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نام:

نام خانوادگی:

شماره داوطلبی:

محل امضاء:



دفترچه شماره ۲	 <p>اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود. امام خمینی (ره)</p> <p>جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور</p>				
آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۴					
عصر جمعه ۹۴/۳/۲۲	آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان‌های خارجی				
تعداد سؤال: ۷۰ مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه					
عنوان مواد امتحانی آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان‌های خارجی، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی					
مدت پاسخگویی	تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی	ردیف
۱۰۵ دقیقه	۱۷۰	۱۰۱	۷۰	زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)	۱
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.					

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- I ----- him a long time ago; both his name and face are very familiar.
1) could meet 2) might meet 3) may have met 4) should have met
- 102- I was delighted when I found a second-hand copy of the book. I ----- for one for some time.
1) have looked 2) would look 3) had been looking 4) would have looked
- 103- I know you don't believe these stories. -----, they're all perfectly true.
1) Similarly 2) Nevertheless 3) Alternatively 4) In other words
- 104- He wouldn't be the star he is today ----- a good impression in his early films.
1) if not made 2) not having made 3) had he not made 4) if he didn't make
- 105- Before the visitors left, we gave ----- a souvenir.
1) whom 2) them each 3) each of whom 4) every of them
- 106- -----, there was nowhere to eat.
1) With the restaurant having closed 2) Having closed the restaurant
3) By closing the restaurant 4) The restaurant was closed
- 107- I'm not sure if the computer system has crashed, -----.
1) so it seems 2) seems it is
3) but it has seemed to 4) but it seems to have
- 108- Applications ----- after the deadline cannot be considered.
1) received 2) receiving 3) are received 4) that receive
- 109- There ----- between 4,000 and 6,000 languages in the world, depending on how you count them.
1) say to be 2) said being 3) are said that 4) are said to be
- 110- I'd rather you ----- present when we signed the agreement.
1) would be 2) had been 3) could be 4) were

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- There's absolutely no solid ----- that he was anywhere near the scene of the crime.
1) outline 2) stance 3) reality 4) proof
- 112- The Sanitation Department in our city has to ----- all restaurants to make sure they are clean.
1) inspect 2) magnify 3) contrast 4) estimate
- 113- It's important to observe basic health and safety ----- when you're handling uncooked meat.
1) inventions 2) experiments 3) precautions 4) performances
- 114- I'm not ----- the facts – I just don't agree with your interpretation of them.
1) devoting 2) disputing 3) bothering 4) distracting
- 115- Because Bill enjoys vigorous exercise, he tends to ----- sports that build up his muscles.
1) pursue 2) reveal 3) attract 4) forecast
- 116- There are certain things we do -----, without thinking about them.
1) privately 2) smoothly 3) variously 4) instinctively

- 117- Many amusement parks ask for ----- from lawyers when creating their safety policies.
1) function 2) input 3) access 4) transfer
- 118- The text doesn't give you the answer explicitly – you have to ----- it from the evidence.
1) grasp 2) reckon 3) deduce 4) convert
- 119- We took out a loan from the bank, so we're going to make monthly ----- for the next five years.
1) incomes 2) benefits 3) additions 4) payments
- 120- I think your essay has to undergo some ----- before it is submitted.
1) revision 2) involvement 3) training 4) promotion
- 121- We must do all we can to help those who are in a ----- position.
1) former 2) separate 3) reluctant 4) vulnerable
- 122- Whales and dolphins make sounds which in some ways ----- a language.
1) evoke 2) attach 3) compose 4) resemble
- 123- Providing ----- medicine is better than helping people after they are sick.
1) superior 2) potential 3) preventive 4) economical
- 124- Bob wants to become a pop star, which sounds like a totally unrealistic ----- to me.
1) impression 2) ambition 3) comparison 4) occasion
- 125- While Sue was swimming, she got water in her eyes. Everything looked ----- to her.
1) blurred 2) flexible 3) ambiguous 4) interchangeable

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) This actor is so famous that he gets recognized wherever he goes.
2) This actor is famous enough to get recognized wherever goes.
3) This actor is famous enough to recognize wherever he goes.
4) This actor is so famous that he recognizes wherever goes.
- 127-
1) Under no circumstances the equipment uses without supervising.
2) Under any circumstances the equipment uses without supervision.
3) Under no circumstances is the equipment to be used without supervision.
4) Under any circumstances isn't the equipment to be used without supervising.
- 128-
1) Early computer games seem quite primitive comparing to those of today.
2) Early computer games seem quite primitive compared to today's games.
3) Early games of computer seem quite primitive comparing to those today.
4) Early games of computer seem quite primitive compared to games of today's.
- 129-
1) The first step in a job hunt is to find out what are there opportunities out.
2) The first step in a job hunt is finding out what opportunities there are out.
3) The first step in hunting a job is to find out what opportunities are out there.
4) The first step in hunting a job is finding out there are what opportunities out.
- 130-
1) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny if she told everyone his secret, and nor would I.
2) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny if she told everyone his secret, and wouldn't I either.
3) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny whether she told everyone his secret, and nor would I.
4) Tom wouldn't forgive Jenny whether she told everyone his secret, and I wouldn't, either.

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: Debra says she's going to (131) ----- all night studying for her exam tomorrow morning.

B: (132) ----- getting a good night's sleep? So she'll feel fresh in the morning.

131- 1) stay up 2) sleep late 3) go over 4) get along

132- 1) Doesn't she mind 2) Could you tell me about
3) What's the big deal about 4) Wouldn't she be better off

A: I have a little favor to ask. Do you still have your tent (133) -----?

B: Yes, I think so.

A: It's just that we're going camping next weekend, and our tent has a big hole in it.

B: (134) -----

A: So (135) ----- we could borrow yours if you're not using it.

B: (136) ----- . – oh, hang on, though. (137) ----- I think I lent it to my sister.

A: Oh, right.

133- 1) for that matter 2) by any chance 3) for one thing 4) by the way

134- 1) Are you OK? 2) What's the matter?
3) Oh, no... that's not good! 4) My goodness! You are right.

135- 1) I insist that 2) it is hard to say
3) I was wondering if 4) there is no chance of it if

136- 1) You're quite welcome 2) Sure, no problem
3) You have a point 4) Go for it

137- 1) Why not? 2) No kidding.
3) You know what? 4) I know what you mean.

A: I hear your older sister is on the Olympic team and on the honors list. She must be (138) -----.

B: She sure is. I've always (139) ----- her.

138- 1) quite a person 2) a bit rusty 3) in a bit of state 4) on the level

139- 1) hold on to 2) kept away from 3) come up with 4) looked up to

A: Weren't you trying to get us all together for a picnic this weekend?

B: It never really (140) -----.

140- 1) went down the drain 2) got off the ground
3) caught us off guard 4) arrived on the dot

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.

Each tiny piece of snow is called a snowflake, and each flake has six sides or six points. (141) ----- of snowflakes fall every winter, and the astonishing fact is that (142) ----- is different. A snowflake is as individual as someone's handwriting or fingerprint.

A snowflake forms inside a (143) ----- cloud when a microscopic piece of dust (144) ----- inside a tiny drop of water. This happens in the atmosphere, ten kilometers (145) ----- the Earth. The water freezes around the dust, and (146) ----- this flake is blown by the wind, it collects more drops of water. These drops freeze too, and the snowflake becomes (147) ----- to the Earth. As it falls, it passes through areas (148) ----- the temperature and humidity vary. It collects more and more tiny drops of water, and the shape (149) ----- changes. Some drops fall off and start to form new snowflakes.

This sounds simple, (150) ----- it is actually very complex, and mathematicians (151) ----- computers are just beginning to understand (152) -----.

Every change in temperature and humidity in the air (153) ----- the snowflake causes a change in the speed and (154) ----- of the snowflake's formation as it makes its trip to the Earth. (155) ----- no two flakes follow exactly the same path to the ground, no two snowflakes are exactly alike. However, they are all six-sided.

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|------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 141- | 1) Billions | 2) Billion | 3) Large amounts | 4) A great deal |
| 142- | 1) every | 2) each one | 3) each of which | 4) every one of which |
| 143- | 1) stormy wintry | 2) wintry stormy | 3) storm winter | 4) winter storm |
| 144- | 1) traps | 2) is trapped | 3) that traps | 4) which it is trapped |
| 145- | 1) within | 2) away | 3) above | 4) on top of |
| 146- | 1) as | 2) in spite of | 3) so | 4) in case |
| 147- | 1) so heavy to fall | | 2) too heavy that falls | |
| | 3) heavy enough to fall | | 4) heavy enough that falls | |
| 148- | 1) where | 2) whose | 3) in them | 4) in there |
| 149- | 1) alternately | 2) separately | 3) dependably | 4) continually |
| 150- | 1) if | 2) for | 3) but | 4) then |
| 151- | 1) use | 2) using | 3) are using | 4) that they use |
| 152- | 1) happening | 2) to happen | 3) which happens | 4) what happens |
| 153- | 1) around | 2) beyond | 3) between | 4) from |
| 154- | 1) aspect | 2) focus | 3) device | 4) pattern |
| 155- | 1) Since | 2) While | 3) Likewise | 4) Despite that |

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.

PASSAGE 1:

Britain's first laughter therapist, Robert Holden says: 'We all know that laughing helps us feel healthy and alive. Each time we laugh we feel better and more content.'

But we could be losing our ability to laugh. A French newspaper found that in 1930 the French laughed on average for nineteen minutes per day. By 1980 this had fallen to six minutes. Eighty per cent of the people questioned said that they would like to laugh more. Other research suggests that children laugh on average about 400 times a day, but by the time they reach adulthood this has been reduced to about fifteen times. Somewhere in the process of growing up we lose an astonishing 385 laughs a day.

William Fry — a psychiatrist from California — studied the effects of laughter on the body. He got patients to watch Laurel and Hardy films, and monitored their blood pressure, heart rate and muscle tone. He found that laughter has a similar effect to physical exercise. It speeds up the heart rate, increases blood pressure and quickens breathing. It also makes our facial and stomach muscles work. Fry thinks laughter is a jogging on the spot.

Laughter can even provide a kind of pain relief. Fry has proved that laughter produces endorphins — chemicals in the body that relieve pain. Researchers from Texas tested this. They divided forty university students into four groups. The first group listened to a funny cassette for twenty minutes, the second listened to a cassette intended to relax them, the third heard an informative tape, while the fourth group listened to no tape at all. Researchers found that if they produced pain in the students, those who had listened to the humorous tape could tolerate the discomfort for much longer.

Patch Adams is both a doctor and a performing clown in Virginia, America. He is convinced that humor should be a part of every medical consultation. ‘There’s evidence to suggest that laughter stimulates the immune system,’ says Adams, ‘yet hospitals and clinics are well-known for their depressing atmospheres.’ He wears his waist-length hair in a ponytail and also has a handlebar moustache. He usually puts on a red nose when seeing patients.

156- Which one of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?

- 1) Many people are trying to learn the forgotten art of laughter.
- 2) Most people can't figure out why laughter is the best medicine.
- 3) Doctors are concerned that our unserious side is not being taken seriously.
- 4) There is evidence indicating that laughing affects your mental and physical well-being.

157- The word “they” in paragraph 4 refers to -----.

- 1) groups
- 2) researchers
- 3) cassettes
- 4) students

158- Which argument in favor of laughter does the author NOT point out?

- 1) It helps you fight illness.
- 2) It is a kind of physical exercise.
- 3) It is instrumental in lessening pain.
- 4) It helps improve your personal relationships.

159- Which statement best describes Patch Adam as a practicing doctor?

- 1) He practices what he preaches.
- 2) He is more of a theorizer than a practitioner.
- 3) He favors the idea of using clowns to treat patients in hospitals.
- 4) He thinks that laughter therapy in action is easier said than done.

160- Which phrase describes the writer’s tone in reviewing the research findings?

- 1) Amused
- 2) Somewhat skeptical
- 3) Fair and balanced
- 4) Rather critical

PASSAGE 2:

The first person to reach the South Pole was Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian. Robert Scott, who was English, arrived at the South Pole a month after Amundsen and died on the return journey to his ship. Yet, strangely enough, Scott became a hero, but Amundsen did not.

Captain Robert Scott (1868-1912) was an officer in the English navy. From 1901 to 1904, he led an expedition to Antarctica for a British scientific organization called the Royal Geographical Society. His group traveled farther south than anyone else had ever done. He gathered information on rocks, weather, and climate, and he made maps.

A few years later, Scott decided to organize another expedition. He said that he wanted to make a complete scientific study of Antarctica, but his real goal was to be the first person at the South Pole. He took three doctors, several scientists, and a number of other men with him. Scott's group sailed on a ship named the *Terra Nova* in June 1910. When they reached Australia, they learned that Amundsen was also on his way to the Pole.

Amundsen and Scott were very different from each other, and they made very different plans. Amundsen planned everything very carefully. He took sleds and dog teams, as the great Arctic explorers did. Scott took ponies (small horses) and a few dogs, but he planned to have his men pull the sleds themselves for most of the trip. On earlier expeditions, as some dogs became weak the men killed them for food for themselves and the other dogs. Amundsen did this too, and it helped him reach the Pole, but later people called him "dog eater." Scott would not eat his dogs, and this was one reason he died on this expedition.

161- What is the writer's purpose in this passage?

- 1) To show that being an explorer was difficult in the past
- 2) To show why Robert Scott is the world's greatest explorer
- 3) To explain the history of certain explorations of the South Pole
- 4) To encourage the reader to learn more about Roald Amundsen

162- Which of the following statements is NOT true about Robert Scott?

- 1) The purpose of his first expedition was to collect scientific data.
- 2) He never knew there was an explorer by the name of Amundsen.
- 3) His men didn't kill their animals for food.
- 4) He didn't achieve his real goal.

163- Into which paragraph could the following sentence be inserted?

When Scott returned to England, he was a national hero.

- 1) Paragraph 1
- 2) Paragraph 2
- 3) Paragraph 3
- 4) Paragraph 4

164- The author seems to be surprised by the fact that -----.

- 1) Amundsen was called "dog eater"
- 2) Scott died on his expedition
- 3) Amundsen is not as admired as Scott
- 4) Scott didn't ask Amundsen to join his team

165- The passage states that Roald Amundsen -----.

- 1) used more animals than Scott did
- 2) got rid of weak dogs on his expedition
- 3) influenced many great Arctic explorers
- 4) copied the design of the sleds used by Scott's men

PASSAGE 3:

Most archaeologists study buried houses, broken objects, and old garbage to learn important things about ancient societies. At the University of Arizona in the United States, however, archaeology students are investigating today's garbage. They hope to learn important things about modern society by studying its garbage. The Garbage Project started at the University of Arizona in 1973. Since then, students have studied garbage in cities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

To study the modern world's garbage, students had to travel to landfills, the places where cities bury their garbage. While the students were studying the garbage, they wore special clothes and used safety equipment. Students were also very careful when they opened bags of garbage.

One thing students in the Garbage Project found is that the garbage in landfills disappears very slowly. That was surprising to the students, as well as to many scientists who had predicted that roughly 70% of the garbage in landfills would disappear naturally and quickly. Even in cities where it rains a lot, the students found newspapers from 1948, forty-year-old hot dogs, and lettuce from 1970.

The Garbage Project also revealed that what people say they do is often very different from what they actually do. The archaeology students asked people what they bought, ate, and drank, and then they compared this to what people threw away. For some reason, the two didn't match. For example, the students found many more empty cans of Coke than people said they drank.

166- It is stated in the passage that the Garbage Project -----.

- 1) yielded results that contradicted some previous assumptions
- 2) was conducted in three countries on different continents
- 3) has been in progress since the mid-20th century
- 4) was not favored by many scientists

167- The word "roughly" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by -----.

- 1) nearly
- 2) randomly
- 3) literally
- 4) ultimately

168- Which of the following is NOT cited as evidence for the slow disappearance of garbage?

- 1) Greens
- 2) Old newspapers
- 3) The remains of food
- 4) Paper garbage bags

169- The writer has used all of the following methods to develop his ideas EXCEPT -----.

- 1) definition
- 2) physical description
- 3) facts and figures
- 4) exemplification

170- Which of the following questions is NOT answered by the passage?

- 1) What did the students learn from studying modern garbage?
- 2) Did the students take any precautions when studying?
- 3) Did archaeologists help the students study garbage?
- 4) What was the purpose of studying modern garbage?