tend to dominate the upper canopy of the rain forest?

62- Which of the following animals is less common in the upper canopy than in other environments?

- 1) Monkeys
- 2) Cats
- 3) Porcupines
- 4) Mice



- 63- According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about the small mammals in the rain forest?
- 1) They have body shapes that are adapted to live in the canopy.
  - 2) They prefer the temperature and climate of the canopy to that of other environments.
  - 3) They have difficulty with the changing conditions in the canopy.
  - 4) They use the trees of the canopy for shelter from heat and cold.
- 64- The underlined word “plucking” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ... .
- 1) grab
  - 2) detect
  - 3) lose
  - 4) dig
- 65- In discussing animal size in paragraph 3, the author indicates that ... .
- 1) small animals require proportionately more food than larger animals do
  - 2) a large animal’s size is an advantage in obtaining food in the canopy
  - 3) small animals are often attacked by large animals in the rain forest
  - 4) small animals and large animals are equally adept at obtaining food in the canopy

**PASSAGE 3:**

Ellen Glasgow was probably late in discovering that irony and high comedy were her best weapons against sentimentality because she was for thirty years faithful to the naturalistic realism preached by W.D. Howells. She believed that her novel *The Voice of the People* was the “first work of genuine realism to appear in the Southern Fiction” and was proud that Stuart Sherman recognized this years later: “Ellen Glasgow’s democratic fight in realism is incarnate in the little red-haired hero of *The Voice of the People*”.

There is evident conflict between Glasgow’s social philosophy and the actions of her characters. Her intellectual sympathies were with the New South. She hoped to see strong leaders arise, who could only come from the “stock” of the “plain people” and who would bring economic prosperity to her region and rebuild it into a genuinely democratic society. Although she several times takes such potential leaders for her protagonists, she never shows in detail how they rise to power or what it is precisely that they are attempting to accomplish. Was it lack of knowledge or lack of conviction that made her withhold the obligatory scenes that would have shown the triumphs of her “plain people” leaders?

However, ardent Glasgow wished for the New South. She was frequently dismayed by what economic progress was doing to her region. Some of her most despicable characters are people who have made money since the Civil War, but are without principles of manners or taste. Though she had tried to imagine a new order in which people would dare to go forward, in reality, she saw little to admire in what the new century had brought.

- 66- According to the passage, which of the following is true about Glasgow’s novel, *The Voice of the People*?
- 1) It was an imitation of northern novels.
  - 2) It was to be ignored by northern critics such as Stuart Sherman.
  - 3) It ardently espoused antidemocratic beliefs.
  - 4) It contained a realistic hero with red hair.
- 67- The underlined word “evident” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ... .
- 1) trivial
  - 2) obvious
  - 3) limited
  - 4) hidden
- 68- Which of the following does the passage indicate about the relationship between Glasgow’s social philosophy and her characters?
- 1) Each of her characters stands for a different philosophy.
  - 2) Her characters do not represent her philosophy.
  - 3) Her philosophy poses paradoxes and her characters resolve them.
  - 4) Her philosophy is simple and her characters are complex.
- 69- Which of the following points is made in the passage to show that Glasgow supported a new social order in the South?
- 1) She secretly believed that the “plain people” could not rise in social stature.
  - 2) She subtly blended economic theories into her novels.
  - 3) She drew protagonists from the class of “plain people”.
  - 4) She felt sorry for the strong leaders.
- 70- According to the passage, why was Glasgow upset by the economic changes in the New South?
- 1) She believed principles and good taste to be more important than wealth.
  - 2) She thought that the New South was just a literary illusion.
  - 3) She felt that economic collapse would inevitably follow.
  - 4) She was dismayed by the lack of high standards in her new readership.