

دفترچه سؤال



آزمون «۲۰ بهمن ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

تعداد کل سوالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تلاشی در مسیر موفقیت

اختصاصی				
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زبان انگلیسی تفصیلی	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 منحصرأ زبان

۲۰ بهمن ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی، عادلہ حیدری، محمد حسین مرتضوی، محسن رحیمی، مهدی خبازی، عباسعلی عباسی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌اله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌اله استیری
ویراستار	فاطمه نقدی، سعید آقچہلو، عقیل محمدی‌روش

گروه فنی و تولید

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

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

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

زبان تخصصی

۱۰۵ دقیقه

هدف گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچه سؤال
 لطفاً قبل از شروع پاسخ گویی به سؤال های درس منحصرأ زبان، هدف گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:
 از هر ۱۰ سؤال به چند سؤال می توانید پاسخ صحیح بدهید؟
 عملکرد شما در آزمون قبل چند از ۱۰ بوده است؟
 هدف گذاری شما برای آزمون امروز چیست؟

چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز
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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-The consensus between instructors and students at the university is positive, as nearly every instructor and student within the academic community ... approval and support for the new college president.
 - 1) express
 - 2) are expressed
 - 3) expresses
 - 4) has been expressed
- 2-Getting to know students from all over the world ... of pursuing an education at an international university.
 - 1) that is one of the most enriching and rewarding aspect
 - 2) are one of the most enriching and rewarding aspects
 - 3) which are one of the most enriching and rewarding aspect
 - 4) is one of the most enriching and rewarding aspects
- 3-... expressing enthusiasm for sustainable practices is growing steadily, indicating a positive shift in societal awareness and fostering a collective commitment to environmental responsibility and conservation.
 - 1) The number of individuals
 - 2) A number of individual
 - 3) The number of individual
 - 4) A number of individuals
- 4-The blind ... for equal treatment, emphasizing the importance of being regarded no differently than any other individual. They seek not just tolerance but genuine inclusion in all aspects of life.
 - 1) advocates
 - 2) advocate
 - 3) are being advocated
 - 4) have been advocated
- 5-The news about the disturbing effects of air pollution on the development of children's lungs ... heightened concern and a growing awareness of the urgent need for environmental interventions and policies.
 - 1) have sparked
 - 2) was sparked
 - 3) has sparked
 - 4) have been sparked
- 6-The incorporation of the video replay in sports broadcasts ... the way that referees make decisions during controversial plays.
 - 1) change
 - 2) to change
 - 3) is changed
 - 4) has changed
- 7-Four hours of skiing not only ... an exhilarating winter recreational experience but also furnishes an ample and invigorating workout, contributing significantly to overall physical fitness and well-being.
 - 1) offers
 - 2) is offered
 - 3) offer
 - 4) have offered
- 8-It is necessary one ... the potential consequences before making such a momentous decision.
 - 1) to consider
 - 2) consider
 - 3) considers
 - 4) considering
- 9-Since my roommate can't stand the cold weather here, I recommended that she ... to another city.
 - 1) move
 - 2) moved
 - 3) would move
 - 4) moves
- 10-Lest she ..., she takes extra care to clarify her intentions and thoughts when talking to her young students.
 - 1) be misunderstood
 - 2) misunderstand
 - 3) is misunderstood
 - 4) should misunderstand
- 11-It goes without saying that if he ... the championship, he would become the pride of his team.
 - 1) were to win
 - 2) is to win
 - 3) be to win
 - 4) wins
- 12-Although guidelines require that animals used in research ... humanely, controversy over their use continues.
 - 1) and treated
 - 2) be treated
 - 3) are treated
 - 4) treat
- 13-The weather may not be ideal for our outdoor event, but ... that as it may, we will find a way to make it work.
 - 1) it is
 - 2) is
 - 3) to be
 - 4) be
- 14-As most readers have reported, the novel, including all the essays, ... about two hours to read.
 - 1) take
 - 2) is taken
 - 3) takes
 - 4) were taking
- 15-As far as I know, it was important that either your mother or your father ... the papers.
 - 1) signs
 - 2) would sign
 - 3) signed
 - 4) sign

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 16-35 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.

- 16-He knew that the beauty of the cherry blossoms was ..., so he tried to enjoy it while it lasted and took many pictures to capture the moment.
 1) eternal
 2) abundant
 3) fleeting
 4) exquisite
- 17-He had a habit of being very ... with his spending and often bought things he did not need or use, such as expensive clothes, gadgets, and accessories.
 1) prudent
 2) extravagant
 3) modest
 4) thrifty
- 18-She was a/an ... person, who always enjoyed meeting new people and making friends, and she never missed an opportunity to attend parties, events, and gatherings.
 1) basic
 2) solitary
 3) gregarious
 4) aloof
- 19-He refused to ... his mistake, and kept arguing that he was right, even though everyone else could see that he had no evidence to support his claim.
 1) pursue
 2) refute
 3) acknowledge
 4) plagiarize
- 20-She was not ... by the challenges, and pursued her goals with determination and courage.
 1) deterred
 2) prevented
 3) encouraged
 4) sympathized
- 21-The thief managed to ... the police and disappear without a trace, using his cleverness and agility to avoid being caught or seen by anyone.
 1) survive
 2) surrender
 3) confront
 4) elude
- 22-Updated state laws could help eliminate some ... and expand rate and bill assistance programs supporting low-income households.
 1) frustrations
 2) expenditures
 3) constraints
 4) registrations
- 23-Charles Ives, now acclaimed as the first great American composer of the twentieth century, had to wait many years for the international ... he deserved.
 1) contempt
 2) recognition
 3) consolation
 4) punishment
- 24-When you realize that your social media habits are ... of a process addiction, it's important to find ways to limit your use.
 1) suspicious
 2) indicative
 3) prudent
 4) conscious
- 25-The young entrepreneur demonstrated great determination in launching her successful startup, overcoming numerous ... along the way.
 1) rewards
 2) achievements
 3) blessings
 4) obstacles
- 26-The government's decision to increase taxes was met with widespread ... and resistance from the public.
 1) opposition
 2) addiction
 3) conformity
 4) experience
- 27-The consumer price ... is a measure of the average change in prices of goods and services over time.
 1) index
 2) product
 3) trade
 4) margin
- 28-I know that ... is a fundamental force of nature that attracts objects with mass towards each other. It is responsible for the motion of planets, the falling of objects, and many other phenomena.
 1) pollution
 2) gravity
 3) temperature
 4) environment
- 29-Socialization refers to the process by which ... learn and internalize the values, norms, and behaviors of their society.
 1) individuals
 2) foreigners
 3) scientists
 4) engineers
- 30-Inflation refers to a situation in which the prices of goods and services rise steadily over time, leading to a decrease in the ... power of money.
 1) entertaining
 2) demanding
 3) purchasing
 4) consuming
- 31-After she had been drowned in emotions, she decided to ... the old tradition and embrace a new one, and sought joy on her own terms.
 1) abandon
 2) revise
 3) foster
 4) renew

- 32-Due to unforeseen circumstances, she had to make the difficult decision to ... from the competition, despite her initial enthusiasm and dedication to showcasing her talents on the grand stage.
- 1) quit
2) withdraw
3) suffer
4) enroll
- 33-In preparation for the upcoming play, the actors gathered in the theater to ... their lines, ensuring a seamless and captivating performance for the audience.
- 1) possess
2) preserve
3) pursue
4) rehearse
- 34-They chose to ... her for the prestigious award in appreciation of her outstanding contributions to the field, acknowledging her dedication to the organization's mission.
- 1) volunteer
2) regard
3) nominate
4) motivate
- 35-To celebrate moving into their new home, they decided to ... a housewarming party, inviting friends and neighbors to share in the joy of settling into their cozy and welcoming abode.
- 1) throw
2) make
3) form
4) go

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) We take great pride of the strong connections we have our customers, and we are firm in our belief to which nothing can replace quality.
2) We take great pride in the strong connections we have with our customers, and we are firm in our belief that nothing can replace quality.
3) We take great pride of the strong connections we have with our customers, and we are firm in our belief nothing can replace quality.
4) We take great pride in the strong connections we have our customers, and we are firm in our belief nothing which can replace quality.
- 37-
- 1) You don't seem to mind being in hospital, so I suppose you have got used to being there.
2) You seem to have got used to be at the hospital, but I suppose you mind being there.
3) I suppose you have got used to being in the hospital, and you don't seem to mind to be there.
4) Being in hospital, I suppose have got you used to be there, but you don't seem to mind to be there.
- 38-
- 1) The boxer had been defeated three time in a row, and as a result, deciding to give up its fighting too.
2) Having been defeated three time in row, the boxer decided to give up its fighting.
3) Because he had been defeated three times in a row, the boxer decided to give up fighting.
4) As a result of defeated three times in row, the boxer who decided to give up fighting.
- 39-
- 1) With the scattering of seeds, the plants growing and thriving, which creature the wonder known as nature.
2) Scattered seeds, with growing and thriving plants, which creates the wonder that is known as nature.
3) As the seeds are scattered, thereby plants grow and thrive, it will create the wonder that is nature.
4) As the seeds scatter, the plants grow and thrive, creating the wonder which we call nature.
- 40-
- 1) Despite being lucky to be alive himself, the victim mourned those who had been perished in the hotel fire.
2) The victim of the hotel fire, lucky to be alive himself, mourned for those who had perished in the fire.
3) Lucky to be alive himself, the victim of the hotel fire mourned those perished in the fire.
4) The victim, though lucky to be alive, mourned for those having been perished in the hotel fire.

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: Hey, I heard you got tickets to the new musical. How did you manage that?
B: Well, I had to twist my friend's arm a bit, but he finally agreed to sell me his tickets. He works at the theater, you see.
A: Wow, lucky you! I've been ...(41)... to see that show. It's supposed to be amazing.
B: Yeah, I'm really looking forward to it. Do you want to come with me? I have an extra ticket.
A: Really? That would be awesome! How much do I owe you?
B: Don't worry about it. I'll ...(42)... . It's my treat.
A: Are you sure? That's very generous of you.
B: Of course. You're my best friend, after all. Besides, you always ...(43)... when I need your help.
- 41- 1) killing
2) perishing
3) dying
4) losing
- 42- 1) foot the bill
2) hit the store
3) twist the knife
4) make waves
- 43- 1) lose a small fortune
2) ring a bell
3) put two and two together
4) deliver the goods

A: It's hard to find time for yourself these days.

B: ..(44)... . I've been working hard lately, trying to meet the deadlines.

A: Well, you know what they say, no pain no gain. You'll reap the rewards of your hard work soon enough.

B: I hope so. But sometimes I feel like I'm just ...(45)... . No matter how much I do, there's always more to be done.

- 44- 1) Long time no see
2) In a nutshell
3) It's a figment of your imagination
4) Tell me about it
45- 1) giving myself the benefit of the doubt
2) getting a word in edgewise
3) beating a dead horse
4) racking my brains

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.

Do you read while listening to music? Do you like to watch TV while finishing your homework? People who have these kinds of habits are called multi-taskers. They are able to complete two tasks at the same time by dividing their focus. However, Thomas Lehman, a researcher in Psychology, believes people never really do multiple things ...(46)... . Maybe a person is reading while listening to music, but in reality, the brain can only focus on one task. Reading the words in a book will cause you ...(47)... some of the words of the music. When people think they are accomplishing two different tasks efficiently, ...(48)... is dividing their focus. While listening to music, people become less able to focus on their surroundings. For example, we all have experience of times when we talk with friends and they are not ...(49)... properly. Maybe they are listening to someone else talk, or maybe they are reading a text on their smart phone and don't hear what you are saying. Lehman called this ...(50)... "email voice."

The world has been changed by computers and its spin-offs like smart-phones or cellphones. ...(51)... most individuals have a personal device, like a smart-phone or a laptop, they are frequently reading, watching or listening to virtual information. In fact, ...(52)... the occurrence of multitasking in our day-to-day life. Now when you work, you work with your typewriter, your cellphone, and some colleagues who may ...(53)... at any time to speak with you. In professional meetings, when one normally focuses and listens to one another, people are more likely to have a cell phone on their lap, ...(54)... or communicating silently with more people than ever. In the old days, a traditional wall phone would ring, and then the housewife would have to stop her activities to answer it. In the modern era, our technology is ...(55)... interrupt our daily tasks.

- 46- 1) spontaneously
2) simultaneously
3) mutually
4) reluctantly
47- 1) and ignoring
2) and ignore
3) ignoring
4) to ignore
48- 1) what they are really doing
2) and they are really doing what
3) they are really doing what it
4) which is really what they are doing
49- 1) eliciting
2) behaving
3) responding
4) performing
50- 1) scandal
2) controversy
3) chaos
4) phenomenon
51- 1) Now that
2) Even though
3) Due to
4) Thanks to
52- 1) this increase of
2) the increasing
3) this increases
4) to increase
53- 1) pinch pennies
2) drop by
3) cut corners
4) get the axe
54- 1) they are reading
2) reading
3) by reading it
4) which is reading
55- 1) enough convenient that it doesn't
2) convenient enough not to
3) conveniently enough and not
4) enough and convenient to

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 I:

Many ancient people lived by hunting and gathering, with game animals, including large species, being a significant part of their diet. A key debate revolves around the impact of humans on prehistoric wildlife, particularly the sudden disappearance of numerous large animal species at the end of the Pleistocene epoch. While most paleontologists attribute the extinctions to abrupt climate changes, some believe that prehistoric humans contributed to the extinction of many species through overhunting, known as the "Pleistocene overkill hypothesis." This hypothesis highlights the apparent correlation between the arrival of prehistoric peoples in North and South America and the extinction of mammoths, giant ground sloths, and other large mammals.

Perhaps the human species was driving others to extinction long before the dawn of history. Hunter-gatherers may have contributed to Pleistocene extinctions in more indirect ways. Besides overhunting, at least three other kinds of effects have been suggested: direct competition, imbalances between competing species of game animals, and early agricultural practices. Direct competition may have brought about the demise of large carnivores such as the saber-toothed cats. These animals simply may have been unable to compete with the increasingly sophisticated hunting skills of Pleistocene people.

Furthermore, human hunters may have disrupted the balance among game animals, potentially leading to the extinction of less competitive species. Unlike other predators such as the gray wolf, which typically take high proportions of each year's crop of young when preying upon large mammals, some human hunters targeted various age-groups of large animals in proportion to their occurrence, potentially allowing more young to survive and favoring certain species. This selective hunting may have led to increased competition among game species for resources, ultimately forcing less hunted species into extinction. This theory suggests that human hunters indirectly contributed to Pleistocene extinctions by targeting specific species more than others.

56-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The effects of human activities on prehistoric wildlife
- 2) The origins of the hunter-gatherer way of life
- 3) The diets of large animals of the Pleistocene epoch
- 4) The change in climate at the end of the Pleistocene epoch

57-Which of the following is mentioned as supporting the Pleistocene overkill hypothesis?

- 1) Many of the animals that became extinct were quite large.
- 2) Humans migrated into certain regions around the time that major extinctions occurred.
- 3) There is evidence that new species were arriving in areas inhabited by humans.
- 4) Humans began to keep and care for certain animals.

58-The author mentions saber-toothed cats in paragraph 2 as an example of a carnivore that

- 1) became extinct before the Pleistocene epoch
- 2) was unusually large for its time
- 3) was not able to compete with humans
- 4) caused the extinction of several species

59-According to the passage, what is one difference between the hunting done by some humans and the hunting done by gray wolves?

- 1) Some humans hunt more frequently than gray wolves.
- 2) Gray wolves hunt in larger groups than some humans.
- 3) Some humans can hunt larger animals than gray wolves can.
- 4) Some humans prey on animals of all ages, but gray wolves concentrate their efforts on young animals.

60-The paragraph following the passage probably discusses

- 1) the reason why some specific species were hunted more by humans
- 2) the impact of climate changes on the extinction of animals
- 3) the effect of early agricultural practices on Pleistocene extinctions
- 4) the Pleistocene overkill hypothesis in more details

PASSAGE 2:

The chicken or the egg dilemma is one of the oldest and most debated questions in philosophy and science. Which one came first: the chicken that lays the egg, or the egg that hatches into a chicken?

There are different ways to approach this problem, depending on one's perspective and beliefs. Some people may appeal to religious or mythological explanations, such as the idea that God created all living things, including chickens and eggs, at the same time. Others may look for scientific evidence, such as the theory of evolution, which suggests that both chickens and eggs are the result of a long process of natural selection and genetic mutation.

One possible scientific answer is that the first chicken came from an egg, but not a chicken egg. Instead, it was an egg laid by a bird that was very similar to a chicken, but not exactly the same. This bird belonged to a species that was the ancestor of modern chickens, and it had some genetic variations that made it different from its peers. When this bird mated with another bird of the same species, they produced an offspring that inherited these variations, and was slightly more chicken-like than its parents. This offspring then grew up and laid an egg, which was the first chicken egg. Therefore, the egg came before the chicken, but the chicken's parents were not chickens.

Of course, this answer raises more questions, such as what defines a chicken, and how many genetic changes are needed to make a new species. There is no clear-cut answer to these questions, and different scientists may have different opinions. Therefore, the chicken or the egg dilemma remains an open and fascinating topic for discussion.

61-The word "Others" in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) other explanations
- 2) other people
- 3) other proofs
- 4) other chickens

62-From among the options below, the first chicken was most probably born from a

- 1) chicken egg
- 2) dinosaur egg
- 3) reptile egg
- 4) bird egg

- 63-What is the purpose of the third paragraph in relation to the rest of the passage?**
- 1) To provide a possible scientific answer to the dilemma based on the theory of evolution
 - 2) To introduce a new problem that challenges the validity of the dilemma
 - 3) To compare and contrast different explanations for the dilemma
 - 4) To summarize the main points and arguments of the previous paragraphs
- 64-According to the passage, the scientific answer**
- 1) is not able to concretely explain how the first bird came into existence or what exactly caused the genetic variations that led to the first chicken
 - 2) does not define what a chicken is but can guess how many genetic changes are needed to make a new species of chickens
 - 3) accounts for the possibility of hybridization or the exchange of genes between different species of chickens
 - 4) is able to give a clear-cut answer to the chicken or the egg dilemma
- 65-It can be inferred from the passage that the chicken or the egg dilemma**
- 1) has a definitive answer that can be proven by mythology
 - 2) is a matter of perspective and belief that depends on one's assumptions
 - 3) is irrelevant and meaningless in the context of modern biology
 - 4) is a paradox that cannot be resolved by logic or evidence

PASSAGE 3:

Fungi, of which there are over 100,000 species, including yeasts and other single-celled organisms as well as the common molds and mushrooms, were formerly classified as members of the plant kingdom. However, in reality they are very different from plants and today they are placed in a separate group altogether. The principal reason for this is that none of them possesses chlorophyll, and since they cannot synthesize their own carbohydrates, they obtain their supplies either from the breakdown of dead organic matter or from other living organisms. Furthermore, the walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugarlike polymer called chitin, the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made. The difference between the chemical composition of the cell walls of fungi and those of plants is of enormous importance because it enables the tips of their growing hyphae, the threadlike cells of the fungus, to secrete enzymes that break down the walls of plant cells without having any effect on those of the fungus itself. It is these cellulose-destroying enzymes that enable fungi to attack anything made from wood, wood pulp, cotton, flax, or other plant material.

The destructive power of fungi is impressive. They are a major cause of structural damage to building timbers, a cause of disease in animals and humans, and one of the greatest causes of agricultural losses. Entire crops can be wiped out by fungal attacks both before and after harvesting. Some fungi can grow at +50°C, while others can grow at -5°C, so even food in cold storage may not be completely safe from them. On the other hand, fungi bring about the decomposition of dead organic matter, thus enriching the soil and returning carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

- 66-What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?**
- 1) Differences between simple and complex fungi
 - 2) Functions of chlorophyll in plants
 - 3) Functions of sugar in the walls of fungal cells
 - 4) Differences between fungi and plants
- 67-Which of the following is mentioned as a major change in how scientists approach the study of fungi?**
- 1) Fungi are no longer classified as plants.
 - 2) Some single-cell organisms are no longer classified as fungi.
 - 3) New methods of species identification have been introduced.
 - 4) Theories about the chemical composition of fungi have been revised.
- 68-The passage mentions shrimps, spiders, and insects in paragraph 1 because their skeletons**
- 1) can be destroyed by fungi
 - 2) have unusual chemical compositions
 - 3) contain a material found in the walls of fungal cells
 - 4) secrete the same enzymes as the walls of fungal cells do
- 69-Fungi have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT**
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) they grow hyphae | 2) they secrete enzymes |
| 3) they synthesize cellulose | 4) they destroy crops |
- 70-The passage describes the negative effects of fungi on all the following EXCEPT**
- 1) buildings
 - 2) animals
 - 3) food
 - 4) soil