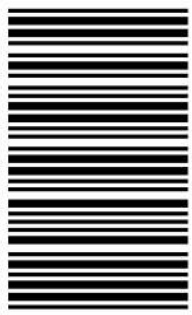


کد کنترل

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دفترچه شماره ۲

صبح شنبه

جمهوری اسلامی ایران  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری  
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»  
امام خمینی (ره)

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - ۱۴۰۰

گروه آزمایشی زبان  
آزمون اختصاصی

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	مدت پاسخ‌گویی
۱	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۷۰	۱۰۱	۱۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه

سال ۱۴۰۰



**Part B: Vocabulary**

*Directions: Questions 111-125 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.*

- 111- Once you start noticing positive changes in the way you move and hold your body, yoga and Pilates are hard to -----.
- 1) figure out            2) give up            3) work out            4) get along with
- 112- Please do not ----- your name, but instead place your full signature on the line.
- 1) recall            2) dictate            3) abbreviate            4) identify
- 113- It was my father who fortunately encouraged in me the notion that I and I alone am responsible for my own life, for what I do and don't do, for my opinions and beliefs, and it's proved to be a great source of -----.
- 1) strength            2) heritage            3) pressure            4) generation
- 114- In certain situations and environments it's important to understand why people say no to ----- requests, such as request to donate to a legitimate charity.
- 1) hospitable            2) generous            3) intermediate            4) reasonable
- 115- I think to be an artist usually it requires a lot of sacrifice, and I know that sounds like a cliché, but it's true because it requires an enormous amount of time, it requires being free to suddenly change your plans at a moment's -----.
- 1) likelihood            2) notice            3) tip            4) cost
- 116- Sometimes, things will get really heated and fights will break out. That really surprises me because in Korea, no ----- how crowded or packed it gets, people don't usually yell at one another.
- 1) matter            2) way            3) wonder            4) surprise
- 117- The arrogant businessman liked to ----- his net worth and make it seem like he had a lot more money than what was in the bank.
- 1) recite            2) appreciate            3) magnify            4) dedicate
- 118- When she lost her husband, she had absolutely no means of earning more money for herself or her kids, and at her socio-economic level it was not ----- proper for a woman to go out and work.
- 1) expected            2) affected            3) respected            4) considered
- 119- The Willard's front-of-house employees such as the concierge speak at least two languages. Bilingualism is not an absolute -----, but it is desirable, according to Wendi Colby, director of human resources.
- 1) communication            2) requirement            3) document            4) diversity
- 120- Dissatisfaction with conventional explanations for dinosaur extinctions led to a surprising observation that, in turn, has ----- a new hypothesis.
- 1) suggested            2) replaced            3) exchanged            4) achieved
- 121- I've tried to ----- the image of my mother's sad face, but it just keeps coming back to me.
- 1) conjure up            2) put up with            3) turn up            4) blot out
- 122- In Muir's day, there were basically only two factions involved in the conflict over land use. These groups ----- on one major issue—whether to preserve or develop land.
- 1) differentiated            2) dominated            3) diverged            4) surrendered
- 123- If you slip off your diet, the ----- calories will make you gain all the weight you lost.
- 1) peripheral            2) extraneous            3) equivalent            4) unstable
- 124- We spent ample time exploring all the different ways to getting home before ----- deciding to fly.
- 1) eventually            2) shortly            3) consciously            4) exclusively
- 125- The venue had a lovely, warm -----, and we felt very comfortable there.
- 1) prevalence            2) benevolence            3) competence            4) ambience

**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.*

126-

- 1) Teaching myself how to take apart, repair, and to customize cell phones in high school, I moved on to more advanced projects.
- 2) In high school, I moved on to more advanced projects, taught myself how to take apart, repair, and customize cell phones.
- 3) In high school, I moved on to more advanced projects, teaching myself how to take apart, repair, and customize cell phones.
- 4) How to take apart, repair, and customize cell phones, I moved on to more advanced projects by myself teaching in high school.

127-

- 1) There are several ancient palaces that are major tourist attractions, which draw thousands of people annually.
- 2) Several ancient palaces that are major tourist attractions they draw thousands of people annually.
- 3) As major tourist attractions, there are several ancient palaces, that draw thousands of people annually.
- 4) Thousands of people annually are drawn to several ancient palaces are major tourist attractions there.

128-

- 1) The two small, beautiful, oval, ancient, red, porcelain Chinese vases are priceless.
- 2) The two, ancient, oval, beautiful, red, small Chinese porcelain vases are priceless.
- 3) The two beautiful, small, oval, ancient, Chinese porcelain, red vases are priceless.
- 4) The two beautiful, small, oval, ancient, red, Chinese porcelain vases are priceless.

129-

- 1) You can get to my house on foot is very easy and it only takes about 25 minutes.
- 2) Getting to my house on foot is very easy and only takes about 25 minutes.
- 3) In order get on foot very easily to my house only takes about 25 minutes.
- 4) By getting to my house on foot is very easy and only takes about 25 minutes.

130-

- 1) Everybody's seat had hardly taken when Dr. Lee began her lecture.
- 2) Seats hardly taken by everyone when Dr. Lee's lecture began.
- 3) Everybody had hardly taken their seats when her lecture began Dr. Lee.
- 4) Hardly had everybody taken their seats when Dr. Lee began her lecture.

**Part D: Language Functions**

*Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

**A: I didn't see you in class today. Are you okay?**

**B: I'm feeling a little (131) -----.**

**A: I hope it's not serious.**

**B: I think it's (132) ----- the flu.**

**A: Well, take care and I hope you'll feel better soon.**

- 131- 1) snowed under  
3) head over heels

- 2) in the pipeline  
4) under the weather

- 132- 1) just 2) anyway

- 3) let alone 4) no kidding

**A: How did you like the service?**

**B: It was so-so. Our waiter was no great (133) ----- . He seemed put out when we complained about our food.**

**A: What did he expect? The food left a lot to be (134) -----! This is supposed to be such a great restaurant. I don't know what happened.**

**B: I guess it's (135) -----.**

- 133- 1) treat                      2) envy                      3) shakes                      4) lemons  
 134- 1) desired                      2) taken                      3) prepared                      4) swallowed  
 135- 1) flown with the tide                      2) gone downhill  
       3) gotten the ball rolling                      4) reached the boiling point

**A: Erica, I hate to back out at the (136) ----- hour, but Jake and I aren't going to be able to make it to your dinner party tomorrow night.**

**B: What a shame! Did something come up?**

**A: Yes, we have to go to a party at Jake's boss's house. Jake had told me about it a couple of weeks ago, but it (137) ----- my mind.**

**B: You're going to be missing out on a great meal. I'm making duck with olives and couscous. I already bought the duck.**

**A: You better freeze some of it! I feel awful. You must think I'm the biggest flake!**

**B: Don't (138) ----- . These things happen.**

- 136- 1) seventh                      2) ninth                      3) eleventh                      4) twelfth  
 137- 1) crossed                      2) slipped                      3) flashed                      4) weighed  
 138- 1) mention it                      2) sweat it  
       3) take me to task                      4) get your hopes up

**A: Do you think we can make it to Joe and Mary's by 7?**

**B: I hope so. It's only 5 o'clock now and we've only got about 120 miles left to go. We're (139) -----.**

**A: Yes, but we still need to make a pit stop. Don't you want to stop somewhere and (140) ----- a bite?**

**B: I guess so. Let's look for a place we can turn off.**

- 139- 1) making good time                      2) hitting the road  
       3) finding middle ground                      4) missing the mark  
 140- 1) snap                      2) grab                      3) snatch                      4) split

### 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.**

Spending a week on vacation with other people can either be a lot of fun (141) ----- recipe for disaster. The trip will be a success if it is planned well in (142) -----.

One person should be in charge of organization, (143) ----- that they consult all parties (144) ----- on anything. Someone else should be (145) ----- to deal with money matters, in order to avoid disagreements or hard feelings.

Sleeping arrangements may be unclear (146) ----- you see the accommodations. Therefore, it is essential to make a list beforehand (147) ----- who should get the first choice of beds. (148) ----- housework is concerned, you may be lucky enough to have (149) ----- twice a week. If not, it can be organized on a rotating basis, (150) ----- everyone does their part.

Although you are all on vacation together, (151) ----- you have to spend every minute together. You won't hurt anyone's feelings if you go for a walk (152) ----- for a change.

Above all you shouldn't expect a stress-free vacation, (153) ----- should you expect everyone to (154) ----- themselves every second. Even very close families have the occasional argument. But you'll know your trip was a (155) ----- when you hear on the way home: "Let's do it again next year."



- 141- 1) or a 2) with 3) which is 4) yet it is  
 142- 1) progress 2) advance 3) return 4) operation  
 143- 1) provided 2) provide 3) and provide 4) and it provides  
 144- 1) make a final decision before 2) before making a final decision  
 3) before a final decision be made 4) before a final decision to make  
 145- 1) substituted 2) acquired 3) appointed 4) entitled  
 146- 1) as long as 2) until 3) in case 4) as though  
 147- 1) it is established 2) is established 3) establishes 4) to establish  
 148- 1) As for 2) For all 3) As far as 4) Despite  
 149- 1) cleaned the accommodations for 2) accommodations and cleaned  
 3) cleaning accommodations for 4) the accommodations cleaned  
 150- 1) so that 2) because 3) then 4) consequently  
 151- 1) it doesn't mean that 2) but it doesn't mean  
 3) it doesn't mean it is 4) but it doesn't mean that  
 152- 1) out of the blue 2) up in the air 3) off the record 4) on your own  
 153- 1) not at all 2) nor 3) neither 4) none  
 154- 1) express 2) insulate 3) enjoy 4) conceal  
 155- 1) prediction 2) proposal 3) mission 4) success

### Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

#### PASSAGE 1:

Another space application that began under government sponsorship but quickly moved into the private sector is the relay of voice, video, and data via orbiting satellites. Satellite telecommunications has developed into a multibillion-dollar business and is the one clearly successful area of commercial space activity. A related, but economically much smaller, commercial space business is the provision of launches for private and government satellites. In 2004 a privately financed venture sent a piloted spacecraft, SpaceShipOne, to the lower edge of space for three brief suborbital flights. Although it was technically a much less challenging achievement than carrying humans into orbit, its success was seen as an important step toward opening up space to commercial travel and eventually to tourism. More than 15 years after SpaceShipOne reached space, several firms were poised to carry out such suborbital flights. Companies have arisen that also use satellite imagery to provide data for business about economic trends. Suggestions have been made that in the future other areas of space activity, including using resources found on the Moon and near-Earth asteroids and the capture of solar energy to provide electric power on Earth, could become successful businesses.

Most space activities have been pursued because they serve some utilitarian purpose, whether increasing knowledge, adding to national power, or making a profit. Nevertheless, there remains a powerful underlying sense that it is important for humans to explore space for its own sake, "to see what is there." Although the only voyages that humans have made away from the near vicinity of Earth—the Apollo flights to the Moon—were motivated by Cold War competition, there have been recurrent calls for humans to return to the Moon, travel to Mars, and visit other locations in the solar system and beyond. Until humans resume such journeys of exploration, robotic spacecraft will continue to serve in their stead to explore the solar system and probe the mysteries of the universe.

- 156- What does the paragraph preceding this passage most probably discuss?  
 1) A type of space application  
 2) Pros and cons of space exploration  
 3) A brief history of research on outer space  
 4) Reasons for government sponsorship of space exploration

- 157- The word “its” in paragraph 1 refers to -----.
- 1) challenging achievement
  - 2) carrying humans into orbit
  - 3) a privately financed venture
  - 4) a piloted spacecraft called SpaceShipOne
- 158- Which of the following is projected in the passage as potential space activities in the years ahead?
- 1) Preventing asteroids from hitting Earth
  - 2) Transferring resources from space
  - 3) Using satellite imagery for business
  - 4) Launches of private satellites
- 159- The author suggests that the reason why there are recurrent calls for humans to return to the Moon, travel to Mars, and visit other locations in the solar system and beyond is -----.
- 1) humans’ thirst for competition
  - 2) to refurbish energy resources available on Earth
  - 3) to satisfy man’s curiosity about what is there in space
  - 4) pursuit of space activities for more and more utilitarian purposes
- 160- Why has the author mentioned the “Cold War competition” in paragraph 2?
- 1) To mention a reason for an activity
  - 2) To warn about the consequence of more rivalry between nations
  - 3) To remind the reader that science can worsen international conflicts
  - 4) To prove that government sponsorship of science often leads to disasters
- 161- The word “stead” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) quest
  - 2) safety
  - 3) place
  - 4) control

**PASSAGE 2:**

Psychologists have arrived at several surprising conclusions in their search for predictors of happiness. Many of the factors that may first come to mind do not seem to play a major role in happiness. For example, although people strive to get high-paying jobs and dream about winning the lottery, income is not strongly correlated with happiness. Wealthy people are happier than poorer people, but the difference is not very large. As one might expect, the association between money and happiness is strongest among very poor groups and among poor countries. Income leads to smaller and smaller gains in happiness as income levels rise.

Health also plays a role in subjective well-being, but the associations are, again, surprisingly small. Surveys of representative populations show that objective measures (including doctors’ reports, hospital visits, and lists of symptoms) are very weakly correlated with happiness. Subjective reports (such as a person’s own evaluation of his or her health) tend to correlate more strongly, but even these associations are, at most, moderate in size. In addition, although people with major health problems, such as paralyzing spinal-cord injuries, are quite a bit less happy than uninjured people, the difference is not as large as some might expect. Even people with very serious illnesses tend to report happiness scores that are above neutral.

The factor that has been most closely linked to high levels of happiness is social relationships. Research consistently shows that people who have strong social relationships tend to report higher levels of well-being. As with other domains, subjective reports of relationship quality and relationship satisfaction tend to exhibit the highest correlations with subjective well-being. But even more objective measures, including the number of close friends a person has, the number of social organizations to which the person belongs, and the amount of time the person spends with others, all show small to moderate correlations with happiness. As one might expect based on this research, specific types of social relationships are also important for subjective well-being.

- 162- What is the best title for the passage?**
- 1) Predictors of Happiness
  - 2) Happiness: An Illusion
  - 3) Components of Happiness
  - 4) Importance of Happiness in Life
- 163- What is the primary purpose of the example given in paragraph 1?**
- 1) To prove that becoming happy is a chance event
  - 2) To support the claim that rich people are not happy
  - 3) To support a claim made earlier in the same paragraph
  - 4) To disprove a well-established belief among certain researchers
- 164- The word “difference” as it is used in paragraph 1 refers to the difference -----.**
- 1) in riches amongst the poor and the rich
  - 2) of opinion about happiness in general
  - 3) between two correlation indices
  - 4) in the level of happiness
- 165- According to the passage, which of the following measures correlates with happiness more strongly than the others?**
- 1) Hospital visits
  - 2) Doctors’ reports
  - 3) An individual’s self-evaluation
  - 4) Lists of symptoms
- 166- It can be inferred from the passage that a person who is now in a wheelchair unable to walk again due to an accident he has already had -----.**
- 1) is more likely to be as happy as a typical individual
  - 2) is not necessarily significantly less happy than a typical individual
  - 3) does a number of extra things which prevent him from becoming unhappy
  - 4) does not lose hope, which is why he turns out to be not less happy than a typical individual
- 167- What do paragraph 1 and 2 have in common?**
- 1) They show there is no gap between laymen’s and researchers’ conceptions of happiness.
  - 2) They reveal the cynical view that happiness has been and still is an elusive human wish.
  - 3) They shed light on the relationship between a number of variables and happiness.
  - 4) They explore a number of variables having no bearing on true human happiness.
- 168- The author has mentioned “the amount of time the person spends with others” in paragraph 3 primarily in order to -----.**
- 1) highlight the significance of social bonds
  - 2) refer to an objective measure of a given variable
  - 3) unravel the effect of people on each other’s well-being
  - 4) prove that the more friends one has, the happier one feels
- 169- The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of which of the following?**
- 1) Differences between subjective and objective well-being
  - 2) Ways to improve research about happiness and well-being
  - 3) A review of the reliability of research findings about well-being
  - 4) A kind or kinds of social relationships more associated with well-being
- 170- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?**
- 1) What is the rationale used by researchers to justify the difference in the data collected via subjective versus objective measures?
  - 2) In what types of countries do people have an inclination to try to get high-paying jobs without regard for job security?
  - 3) Under what circumstance are we more likely to come across stronger correlations between wealth and happiness?
  - 4) Why do people generally think that health and wealth play a more important role in bringing about happiness?