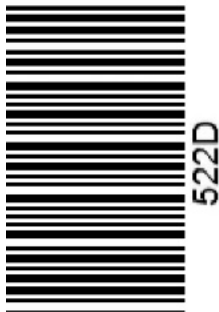


کد کنترل

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ویژه نظام آموزشی قدیم

دفترچه شماره ۲
عصر جمعه
۱۳۹۸/۴/۱۴



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

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

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - ۱۳۹۸

آزمون اختصاصی
گروه آزمایشی زبان

مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخ‌گویی

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

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

سال ۱۳۹۸

* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضاء در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب..... با شماره داوطلبی..... با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره سندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کدکنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضاء:

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 101-110 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.

- 101- They are proud of the country ----- they helped to establish.
 1) which its independence 2) whose independence
 3) that the independence of which 4) where the independence which
- 102- It is essential for you and everyone else who has undergone the terrible accident ----- such a thing would never happen again
 1) will sure 2) is made sure 3) to make sure 4) that makes sure
- 103- ----- most new PCs have several USB slots, older ones often only had one.
 1) Whereas 2) Unless 3) Despite 4) As
- 104- The captain said it was necessary that passengers ----- about the delay.
 1) are warned 2) be warned 3) would warn 4) to warn
- 105- A part-time job gives you money to spend on things you need or like, ----- have to keep asking for a bigger allowance.
 1) and you not 2) then you don't
 3) because of not you 4) so that you don't
- 106- Enough class preparation boosts learning by supporting ----- in the classroom.
 1) that is taught 2) what teaches
 3) that it is to teach 4) what is being taught
- 107- -----, such as chemical pollution or hazardous waste, can be cleaned up or may disappear with time, weeds present a more difficult dilemma. Biological invasions reproduce themselves and can last forever.
 1) While environmental problems 2) Environmental problems
 3) Environmental problems which are 4) Environmental problems are
- 108- Ted was so absorbed in his dreams at that moment in his life ----- came his way simply escaped his notice.
 1) when there were job opportunities 2) that job opportunities
 3) that many job opportunities which 4) in which job opportunities
- 109- Many times my students make me upset, but I have to control myself and hold my tongue ----- others.
 1) by not hurting of 2) so as not to hurt
 3) so that it not hurts 4) that it does not hurt
- 110- It is a fact that ----- is a skill for the development of which time and practice are needed.
 1) group work is done and learned 2) learned to do group work
 3) it is to learn group work which 4) learning to do group work

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- I can understand your ----- —I'd be really angry if people ever behaved towards me like that.
 1) function 2) impression 3) annoyance 4) excitement
- 112- Stop talking about his little problem—can't you see you're ----- him?
 1) embarrassing 2) ignoring 3) suffering 4) forcing
- 113- The experts consider nineteenth century photography to be less technologically sophisticated than modern photography but in some ways artistically ----- it.
 1) proud of 2) superior to 3) attractive to 4) appropriate for

- 114- Greenhouse gases trap heat ----- from the surface of the earth, thereby forming a type of insulation around the planet.
1) omitted 2) followed 3) radiated 4) composed
- 115- I am sorry to ----- you, but could you tell me how this machine works?
1) disturb 2) inform 3) explore 4) blame
- 116- Rising food prices caused great ----- for most of the population of the poor country.
1) charity 2) matter 3) occurrence 4) hardship
- 117- I don't think he would agree to go out to the movie with us tonight in that he is ----- involved in his project.
1) immediately 2) commonly 3) singly 4) heavily
- 118- Don't ----- to talk to him about his decision; I know he will pay no attention at all.
1) notice 2) bother 3) expect 4) speculate
- 119- These ----- values in this society show the lack of any similarity between the various cultural groups in it.
1) contrasting 2) surrounding 3) missing 4) denying
- 120- She's very good with statistics. She says numbers just ----- in her mind!
1) perform 2) arise 3) stick 4) hold
- 121- The ----- of *Flight 19*, a group of five airplanes that disappeared over the Bermuda Triangle, has never been solved.
1) warning 2) mission 3) mystery 4) condition
- 122- Achieving a calm, relaxed manner will boost your ----- of happiness.
1) mood 2) occasion 3) stance 4) sense
- 123- It can be very easy to fill your time with ----- tasks and finish the day realizing you have not done very much at all.
1) insignificant 2) incomparable 3) indifferent 4) inactive
- 124- Many people are ----- by laziness when they finish school or work, so they end the day watching TV instead of doing something that might bring more personal fulfillment.
1) struck 2) overcome 3) ashamed 4) concerned
- 125- According to Dr. Robert Thomson, sleep allows us to rehearse, restructure and reclassify all the learning from our day—and then ----- it to long-term memory.
1) diminish 2) suggest 3) recall 4) assign

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) For Aristotle's views to understand physics, it is necessary to apprehend his imaginative background.
2) To understand the views of Aristotle on physics, it is necessary to apprehend his imaginative background.
3) Understand Aristotle's views towards physics is necessary to apprehend his imaginative background.
4) It is necessary to apprehend Aristotle's views of physics for his imaginative background to understand.
- 127-
1) For millions of years, there have been whales swimming in the great oceans of the world and only recently they have had to contend with a predator like man.
2) For millions of years, whales have swum in the great oceans of the world and recently only they had contended with man as a predator.
3) For millions of years, whales have swum in the great oceans of the world and only recently have they had to contend with a predator: man.
4) For millions of years, whales have swum in the world's great oceans and recently they only had to contend with a predator as a man.
- 128-
1) Yesterday I spent an hour in the library to read the article from a journal in which the instructor had put on reserve.
2) Yesterday I spent an hour reading in the library the article from a journal which the instructor had put it on reserve.
3) Yesterday I spent an hour in the library reading the article from a journal that the instructor had put on reserve.
4) Yesterday I spent an hour in the library reading the article of a journal whose instructor had put on reserve.

129-

- 1) In big cities finding reasonable priced housing is a problem of which many young people are concerned.
- 2) A problem in big cities which many young people are concerned is that of finding reasonable priced house.
- 3) Many young people are concerned about finding reasonably priced housing in big cities which is a problem.
- 4) Finding reasonably priced housing in big cities is a problem about which many young people are concerned.

130-

- 1) In choosing a major, a student has to consider various factors are personal interest, job opportunities, and the availability of training institutions.
- 2) In choosing a major, a student has to consider various factors, such as personal interest, job opportunities, and the availability of training institutions.
- 3) In choosing a major, a student has to consider various factors, the same as personal interest, job opportunities, and the availability of training institutions are there.
- 4) In choosing a major, a student has to consider various factors, such as personal interest, job opportunities, and whether there is the availability of training institutions.

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: "Can you loan me \$1,000 to pay my rent this month?"

B: "No, (131) -----."

- 131- 1) I'm afraid 2) Never mind 3) You bet on it 4) Let's go with that

A: You're asking \$8,000 for it? OK. It's a nice car, but it's a two-door car and I was hoping to buy a four-door.

B: A car like this is going to sell quickly. I'd hate for you to (132) -----.

A: I'll save you \$7,000.

B: Let's (133) ----- the difference. If you can make it \$7,500, you've got a deal.

- 132- 1) pull out 2) take out 3) miss out 4) hang out

- 133- 1) make 2) leave 3) see 4) split

A: Hi, I bought this camera here yesterday, and it's not working.

B: Did you charge the battery and put it in correctly?

A: Yes. I followed the directions (134) -----.

B: Do you mind if I take a crack at it?

A: (135) -----.

B: I usually have the magic touch ... Hmmm, you're right. It doesn't work. Would you like a replacement?

- 134- 1) so-so 2) to the letter
3) just in case 4) like a piece of cake

- 135- 1) It's no wonder 2) Be my guest
3) It looks familiar 4) It takes your breath

A: I was wondering if you could turn down the music. Loud music in restaurants is a pet peeve of mine.

B: Sure, (136) -----.

- 136- 1) I'll take care of that 2) I can't stand the pace
3) I'll be back on my feet 4) it's off the top of my head

A: The pasta was good, but now I'm stuffed!

B: (137) -----.

- 137- 1) I'll let you relax for a while before bringing the dessert menu
2) Okay, then let me bring the dessert menu right away
3) Your eyes are bigger than your stomach
4) I'm sorry you didn't get enough to eat

A: Primary Medical Group. How may I help you?

B: I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Feinberg.

A: Your name?

B: Grace Lee.

A: What's the (138) ----- of your visit?

B: I think I've come down with the flu.

A: We have an opening tomorrow at three.

B: (139) ----- I'm really sick!

A: Well, unfortunately, Dr. Feinberg is booked solid today. If he were free at all, I would squeeze you in.

- 138- 1) core 2) case 3) nature 4) matter
139- 1) You're welcome 2) My hands are tied
3) I can't wait that long 4) Don't stand on ceremony with me

A: Bad news. Jake and Mary can't make it to your dinner party tomorrow night.

B: What a shame! (140) -----?

A: Yes. It turns out they have a dinner at Jake's boss's house tomorrow night.

- 140- 1) Did anything come up 2) May I help you
3) Are you kidding me 4) How about a change of plans

Part E: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 141-155 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Sometimes your ability to participate in and contribute to a conversation will depend on the vocabulary you have (141) ----- on that particular topic. If you feel you don't have the vocabulary (142) -----, you could try to gently shift the conversation to an area (143) ----- you know a greater number of (144) ----- words. Of course, this shift must be to a related area (145) ----- a totally new topic, unless there is a complete silence where it (146) ----- to change topic.

Food is often a subject at social dinners, regarding (147) ----- the menu of the meal itself, but also discussions about the national and typical dishes (148) -----.

Discussing such dishes involves a lot of specialized vocabulary regarding (149) ----- and cooking techniques. (150) -----, there are other aspects of food that also have a strong cultural interest. You can (151) ----- considerable interest into a conversation about food, if you talk about the social aspects of food and eating, rather than just typical dishes. For example, you could discuss:

- taboos—what foods are not acceptable (152) ----- by humans
- fasting—what foods are prohibited for religious reasons (153) ----- certain times of the year
- events—what foods people eat on particular occasions
- etiquette—how guests are expected to behave (e.g., Can you refuse if your host offers you more food? Should you take a gift, (154) ----- what is and is not appropriate? Should you (155) ----- your shoes before entering someone's house?

- 141- 1) essential 2) practical 3) obvious 4) available
142- 1) required 2) to require 3) that requires 4) that it is required
143- 1) which 2) about that 3) in that 4) where
144- 1) abundant 2) relevant 3) native 4) brief
145- 1) instead 2) such as 3) nevertheless 4) rather than
146- 1) would be justified 2) is justifying 3) be justified 4) justifies
147- 1) both 2) either 3) also 4) not only
148- 1) are for those who are around the table 2) which around the table are those
3) around the table they are 4) of those around the table
149- 1) devices 2) features 3) ingredients 4) formalities
150- 1) As 2) Although 3) However 4) A case in point
151- 1) goad 2) convert 3) inject 4) distribute

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 152- 1) to be eaten | 2) that are eaten | 3) of being eaten | 4) eaten |
| 153- 1) at | 2) into | 3) from | 4) through |
| 154- 1) thus | 2) if so | 3) whether | 4) and yet |
| 155- 1) get off | 2) hold off | 3) put off | 4) take off |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

National Park in India is home to two of the world's most endangered species: the tiger and the single-horned rhino. Photographer Steve Winter and writer Douglas Chadwick had only been working there a few days when they had a rather frightening close shave with some rhinos.

They were driving into the park to start filming, when their guide stopped the jeep to move a turtle from the middle of the road just ahead of them. Winter, Chadwick and their guard got out to stretch their legs and watch. But when Chadwick turned to look up the road, he saw something terrible.

About 50 meters away, a rhino was charging at them. Rhinos can sprint at more than 40 kilometers an hour, so there was no time to leap back in the car. Instinctively, the guard fired a shot into the ground just in front of the rhino. The crack of the rifle and the dirt that the bullet kicked up was enough to distract their attacker and he veered off into the grass seconds before reaching them.

Shaken, but relieved the incident had not been worse, they drove on. As they were entering the forest area on a raised section of road, three young rhinos climbed onto the road in front of them. The jeep stopped hurriedly, but this time the animals seemed uninterested and disappeared into the forest. Just then, however, the mother of the three, who had been keeping an eye on her young, came crashing through the trees from their left. No time to shoot this time. The female rhino slammed into the side of the jeep and started to wrestle it off the road. Indian rhinos don't use their horns in a fight; instead they bite and this female's teeth were gouging deep into the side of the jeep.

- 156- It can be inferred from the passage that the tiger and the single-horned rhino -----.
- 1) cause the most danger to those visiting the National Park in India
 - 2) are some animal species that might go extinct, if not protected
 - 3) cannot be found anywhere in India except in a confined area
 - 4) compete with one another for survival
- 157- What did Chadwick look at in fright when he got out of the car to relax a bit?
- 1) A ferocious animal attacking him and those accompanying him
 - 2) Their guard shooting an animal that had blocked the road
 - 3) A rhino escaping into the grass close to them
 - 4) A turtle lying in front of their jeep
- 158- Why has the author referred to the fact that rhinos can sprint at more than 40 kilometers an hour?
- 1) To express surprise at the running speed of such big animals
 - 2) To show that just as animals follow their instincts so humans may act irrationally at times
 - 3) To prove that human intellect can easily outsmart animals no matter how fast and dangerous they are
 - 4) To explain why the guard fired a shot into the ground just in front of the rhino instead of getting into the car
- 159- Which of the following best describes the three young rhinos' reaction to the presence of Steve Winter and Douglas Chadwick and their guide?
- 1) Curiosity
 - 2) Delight
 - 3) Indifference
 - 4) Affability

160- Which of the following is true about the female rhino mentioned in paragraph 3?

- 1) She was not afraid of gunshots.
- 2) She pushed the jeep off the road.
- 3) She made an attack to let her young run away.
- 4) She unexpectedly used her horns in the fight she started.

PASSAGE 2:

Something momentous happened in conservation circles last month in Ecuador. At the UN Convention on Migratory Species conference, a resolution was passed recognizing that some social mammals have culture. Sure, the idea of non-human culture has been around for years. But this is the first time that it has been formally recognized by an international treaty. And beyond acknowledging that it isn't just humans that have socially learned traditions, this treaty opens up a new frontier for efforts to conserve social species.

What is non-human culture? A popular definition is information or a behavior—shared by population or subpopulation—acquired from others of the same species via social learning. What this means for conservation, which often treats a species as homogeneous, is that culture can create boundaries between social groups, affecting behavior, gene flow and resource use.

In 1975 sociobiologist E. O. Wilson explained the influence of social structure on fitness, gene flow and spatial patterns in some species. Deeper understanding only started to emerge in the past decade, and wildlife policy has been slow to catch up.

The new resolution recognizes both positive and negative consequences of non-human culture. Individuals passing on knowledge may increase population viability by allowing the rapid spread of innovations amid environmental challenges, which could mean more resilient social groups. On the other hand, the effects of human-induced threats may be amplified by the presence of non-human culture. How so? The type of threat and the type of society is important.

161- What does the word “it” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- 1) treaty
- 2) UN Convention
- 3) culture
- 4) idea of non-human culture

162- It can be understood from the passage that the belief that some animal species have culture -----.

- 1) is more likely to bring more damage than benefit to them
- 2) was not entirely new before the UN Convention on Migratory Species conference
- 3) made wildlife policy makers around the world quickly change their wildlife protection approaches
- 4) may lead to an increased level of population viability among animal species with a supposedly strong social culture

163- Why does the author mention sociobiologist E. O. Wilson in paragraph 3?

- 1) To lend credence to a point raised in paragraph 2
- 2) To shed more light on the definition of non-human culture
- 3) To discuss the consequences of the acceptance of non-human cultures
- 4) To explain what is meant by fitness, gene flow and spatial patterns

164- According to paragraph 4, more resilient social groups directly stem from -----.

- 1) environmental challenges
- 2) increased population viability
- 3) rapid spread of innovations
- 4) individuals passing on knowledge

165- The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of -----.

- 1) how a non-human culture emerges in the course of time
- 2) the similarities between human societies and those of animal species that are believed to possess culture
- 3) some variables having a bearing on the relationship between the presence of non-human culture and the effects of human-induced threats
- 4) the reasons why human-induced threats are likely to affect non-human cultures both positively and negatively

PASSAGE 3:

The food industry loves a buzzword. And, increasingly, those buzzwords revolve around health. Healthy eating is big business—why do you think everything is labeled as high protein these days? But while protein content is objective, there is no official definition of a “superfood” and the EU has thankfully banned health claims on packaging, unless they are supported by scientific evidence.

However, that hasn’t stopped many food brands from funding research to help promote the health benefits of their product. For example, if you see a headline proclaiming the health benefits of bananas, chances are the research was funded by some strange organization like the British Banana Council. They’re susceptible to bias, basically.

The idea that there are ingredients that vastly outperform other foods, and can somehow stave off cancer, heart disease and other major health concerns is misleading—if not a complete lie. Sadly, some people want to believe that eating a certain fruit or vegetable containing an antioxidant or essential fatty acid is a health panacea that can offset the effects of their Dominoes or their missed spin session.

The problem is that most research on superfoods tests chemicals and extracts in concentrations not found in the food in its natural state. In short: they’re good for you, yes, but to curb cancer you’d have to eat them by the wheelbarrow full.

The main foods, though, that have been elevated to superfood status in recent years are those rich in antioxidants. Antioxidants are chemicals thought to protect us against the harmful effects of free radicals, which are chemicals naturally produced in every living cell and known to cause cell damage—linked to ageing and disease development. However, evidence about this and other health benefits of antioxidants is inconclusive. A review of the research into this topic in 2011 by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) found no evidence that the antioxidant action on free radicals observed in the lab was of any benefit to human health. Sorry to burst your bubble.

166- What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- 1) To promote health products
- 2) To criticize people’s credulity
- 3) To correct a misunderstanding
- 4) To admonish scientists for their carelessness

167- Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?

- 1) Paragraph 2 shows that even the EU precautionary regulation is often neutralized in some way.
- 2) Paragraph 2 purports to demonstrate that the EU measure, as described in paragraph 1, is just beginning to bear fruits.
- 3) Paragraph 2 calls into question the sincerity of the EU which, according to paragraph 1, seemingly intends to prevent fraud.
- 4) Paragraph 2 is intended to show the positive effect of EU monitoring, mentioned in paragraph 1, on the companies promoting food brands.

168- The phrase “stave off” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by -----.

- 1) cure
- 2) diagnose
- 3) deter
- 4) trigger

169- According to paragraph 4, you can hope to prevent cancer when you eat allegedly beneficial superfoods -----.

- 1) under tightly controlled laboratory conditions
- 2) only after they have been well researched
- 3) in their natural state only
- 4) in very great quantities

170- Which of the following best describes the authors’ attitude towards the positive effect which antioxidants are said to have?

- 1) Amusement
- 2) Astonishment
- 3) Skepticism
- 4) Pointed disagreement