

دفترچه سؤال



آزمون «۲۹ اردیبهشت ماه ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

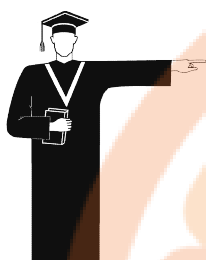
تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

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

۲۹ اردیبهشت ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
محمد طاهری، محسن رحیمی، رحمت‌الله استیری، محمد شمس‌الدینی، سعید آقچه‌لو، سعید کاویانی، آرمین رحمانی، عقیل محمدی‌روش، بهرام دستگیری، سحر خسروشاهی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌الله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌الله استیری
ویراستار	فاطمه نقدی، سعید آقچه‌لو، عقیل محمدی‌روش، محمدحسین مرتضوی

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: مهریار لسانی
حروفنگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا 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

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-It is necessary for every single individual living in this world to work hard to protect the environment, ...?
1) is it
2) isn't it
3) do they
4) don't they
- 2-After the energy crisis of winter, neither Mr. President nor his ministers ... ready to answer the questions about the cause of the problem.
1) were
2) was
3) weren't
4) wasn't
- 3-Cooperative learning requires that students ... in groups, or teams, generally with four to five members.
1) are placed
2) to be placed
3) would be placed
4) be placed
- 4-I asked her ... Mr. Richards, and she said that she and Mr. Richards were colleagues.
1) if she knew
2) did she know
3) does she know
4) whether she knows
- 5-It was a waste of time, and we were not able to do our shopping. We really ... whether the covered bazaar is open on Sundays.
1) must check
2) must have checked
3) should check
4) should have checked
- 6-We've been hearing for some time about the loss of flora and fauna in our rainforests. ... being said or done about the parallel decline in the diversity of the foods we eat, is it?
1) Very little is
2) Only a little
3) Very little
4) Only a little is
- 7-According to Smith's extensive experience in digging, at the beginning of a dig, rarely ... since they can cause damage to delicate artifacts.
1) shovels are used
2) have shovels used
3) are shovels used
4) shovels were used
- 8-Mark's aggressive behavior surprised everyone, and the only excuse that he gave for his actions ... that he was tired.
1) is
2) was
3) are
4) were
- 9-TV producers proposed that Judith Sheindlin, an unknown actress who became famous later in an article in the Los Angeles Times, ... a role in the enormously popular courtroom reality show Judge Judy.
1) be acted
2) act
3) acts
4) has acted
- 10-Because of the current urgent situation, we cannot hold the meeting tonight. It'll have to ... until tomorrow.
1) put off
2) be put down
3) be put off
4) put down
- 11-It is estimated that there are approximately 4,000 to 6,000 languages in the world today. This makes it logical to assume that the development of different languages ... in very early times.
1) ought to start
2) might have started
3) must start
4) must have started
- 12-I wish my brother, Jack, ... so far from here last year so that I could have visited him more often.
1) didn't live
2) wouldn't live
3) hadn't lived
4) hasn't lived
- 13-"The weather is so bad that I won't go out at all," said my friend.
My friend said that ... at all.
1) the weather was so bad that he wouldn't go out
2) the weather was so bad that I wouldn't go out
3) the weather had been so bad that he wouldn't go out
4) the weather is so bad that I wouldn't go out

14-The younger students have not already been fed, and

- 1) the older students haven't neither 2) neither have the older students
3) not the older students either 4) either haven't the older students

15-With the acceleration of industrial growth ... and accompanying social stress conditions that began to approach disastrous proportions.

- 1) urban crowding came 2) which came urban crowding
3) came urban crowding 4) coming urban crowding

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-A country's future ... depends, to an extent, upon the quality of education of its citizens and the funds which are invested by bankers.

- 1) property 2) prosperity
3) pursuit 4) promise

17-Africa is suffering a whopping number of problems during recent years, most ... extreme hunger, which needs immediate action.

- 1) proportionally 2) notably
3) commonly 4) permanently

18-When a company needs to recruit a new member of staff to do a job that is currently not done by anyone there, they have to advertise a

- 1) consistency 2) proficiency
3) vacancy 4) frequency

19-There are so many campaigns to protect the environment today. However, most of them are not ... because people only care for a finite period.

- 1) mindful 2) faithful
3) cheerful 4) fruitful

20-In the past, sailors took large supplies of fresh water and food on their ships to ... them on their long voyages.

- 1) remain 2) entertain
3) contain 4) sustain

21-The contrast in working conditions between our local department and our department in Chicago is very noticeable, and employees are now demanding ... in this area.

- 1) reliability 2) equality
3) punctuality 4) opportunity

22-It is commonly believed that Jeans and T-shirts are ... and used in both the modern workplace and leisure activities.

- 1) economical 2) appreciable
3) temporal 4) versatile

23-Environmental inspectors regularly ... our kitchens and other food preparation areas to make sure they conform to regulations.

- 1) diminish 2) terminate
3) conduct 4) inspect

24-It is often difficult to differentiate between employees who are off work because they are ... ill and those who are just enjoying a day at home.

- 1) visibly 2) genuinely
3) respectively 4) gradually

25-Many children ... the success of professional athletes to some magical talent, without realizing all the hard work and discipline that is required.

- 1) devote 2) attribute
3) celebrate 4) attain

26-The neurologist mentioned that extreme stress had driven him to the ... of a nervous breakdown.

- 1) ratio 2) midst
3) brink 4) analogy

27-There were fears that the contagious disease had the capacity to ... livestock over a wide area.

- 1) wipe out 2) blow up
3) cheer up 4) get over

28-The biggest contributor to our charity wants to keep his ..., so we can't release any information regarding his identity.

- 1) animosity 2) celebrity
3) visibility 4) anonymity

29-Simon and his little niece were so ... in the book that they didn't even notice me saying goodbye.

- 1) engrossed 2) sophisticated
3) talented 4) engaged

- 30-Technological advances always ... the homes of the wealthy first, filtering downward into the urban middle class.**
 1) dedicate 2) affect
 3) truncate 4) suppress
- 31-While young people tend to choose ... music, the older generation prefers to listen to music from the 1970's and the 1980's.**
 1) contemporary 2) luminous
 3) sedentary 4) affluent
- 32-After living in the wild for six months, the researcher gained a great deal of ... into the nurturing habits of lions.**
 1) initiative 2) popularity
 3) insight 4) share
- 33-Tea and coffee, once luxury ..., became standard drinks for every social class in the sixteenth century.**
 1) items 2) sources
 3) customs 4) mansions
- 34-We should count ourselves lucky that our experienced engineers have identified serious design flaws in the proposed ... waste dump.**
 1) amicable 2) innocent
 3) capacious 4) nuclear
- 35-We are going to start thinking about what action we can take to ... non-discrimination in our community.**
 1) irrigate 2) launch
 3) promote 4) permeate

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) A growing number of scientists who find plausible that other life forms are existing elsewhere in the universe.
 2) A growing number of scientists find it plausible that other life forms may exist elsewhere in the universe.
 3) A growing number of scientists find it plausibly that other forms of life are existing elsewhere in the universe.
 4) A growing number of scientists who find plausibly that other forms of life may exist elsewhere in the universe.
- 37-**
 1) An overseas student to accept a university makes sure that the student's English is sufficient.
 2) Accepting an overseas student, a university was made sure that the student's English was sufficient.
 3) To accept an overseas student by a university has made sure that the student's English was sufficient.
 4) Before accepting an overseas student, a university makes sure that the student's English is sufficient.
- 38-**
 1) Although Mozart lived for only 40 years, he achieved a great deal in his short life.
 2) Mozart, although had lived only until 40 years, but he achieved a great deal in his short life.
 3) Mozart achieved a great deal in his short life although lived for only 40 years.
 4) Living until only 40 years, although Mozart achieved a great deal in his short life.
- 39-**
 1) Many regions of the world become drier; therefore, others may become wetter if global warming continued.
 2) If many regions of the world will become drier, global warming continues, while others may become wetter.
 3) If global warming continues, many regions of the world will become drier, while others may become wetter.
 4) Global warming continues if many regions of the world becomes drier; therefore, others may become wetter.
- 40-**
 1) Some countries have so great economic problems that are forced depending on aid from richer countries so that feeding their inhabitants.
 2) Some countries have such great economic problems that they are forced to depend on aid from richer countries in order to feed their inhabitants.
 3) Some countries have too great economic problems they are forced depending on aid from richer countries in order to feed their inhabitants.
 4) Some countries have great enough economic problems they forced to depend on aid from richer countries so that feeding their inhabitants.

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: Come in. Oh, hello Alan. ...(41)... a seat. You said you wanted to see me to talk about your options next semester?

B: That's right. We have to decide by the end of next week. I'd like to do all five options but we have to choose two, don't we?

A: Yes, but the choice ...(42)... your major to some extent. You're majoring in Communication Studies, aren't you?

B: That's right.

A: So for example, the Media Studies option will cover quite a lot of the same area you did in the core module on mass communications this semester—the development of the media through the last two centuries, ...(43)... political and social issues.

B: Mmm. Well that was interesting, but I've decided I'd rather do something completely new.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 41-1) Do | 2) Have |
| 3) Get | 4) Be |
| 42-1) depends on | 2) runs into |
| 3) drops by | 4) goes over |
| 43-1) so far | 2) for instance |
| 3) out of | 4) in relation to |

A: You shouldn't have stopped him talking like that in public. You actually ...(44)... his bubble.

B: Come on! When he starts going on about something, he never puts an end to it. He deserved it.

A: ...(45)... . Instead of jumping down his throat, you could've talked to him about it in private to correct it.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 44-1) burst | 2) cut |
| 3) hurt | 4) hit |
| 45-1) Chickens have come home to roost | 2) We're like two peas in a pod |
| 3) I beg to differ | 4) It goes without saying |

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.

Child prodigies are highly intelligent, but this is not the only factor that sets them apart. They are considered prodigies because of their exceptional ability in one ...(46)... . Experts define prodigy as “a young child who displays mastery of a field that is usually undertaken by adults.” Child prodigies usually appear in structured areas such as language, math, drawing, chess, and music. They are not as likely to appear in less structured fields such as medicine, law, or creative writing, ...(47)... .

Child prodigies can focus their attention for long periods of time, ...(48)... on tasks that would bore other children of the same age. Abigail Sin practiced piano at least 25 hours a week. Similarly, two-year old Nguyen Ngoc Truong Son had the concentration to play chess for hours ...(49)... . The distinction of “prodigy” thus goes beyond mere intelligence. For explanations, experts take into account two directions: nature, the child's unique ...(50)..., and nurture, the child's environment.

When researchers look at nature to explain child prodigies, they study innate or inborn qualities. For example, they look at ...(51)... structure of a prodigy is different from the brain structure of a child with average intelligence. Technology is a great help in answering this question. For instance, scientists ...(52)... imaging technology to see the amount of activity in different parts of the brain. These brain scans ...(53)... that the frontal lobe of a prodigy's brain is very active, ...(54)... children with average intelligence doing the same tasks.

When researchers look at nurture to explain child prodigies, they focus on the child's environment. The most important factor on the nurture side is the parents. ...(55)... extremely challenging, and requires considerable patience, creativity, and resourcefulness.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 46- 1) salvation | 2) domain | 3) collapse | 4) barrier |
| 47- 1) areas that require experience | 3) and areas required experience | 2) the experience of which requires areas | 4) requiring the experience of areas |
| 48- 1) which concentrate | 3) concentrate | 2) and concentrating | 4) concentrating |
| 49- 1) over his head | 3) in the red | 2) under the weather | 4) at a time |
| 50- 1) philosophy | 2) biology | 3) presence | 4) subsidy |
| 51- 1) the brain and | 3) whether the brain | 2) how brain and | 4) whose brain |
| 52- 1) utilize | 2) utilizing | 3) who utilize | 4) are utilized |

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to back up their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought mixed results. It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol, but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

61-What is the main purpose of this passage?

- 1) To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol
- 2) To convince people to eat "designer" eggs and egg substitutes
- 3) To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
- 4) To dismiss the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level

62-As used in paragraph 1, the word "plummet" refers to which of the following?

- 1) Hesitate gradually
- 2) Bounce uncertainly
- 3) Drop abruptly
- 4) Rise gently

63-What does the author mean by the phrase "mixed results" in paragraph 2?

- 1) The results are fallible.
- 2) The results are inconclusive.
- 3) The results are a composite of things.
- 4) The results are mingled together.

64-As used in paragraph 2, the word "stimulate" is closest in meaning to

- 1) control
- 2) hinder
- 3) limit
- 4) increase

65-According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?

- 1) Reducing egg intake but not fat intake
- 2) Increasing egg intake and fat intake
- 3) Increasing egg intake but not fat intake
- 4) Decreasing egg intake and fat intake

PASSAGE 3:

Perhaps the most obvious way artistic creation reflects how people live is by mirroring the environment—the materials and technologies available to a culture. Stone, wood, tree bark, clay, and sand are generally available materials. In addition, depending on the locality, other resources may be accessible: shells, horns, gold, copper, and silver. The different uses to which societies put these materials are of interest to anthropologists who may ask, for example, why people may choose to use clay and not copper when both items are available. Although there are no conclusive answers yet, the way in which a society views its environment is sometimes apparent in its choice and use of artistic materials. The use of certain metals, for example, may be reserved for ceremonial objects of special importance. Or the belief in the supernatural powers of a stone or tree may cause a sculptor to be sensitive to that material.

What is particularly meaningful to anthropologists is the realization that although the materials available to a society may, to some extent, limit or influence what it can do artistically, the materials by no means determine what is done. Why does the artist in Japanese society rake sand into patterns, and the artist in Roman society melt sand to form glass? Moreover, even when the same material is used in the same way by members of different societies, the form or style of the work varies a lot from culture to culture. A society may simply choose to represent objects or phenomena that are important to its population. An examination of the art of the Middle Ages tells us something about the medieval preoccupation with religion. In addition to revealing the primary concerns of a society, the content of that society's art may also reflect the culture's social stratification.

66-According to the passage, gold, copper, and silver are

- 1) more difficult to handle than wood and stone
- 2) commonly used by artists in all societies
- 3) essential to create ceremonial objects
- 4) available only in specific locations

67-Why does the author mention "the supernatural powers of a stone or tree" in paragraph 1?

- 1) To show that some sculptors avoid working with specific materials
- 2) To emphasize the unusual properties of certain materials
- 3) As an example of how art can be influenced by cultural beliefs
- 4) As an illustration of the impact of the environment on religious beliefs

68-The pronoun "it" in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) realization
- 2) society
- 3) extent
- 4) influence

69-It can be inferred that the author mentions the Japanese and Roman societies because

- 1) they influenced each other
- 2) of their stable social conditions
- 3) of the unique stylistic features of their art
- 4) they used the same artistic material in very different ways

70-The word "preoccupation" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) involvement
- 2) separation
- 3) relationship
- 4) argument

آزمون آمادگی شناختی ۲۹ اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۲

دانش آموز عزیز!

یادگیری فرایندی است که نیازمند پشتیبانی ساز و کارهای شناختی مغز است. آگاهی از این ساز و کارها می‌تواند توانایی یادگیری شما را توسعه دهد. آمادگی شناختی توانایی بهره‌مندی از کارکردهای شناختی مغز در موقعیت‌های مختلف است.

آمادگی شناختی					
توجه	حافظه	فراشناخت	حل مساله	سازگاری	خلاقیت

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم چی در راستای حمایت از فراگیران با همکاری اساتید علوم اعصاب شناختی دانشگاه شهید بهشتی در مرکز پژوهشی علوم اعصاب شناختی از دی ماه، آمادگی شناختی داوطلبان را به صورت دوره‌ای مورد سنجش قرار داده است و توصیه‌هایی را در قالب راهکارهای آنلاین، و پاسخ تشریحی سوالات دانش شناختی در اختیار دانش آموزان قرار داده است. سوالات این بخش پاسخ درست و یا غلط ندارد و هدف این سوالات آگاهی شما از میزان آمادگی شناختی خود است. هدف این بخش حمایت شرکت‌کنندگان برای استفاده بهتر از توانایی‌های شناختی خود در فرایند یادگیری است. کارنامه این آزمون را در صفحه شخصی دریافت خواهید کرد.

سوالات را به دقت بخوانید و نزدیکترین پاسخ مرتبط با خود را انتخاب و در پاسخبرگ علامت بزنید. دقت داشته باشید که سوال‌ها از شماره ۲۶۱ شروع می‌شود.

۲۶۱. در موقع مطالعه افکار غیرمرتبط به سراغم می‌آید.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۲. صداهای مزاحم مانع درس خواندن من می‌شوند.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۳. زودتر از زمان مورد انتظار از درس خواندن خسته می‌شوم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۴. می‌توانم برای به خاطر سپاری مطالب درسی را دسته‌بندی کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۵. می‌توانم در حین خواندن بین مطالب جدید و قبلی ارتباط برقرار کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۶. درک مطلب جملات طولانی برایم سخت است.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۷. درک درستی از توانایی مطالعه خود دارم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۸. عوامل بر هم زننده توجه خود را می‌شناسم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۶۹. روش‌های به خاطر سپاری دقیق را می‌دانم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۰. آینده برایم ارزشمند است.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۱. می‌توانم برای نتیجه بهتر صبر کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۲. برای رسیدن به هدف، قوانینی برای خودم در نظر گرفته‌ام.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۳. با تغییر شرایط مطالعه، برنامه‌ریزی‌ام به هم می‌ریزد.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۴. نمی‌توانم اتفاقات غیرمنتظره را مدیریت کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۵. تغییر دادن برنامه‌ریزی درسی‌ام برایم سخت است.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۶. می‌توانم سوال‌های جدیدی از مطالب درسی استخراج کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۷. راه حل‌های متفاوت یک مساله را دوست دارم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

۲۷۸. برای درک مطالب درسی از مثال‌های عجیب مخصوص خودم استفاده می‌کنم.

۱. هرگز ۲. به ندرت ۳. گاهی اوقات ۴. همیشه

با توجه به سازه‌های مورد ارزیابی اهمیت کدام سازه را برای عملکرد تحصیلی خود بیشتر می‌دانید و مایل به دریافت توصیه‌های مرتبط با آن در سال آینده هستید؟ در پاسخ نامه برای سوال ۲۷۹ و ۲۸۰ یک گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

۲۷۹ ۱- توجه و تمرکز ۲- حافظه ۳- فراشناخت ۴- تصمیم‌گیری و حل مساله

۲۸۰ ۱- سازگاری ۲- خلاقیت ۳- همه موارد ۴- هیچکدام