



کد کنترل

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خارج از کشور



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

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

دفترچه شماره ۲

**آزمون اختصاصی
گروه آزمایشی زبان**

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - ۱۳۹۹

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

ویژه نظام آموزشی قدیم

سال ۱۳۹۹

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 متغییرن برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

* 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
صندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه
سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پاتین پاسخنامه 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 your answer sheet.

- 101- Clear out any junk or other matter from beneath your desk _____ lots of room for your legs and feet to stretch out.
1) by having 2) which there has
3) so that you have 4) because of having
- 102- Since we _____ in this apartment for two years and we like it, we really don't want any trouble.
1) had lived 2) were living 3) would have lived 4) have been living
- 103- Einstein spent a year _____ in the Apennine Mountains of Italy, where he visited relatives and toured museums to somehow relax.
1) hiking 2) hiked 3) to hike 4) to be hiking
- 104- In compositions and free writing exercises, the decision to use commas to indicate that a clause is unnecessary depends not only on the points mentioned above but also _____ and the information previously given.
1) the context 2) on the context
3) depending on the context 4) the context given
- 105- Controversy over books and films used in schools has caused school boards to consider _____ get involved in selection procedures for such materials.
1) if should they 2) or that they should
3) that whether should they 4) whether they should
- 106- _____ about possible damage to the atmosphere's ozone layer, laws in many countries now prohibit the use of fluorocarbons as propellants in aerosol cans.
1) Concerned 2) To be concerned
3) There is concern 4) Because of concern about
- 107- I started keeping a journal when I was fourteen and have been writing in it almost every day _____ that time.
1) by 2) for 3) since 4) until
- 108- For people with synesthesia, _____, the number five may be red.
1) a condition in which the senses get mixed up
2) being a condition the senses get mixed up in it
3) a condition which in that the senses get mixed up
4) that is a condition where mixed up the senses get
- 109- Our society supports the notion that to change your mind is evidence of weakness and unreliability, _____, "Once I decide, I decide."
1) it leads many people who say 2) leading many people to say
3) that leads many people are said 4) many people are led by saying
- 110- Recent research concludes that humans, like many other species, have a built-in sense of direction, _____ weak it may have become from disuse.
1) too 2) such 3) as much 4) no matter how

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- One of the firefighters was _____ by the smoke, and ended up having to be rescued himself.
1) shaken 2) involved 3) overcome 4) embarrassed
- 112- Trees which are more _____ can withstand stronger winds than those trees that are very rigid.
1) flexible 2) common 3) superior 4) efficient

- 113- With all Cs on his report card, the teenager was not living up to his parents' _____ that he would make honor roll.
1) expectation 2) expression 3) statement 4) concern
- 114- It's useless _____ what Harrison would do if he were in charge because he's not in charge, and he never will be.
1) estimating 2) speculating 3) articulating 4) exemplifying
- 115- Even though the surface of our planet appears to be _____ and stationary, there is convincing evidence that the materials that form the solid rock on the surface of the earth are moving.
1) global 2) entire 3) firm 4) giant
- 116- The famous artist once observed that in life you must absorb what is useful, reject what is useless, and add what is _____ your own.
1) proudly 2) carefully 3) specifically 4) interchangeably
- 117- It is easy to _____ that all poor people have an inferior education; however, such an argument cannot be supported by the facts.
1) ignore 2) realize 3) design 4) generalize
- 118- Poor _____ such as standing with your shoulders and head bent when talking to an authority gives the impression that you aren't listening.
1) posture 2) certainty 3) pretention 4) nervousness
- 119- Frank seems to think that my position is _____ to his, but it's not, and I'm getting tired of him trying to tell me what to do.
1) subordinate 2) accessible 3) former 4) useless
- 120- Our elevator got _____ in the shaft between floors, so we had to wait for over 40 minutes for someone to get us out.
1) hung 2) stuck 3) prevented 4) lifted
- 121- Remember how painful it can be to _____ a sticky adhesive bandage?
1) operate 2) stretch 3) damage 4) remove
- 122- Rusty Berkus once said that there comes that mysterious meeting in life when someone acknowledges who we are, and what we can be, igniting the circuits of our highest _____.
1) degree 2) message 3) occasion 4) potential
- 123- Although numbers of animals in a given region may fluctuate from year to year, the fluctuations are often temporary and, over long periods, _____.
1) dense 2) extinct 3) negligible 4) developmental
- 124- Air pollution from motor vehicles imposes external costs on all those _____ to it, in the form of low productivity, materials damage, and disease.
1) exposed 2) attributed 3) transferred 4) accustomed
- 125- Sound levels below about 40 decibels are not very useful in music because to be useful, such sound levels _____ that background noise, such as audience movement or ventilating systems, be even lower—and that often is not the case.
1) require 2) recognize 3) guarantee 4) demonstrate

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) The alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have died recently.
 - 2) An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died.
 - 3) Mediterranean monk seals of alarming numbers have died like an endangered species recently.
 - 4) An endangered species, which is an alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, and have recently died.
- 127-
- 1) Only is Earth one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of that in the equatorial plane of Earth is.
 - 2) Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, whose orbit to be in the equatorial plane of Earth.
 - 3) Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is not in the equatorial plane of Earth.
 - 4) The only one of the inner planets with a large satellite is Earth, the orbit of whose satellite not in the equatorial plane of Earth.

128-

- 1) The African tsetse fly does not need a brain, for everything it has to do in life is programmed into its nervous system.
- 2) The African tsetse fly does not need a brain, therefore everything in life it has to do programmed into its nervous system.
- 3) The African tsetse fly does not need the brain, everything it has to do in life is programmed into its nervous system.
- 4) The African tsetse fly does not need its brain, because into its nervous system everything it has to do in life it is programmed.

129-

- 1) When constructing houses of stone, the architect's research shows that builders still use the hammer more than any other tool.
- 2) The architect's research shows that even when builders construct houses of stone, they still use the hammer more than any other tool.
- 3) The architect's research, when builders construct houses of stone, shows that, even then they still use the hammer more than any other tool.
- 4) The research by the architect shows that when even builders construct houses of stone, the hammer is still used for more than any other tool.

130-

- 1) Much of this author's work, unfortunately, is uneven, with a chapter poorly written often immediately follows a sublime one.
- 2) Much of this author's work is uneven unfortunately, with a poor written chapter often immediately to follow a sublime one.
- 3) Much of this author's work, unfortunately, is uneven, with a poorly written chapter often immediately following a sublime one.
- 4) Much of the work by this author is unfortunately uneven, and a chapter is poorly written often immediately follows a sublime one.

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: See you later, Mom!

B: Where are you going, Ted?

A: I told Henry I'd drop by.

B: What are you two going to do?

A: Maybe go to the movies or play tennis. Our plans are still (131) _____.

B: Why don't you invite him over here?

A: I don't want to hang around here. Dad is really (132) _____ in the dumps.

131- 1) a breeze

2) up in the air

3) all or nothing

4) middle-of-the-road

132- 1) off

2) over

3) down

4) through

A: Would you like to join me on the mountain-climbing expedition?

B: (133) _____! I like anything but mountain climbing.

133- 1) For that matter

2) Fair enough

3) I can't agree with your more

4) Not on your life

A: Hey, John. I'm bored. Come on, let's go out and do something.

B: Sorry, I'm right (134) _____ studying for a physics exam. I won't be able to make it tonight.

A: You've been studying for a long time. Why don't you (135) _____? Come on! Let's go! Forget studying for a while!

B: Look! (136) _____! I can't go anywhere!

A: OK. I'll stop bothering you only if you promise to let me know the minute you're finished.

134- 1) halfway

2) all along

3) over my head

4) in the middle of

135- 1) take a break

2) play it by ear

3) tie your hands

4) hold your head up

136- 1) Get off my back

2) Worm out of it

3) Stick to your guns

4) Leave me high and dry

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

For their size, birds are tremendously powerful creatures. We know this thanks to an ingenious series of tests performed by some prominent researchers. The researchers placed a specially trained budgerigar in a wind tunnel and measured how much muscle power it needed to maintain flight at various airspeeds up to 50 kilometers per hour.

The small bird had to be trained, not only because it had to fly in the artificial environment of the wind tunnel but also because it had to do so while wearing a tiny oxygen mask.

The mask allowed zoologist Vance Tucker and his colleagues to monitor the budgerigar's oxygen demand, and thus the amount of mechanical energy it was producing. What they discovered was experimental proof of the incredible power-to-weight ratio of birds. Tucker's team found that the 35-gram budgerigar's flight muscles were delivering a peak power of one to four watts to maintain continuous flight. That might not sound very much on its own, but it's pretty impressive when the bird's size is taken into account: it works out as 200 watts of continuous mechanical power for every kilogram of the bird's muscle mass. And that's the reason that people have always failed when they tried to fly by flapping wings attached to their arms: the average human can only produce around ten watts per kilogram of their muscle mass. It's not that we never had the time to fly; we have simply never had the energy. To fly, people need machines and to make a flying machine, we need to understand how birds control their flight.

- 156- Which of the following is stated about budgerigars in the passage?
- 1) They were the first birds used for experiments done on birds.
 - 2) They are the most ingenious among almost all bird species.
 - 3) For their size, they are impressively powerful creatures.
 - 4) For training purposes, they are the most suitable birds.
- 157- According to the passage, the bird the researchers used in their tests was _____.
- 1) trained
 - 2) known for flying fast
 - 3) raised in artificial environments
 - 4) required an oxygen mask to survive in adverse conditions
- 158- Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- 1) A problem is presented and a solution to get rid of it is offered.
 - 2) A suggestion is made and then backed up by means of an example.
 - 3) A mystery is described and the reasons why it is a mystery are explained.
 - 4) A claim is made and then validated based on the findings of some research.
- 159- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- 1) maintaining continuous flight
 - 2) peak power of one to four watts
 - 3) mass of budgerigar's flight muscles
 - 4) proof of the power-to-weight ratio of muscles
- 160- Which of the following inferences CAN be made from the passage about human beings?
- 1) They know why birds are actually able to fly by flapping their wings.
 - 2) They have studied birds to be able to learn how to fly since time immemorial.
 - 3) The energy they can produce by flapping wings attached to their arms is anything but inadequate to enable them to fly.
 - 4) If they had known about the power-to-weight ratio of birds, they could have invented airplanes much earlier than they actually did.

PASSAGE 2:

Critics of TV have focused on bad language and mindless violence, and they have made these seem very significant and threatening to the social fabric. They are right to some extent only because these people have looked at the content of certain TV programs and blown it out of all proportion. The truth is that the content is relatively insignificant—that is not where the real impact of TV lies. Paradoxically, perhaps, it is in the insignificance of the content of TV programs that the significance of TV lies.

There is a relentless flow of things on TV: there is a story about a drought in Africa with 1,000,000 on the verge of starvation, immediately followed by adverts for Italian spaghetti and the latest toothpaste, then it is back to the football highlights before your favorite soap opera starts, and you are just getting involved in all the intrigues when the adverts come on again and you decide to change channels to watch the movie. What remains from all of this as something that could have a lasting impact or that could prompt some deeper interest? Nothing. Absolutely nothing.

Admittedly there are times when TV does manage to generate a response. Particularly disturbing images of emaciated children dying of hunger, flies crawling over their lips, can prompt people to make a donation. But the channel can't keep showing the same pictures for long. Soon there will be another disaster somewhere else and we will forget the starving children and we won't stop to think much about the causes of the disaster and what ought to be done in the future. After all, there is another movie later on and we don't want to miss it. Without anyone intending this, TV silently conveys the message that nothing really matters in the world. Channels choose footage, stories and their variety of shows to increase their ratings. Viewers hop from channel to channel to maximize their pleasure. A perfect marriage of commerce and hedonism.

TV effectively trains people to leave the world exactly as it is. We have the brute facts (or some of them at least) about poverty, disasters and disease, but we have so little analysis, and we are left with the impression that that is just the way things are and that they couldn't be otherwise. Before we have time to think much or imagine how things might be different the match has started, it is our team and we have found something much more exciting to fill up our free time.

- 161- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards critics of TV?
- 1) Humiliation
 - 2) Uncertainty
 - 3) Partial approval
 - 4) Complete opposition
- 162- What does the author mean by "nothing" at the end of paragraph 2?
- 1) Shortage of serious content
 - 2) Lack of interesting programs
 - 3) No content able to engender deep and lasting interest
 - 4) Absence of viewers deeply interested in TV programs
- 163- The passage suggests that the reason why TV viewers tend to forget the starving children is that _____.
- 1) such scenes are horrible to think about all the time
 - 2) they know they cannot change anything drastically
 - 3) TV programs follow each other such that TV viewers find it hard to find time to deeply think about what they are exposed to
 - 4) there are some influential media managers who use TV as a means to make TV viewers think TV is only an impartial conveyor of the real world
- 164- The word "this" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
- 1) causes of the disaster
 - 2) not wanting to miss a movie
 - 3) marriage of commerce and hedonism
 - 4) the message that nothing really matters in the world

165- Which of the following does the writer state is TRUE about TV programs?

- 1) They all fail to leave even any temporary effects on the audience.
- 2) Some of them could be improved if they are accompanied by true analysis.
- 3) Most of them tend to appeal to people's brute instincts rather than their inclination for pleasure.
- 4) They somehow exaggerate scenes of human suffering to touch people's feeling disproportionately.

PASSAGE 3:

A sense of humor has long been considered an important character trait. People regularly rank humor as one of the most important traits that they look for when choosing a friend, a roommate, an employee, or a potential spouse. Public speakers are told to begin their speeches with a joke, and sales personnel are told that they will have more success if they can get their clients laughing before they begin their sales pitch. There is medical research to indicate that laughter can reduce stress and even extend life. Clearly, humor is important, but few people spend much time thinking about the topic of humor. There are, however, a couple of important facts that everyone should know about humor.

One is that humor is learned, not inherited. Infants have no sense of humor, but quickly learn what is funny from their parents and later from friends and from books, television, magazines, and movies. It is, therefore, possible to sharpen your sense of humor, no matter what your age. Another important fact to remember is that humor is highly subjective. What is funny changes from era to era, from country to country, and from group to group. A joke book from the nineteenth century may contain a few funny jokes, but it also contains jokes that leave us scratching our heads and wondering "Why was *that* funny?" Similarly, if you go to a comedy act when you visit another country, you probably won't laugh as hard or as often as the other people in the audience, even if you understand the language perfectly. This may be in part because you don't understand the cultural references—a joke about a politician that you have never heard of will probably not be very funny—but it is also because there are some basic differences in what people in various countries think is humorous.

Studies have also shown that men and women find different things funny, and so do people of different age groups. All of this indicates that you have to pay attention to your audience when you employ humor. What you find hilarious, someone else may find baffling or even offensive.

166- The passage mentions medical research in paragraph 1 in order to _____.

- 1) further support the importance of humor
- 2) moderate the main point already made in the same paragraph
- 3) express surprise at some people's failure to appreciate humor
- 4) name a benefit of humor with which people are expected to be more familiar

167- The passage states that people's sense of humor _____.

- 1) is innate
- 2) is acquired
- 3) is hard to teach to those who lack it
- 4) declines with age

168- Which of the following is part of the argument in the passage to prove that humor is highly subjective?

- 1) It depends on the topic of conversation.
- 2) It varies from era to era.
- 3) It is age-independent.
- 4) It is hard to define.

169- The passage refers to "a politician" in paragraph 2 primarily in order to _____.

- 1) illustrate the impact of politics on the meaning of humor
- 2) claim that political issues are not funny in some countries
- 3) give an example of the effect of cultural differences on people's reaction to humor
- 4) provide support for the general rule that humor is affected by people's political stance

170- There is sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) Why is humor generally regarded as the most important trait to possess?
- 2) Why are you advised to consider your audience to be able to make more effective use of humor?
- 3) What prompted medical researchers to conduct studies to probe the effects of laughter on human health?
- 4) What makes business people who begin their sales pitch with humor more successful than those who do not?