



دفترچه سؤال

آزمون «۲۴ شهریور ماه ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

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بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

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



پدید آورندگان آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۲۴ شهریور ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
محسن رحیمی، عادلہ حیدری، رحمت‌الہ استیری، سیدمہدی خبازی، متین خلیلیان، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی، حمید مہدیان	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌الہ استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌الہ استیری
گروه ویراستاران	فاطمہ نقدی، محمدحسین مرتضوی، سعید آقچہ‌لو

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیر گروه	محدثہ مرآتی
مسؤل دفترچہ	معصومہ شاعری
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ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

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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-Peer pressure is the tendency to ... to the expectations and norms of the group, even if they go against one's own beliefs or preferences.
 1) confirm
 2) answer
 3) conform
 4) promise
- 17-Owls have silent flight, which means they can fly without making any noise. This is because they have special feathers that reduce the ... of the air passing over their wings.
 1) humidity
 2) turbulence
 3) visibility
 4) temperature
- 18-She wondered if she should ... her personal experiences into her formal analysis or stick to the objective facts from the sources she had consulted.
 1) pursue
 2) ignore
 3) subdivide
 4) weave
- 19-According to Einstein's theory of relativity, time and space are not absolute, but rather ... in a four-dimensional continuum called spacetime.
 1) transformed
 2) intertwined
 3) prevented
 4) decoupled
- 20-The flowers, with their vibrant colors and delicate petals, ... a pleasant fragrance that fills the air with a soothing aroma and generates a sense of calmness in anyone who inhales it.
 1) give off
 2) put out
 3) send off
 4) drop out
- 21-Helping elderly people in our community, who often face isolation and various challenges, can ... a sense of appreciation in us.
 1) appreciate
 2) cultivate
 3) lessen
 4) explode
- 22-Successful couples know how to express their thoughts in a clear and respectful way. They also listen attentively and ... to their partner, without interrupting, judging, or criticizing them.
 1) spontaneously
 2) interchangeably
 3) infrequently
 4) empathetically
- 23-He had a strong interest in music from an early age and learned to play various instruments, which helped him embrace his passion and become a/an ... composer.
 1) indigenous
 2) civilized
 3) distinguished
 4) delicious
- 24-The book will provide you with a solid grasp of the concepts and principles, but there is no ... for the benefit of applying your knowledge in real scenarios.
 1) substitute
 2) donation
 3) courage
 4) fertility
- 25-Some people believe that there are supernatural forces at work, while others suggest that there are natural ... that can account for the anomalies.
 1) phenomena
 2) ingredients
 3) interventions
 4) proportions
- 26-When traveling abroad, it is a good idea to carry some of the local ... with you in order to leave tips or make purchases where credit cards are not accepted.
 1) value
 2) rate
 3) property
 4) currency
- 27-The coach was frustrated because his players seemed to lack the ... to improve their overall level of fitness.
 1) ambition
 2) pollution
 3) presence
 4) tension
- 28-I managed to ... the temptation to sink my teeth into the mouthwatering piece of cake that sat untouched on the table.
 1) throw
 2) resist
 3) baffle
 4) contemplate
- 29-Technology has come a long way in recent years, but there is ... for improvement since people have trouble with their computers working every now and then.
 1) space
 2) room
 3) way
 4) ground
- 30-A mother can make a/an ... identification of her child in a crowded room and pick her child out from similarly looking children.
 1) invincible
 2) tough
 3) inadvertent
 4) unmistakable

31-We will ... our new website this spring, but first we need some guidance on the best way to take on the task.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1) trigger | 2) launch |
| 3) bargain | 4) deposit |

32-Perpetrators of less serious crimes will usually receive a light ..., for example the offender may have to pay a fine or do community service.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1) sentence | 2) issue |
| 3) judgment | 4) sequel |

33-It is clear that the pharmaceutical industry is not, by any stretch of the imagination, doing enough to ensure that the poor have access to ... medical care.

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| 1) fulfilled | 2) appealing |
| 3) adequate | 4) tight |

34-The purpose of the final exam is to ... how much information students have acquired throughout the semester.

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|-------------|-------------|
| 1) assess | 2) maintain |
| 3) increase | 4) allow |

35-The cherry trees in the orchard were coming into blossom prematurely, as a result of the ... warm weather.

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|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) sincerely | 2) unintentionally |
| 3) unanimously | 4) unseasonably |

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) After only finishing her degree, she did realized that she wanted to pursue a career in music.
- 2) After only finishing her degree, did she realize that she wanted to pursue a career in music.
- 3) Only after finishing her degree she realized that she did want to pursue a career in music.
- 4) Only after finishing her degree did she realize that she wanted to pursue a career in music.

37-

- 1) To help me relax and stay in shape, because swimming in the ocean is one of my favorite activities.
- 2) Swimming in the ocean help me relax and stay in shape because it is one of my favorite activities.
- 3) It is one of my favorite activities swimming in the ocean and helping me relax and stay in shape.
- 4) One of my favorite activities is swimming in the ocean, because it helps me relax and stay in shape.

38-

- 1) To the development of motivational skills and tools for managers, some pioneering work that began as an attempt to discover ways to increase production efficiency led.
- 2) Discovering ways to increase production efficiency and lead some pioneering work began as an attempt the development of motivational skills and tools for managers.
- 3) Some pioneering work that began as an attempt to discover ways to increase production efficiency led to the development of motivational skills and tools for managers.
- 4) The development of motivational skills and tools for managers was led to some pioneering work that began as an attempt to discover ways to increase production efficiency.

39-

- 1) The handling and delivery of mail has always been a serious business, requiring timeliness, safety, and confidentiality.
- 2) The handling and delivery of mail always has been a serious business, required by timeliness, safety, and confidentiality.
- 3) The handling and delivery of mail to require timeliness, safety, and confidentiality always has been a serious business.
- 4) The handling and delivery of mail, required by timeliness, safety, and confidentiality has always been a serious business.

40-

- 1) Before the nineteenth century, the city was a small highly compact cluster in which people moved about on foot and goods were conveyed by horse and cart.
- 2) Before the nineteenth century, people had moved about by foot and goods had conveyed by horse and cart in the small highly compact cluster of the city.
- 3) Before the nineteenth century, people had been moved about by foot and goods were conveyed by horse and cart in the small highly compact cluster of the city.
- 4) Before the nineteenth century, the city had been a small highly compact cluster which people moved about on foot and goods had been conveyed by horse and cart.

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.

Mary: The New Year is just ...(41)... It's time to shop around for bargains.

Suzan: Yeah, you're right. Everything is sky-high nowadays, and I'm fed up with cutting corners just to make ends meet.

Mary: Why don't you ...(42)... smoking then?

Suzan: You may say I'm making excuses. But it does ...(43)... me some solace.

Mary: Get out of here!

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|-----|-------------------|----------------------|
| 41- | 1) to no avail | 2) fast and furious |
| | 3) happy-go-lucky | 4) around the corner |
| 42- | 1) walk off | 2) cut down on |
| | 3) come across | 4) step in |
| 43- | 1) make | 2) do |
| | 3) take | 4) give |

Eric: Did you enjoy the show?

David: No, it was rubbish. Wasn't it?

Eric: I just couldn't put up with those silly pranks; they just weren't my cup of tea, but I had to ...(44)... because I was with two of my friends.

David: Well, make sure you see the trailers next time.

Eric: Can you do me a favor and cancel tonight's tickets. The whole thing is a kind of ...(45)... money down the drain.

David: With pleasure.

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|-----|-----------------|---------------|
| 44- | 1) stick it out | 2) pick it up |
| | 3) make it up | 4) map it out |
| 45- | 1) spilling | 2) spending |
| | 3) wasting | 4) pouring |

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 forest from which man takes his timber is the tallest and most impressive plant community on Earth. In terms of man's brief life, it appears permanent and unchanging, ...(46)... the seasonal growth and fall of the leaves, but to the forester it represents the climax of a long ...(47)... of events.

No wooded landscape ...(48)... today has been forest for all time. Plants have minimum requirements of temperature and moisture and, in ages past, virtually every part of Earth's surface has at some time been either too dry or too cold ...(49)... . However, as soon as climatic conditions change in ...(50)... of plant life, a fascinating sequence of changes, called a primary succession, occurs.

First to colonize the barren land ...(51)..., surviving on bare rock. Slowly, the acids produced by these organisms crack the rock surface, ...(52)..., and mosses establish a shallow roothold. Ferns may follow and, with short grasses and shrubs, ...(53)... form a covering of plant life. Roots probe even deeper into the developing soil, and eventually, large shrubs ...(54)... to the first trees. These grow rapidly, ...(55)... off sunlight from the smaller plants, and soon establish complete domination—closing their ranks and forming a climax community which may endure for thousands of years.

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|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 46- | 1) given to | 2) save for | 3) along with | 4) owing to |
| 47- | 1) succession | 2) production | 3) reduction | 4) prevention |
| 48- | 1) is seen | 2) to see | 3) which was seen | 4) we see |
| 49- | 1) for plants to survive | 2) to the surviving plants | 3) and the plants survived | |
| | 3) to survive the plants | | | |
| 50- | 1) turn | 2) respect | 3) favor | 4) belief |
| 51- | 1) which are the low lichens | 2) and to be the low lichens | 3) the lowly lichens are | |
| | 3) are the lowly lichens | | | |
| 52- | 1) accumulates plant debris | 2) and accumulating plant debris | 3) plant debris accumulates | |
| | 3) plant debris to accumulate | | | |
| 53- | 1) vigilantly | 2) gradually | 3) tediously | 4) insanely |
| 54- | 1) hit the road | 2) lose head | 3) give way | 4) hold fire |
| 55- | 1) to be cut | 2) cutting | 3) cuts | 4) to cut |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. 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:

Earthquakes are the most lethal of all natural disasters. What causes them? They are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along the boundaries between tectonic plates or at the site of cracks within the plates. This sudden release of energy causes waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. They don't just slide smoothly; the rocks catch on each other. The rocks are still pushing against each other, but not moving. After a while, the rocks break because of all the pressure that's built up. When the rocks break, the earthquake occurs.

Certain areas of the world are quake prone. Italy, Yugoslavia, and Algeria have experienced many quakes. In November 1980, Naples was struck by an especially devastating quake. China and Japan have also been hit by horrendous quakes. In 1923, Tokyo and Yokohama were reduced to rubble by gigantic tremors that were followed by fires, tornadoes, and finally a ten-meter tsunami, or tidal wave, which was caused by the earth's drop into the waters of Tokyo Bay.

Geologists have been trying to predict earthquakes using laser beams, seismographs, gravity-measuring devices, and radio telescopes. The Chinese in Haicheng in 1974 were warned that an earthquake might occur within the next year or two. With the help of amateur seismologists' observations of animal behavior and the rise and fall of water in wells and measurements of quantities of radioactive gas in water, professional geologists were able, in January 1975, to predict an earthquake within the next six months. On February 4, Haicheng was destroyed, but because its residents had been evacuated, very few people were killed. In California, where earthquake is an ever-present menace, building codes now require quakeproof structures, and Civil Defense units have intensified their training in how to deal with them should they strike.

56-According to the passage, which of the following may happen after an earthquake?

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) Wind, fire, and tidal waves | 2) Predictions by professional geologists |
| 3) Radioactive gas | 4) Strange behavior by animals |

57-Geologists are using modern technology to

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1) help them foresee earthquakes | 2) enhance their reputations |
| 3) measure the accuracy of earthquakes | 4) control ground slippage |

58-The Chinese predicted an earthquake by

- 1) employing amateur seismologists
- 2) observing professional geologists
- 3) watching animals, wells, and radioactive gas
- 4) evacuating the population

59-Californians are preparing for an earthquake by

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) saving their property | 2) moving to another state |
| 3) ignoring the ever-present danger | 4) practicing techniques to handle emergencies |

60-What does the word "them" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1) structures | 2) building codes |
| 3) earthquakes | 4) Civil Defense units |

PASSAGE 2:

Scientists have discovered that for the last 160,000 years, at least, there has been a consistent relationship between the amount of carbon dioxide in the air and the average temperature of the planet. The importance of carbon dioxide in regulating the Earth's temperature was confirmed by scientists working in eastern Antarctica. Drilling down into a glacier, they extracted a mile-long cylinder of ice from the hole. The glacier had formed as layer upon layer of snow accumulated year after year. Thus, drilling into the ice was tantamount to drilling back through time.

The deepest sections of the core are composed of water that fell as snow 160,000 years ago. Scientists in Grenoble, France, fractured portions of the core and measured the composition of ancient air released from bubbles in the ice. Instruments were used to measure the ratio of certain isotopes in the frozen water to get an idea of the prevailing atmospheric temperature at the time when that particular bit of water became locked in the glacier.

The result is a remarkable unbroken record of temperature and of atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide. Almost every time the chill of an ice age descended on the planet, carbon dioxide levels dropped. When the global temperature dropped 9° F (5 C°), carbon dioxide levels dropped to 190 parts per million or so. Generally, as each ice age ended and the Earth basked in a warm interglacial period, carbon dioxide levels were around 280 parts per million. Through the 160,000 years of that ice record, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere fluctuated between 190 and 280 parts per million, but never rose much higher until the Industrial Revolution beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing today.

- 61-Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?**
- 1) Chemical causes of ice ages
 - 2) Techniques for studying ancient layers of ice in glaciers
 - 3) Evidence of a relationship between levels of carbon dioxide and global temperature
 - 4) Effects of plant life on carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere
- 62-According to the passage, the drilling of the glacier in eastern Antarctica was important because it**
- 1) allowed scientists to experiment with new drilling techniques
 - 2) permitted the study of surface temperatures in an ice-covered region of the Earth
 - 3) provided insight into climate conditions in earlier periods
 - 4) confirmed earlier findings about how glaciers are formed
- 63-The phrase “tantamount to” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to**
- 1) complementary to
 - 2) practically the same as
 - 3) especially well-suited to
 - 4) unlikely to be confused with
- 64-According to the passage, Grenoble, France, is the place where**
- 1) instruments were developed for measuring certain chemical elements
 - 2) scientists first recorded atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide
 - 3) scientists studied the contents of an ice core from Antarctica
 - 4) the relationship between carbon dioxide and temperature was discovered
- 65-The passage implies that the warmest temperatures among the periods mentioned occurred**
- 1) in the eighteenth century
 - 2) 160,000 years ago
 - 3) at the end of each ice age
 - 4) between 360 and 285 million years ago
- PASSAGE 3:**
- Although it seems like the proliferation of spam—junk emails sent unsolicited to millions of people each day—is a recent problem, spam has been around as long as the Internet has. Spam emails account for more than two-thirds of all the email sent over the Internet, and for some unlucky users, spam makes up 80 percent of the messages they receive. And despite technological innovations such as spam filters and even new legislation designed to combat spam, the problem will not go away easily.
- Most spam filters rely on a “fingerprinting” system which analyzes several typical spam messages and identifies common features in them. Any arriving emails that match these features are deleted. But spammers confuse the program, by simply including a series of random characters or numbers which allows the spam to escape detection.
- A second possible solution takes advantage of a computer’s limited learning abilities. So-called “smart filters” use complex algorithms, which allow them to recognize new versions of spam messages. These filters may be initially fooled by random characters or bogus content, but they soon learn to identify these features. Unfortunately, spammers have learned how to avoid these smart filters as well.
- Another spam stopper uses a proof system that involves charging a minimal fee for each email sent. The fee would appear as an electronic check included with the email. Users can choose to waive the fee if the email is from a legitimate source; however, users can collect the fee from a spammer. A fee system would most likely eliminate a great deal of spam, but unfortunately many users are reluctant as they find such a system too intrusive and inconvenient.
- In some ways, the battles being fought over intrusive emails are very much an arms race. Computer engineers will continue to devise new and more sophisticated ways of blocking spam, while spammers will respond with innovations of their own. It is unfortunate that the casualties in this technological war will be average email users.
- 66-How does the author describe spam?**
- 1) A recent problem that affects millions of users
 - 2) Totalling more than 80 percent of emails sent via the Internet
 - 3) A technological innovation
 - 4) Unwanted messages sent to a mass audience
- 67-What does the phrase “the program” refer to?**
- 1) Spam messages
 - 2) Random characters and numbers
 - 3) A type of spam filter
 - 4) Common features
- 68-According to paragraph 3, smart filters are superior to fingerprinting systems because smart filters**
- 1) are able to recognize new versions of spam messages
 - 2) charge a minimal fee for each email sent
 - 3) do not need to find common features to detect spam
 - 4) are not fooled by random characters or content
- 69-The passage mentions all of the following as hindrances to adopting verification systems EXCEPT... .**
- 1) User reluctance
 - 2) Inconvenience
 - 3) Ineffectiveness
 - 4) Violation of privacy
- 70-The author describes the fight over spam as an arms race because**
- 1) some of the techniques used by spammers may cause harm to email users
 - 2) computer engineers and spammers are constantly reacting to each other’s strategies
 - 3) there is no peaceful solution to the problem of spam
 - 4) computer engineers will never be able to completely protect against spam emails