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خارج از کشور

نام
نام خانوادگی
محل امضاء

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

دفترچه شماره ۲



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

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۳

آزمون اختصاصی
گروه آزمایشی زبان

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

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 و تکثیر سؤالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

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- ----- exactly what to do, I was pretty confident I wouldn't embarrass myself.
 1) Telling 2) To tell 3) Having been told 4) To have been told
- 102- The coastguard boarded the ship and found -----.
 1) alive four men injured 2) four injured alive men
 3) four injured men alive 4) injured four alive men
- 103- ----- for your help, I wouldn't have been able to quit smoking.
 1) Weren't it 2) If wasn't it 3) It had not been 4) Had it not been
- 104- I'm ----- ambitious as my brother is.
 1) nowhere near as 2) nothing near as 3) nowhere like so 4) nothing like so
- 105- You ----- that film last week. It was only released yesterday.
 1) couldn't see 2) can't have seen 3) shouldn't have seen 4) didn't need to see
- 106- Despite -----, we didn't think for a second we wouldn't make it on time.
 1) our being informed late 2) being late for us to inform
 3) we were informed late 4) how late be informed
- 107- Jim ----- he was going to leave the city for the long weekend.
 1) heard saying 2) heard to say 3) was heard to say 4) was heard that said
- 108- So ----- that they actually finished three weeks early.
 1) the builders were fast 2) fast were the builders
 3) fast the builders were 4) were the builders fast
- 109- We should take our tent with us ----- we can't find rooms to stay in.
 1) unless 2) in case 3) otherwise 4) even though
- 110- The laws need to be strengthened, ----- I mean the police need to be given more powers.
 1) which 2) by that 3) that 4) by which

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- When Lee's parents praise him, it serves as helpful ----- for his hard work.
 1) definition 2) confidence 3) repertoire 4) reinforcement
- 112- The hikers who got lost in the mountains died because they were out in ----- weather for too long.
 1) severe 2) subtle 3) dense 4) firm
- 113- If you develop coping strategies and ----- a balance between work and leisure, you'll learn to make stress work for you.
 1) constitute 2) maintain 3) confirm 4) include

- 114- Our landlord tried to ----- all the cockroaches in our building, but they came back the next year.
 1) eradicate 2) compensate for 3) suffer from 4) restrict
- 115- The office hasn't moved completely to the new location yet. We're still in a ----- phase.
 1) compatible 2) conclusive 3) recurrent 4) transitional
- 116- The committee members disagree, but they must communicate with each other in order to reach a(n) ----- and settle the issue.
 1) awareness 2) promotion 3) compromise 4) enhancement
- 117- The Metropolitan Police held a dinner in her honor to express ----- for her invaluable help in catching a range of criminals.
 1) conformity 2) gratitude 3) devotion 4) approval
- 118- Under the media's influence, children at younger and younger ages are using violence as a first, not a last, ----- to conflict.
 1) resort 2) stance 3) resource 4) exposure
- 119- Although the connection between economic growth and improved health seems -----, the empirical evidence for this is not completely clear.
 1) immediate 2) vulnerable 3) interchangeable 4) straightforward
- 120- All vaccines used for routine immunization are very effective in preventing disease, although no vaccine ----- 100% effectiveness.
 1) ranks 2) expands 3) attains 4) estimates
- 121- In many countries in the western world, intelligence is ----- by tests that measure a person's intelligent quotient.
 1) computed 2) negotiated 3) determined 4) launched
- 122- The CEO's statement seemed to have little or no ----- to the issues raised during the investigation.
 1) account 2) relevance 3) transfer 4) cooperation
- 123- Laboratory experiments provide evidence that failing to get enough sleep dramatically ----- memory and concentration.
 1) impairs 2) competes 3) disposes 4) evaluates
- 124- Decisions about how to use public money must be made -----, with careful consideration given to many criteria.
 1) randomly 2) rationally 3) impressively 4) anxiously
- 125- Movies often ----- criminals as masterminds with complex plans and clever senses of humor.
 1) forecast 2) observe 3) explore 4) portray

Part C: Sentence Structure

Directions: Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126-** 1) The permit is valid for one year from date of issue, at which time it may be renewed.
2) For one year from date of issue at which time is valid the permit may be renewed.
3) At that time the validity of the permit is for one year, it may be renewed from date of issue.
4) The validity of the permit is one year from date of issue, it may be renewed at that time.
- 127-** 1) We had solved barely one problem when to rise the next one.
2) Barely had we solved one problem when another one arose.
3) We had solved one problem barely when did another one arise.
4) Barely we had solved one problem, the other one arose just then.
- 128-** 1) As a peculiar notion, the scientist's prediction that humans will soon become part machine strikes many.
2) Humans will soon become part machine is the scientist's prediction that strikes a peculiar notion as many.
3) The scientist's prediction that humans will soon become part machine strikes many as a peculiar notion.
4) The scientist's predication strikes many that as a peculiar notion humans will soon become part machine.
- 129-** 1) Who can function effectively on 6 fewer hours of sleep per night is the rare individual.
2) It is rarely an individual can function effectively on fewer than 6 hours of sleep per night.
3) It is rare for an individual function effectively on sleep less than 6 hours per night.
4) It is the rare individual who can function effectively on fewer than 6 hours of sleep per night.
- 130-** 1) Not until we have no choice will we close the business down.
2) We have no choice until not we will close the business down.
3) Until we have no choice not we will close the business down.
4) Not until we have any choice we will close the business down.

Part D: Language Functions

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: Have you met the new people at number 32 yet?

B: No, but I've heard them. They're always (131) ----- . They never stop arguing.

- 131- 1) over the moon 2) down the drain 3) beyond my head 4) at each other's throats

A: You look very worried. (132) -----?

B: Oh, it's nothing really.

A: Come on now. (133) ----- . Why don't you tell me about it?

B: Well, I'm (134) ----- , because my apartment was (135) ----- last night.

A: My goodness! What was taken?

B: Well, nothing's missing actually.

- 132- 1) How come 2) What's up 3) How is it going 4) What's stopping you

- 133- 1) Don't put words into my mouth 2) Stop sitting on the fence
3) Don't bottle it up 4) Go for it

- 134- 1) of two minds 2) off the hook 3) on cloud nine 4) in a bit of a state

- 135- 1) broken into 2) bumped into 3) taken over 4) pulled over

A: Do you want to go to the football game with us tonight?

B: No, thanks. I'm not feeling very well. I think I'm (136) ----- .

- 136- 1) in a real bind 2) up and about again
3) coming down with something 4) keeping up with something

A: Oh Sue, that was a wonderful dinner. That's the best meal I've had (137) ----- .

B: Oh thank you!

A: Can I give you a hand with the dishes?

B: Uh-Uh, (138) ----- . I'll do them myself later. Would you like me to fix some coffee?

A: Uh, thanks a lot. I'd love some. Uh, (139) ----- if I ask a question?

B: Why, (140) ----- . Go ahead and ask.

- 137- 1) in a long time 2) in the long run 3) for old times' sake 4) in the nick of time

- 138- 1) mind you 2) way to go 3) don't bother 4) don't go overboard

- 139- 1) Are you OK 2) Does it matter 3) Would it hurt 4) Would you mind

- 140- 1) not at all 2) nothing to it 3) don't mention it 4) no way

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.

Most of us have several pairs of shoes – but have you ever wondered (141) ----- shoes came into being? When did people first start wearing them? And how did they (142) ----- from something to protect our feet to fashion statement?

History tells us that footwear was one of the first things (143) ----- people learned to make. Footwear helped ancient peoples cross rocky terrain or hot sands (144) ----- . The earliest footwear we know of was simply a piece of plaited grass or leather (145) ----- to the feet.

The ancient Egyptians seem (146) ----- the first footwear with a firm sole – sandals. In those days, footwear, or (147) -----, also showed a person's status. Egyptian royalty, (148) -----, wore sandals that had a different style from (149) ----- . And slaves were not allowed to wear anything on their feet. The sandal is still the basic form of footwear in many countries, (150) ----- those with a hot climate; (151) ----- in cold climates, an entirely different type of shoe was used – the moccasin – a (152) ----- made of soft but sturdy leather.

The Greeks were the first to develop shoes with heels. (153) -----, in the Middle Ages, shoes with long points at the toe became very chic for the nobility. These shoes were often very difficult to wear. Other (154) ----- followed, with wide shoes and even shoes that could make a woman stand (155) ----- . Not surprisingly, these sometimes led to accidents.

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|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 141- | 1) how | 2) what | 3) whether | 4) about that |
| 142- | 1) vary | 2) evolve | 3) devote | 4) derive |
| 143- | 1) permanent | 2) preliminary | 3) primitive | 4) prospective |
| 144- | 1) to not injure them | 2) not to injure themselves | 3) without injuring themselves | 4) didn't injure them |
| 145- | 1) tied | 2) tying | 3) to tie | 4) was tied |
| 146- | 1) to invent | 2) to be invented | 3) that they invented | 4) to have invented |
| 147- | 1) its lack of | 2) lack of it | 3) its lacking | 4) lacking in it |
| 148- | 1) although | 2) as if | 3) for example | 4) on the one hand |
| 149- | 1) whose status was lesser | 2) those with lesser status | 3) them of lesser status | 4) whom their status was lesser |
| 150- | 1) considerably | 2) relatively | 3) presumably | 4) particularly |
| 151- | 1) whereas | 2) therefore | 3) in addition | 4) even if |
| 152- | 1) shoe in the shape of slipper | 2) shoe shaped like slipper | 3) slipper-shape shoe | 4) slipper-shaped shoe |
| 153- | 1) So | 2) Yet | 3) Then | 4) Besides |
| 154- | 1) trends | 2) aspects | 3) gestures | 4) conditions |
| 155- | 1) tall two feet | 2) two feet taller | 3) two feet tall | 4) taller two feet |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

Reading 1:

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 domain. 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 domains such as medicine, law, or creative writing, areas that require experience.

Child prodigies can focus their attention for long periods of time, concentrating 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 at a time. The distinction of "prodigy" thus goes beyond mere intelligence. For explanations, experts look in two directions: *nature*, the child's unique biology, and *nurture*, the child's environment.

When researchers look to *nature* to explain child prodigies, they study innate or inborn qualities. For example, they look at whether the brain 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 utilize imaging technology to see the amount of activity in different parts of the brain. These brain scans reveal that the frontal lobe of a prodigy's brain is very active, unlike children with average intelligence doing the same tasks. Their frontal lobes are virtually inactive. Science has proven that the frontal lobe of the brain controls many aspects of thought and concentration. This may explain how prodigies can focus on a task, solve complex problems, and learn quickly.

When researchers look to *nurture* to explain child prodigies, they focus on the child's environment instead of the child's biology. The most important factor on the *nurture* side is the parents. Raising a child prodigy is extremely challenging. It requires considerable patience, creativity, and resourcefulness.

156- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) How researchers measure intelligence
- 2) Perspectives on the characteristics of child prodigies
- 3) Physical and emotional development in child prodigies
- 4) How families encourage their children's mental development

157- Why does the writer mention two child prodigies in the second paragraph?

- 1) To introduce two world-famous child prodigies
- 2) To name tasks child prodigies like to perform
- 3) To emphasize the fact that child prodigies are intelligently clever
- 4) To support the idea that child prodigies can spend much more time on tasks other children find boring

