

دفترچه سؤال



آزمون «۲۶ خرداد ماه ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

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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

۲۶ خرداد ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

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گزینشگران و ویراستاران

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مدیران گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
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بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

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

زبان تخصصی

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
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۱۰۵ دقیقه

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-It seems that this recipe incorporates a number of ingredients ... in North American cooking.
 - 1) aren't found
 - 2) not found
 - 3) not finding
 - 4) which isn't found
- 2-Every single individual living in this world ... to have a sense of responsibility, commitment and concern for the environment.
 - 1) need
 - 2) is needed
 - 3) needs
 - 4) are needed
- 3-It is imperative that parents, teachers, and counselors ... career options and the necessary education to pursue them.
 - 1) make students to learn about
 - 2) to make students learn about
 - 3) make students learn about
 - 4) to make students to learn about
- 4-... in a quiet place, Donald left home and went to the nearest library.
 - 1) So as to studying
 - 2) Having been studied
 - 3) In order to study
 - 4) So that he can study
- 5-Everybody in the management department regards Mr. Thomson as someone who is the best in the field of marketing and finance, ...?
 - 1) do they
 - 2) isn't he
 - 3) don't they
 - 4) doesn't he
- 6-The company ... the merchandise when they realized that they had sent it to the wrong address.
 - 1) have already shipped
 - 2) had already shipped
 - 3) already shipped
 - 4) would have shipped
- 7-Last year, among those who collaborated with the enemy ...; thereby, their evil nature was proved to the citizens.
 - 1) some of the most prominent citizens of the city were
 - 2) had some of the most prominent citizens of the city been
 - 3) were some of the most prominent citizens of the city
 - 4) some of the most prominent of the city had been
- 8-The boy wouldn't be in such a serious trouble now ... his parents' constructive advice last year.
 - 1) unless he took
 - 2) providing he took
 - 3) unless he had taken
 - 4) had he taken
- 9-... guilty by the jury, the defendant, who had murdered a six-year-old boy, was given a severe sentence by the judge.
 - 1) He was found
 - 2) Having been found
 - 3) He found
 - 4) Having found
- 10-Our English teacher, quite popular at our school, says that the entire grammar book ... by the end of the school year.
 - 1) will be covered
 - 2) will be covering
 - 3) will have covered
 - 4) will have been covered
- 11-His words to the press were deliberately equivocal—he didn't deny the reports and ...
 - 1) so did he confirm them
 - 2) he didn't confirm them too
 - 3) he did confirm them either
 - 4) neither did he confirm them
- 12-You ... me before taking my pen. I had an exam in the morning and I couldn't find it because you had taken it.
 - 1) may ask
 - 2) have to ask
 - 3) must have asked
 - 4) should have asked
- 13-I wish our history teacher ... us so much homework. I never have enough time to finish it. That's embarrassing!
 - 1) wouldn't give
 - 2) shouldn't give
 - 3) doesn't give
 - 4) hasn't given
- 14-Not for a moment ... I would be offered the job, so I was amazed when they called to ask me to start work the following week.
 - 1) I was thinking
 - 2) did I think
 - 3) will I think
 - 4) I think

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: Good morning. What can I do for you?

B: I want to report a theft. I had some things stolen out of my bag yesterday.

A: ... (41)... Right, so I'll need to take a few details. Can I start with your name?

B: Louise Taylor.

A: And your date of birth?

B: December 14th, 1977.

A: So you're just visiting this country?

B: That's right. I ... (42)... most summers on business. I'm an interior designer and I buy old furniture, antiques you know. There are some really lovely things around here, but you need to get out to the small towns. I had a really good trip this year, until this happened.

A: Then it seems that the incident ... (43)...

- 41- 1) Come on in
2) Sorry to hear that 3) Why not
4) By no means
- 42- 1) work out
2) take after 3) come over
4) go over

43- 1) is the only fly in the ointment 2) ties the knot

3) hits the nail on the head

4) burns the midnight oil

A: From today on, you'd better get your act together for the coming exams.

B: Right. Actually, I just made up my mind to hit the books and do my best to ... (44)... the grade.

A: ... (45)...! If you go on like this, you can go for any college you like and even get a scholarship.

- 44- 1) take
2) do
3) make
4) see
- 45- 1) Good going
2) Good grief
3) Mind your own business
4) Watch your step

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.

"It is important for the human race to spread out into space for the survival of the species," said world renowned astrophysicist Steven Hawking. He is ... (46)... in his vision of humans learning to live in places other than on Earth. Movies such as Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey explored the possibility of sustaining human life in outer space, and presented a very realistic ... (47)... of spaceflight. Since astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space in 1961, scientists ... (48)... what conditions are like beyond Earth's atmosphere, and what effects space travel has on the human body.

Although most astronauts do not spend more than a few months in space, ... (49)... physiological problems when they return to Earth. Some of these ... (50)... are short-lived; others may be long-lasting. More than two-thirds of all astronauts suffer from motion sickness while traveling in space. In the gravity-free environment, the body cannot distinguish up from down. The body's internal balance system sends confusing signals to the brain, ... (51)... in nausea lasting as long as a few days. A body that is ... (52)... of gravity also experiences changes in the distribution of bodily fluids. More fluid than normal ends up in the face, neck, and chest, resulting in a puffy face, bulging neck veins, ... (53)... . Throughout the duration of a mission, astronauts' bodies experience some potentially dangerous disorders. One of the most common is loss of bone ... (54)... . Another effect of the weightless environment is that astronauts tend not to use the muscles ... (55)... in a gravity environment, so the muscles gradually atrophy.

- 46- 1) over the moon
2) far from being alone
3) on the fence
4) in a pickle
- 47- 1) portrayal
2) residence
3) survey
4) equipment
- 48- 1) were researched
2) have researched
3) will research
4) researched
- 49- 1) and experience
2) many experience
3) much experience
4) they experienced
- 50- 1) approaches
2) memories
3) facilities
4) ailments
- 51- 1) which can result
2) and result
3) it can result
4) but results
- 52- 1) informed
2) deprived
3) composed
4) approved
- 53- 1) slightly enlarging the heart
2) and the heart is slightly enlarged
3) and slightly enlarges the heart
4) and a slightly enlarged heart
- 54- 1) loyalty
2) fragility
3) density
4) disability
- 55- 1) which rely on
2) rely on them
3) they rely on
4) on which relies

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:

Homing pigeons are placed in a training program from about the time they are twenty-eight days of age. They are taught to enter the loft through a trap and to exercise above and around the loft, and gradually they are taken away for short distances in wicker baskets and released. They are then expected to find their way home in the shortest possible time.

In their training flights or in actual races, the birds are taken to prearranged distant points and released to find their way back to their own lofts. Once the birds are liberated, their owners, who are standing by at the home lofts, anxiously watch the sky for the return of their birds. Since time is of great importance, the speed with which the birds enter the loft can make the difference between gaining a win or a second place.

The head of a homing pigeon is comparatively small, but its brain is one quarter larger than that of the ordinary pigeon. The homing pigeon is very intelligent. Some have been known to fly a hundred miles off course to avoid a storm. Some homing pigeon experts claim that this bird is gifted with a form of built-in radar that helps it find its own loft after hours of flight.

Why do homing pigeons fly home? They are not unique in this inherent skill. It is found in most migratory birds, in bees, ants, toads, and even turtles, which have been known to travel hundreds of miles to return to their homes. But in the animal world, the homing pigeon alone can be trusted and trained to carry out the missions that people demand.

56-What is the purpose of the passage?

- 1) To convince the reader to buy a homing pigeon
- 2) To inform the reader about homing pigeons and their training
- 3) To protect homing pigeons against the threat of extinction
- 4) To encourage the owners of homing pigeons to set the birds free

57-According to the passage, what happens to homing pigeons when they are about a month old?

- 1) They are kept in a trap.
- 2) They enter their first race.
- 3) They begin a training program.
- 4) They get their wings clipped and marked.

58-In paragraph 2, when the author states that the owners “anxiously watch the sky” there is the implication that the owners

- 1) want their pigeons to win the race
- 2) are sending radar signals to their pigeons
- 3) do not know whether the race began on time
- 4) do not trust the rules set down by the judges

59- According to the passage, what is the difference between a homing pigeon and an ordinary one?

- 1) The span of the wings
- 2) The shape of the eyes
- 3) The texture of the feathers
- 4) The size of the brain

60-Why does the author mention bees, ants, toads, and turtles in the last paragraph?

- 1) To describe some unusual kinds of pets
- 2) To measure distances traveled by various animals
- 3) To compare their home-finding abilities with those of homing pigeons
- 4) To interest the reader in learning about other animals

PASSAGE 2:

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country’s most highly acclaimed literary award: the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent much of her life.

Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures, she became as she described herself, “mentally bifocal.” Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.

- 61-What is the author's main purpose in the passage?**
- 1) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck
 - 2) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature
 - 3) To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck
 - 4) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West
- 62-According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following EXCEPT...**
- 1) novels
 - 2) children's books
 - 3) poetry
 - 4) short stories
- 63-Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck?**
- 1) The Nobel Prize
 - 2) The Newberry Medal
 - 3) The William Dean Howell Medal
 - 4) The Pulitzer Prize
- 64-According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as "mentally bifocal" to suggest that she was ...**
- 1) capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems
 - 2) keenly aware of how the past could influence the future
 - 3) capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children
 - 4) equally familiar with two different cultural environments
- 65-The author's attitude toward Pearl Buck could best be described as ...**
- 1) indifferent
 - 2) admiring
 - 3) sympathetic
 - 4) tolerant
- PASSAGE 3:**
- Under the Earth's topsoil, at various levels, sometimes under a layer of rock, there are deposits of clay. Look at cuts where highways have been built to see exposed clay beds; or look at a construction site, where pockets of clay may be exposed. Rivers also reveal clay along their banks, and erosion on a hillside may make clay easily accessible.
- What is clay made of? The Earth's surface is basically rock, and it is this rock that gradually decomposes into clay. Rain, streams, alternating freezing and thawing, roots of trees and plants forcing their way into cracks, earthquakes, volcanic action, and glaciers—all of these forces slowly break down the Earth's exposed rocky crust into smaller and smaller pieces that eventually become clay.
- Rocks are composed of elements and compounds of elements. Feldspar, which is the most abundant mineral on the Earth's surface, is basically made up of the oxides silica and alumina combined with alkalis like potassium and some so-called impurities such as iron. Feldspar is an essential component of granite rocks, and as such it is the basis of clay. When it is wet, clay can be easily shaped to make a variety of useful objects, which can then be fired to varying degrees of hardness and covered with impermeable decorative coatings of glasslike material called glaze. Just as volcanic action, with its intense heat, fuses the elements in certain rocks into a glasslike rock called obsidian, so can we apply heat to earthen materials and change them into a hard, dense material. Different clays need different heat levels to fuse, and some, the low-fire clays, never become nonporous and watertight like highly fired stoneware.
- 66-The author's main point in paragraph 1 is that clay deposits ...**
- 1) conceal layers of rock
 - 2) can be found in various places
 - 3) are usually small
 - 4) must be removed from construction sites
- 67-It can be inferred from the passage that clay is LEAST likely to be plentiful in which of the following areas?**
- 1) In desert sand dunes
 - 2) In forests
 - 3) On hillsides
 - 4) Near rivers
- 68-The underlined word "decomposes" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ...**
- 1) dries
 - 2) vaporizes
 - 3) decays
 - 4) encloses
- 69-According to the passage, rock breaks down into clay under all of the following conditions EXCEPT when ...**
- 1) it is exposed to freezing and thawing
 - 2) roots of trees force their way into cracks
 - 3) it is combined with alkalis
 - 4) natural forces wear away the Earth's crust
- 70-Why does the author mention "feldspar" in paragraph 3?**
- 1) It is often used as a substitute for clay.
 - 2) It is damaged by the oxides in clay.
 - 3) Its presence indicates inferior clay.
 - 4) It is a major component of clay.