

Read each part and then choose the best answer.

186- In modern writing, the distinction between literary expression and colloquial expression is often blurred.

- 1) exaggerated 2) reversed 3) indistinct 4) unintentional

187- His triumph over his predicaments made him proud.

- 1) success 2) hard ship 3) predator 4) substitute

188- The lantern Fish generates lights as it swims as it swim about the depth of the ocean.

- 1) converts 2) absorbs 3) regulates 4) produces

189- It is a paradox that professional comedians often have unhappy lives.

- 1) problem 2) mystery 3) contradiction 4) wonder

190- The government is said to be subsidizing the shipping industry.

- 1) destroying 2) helping to support
3) starting to change 4) operating

191- The professor reiterated his remarks after there was some misunderstanding.

- 1) changed 2) repeated 3) concealed 4) reverted

192- Their disapproval of the plan caused the experiment to be abandoned.

- 1) attraction 2) attention 3) objection 4) resistance

193- Astrologists contend that the position of constellations at the moment of your birth profoundly influences your future.

- 1) subsequently 2) significantly 3) unmistakably 4) consistently

194- He spends all his money on computers. In fact, he all his earning to buy the new computer.

- 1) depleted 2) devastated 3) denounced 4) deserved

195- After the recent storm, the southern part of the city was covered with

- 1) decisions 2) debates 3) deposits 4) debris

196- My cat's over the loss of her kittens was heart breaking .

- 1) disorder 2) inclination 3) anguish 4) dazzle

197- Because of our interest in the problem, we decided to work together

- 1) primitive 2) mutual 3) accurate 4) vertical

198- I felt that his answer was too to believe.

- 1) crimson 2) reliable 3) indispensable 4) absurd

199- My wife and I on all of our papers. I write and she types.

- 1) conjugate 2) divide 3) collaborate 4) confound

200- " Take your drugs regularly ." the doctor said, "they will your pain in a week."

- 1) survive 2) commit 3) disturb 4) relieve

175- The brain is made up of billions of neurons that differ with each other in size and shape.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

176- I often wonder to whom is it that nation owes its greatest debt of gratitude. No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

177- The cracking of rocks is caused of intense heat during the day followed by radio
(1) (2) (3)

Cooling at night.

(4)

178- Dreaming , like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

179- Since the 1960s, population and development have steadily increased along the Amazon
(1) (2)

River, all of which is easily accessible to ships. No error.
(3) (4)

180- In the 1860s , Louis Pasteur discovered that bacteria in air caused the perishable food
(1) (2) (3)

to go bad.
(4)

181- Dinosaurs are classified as reptiles, although some appear to have been warms- blooded.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

182- Between you and I, he probably won't come at all. No error.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

183- They never discussed it. Suresh would not, and Neelam could not but either knew what
(1) (2) (3)
was in the other's thoughts. No error.
(4)

184- Pipelines are continually inspected for leaks and for damage caused by such conditions
(1)

as freezing temperatures , heavy rain , and soil erode.
(2) (3) (4)

185- A main frame computer is large and is usually used to operate a net work of another
(1) (2) (3) (4)
computers.

166- Most artists' choices indicate that the world of nature is , that they contain beautiful sights.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) worth looking | 2) worth to look at |
| 3) worth looking at | 4) worth to be looked |

167- First they had dinner, then they continued on their trip. In other words

- 1) having had dinner, they continued on their trips.
- 2) having had dinner, their trips had been continued.
- 3) having dinner, they continued on their trips.
- 4) while having dinner , they continued on their trips.

168- in your class have tickets for the lecture series ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Do any of the student | 2) Does any of the students |
| 3) Do any of the students | 4) Does any of the student |

169- Senility is a specific disease with a variety of causes failing memory , a decline in the ability to work with numbers, errors in judgement, irritability often Paranoia.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) resulting in- leading to | 2) resulting to- leading to |
| 3) leading in - resulting to | 4)) leading in - resulting in |

170- A : I saw your neighbour break your window with a baseball.

B : it made me really mad.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) He broke | 2) If he broke | 3) that he broke | 4) what he broke |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|

Directions to questions 171 to 185 : Answer the questions by choosing from (1), (2) , (3) or (4) which is grammatically wrong.

171- All the useful energy at the surface of the earth come from the activity of the sun which
(1) (2) (3)

heats and feeds mankind.

(4)

172- In 1780, Italian scientist Luigi Galvani mistaken concluded that frogs' legs contain
(1) (2) (3)

electricity.

(4)

173- The earliest form of artificial lighting was fire, which also provided with warm and
(1) (2) (3) (4)

protection.

174- In some countries, octopuses and snails are considered being great delicacies to eat.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

Direction for questions 156 to 170 : Choose the best answer from (1) , (2) , (3) , or (4) to complete the following.

156- A: what kind of novels would you like to read ?

B : I'm interested in those novels with history, that is, important events that took place in the past.

- 1) deal 2) they deal 3) dealing 4) that they deal

157- Because of the frequency of the dream, Freud feels that there is formal testing if it produces long- lasting psychic scars.

- 1) an inherent wrong thing with 2) some thing inherently wrong with
3) some thing inherent wrong in 4) an inherently wrong thing in

158- Before the Norman conquest, there true castle in England, only earthen walls for protection in war.

- 1) was no 2) was not 3) were no 4) weare not

159- eighteenth century, people began to realize that certain chemicals are affected and changed by light.

- 1) it was the 2) by the 3) that in the 4) the

160- A : Is Ted's cold any better ?

B : it get worse, he should see a doctor.

- 1) If 2) were 3) should 4) unless does

161- A : A lot of research goes for AIDS research.

B : yes, because it's that the government is spending a lot of to find a cure.

- 1) such serious that 2) so serious a disease
3) so a serious disease 4) a so serious disease

162- A : How long is the flight ?

B : knowledge, it takes about 3 hours.

- 1) in my best 2) to my best 3) in best of my 4) to the best of my

163-Not until a monkey is several years old to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.

- 1) beginning 2) and begin 3) it begins 4) does it begin

164- The firemen handle the box the wheels grip two adjacent rails on the building.

- 1) in order that 2) in order to 3) such that 4) such to

165- The girl two days before she to be missing.

- 1) disappeared-reported 2) was disappeared- reported
3) was disappeared-was reported 4) disappeared- was reported

141- The reason Jack wanted to get a tattoo was _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) the influence of friends | 2) the influence of the media |
| 3) a desire to express himself | 4) all of the above |

In Ancient Greece lived a young man called Narcissus, who was greatly -----142-----, for he was very handsome. Narcissus was very proud of his perfect face and graceful body, and never lost the chance to -----143----- his reflection in any body of water he happened to pass. He would lie for hours admiring his gleaming dark eyes, slender nose, slim hips and the mop of curly -----144----- that crowned the perfect oval of his face. You would think a sculptor had come down -----145----- heaven to carve such a faultless body as a living image of humankind's love of beauty. One day, Narcissus was walking close to a precipice where the clear waters of a cold mountain pool mirrored his beautiful face. "You are handsome, Narcissus!" he told -----146----- as he bent down to admire his reflection. "There's nobody -----147----- handsome in the whole world! I'd love to kiss you." Narcissus was suddenly seized by the desire to kiss his own reflection and he bent down closer to the water. But he lost his balance and toppled into the pool. Narcissus could not -----148----- and so he drowned. But when the gods discovered that the -----149----- beautiful being on earth had died, they decided that such beauty could not be -----150----- . The gods turned Narcissus into a scented flower which, to this day, blossoms in the mountains in spring, and which is -----151----- called Narcissus.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 142- 1) admire | 2) admires | 3) admiring | 4) admired |
| 143- 1) look | 2) look at | 3) look out | 4) look up |
| 144- 1) hat | 2) hair | 3) hill | 4) ears |
| 145- 1) from | 2) to | 3) of | 4) by |
| 146- 1) him | 2) himself | 3) them | 4) myself |
| 147- 1) so | 2) such | 3) more | 4) too |
| 148- 1) stay | 2) help | 3) swim | 4) jump |
| 149- 1) best | 2) first | 3) greatest | 4) most |
| 150- 1) forget | 2) forgot | 3) forgotten | 4) forgetful |
| 151- 1) only | 2) still | 3) just | 4) finally |

152- Which word describes the character of Narcissus?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1) modest | 2) dishonest | 3) careful | 4) proud |
|-----------|--------------|------------|----------|

153- The word admired in the first sentence means

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) hated and feared | 2) ridiculed or made fun of |
| 3) loved and respected | 4) misunderstood and unappreciated |

154- Which job would Narcissus probably have if he were alive today?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1) teacher | 2) doctor | 3) actor | 4) gardener |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|

155- The gods turned Narcissus into a flower

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) to memorialize him. | 2) to punish him. |
| 3) because that is what he wanted. | 4) as a joke. |

The media is another big influence behind the popularity of tattoos in North America. A wide variety of media images show tattoos. Tattoos can be seen on people appearing in commercials selling expensive cars. Famous sports heroes with tattoos are shown in magazines. Fashion models are often seen in magazines and on TV wearing designer clothes that show their bodies tattooed with detailed and colorful patterns. These media images link tattoos to ideas of wealth, success, and status. As a result, many people decide to get a tattoo for its fashion and status value.

It is not always the influence of other people or the media that results in a person getting a tattoo. Many people decide to wear tattoos in order to express their artistic nature, their beliefs, or their feelings -- in other words, to show their individuality. A musician in a rock band may get a tattoo of a guitar on the arm. Some environmentalists may tattoo pictures of endangered animals on their shoulders. Lovers may tattoo each others' names over their hearts. A tattoo can be a public sign to show what is important in a person's life.

As you can see, there are many reasons why young North Americans get tattoos. A tattoo can be part of a group's uniform. It can be a sign of fashion. It can be an expression of individuality. The decision to get a tattoo is most often a result of the influence of friends or media or the desire to express oneself. For Jack, it was a mixture of all three.

134- According to the essay, which is NOT among the three most common reasons why a person gets a tattoo?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) pressure from their peers | 2) it is healthy |
| 3) influence from the media | 4) a way of personal expression |

135- According to the essay, which of the following is NOT among the common ways that people show they belong to a certain group?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) wearing a tattoo | 2) wearing special clothes |
| 3) wearing a special uniform | 4) wearing a special kind of socks |

136- According to the essay, which of the following are ways that the media uses tattoos in advertising?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) to sell cars | 2) by using fashion models |
| 3) by using sports stars | 4) by using endangered species |

137- According to the essay, which of the following are possible artistic reasons for getting tattoos?

- 1) to show membership in a gang
- 2) to show beautiful rare flowers
- 3) to show pictures of animals that may become extinct
- 4) to show which language you speak

138- Jack was stabbed for thirty minutes with a needle because

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) he was getting a tattoo | 2) he was getting acupuncture |
| 3) he was getting his ears pierced | 4) he was getting a nose ring |

139- According to the essay, some people get tattoos because

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1) they think it is fashionable | 2) they like pain |
| 3) they think it will wash off in the bath | 4) they are religious |

140- The reason Jack wanted to get a tattoo was

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) the influence of friends | 2) the influence of the media |
| 3) a desire to express himself | 4) all of the above |

"If only someone had listened to me. I feel cheated. Not just financially. I lost my youth living in a limbo, hopping from transplant to transplant. I would give anything to be able to walk down the street with long hair blowing in the wind.

"I mean, things are better now. I have a doctor who has got me off the steroids and tranquillizers I was taking. Then I have cut down on my drinking. I have a fiancée who is sympathetic, and we get along really well with each other. But, I don't know, it won't go away. Only a few months ago, I ordered an expensive wig from another clinic, and then cancelled. I still have to use this spray-on scar camouflage and a hair thickener every morning. I cut my own hair. I mean, I just could not go to a hairdresser. And I always wear a hat when I'm out of doors."

125- Why did he choose this hair clinic?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) It advertised. | 2) His hair was falling out. |
| 3) His friends had a lot of hair. | 4) He wanted to be in fashion. |

126- The implant operations were not successful because

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1) in the end his hair looked unnatural. | 2) his life was going to pieces. |
| 3) of the anaesthetic. | 4) he needed more grafts. |

127- He had this tight feeling at the side of his head because

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) his fiancée had left him. | 2) he couldn't smile. |
| 3) hair had been implanted.. | 4) skin had been taken away. |

128- What did he develop after so many operations?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) deep depression. | 2) permanent scars. |
| 3) thin hair. | 4) a steroid dependence. |

129- When they decided there was nothing more they could do, the specialists

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) gave him his money back. | 2) offered him free cosmetics. |
| 3) sold him a liquid hair restorer. | 4) advised him to massage his head. |

130- Looking back, he felt he

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) should have had better advice. | 2) had wasted his youth. |
| 3) had been very foolish. | 4) had been unlucky. |

131- The word persisted in paragraph 4 line 1 means

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1) Continued | 2) Stopped | 3) Changed | 4) Altered |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|

132- In paragraph 6 line 2 the word hopping means

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) Jumping | 2) Turning | 3) Flying | 4) Escaping |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

133- In paragraph 2 line 2 'them' refers to

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Specialists | 2) Operations | 3) Balding patches | 4) Bits of hair |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|

Why People Get Tattoos

Jack lay, quiet and unmoving, for thirty minutes while a stranger repeatedly stabbed him with sharp needles, causing blood to pour steadily out of his leg. Jack was getting a tattoo. His friend Tony had recently gotten a tattoo, and Jack was so impressed by Tony's bravery and his tattoo that he decided to get one too. Getting a tattoo because your friends and peers have them is just one of the reasons why a lot of young people in North America get tattoos. Peer pressure, media influence, and personal expression are some of the common reasons for wearing tattoos today.

The desire to be part of a group, to be accepted by one's friends or peers, can have a great influence on what a person does. Sometimes, wearing a tattoo can be a sign that you belong to a certain group. Gangs often use special clothes and tattoos to identify their particular group. For example, in one gang all the members may wear green army jackets and have large 'Xs' tattooed on their arms. It is not only gangs that have this type of special 'uniform'. Young people often belong to a certain group of friends. Some of these groups wear only brand-name clothes. Some wear only black clothes. Others wear tattoos. When a person's friends are all doing something, such as getting a tattoo, that person is more likely to do the same thing, and get a tattoo too.

121-This text is about

- 1) everyday life in space
- 3) the technical aspects of a space shuttle

- 2) Mike Mullane's life
- 4) Astronauts

122-Where do astronauts sleep?

- 1) in beds
- 3) they don't sleep; they take vitamins

- 2) in sleeping bags/special cupboards
- 4) inside the space shuttle

123- The word "resembles" in the text means

- 1) Is similar to
- 2) Is exactly like
- 3) Looks like
- 4) Both 1 and 3

124- Which word in the text means 'hover or hang'?

- 1) Gravity
- 2) Float
- 3) Attach
- 4) Vacuum

HAIR TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

"I started to lose my hair when I was 16. It kept on falling out and my confidence went. The other blokes had great mops of hair. It was the fashion in the Seventies. By the time I was 21 it was so bad that, when I saw this ad in the paper for a private hair clinic, I went along. I asked them how much hair they thought I would lose and they said probably just a little at the corners, and they could fill it in with some hair grafts.

"With these hair grafts I had to have a local anesthetic. It was so painful. They took bits of hair from the side and back, and replanted them into cuts made in the balding patch. The operation is very unpleasant, especially when the anesthetic needles are stuck into your scalp. However, more hair fell out, and I need more grafts. Over the next three years, I had more grafts, but it could not keep up with the hair loss. I had all these implants in front, and a bald patch behind. It looked worse than before and my life was falling apart.

"My engagement was called off. My fiancée never commented about my hair, but I just did not feel worthy of her. I was so fed up I went to another clinic. This time a salesman "consultant" came to my home. He suggested more grafts, and something called a scalp reduction. I had four of these operations over the next eighteen months. A piece of skin was taken from my scalp, and the skin on either side was lifted and pulled inwards to be joined together with stitches. I had to have a week off work after each operation because I could not even smile. Even now my head feels tight around my temples.

"This time I felt better, and looked better. However, the hair loss persisted. It left patches and gaps. All the time the clinic kept promising me a full head of hair. I was drinking heavily. It was the only way I could relax and feel confident with friends. I became so depressed that I was sent to see a psychiatrist.

"But I kept on with the grafts. This was at the same clinic. In the end, I developed scars that would not go away. They tried twice at the clinic to scrape the scar tissue away, but each time the scars returned. Then they tried steroid injections, but that did not work either. Then I started to really worry about the hair at the back of my head. I'd had so many grafts that it had been severely thinned down." [At this point, not surprisingly, the specialists at the clinic decided there was nothing more they could do. They did, however, recommend an expensive hair growth lotion. It had no effect.]

119- The difference between "pair work practice" and "group work practice" is that

- 1) the former includes the teacher who has each student work with his/her neighboring pupil and the latter, the one whose class is divided into groups of two.
- 2) through the former, the teacher divides the class into groups of four or more and through the latter, he has each student practice with his/her neighboring student.
- 3) with the former activity, the teacher has each student work and practice with his/her neighboring student whereas with the latter one, he has to divide the class into groups of more than two.
- 4) the latter deals with the teacher who has to divide the whole class in groups of two while the former with the student who works with his/her neighboring pupil.

120- The following conversation has taken place between a teacher and his students.

[Teacher Now, can you make some more sentences? Listen. You want to watch television, so you say: Let's watch television. Now, you want to listen to the radio. You say: Let's

.....

Students Let's listen to the radio.

Teacher very good! You want to go swimming.

Students Let's go swimming. ...

Teacher Now, I'll say a word and you make the whole suggestion by let's. OK?
Television.

Students Let's watch television.

Teacher swimming in the pool

Students Let's go swimming in the pool.

Teacher Now, who can make another sentence?

Students Let's listen to the radio.

Teacher Good! Another one.

Students Let's play football in the field.]

What procedures or techniques has she applied to teach that linguistic item?

- 1) repetition- single slot substitution- free production
- 2) substitution- single word prompt- free substitution
- 3) single slot modification- single slot substitution- single slot repetition
- 4) picture prompts- modified substitution- guided articulation

WHAT IS LIFE ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE?

There is no gravity in space. That means that very simple jobs are complicated. Shuttle astronaut Mike Mullane says that a simple job like changing the batteries in a Walkman can take five times longer in space! The astronaut floats, the old and new batteries and the machine float, all in different directions!

Inside the Space Shuttle, there are controls on all the surfaces, and astronauts use Velcro to attach themselves or other objects. There are special cupboards for sleeping, or astronauts can use sleeping bags they attach to the wall, ceiling or floor!

Astronauts have individual menus of dehydrated foods and normal foods like biscuits or chocolate. Eating is quite easy, but astronauts can only drink with straws. Drinks are in bags. People always ask astronauts how they go to the toilet. The answer is "with difficulty"! There is one toilet for the seven or eight astronauts and it resembles a vacuum cleaner.

117- Look at the conversation below, taking place between a teacher and a student:

"What do you do in the morning—Paul?"

"I...am...get up...at half past seven."

The following are four strategies as to correcting student's error.

Which of them seems a suitable trick for error correction?

T Well, nearly. Anyone else? What do you do in the morning?

S I get up at seven o'clock.

T Yes, that is right. I GET UP. Now Paul, again.

Paul I get up at half past seven.

1)

T "Hmm, that not right, is it? I GET UP—not I AM GET UP. I get up. Amin, what about you?"

S "I g..get up at half past seven."

T "Good, Paul. Listen and repeat"

2)

T Well, all right, but..... I GET UP, again.

Paul I get up at half past seven.

T Good.

3)

T No, it's wrong. I g.....

Paul I am get up at half past seven.

T No, IGET UP.....

Paul I g...get up at half past seven.

4)

118- The following are what four teachers explain about the techniques they use to correct students' written work. Which of them is a suitable and useful technique to apply in large classes in order to reduce the teacher's workload?

- 1) I just go through the answers and get students to correct their own work. Sometimes I write sentences on the board.
- 2) I ask students to exchange books with the person next to them. Then I review the lesson repeatedly discussing the points pupils may raise.
- 3) I collect the books at the end of the lesson, and correct them during the lunch hour. Then I give the books back the next day.
- 4) I ask my students to sit in pairs and correct each other's work, helping each other. Then we all discuss the mistakes one by one.

112- Chain drills, substitution drills, and repetition are the techniques applied by the teachers teaching language through

1) Suggestopedia

2) silent Method

3) Audio-Lingual Approach

4) Communicative Approach

113- Which group of the materials below can be authentic realia used in EFL/ESL classrooms?

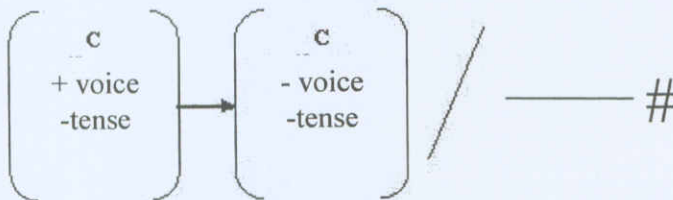
1) dolls, slides, photographs, balloons, folded papers, toy animals, coffee cans, puppets, wall clocks,

2) dolls, wall clocks, postcards, newspaper articles, puppets, combs, coffee cans, folded papers,

3) dolls, puppets, combs, wall clocks, balloons, folded papers, toy animals, coffee cans, paper clips,

4) dolls, coffee cans, puppets, combs, wall clocks, balloons, folded papers, toy animals, candy wraps,

114- The rule below represents:



1) final devoicing

2) assimilation

3) neutralization

4) dissimilation

115- The following items respectively form each lesson of the junior high school English book. Which of the following has been arranged properly due to the book?

1) 1) structural heading, 2) presentation dialog, 3) comprehension questions, 4) sentence patterns, 5) oral drills, 6) write it down, 7) speak out, 8) reading comprehension, 9) new words, 10) basic structure

2) 1) structural heading, 2) presentation dialog, 3) write it down, 4) speak out, 5) sentence patterns, 6) oral drills, 7) reading comprehension, 8) new words, 9) basic structure, 10) comprehension questions

3) 1) sentence patterns, 2) structural heading, 3) write it down, 4) speak out, 5) oral drills, 6) basic structure, 7) presentation dialog, 8) comprehension questions, 9) reading comprehension, 10) new words

4) 1) structural heading, 2) write it down, 3) speak out, 4) new words, 5) reading comprehension, 6) oral drills, 7) basic structure, 8) presentation dialog, 9) comprehension questions, 10) sentence patterns

116- Which of the following processes can be said to be the process of curriculum development?

1) material designing on the basis of administrative, instructional, logical and psychological considerations- methodology- curriculum assessment considering methodology, material, method, evaluation, etc.

2) curriculum assessment considering methodology, material, method, evaluation, etc. - learning objectives- needs analysis on the basis of administrative, instructional, logical and psychological considerations

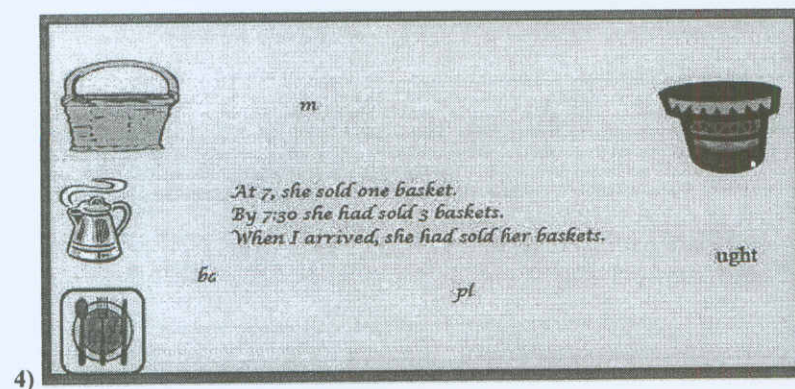
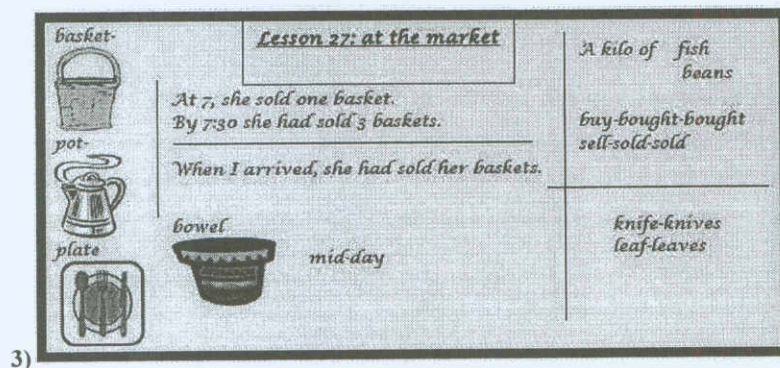
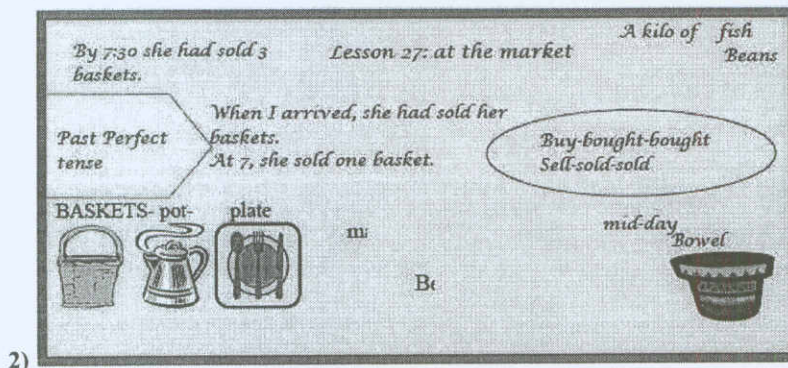
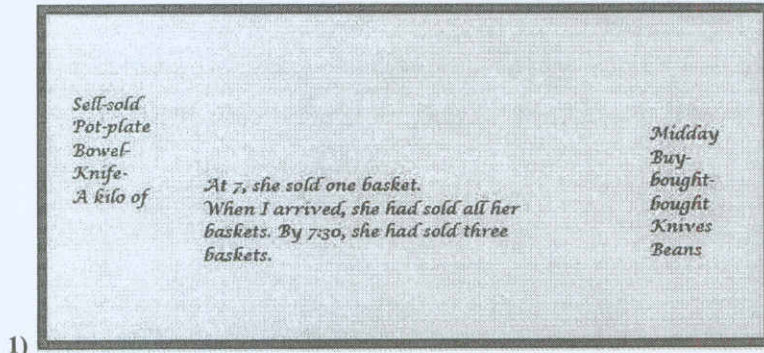
3) needs assessment based on administrative, instructional, logical and psychological considerations- learning objectives- program design considering methodology, material, method, evaluation, etc.

4) needs analysis on the basis of administrative, instructional, logical and psychological considerations - material designing considering methodology, material, method, evaluation, etc. - student readiness

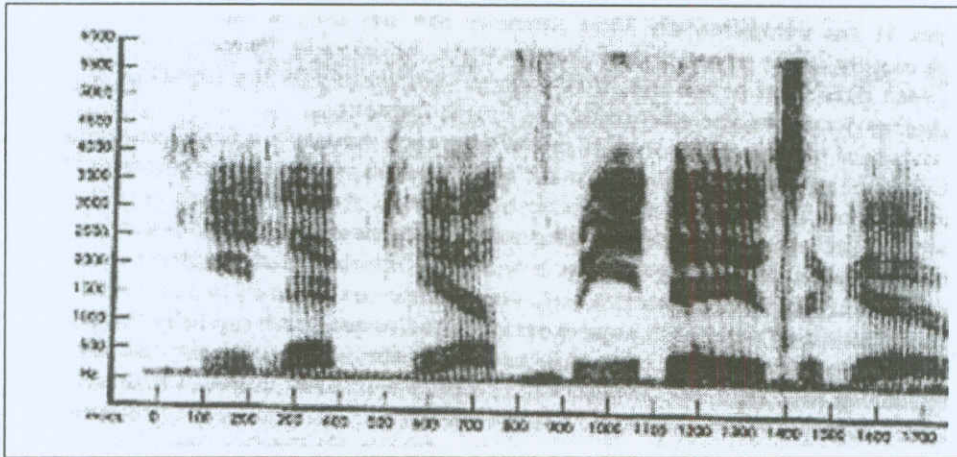
اختصاصی

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- 111- A teacher wants to teach past perfect tense in the context titled AT THE MARKET. The following are four suggestions as his blackboards at the end of the session. Which of the boards would be the best to leave a good effect on the students' internalization of the lesson?



108- The following spectrogram represents the British accent of



- 1) She came back and started again.
- 2) We have never seen it before.
- 3) They brought it here and left.
- 4) He left here three days ago.

109- According to moderate version of contrastive analysis, those constituents that are in the same forms or totally different forms can be easily learned; on the other hand, those constituents that are similar but not the same are difficult to learn.

- 1) An example for this can be learning English palatal consonants, by Persian speakers. Persian speakers have always had problems producing the alveolar consonants: /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, etc. because in Persian the aforementioned sounds are alveolar sounds while in English they are dental sounds. Since the Persian speakers have been habituated to use the alveolar position for the sounds, they transfer the method of alveolar articulation to palatal consonants as well.
- 2) An example for this can be learning English alveolar consonants, by Persian speakers. Persian speakers have always had problems producing the alveolar consonants: /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, etc. because in Persian the aforementioned sounds are dental sounds while in English they are alveolar sounds. Since the Persian speakers have been habituated to use the dental position for the sounds, it is very difficult for them to use the alveolar ridge to produce them.
- 3) An example for this can be learning English alveolar consonants, by Persian speakers. Persian speakers have always had problems producing the alveolar consonants: /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, etc. because in Persian the aforementioned sounds are alveolar sounds while in English they are dental sounds. Since the Persian speakers have been habituated to use the alveolar position for the sounds, it is very difficult for them to use the alveolar ridge to produce them.
- 4) An example for this can be learning English palatal consonants, by Persian speakers. Persian speakers have always had problems producing the alveolar consonants: /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, etc. because in Persian the aforementioned sounds are dental sounds while in English they are alveolar sounds. Since the Persian speakers have been habituated to use the dental position for the sounds, they transfer the method of alveolar articulation to palatal consonants as well.

110- "Questioning technique" is a useful techneme to teach

- 1) repetition and sentence formation simultaneously
- 2) vocabulary and communication simultaneously
- 3) phonemes and grammar simultaneously
- 4) all language classes simultaneously

104- Which of the following is true about a communicative classroom?

- 1) Its primary goal is to develop grammatical competence in students.
- 2) Its primary goal is to develop discorsal competence in students.
- 3) Its primary goal is to develop communicative competence in students.
- 4) Its primary goal is to develop pragmatic competence in students.

105- According to Skinner (1986)

- 1) reinforcement and reward are not the same. The former affects the people and the latter has got effects on the behavior.
- 2) reinforcement and reward are not the same. The former affects the behavior and the latter has got effects on the people.
- 3) reinforcement and reward are the same as both affect the behavior and the people.
- 4) reinforcement and reward are the same. The former affects the learner and the latter has got effects on learning.

106- The following are the list of some roles assumed for teachers. Which of lists is supposed to be the characteristics of a teacher applying the Communicative Language Teaching Approach?

- 1) The teacher is the facilitator of the communication process, independent participant within the learning-teaching group, needs analyst, counselor, group process manager
- 2) The teacher is the dominator of the communication, introducer of the material, modeler of the target language, controller of the direction and pace of learning.
- 3) The teacher is a situation creator, dominant actor of the mimes, permanent assistant of the learners, director of the students' production
- 4) The teacher is a communication designer, simulator of the talks, dominant participant of the interactions, negotiator between the self and the learning process and objectives

107- The following are the procedures of teaching language through different approaches. Which of them are the procedures to be applied in the Natural Approach?

- 1) 1) TPR commands to teach classroom jargons and names of concrete objects, 2) use of physical characteristics and clothing to identify the members of the class by names, 3) use of visual aids to introduce new vocabulary items, 4) use of picture-TPR combinations, 5) use of pictures in series combined with verbal linguistic items, ...
- 2) 1) repetition of utterances, 2) inflection of the words appearing in the utterances, 3) replacement of words with other similar words of the same type, 4) restatement of the utterances by individual students in chain, 5) completion of incomplete utterances, ...
- 3) 1) presentation of a dialog to repeat and memorize, 2) oral practice of the utterances of the dialog, 3) questions and answers based on the dialog topics, 4) exemplification of the expressions or structures introduced in the dialog, 5) questions and answers based on the students' experiences, ...
- 4) 1) employ the rods on the table, 2) pick up two of the rods of different color and say the color, 3) pick up another rod and say the color then point to a student and have him say the colors, 4) put the rods in the pile and ask a few students to point to the rods of the same color you utter, 5) ask the students to line up the rods of the same color you call for, ...

102- The following task is done in a language teaching class:

[Teacher (while writing on the board) They must be honest. This is important.

Therefore = This is important that they be honest.

Teacher (orally) We must study more. This is necessary.

Students (chorally) This is necessary that we study more.]

What strategy has the teacher used here?

1) inflection

2) completion

3) substitution

4) integration

103- Since rehearsal, elaboration, and organization have something to do with knowing, they are called cognitive processes. The difference among them can be cited as follows:

1) Rehearsal is important in maintaining material in short-term memory. It is important in transferring knowledge to long-term memory as well. To rehearse is simply to repeat. In simple contexts rehearsal can be the repetition or naming something over and over. Elicitation is a process whereby material is extended or added to the former one in order to make it more memorable. One way is to associate mental images with items to be remembered. Regarding elaboration, we should note that human being has got a photographic mind; that is, he makes mental pictures for any item or experience he faces. Sometimes elaboration involves forming association between new material and the formerly known one. The elaborations relating to meaning are highly memorable. Grouping refers to grouping, arranging, sorting and relating material. Chunking is an example of this. The grouping can be done according to similarities, dissimilarities, differences, generalization, logical systems, sequential events, highlighted materials, and so on.

2) Elaboration is important in maintaining material in short-term memory. It is important in transferring knowledge to long-term memory as well. To rehearse is simply to repeat. In simple contexts rehearsal can be the repetition or naming something over and over. Rehearsal is a process whereby material is extended or added to the former one in order to make it more memorable. One way is to associate mental images with items to be remembered. Regarding elaboration, we should note that human being has got a photographic mind; that is, he makes mental pictures for any item or experience he faces. Sometimes elaboration involves forming association between new material and the formerly known one. The elaborations relating to meaning are highly memorable. Organization refers to grouping, arranging, sorting and relating material. Chunking is an example of this. The grouping can be done according to similarities, dissimilarities, differences, generalization, logical systems, sequential events, highlighted materials, and so on.

3) Elaboration is important in maintaining material in short-term memory. It is important in transferring knowledge to long-term memory as well. To rehearse is simply to repeat. In simple contexts rehearsal can be the repetition or naming something over and over. Rehearsal is a process whereby material is extended or added to the former one in order to make it more memorable. One way is to associate mental images with items to be remembered. Regarding elaboration, we should note that human being has got a photographic mind; that is, he makes mental pictures for any item or experience he faces. Sometimes elaboration involves forming association between new material and the formerly known one. The elaborations relating to meaning are highly memorable; and organization refers to grouping, arranging, sorting and relating material. Chunking is an example of this. The grouping can be done according to similarities, dissimilarities, differences, generalization, logical systems, sequential events, highlighted materials, and so on.

4) Rehearsal is important in maintaining material in short-term memory. It is important in transferring knowledge to long-term memory as well. To rehearse is simply to repeat. In simple contexts rehearsal can be the repetition or naming something over and over. Organization is a process whereby material is extended or added to the former one in order to make it more memorable. One way is to associate mental images with items to be remembered. Regarding elaboration, we should note that human being has got a photographic mind; that is, he makes mental pictures for any item or experience he faces. Sometimes elaboration involves forming association between new material and the formerly known one. The elaborations relating to meaning are highly memorable. Elaboration refers to grouping, arranging, sorting and relating material. Chunking is an example of this. The grouping can be done according to similarities, dissimilarities, differences, generalization, logical systems, sequential events, highlighted materials, and so on.

81- Which of the following methods does NOT consider the development of linguistic competence in language learners its main objective ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) The Lexical Approach | 2) Communicative Language Teaching |
| 3) Grammar- Translation Method | 4) The Audiolingual Method |

82- Which statement is NOT acceptable ?

- 1) Writing is an active skill while reading is a passive skill.
- 2) Reading aloud is a case of recoding.
- 3) Speaking is a productive skill while listening is receptive
- 4) Writing and speaking involve the process of encoding

83- Referential questions are preferred to display questions because they

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) test learner's knowledge of from | 2) measure learner's motivation |
| 3) indicate learner's aptitude | 4) show learner's comprehension |

84- The aim of the reader in real- life language use is

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) decoding the message | 2) skimming and scanning |
| 3) recognizing function words | 4) moving from process to product |

85- In modern teaching methods, errors are considered

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) detrimental to the learning process. | 2) avoidable if they are predicted. |
| 3) natural in the learning process. | 4) unacceptable cognitively |

86- The structural approach to language teaching focuses on at the expense of

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) usage- use | 2) use- usage | 3) message-from | 4) meaning-from |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|

87- According to , learning is primary and teaching is secondary.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Suggestopedia | 2) The Direct Method |
| 3) Audiolingual Method | 4) The Silent Way |

88- In teaching reading , activating student's background knowledge helps them to applyprocesses to comprehending the text.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1) serial | 2) parallel | 3) top-down | 4) bottom-up |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

89- Schemata that reflect typical sequences of actions are called

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1) functions | 2) notions | 3) themes | 4) scripts |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|

90- The ability to produce and comprehend functional and sociolinguistic aspects of language is attributed to competence.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) discourse | 2) pragmatic | 3) grammatical | 4) strategic |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|

91- A syllabus is clearly designed to help students communicate their meaning appropriately.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) synthetic | 2) notional | 3) functional | 4) structural |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|

92- When we make language an object of study, we consider the view of language as

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| 1) product | 2) task | 3) activity | 4) communication |
|------------|---------|-------------|------------------|

Ergänzen Sie den Text mit den richtigen Auswahlmöglichkeiten.

Li ist eine von 227000 ausländischen Studenten in Deutschland . Im August 2003 ist die 24- jährige aus Peking nach Mainz gekommen . Sie studiert dort Medizin. Sie(71)..... ihre Familie und denkt oft an sie. Sie(72)..... sich immer auf eine Nachricht von der Heimat.Sie wartet manchmal darauf . Heute sitzt sie in einem Cafe und trinkt einen Tee . Wenn man sie fragt, was sie über Deutschland denkt, erzählt sie von ihren(73)..... von Deutschland.

„ Ich finde alles sehr sauber .Alles ist sehr.....(74)..... und die Busse und Straßenbahnen fahren genau nach dem(75).....“,sagt sie. In ihrer Heimatstadt Peking ist es sehr schwer von A nach B zu kommen . Es kommt immer auf den Verkehr(76)..... . Li wohnt mit anderen Studenten in einer Wohnung . Dort hat sie über die deutsche Kultur und die Leute erfahren.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 71- | 1) verliert | 2)vermisst | 3) verbringt | 4) vergisst |
| 72- | 1) fragt | 2)denkt | 3) freut | 4)redet |
| 73- | 1) Eindrücken | 2)Ausbildungen | 3)Arbeiten | 4)Aussagen |
| 74- | 1) gefährlich | 2) sympathisch | 3)korrekt | 4) pünktlich |
| 75- | 1) Phantasie | 2) Fahrplan | 3)Etikett | 4)Prospekt |
| 76- | 1) aus | 2) an | 3) vor | 4) bei |

Welcher Satz hat eine ähnliche Bedeutung?

77- Die Industrie muss mehr Artikel für alte Menschen herstellen.

- 1) Die Industrie muss mehr Altenheime bauen.
- 2) Die industrie soll keine Artikel für junge Menschen mehr herstellen.
- 3) Die Industrie muss mehr Waren für alte Menschen produzieren.
- 4) Die alte Menschen brauchen keinen Waren mehr.

78- Der Kühlschrank muss ein neues Modell sein.

- 1) Der Kühlschrank dürfte ein neues Modell sein.
- 2) Der Kühlschrank ist angeblich ein neues Modell.
- 3) Der Kühlschrank ist natürlich ein neues Modell.
- 4) Wir wollen einen neuen Kühlschrank kaufen.

Was ist richtig?

79- Dieses Buch über die Berliner Museen ist interessant.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|------------|
| 1) praktisch | 2) genau | 3) ganz besonders | 4) einfach |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|------------|

80-Er hat das Auto erst vor drei Monaten gekauft. Es ist noch neu .

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 1) fast | 2) kaum | 3) eventuell | 4) direkt |
|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|

75- Choose the best answer to explain how alcoholism is caused by stress.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) alcohol is used to relieve stress. | 2) alcohol is popular. |
| 3) alcohol is a chemical. | 4) alcohol is similar to medicine. |

76- Which of the following is NOT caused by long-term stress ?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) relaxation | 2) addiction | 3) anorexia | 4) alcoholism |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

77- Stress can affect the heart by

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) decreasing the pulse rate | 2) causing asthma |
| 3) a loss of carbon dioxide | 4) causing breathing problems |

78- In paragraph 1 which word has the same meaning as 'calm' ?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1) Relax | 2) Pressure | 3) Tension | 4) Panic |
|----------|-------------|------------|----------|

79- In paragraph 3 'anxious' has the same meaning as

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1) Attack | 2) Overreact | 3) Nervous | 4) Gentle |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|

80- In the last paragraph 'reduce' has the opposite meaning of

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1) Increase | 2) Serious | 3) Relieve | 4) Extreme |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|

عمومی

فرانسه

71- Vous avez compris cette leçon ? oui

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Je l' ai compris. | 2) Je l' ai comprise. | 3) J' ai la compris. | 4) Je les ai compris. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|

72- La mère de Kaveh a offert un bel album pour son anniversaire.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1) elle | 2) il | 3) lui | 4) leur |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|

73- En été , s'il faisait beau . nous nager tous les jours.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1) allait | 2) allions | 3) sont allés | 4) irons |
|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|

74- travaillent à l'hôpital.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) Les juges | 2) Les inspecteurs | 3) Les médecins | 4) Les malades |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|

75- Quelqu'un qui ne voit pas est

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1) Sourd. | 2) muet. | 3) bavard. | 4) aveugle. |
|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|

76- Le contraire de : " apparaître " est

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) fatigant. | 2) disparaître. | 3) possible. | 4) détester. |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|

77- Les tables que vous avez ne sont pas tout à fait propres.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) nettoyées | 2) nettoyé | 3) nettoyés | 4) nettoyez |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|

78- Je vous expliqué pourquoi vous mon idée.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) Comprenez | 2) Compreniez | 3) Comprendre | 4) avaz compris |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

79- Il quand vous arriverez.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) Sont parti | 2) Seront partir | 3) Sera parti | 4) Seront partis |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|

80- des garçons apportera un cadeau.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1) chacun | 2) chacune | 3) aucun | 4) aucune |
|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions.

The Effects of Stress

There is a famous expression in English. "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that makes a person want to stop whatever they are doing, try to relax, and become calm again. 'Stress' means pressure or tension. It is one of the most common causes of health problems in modern life. Too much stress results in physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

There are numerous physical effects of stress. Stress can effect the heart. It can increase the pulse rate, make the heart miss beats, and can cause high blood pressure. Stress can affect the respiratory system. It can lead to asthma. It can cause a person to breathe too fast, resulting in a loss of important carbon dioxide. Stress can affect the stomach. It can cause stomach aches and problems digesting food. These are only a few examples of the wide range of illnesses and symptoms resulting from stress.

Emotions are also easily affected by stress. People suffering stress often feel anxious. They may have panic attacks. They may feel tired all the time. When People are under stress, they often overreact to little problems. For example, a normally gentle parent under a lot of stress at work may yell at a child for dropping a glass of juice. Stress can make people angry, moody, or nervous.

Long-term stress can lead to a variety of serious mental illnesses. Depression, an extreme feeling of sadness and hopelessness, can be the result of continued and increasing stress. Alcoholism and other addictions often develop as a result of overuse of alcohol or drugs to try to relieve stress. Eating disorders, such as anorexia, are sometimes caused by stress and are often made worse by stress. If stress is allowed to continue. Then one's mental health is put at risk.

It is obvious that stress is a serious problem. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. Untreated, it may eventually result in mental illness. Stress has a great influence on the health and well-being of our bodies, Our feelings, and our minds. So, reduce stress : stop the world and rest for a while.

71- Which of following is NOT a common problem caused by stress?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) physical problems. | 2) academic problems. |
| 3) mental problems. | 4) emotional problems. |

72- According to the essay, which of the following parts of the body does NOT have physical problems caused by stress ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) the arms | 2) the stomach | 3) the lungs | 4) the heart |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|

73- Which of the following show how stress can affect the emotions?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) it can make people feel nervous. | 2) it can cause panic attacks. |
| 3) it can cause eating disorders. | 4) both 1 and 2 |

74- - Which of the following can result from long-term stress ?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1) happiness | 2) depression | 3) madness | 4) hope |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------|

عربی

عمومی

۷۱- ترجمه عبارت «العقل من وعظته التجارب» چیست ؟

- (۱) عاقل کسی است که پیوسته تجربه کسب کند.
(۲) عاقل کسی است که تجربه ها او را پند دهد.
(۳) عاقل کسی است که از تجربه ها پند بگیرد.
(۴) عاقل کسی است که تجربه کند و پند بیاموزد.

۷۲- کدام گزینه مفهوم «الغریق يتشبثُ بكل حشيشة» را بهتر بیان می کند ؟

- (۱) رعایت احتیاط در زندگی .
(۲) برای نجات از گرفتاری باید از عقل استفاده کرد.
(۳) بیهودگی تلاش به هنگام گرفتار شدن.
(۴) اضطرار، انسان را وادار به هر کار می کند.

۷۳- تعریب جمله «دانشمندان چراغ های فروزانی برای این امت هستند» کدام است ؟

- (۱) العلماء مصابيح هذه الأمة تضئ طريقهم.
(۲) كان العلماء مصابيح مضيئة لهذه الأمة.
(۳) العلماء مصابيح مضيئة لهذه الأمة.
(۴) المصابيح المضيئة لهذه الأمة هم العلماء.

۷۴- مفهوم آیه «كل نفس بما كسبت رهينة» کدام است ؟

- (۱) انسان در بند اعمال ناپسند خود است.
(۲) جان انسان اسیر تن اوست.
(۳) نباید از نفس اماره پیروی کرد.
(۴) انسان مسئول خوب و بد اعمال خویش است.

۷۵- کدام گزینه در برگیرنده اسم موصول نیست ؟

- (۱) هذا ما وعد الرحمن و صدق المرسلون.
(۲) بقي اقلیدس فی السجن و ما غيّر نظره.
(۳) خير الكلام ما قلّ و دلّ.
(۴) صديقك من صدقك.

۷۶- "ممنون" در آیه «لهم أجرٌ غير ممنون» به چه معناست ؟

- (۱) سپاسگزاری.
(۲) منت.
(۳) فرخندگی.
(۴) بی نیازی.

۷۷- کدام آیه، مفهوم ضرورت «دانش آموزی» را القا می کند ؟

- (۱) هل يستوى الذين يعلمون و الذين لا يعلمون.
(۲) علّم الانسان ما لم يعلم.
(۳) يعلم ما فی السموات و ما فی الأرض.
(۴) و علّم آدم الأسماء كلّها.

۷۸- کدام گزینه برای پر کردن جای خالی مناسب نیست ؟

- «.... مَنْ يُعَدِّكُمْ عَنِ الشَّرِّ»
(۱) عاشروا.
(۲) جالسوا.
(۳) صاحبوا.
(۴) حاربوا.

۷۹- اسلوب کدام جمله سؤالی نیست ؟

- (۱) من ذهب الى السوق.
(۲) ماذا تحمل.
(۳) ألا تنع بنصيبك.
(۴) لو علم الناقص بنقصه لكان كاملاً.

۸۰- کدام گزینه معنای دقیق عبارت " لا حيلة " را بیان می کند ؟

- (۱) چاره ای نداشت.
(۲) هیچ چاره ای نیست.
(۳) هیچ نیرنگی ندارم.
(۴) حيله بی فایده است.

کلیه رشته ها

عمومی

۶۰- تشکیل جلسات کمیسیون خاص اداره ی آموزش و پرورش مناطق و نواحی داخل کشور حداقل با چند نفر از اعضاء رسمیت یافته و تصمیمات آن با چند نفر رأی موافق معتبر خواهد بود ؟

۴-۷-۵

۳-۵-۴

۲-۶-۵

۱-۹-۴

۶۱- کدام یک از وظایف زیر، در حدود اختیارات کمیسیون خاص اداره ی آموزش و پرورش مناطق و نواحی نیست ؟

۱) تصمیم گیری در مورد تشویق و تنبیه دانش آموزان.

۲) ثبت نام خلاف مقررات از مردودین دوره ابتدایی در پایه ی بالاتر.

۳) ثبت نام خلاف مقررات بدون داشتن ضوابط ورود به رشته یا شاخه.

۴) عدم رعایت پیش نیاز دروس.

۶۲- در برنامه MS-WORD ، کلید ترکیبی Shift + Tab ، چه عملی را در جدول انجام می دهد ؟

۱) رفتن به خانه قبلی در سطر جاری.

۲) رفتن به اولین خانه در سطر جاری.

۳) رفتن به بالاترین خانه در ستون جاری.

۴) رفتن به آخرین خانه در ستون جاری.

۶۳- در برنامه اکسل جهت پر کردن خودکار چند خانه، از کدام گزینه استفاده می شود ؟

۱) EDIT/FILL

۲) Insert/Function

۳) Format/Style

۴) هیچ کدام.

۶۴- در برنامه اکسس فیلدهای کلید اولیه به منظور مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند.

۱) محافظت از جدول

۲) مرتب کردن رکوردهای یک جدول

۳) متمایز کردن رکوردهای جدول از یکدیگر

۴) متمایز کردن فیلدهای یک جدول از یکدیگر

۶۵- در برنامه Power Point ، در کدام نما می توان متنی را به اسلاید اضافه کرد ؟

۱) Normal View

۲) Slide Show View

۳) Slide Sorter View

۴) در تمام موارد فوق می توان متن را به اسلاید اضافه کرد.

۶۶- کدام یک از موارد زیر، جزء برنامه های مخرب محسوب نمی شود ؟

۱) ویروس.

۲) Worm

۳) Trojans horses

۴) Bug

۶۷- از کدام نوار ، در محیط ویندوز برای جابه جا کردن پنجره ها استفاده می شود ؟

۱) نوار ابزار.

۲) نوار عنوان.

۳) نوار وظیفه.

۴) نوار آدرس.

۶۸- در برنامه Internet Explorer ، آدرس سایت را در کدام نوار وارد می کنیم ؟

۱) نوار منو.

۲) نوار ابزار.

۳) نوار آدرس.

۴) نوار وظیفه.

۶۹- اگر بخواهیم آرمی در بالای همه صفحات گزارش چاپ شود، آن را در کدام قسمت گزارش درج می کنیم ؟

۱) Report Header

۲) Page Header

۳) Detail

۴) Page Footer

۷۰- عبارت using the Address book در کادر جستجوی راهنما در محیط windows به چه معنی است ؟

۱) استفاده از تنظیمات منطقه ای.

۲) استفاده از کتاب ایندکس.

۳) استفاده از کتاب آدرس.

۴) استفاده از شبکه های رزرو شده.

کلیه رشته ها

عمومی

۵۱- روایی آزمون بدان معناست که آزمون

(۱) دارای دقت اندازه گیری است.

(۲) خصیصه مورد نظر را اندازه می گیرد.

(۳) در عمل قابل اجراست.

(۴) دارای دقت و ثبات است.

۵۲- برای تصمیم گیری در کدام مورد، آزمون های میزان شده کارآمدی بیشتری نسبت به آزمون های معلم ساخته دارند ؟

(۱) بهبود جریان آموزش.

(۲) تشخیص مشکلات یادگیرندگان.

(۳) برنامه ریزی درسی.

(۴) مقایسه افراد و گروه ها.

۵۳- مهم ترین دشواری ارزشیابی فرایند و فرآورده یادگیری در چیست ؟

(۱) نمره گذاری.

(۲) تعیین ملاک ها.

(۳) تعریف فرایند و فرآورده.

(۴) عملی بودن.

۵۴- اعضای ستاد تطبیق کارنامه های دوره های مختلف آموزش متوسطه، در نظام جدید آموزش متوسطه در ادارات

آموزش و پرورش مناطق و نواحی چند نفرند و رئیس ستاد کدام منصب، است ؟

(۱) ۳ نفر- مسئول متوسطه.

(۲) ۴ نفر- مسئول امتحانات.

(۳) ۳ نفر- مسئول امتحانات.

(۴) ۴ نفر- رئیس اداره.

۵۵- مکاتبات یا هر نوع ارتباط اشخاص حقیقی یا حقوقی با انجمن اولیاء و مربیان، یا هر یک از شوراهای مدرسه از چه

طریق صورت می گیرد ؟

(۱) با هماهنگی اداره ی آموزش و پرورش.

(۲) فقط از طریق مدیر مدرسه.

(۳) از طریق دفتر مرکزی انجمن اولیاء و مربیان.

(۴) از طریق نماینده ی انجمن اولیاء و مربیان.

۵۶- برابر آیین نامه ی رسیدگی به تخلفات امتحانی، در چه زمانی می توان مفاد آیین نامه ی تخلفات را در مورد

دانش آموز اجرا کرد ؟

(۱) در زمان برگزاری امتحان.

(۲) هنگام تصحیح ورقه.

(۳) در هر زمان از تحصیل که تخلف محرز شود.

(۴) همه موارد صحیح است.

۵۷- درس هایی که به منظور توسعه ی آموخته های دانش آموز و با رعایت سرفصل های درس های مربوط به دوره ی

روزانه، اجرا می شود، چه نام دارد ؟

(۱) جبرانی.

(۲) تکمیل مهارت.

(۳) اختیاری.

(۴) تکمیلی.

۵۸- برابر مصوبات شورای عالی آموزش و پرورش، کدام یک از زبان های خارجه زیر حق تدریس در جداول مواد درسی،

آیین نامه ها و برنامه های مربوط به دانش آموزان ایران را ندارد ؟

(۱) ایتالیایی.

(۲) آلمانی.

(۳) هلندی.

(۴) اسپانیایی.

۵۹- برابر اساسنامه ی مدارس ورزش (مصوبه ی ۷۲۴ مورخ ۱۳۸۴/۴/۲۵ شورای عالی) پس از برگزاری امتحانات

پایانی هر پایه ی تحصیلی، دانش آموزی مجاز به ادامه ی تحصیل در این گونه مدرسه است، که نمره ی درس تربیت بدنی

وی کمتر از نباشد.

۱۰ (۱)

۱۲ (۲)

۱۴ (۳)

۱۶ (۴)

کلیه رشته ها

عمومی

۳۹- کدام گزینه بیانگر نقش معلم، در آموزش انفرادی تجویز شده (IPI) نیست ؟

- (۱) تحلیل گری داده ها و نتایج آزمون های ارزشیابی.
(۲) تعیین کننده سطوح درس شاگردان.
(۳) انتقال دهنده اطلاعات.
(۴) هدایت شاگردان در فرایند آموزش.

۴۰- یادگیری از دیدگاه کدام مکتب عبارت است از "کسب دانش جدید یا تغییر در بینش های گذشته."

- (۱) رفتارگرایان.
(۲) گشتالت.
(۳) انسان گرایان.
(۴) فراشناختی.

۴۱- به آن نوع از فعالیت فکری که به حل مشکلات و مسائل سخت و حل نشده می پردازد، چه گفته می شود ؟

- (۱) تفکر عملی.
(۲) تداعی آزاد.
(۳) تفکر خلاق.
(۴) خیال بافی.

۴۲- در فرایند تدریس صمیمانه ترین و کامل ترین نوع ارتباط کدام است ؟

- (۱) یک طرفه.
(۲) مستقیم.
(۳) کلامی.
(۴) جمعی.

۴۳- اساسی ترین عامل برای ایجاد موقعیت مطلوب، در تحقق هدف های آموزشی کدام است ؟

- (۱) معلم.
(۲) کتاب های درسی.
(۳) مدیران آموزشی.
(۴) امکانات آموزشی.

۴۴- هر یک از موارد زیر از اصول و ضوابطی هستند که باید در تهیه و تنظیم محتوای آموزشی مورد توجه قرار گیرند
به جز

- (۱) میزان علاقه، رغبت و توانایی شاگردان.
(۲) مفاهیم، اصول و قوانین هر علم.
(۳) سطح اطلاعات علمی معلمان.
(۴) توالی مطالب و تازگی موضوع.

۴۵- تشخیص و تحریک تفکر، توانایی ها، علایق، تقویت قدرت استدلال، سنجش، قضاوت و ایجاد اعتماد به نفس در دانش آموز از اهداف این روش تدریس محسوب می شوند.

- (۱) کنفرانس.
(۲) سخنرانی.
(۳) ایفای نقش.
(۴) پرسش و پاسخ.

۴۶- در کدام درس، ارزشیابی ها بیشتر وابسته به هنجار است ؟

- (۱) شیمی.
(۲) دینی.
(۳) هنر.
(۴) ادبیات فارسی.

۴۷- به کدام یک از موارد زیر، "آزمون واقعی یا اصیل" اطلاق شده است ؟

- (۱) استاندارد.
(۲) معلم ساخته.
(۳) عملکردی.
(۴) فرایندی.

۴۸- بی توجهی به کدام مورد، می تواند حین و پس از اجرای آزمون، مشکلات جدی تری ایجاد کند ؟

- (۱) پایایی
(۲) روایی
(۳) عینیت
(۴) ضریب تمیز.

۴۹- برای انتخاب نوع آزمون، مهم ترین ملاک کدام است ؟

- (۱) سن دانش آموز.
(۲) هدف آموزشی.
(۳) زمان و شرایط.
(۴) نوع درس.

۵۰- کدام مورد از مزایای پرسش شفاهی در مقایسه با پرسش کتبی است ؟

- (۱) رفع ابهام.
(۲) رعایت سطوح یادگیری.
(۳) عینیت.
(۴) قدرت تشخیص.

۳۱- در کدام گزینه، با توجه به املای همزه، دو غلط نوشتاری دیده می شود؟

- (۱) تبرئه، بیضاء فارس، علایق، لالی.
(۲) رؤوف، ملجأ، لؤلؤ، شی.
(۳) تاتار، رؤسا، متائی، سوء سابقه.
(۴) جزء چهارم، مأخذ، مؤانست، سنوال.

۳۲- در کدام گزینه، همه ی آثار ذکر شده، از شمار داستان های کوتاه هستند؟

- (۱) سرنوشت یک انسان، جزیره گنج، بول دوسویف.
(۲) تنگسیر، زن زیادی، سووشون.
(۳) سنل، یادداشت های یک دیوانه، تاریکی و تبهکار.
(۴) مادر، خیمه شب بازی، کوفیان.

۳۳- کدام توضیح، درباره ی تحول قصیده از حیث مضمون در گذر زمان، نادرست است؟

- (۱) در روزگار غزنویان و سلجوقیان، مدح و ستایش در حد اعتدال و مبالغه های شاعرانه بود.
(۲) سعدی و به تبع او سیف فرغانی، قصیده را بیش تر در استخدام طرح مسائل اخلاقی و اجتماعی درآوردند.
(۳) شمس مغربی شیوه ی سنایی را با پرداختن به مضامین دینی، عرفانی و زهدیات در پی گرفت.
(۴) ناصر خسرو با ایجاد انقلاب در مضمون قصیده، آن را در خدمت توجیه مبانی اعتقادی، درآورد.

۳۴- شعر زیر در چه قالبی سروده شده است؟ سراینده ی معروف این نوع قالب چه کسی است؟

بهار را چه می کنم، چو شد ز بر بهار من
کناره کردم از جهان چو او شد از کنار من
خوشا و خرم آن دمی که بود یار، یار من
دو زلف مشک بار او به چشم اشک بار من
چو چشمه ای که اندر او شنا کنند مارها

- (۱) ترکیب بند- محتشم کاشانی. (۲) مستزاد- منوچهری. (۳) مسقط - قانی. (۴) ترجیع بند- هاتف.

۳۵- در همهی گزینه ها کاربرد آرایه ی "ایهام" مشهود است؛ به جز گزینه ی

- (۱) در دل نهادم مهر او وان دل روان دادم بدو
(۲) به یاد چشم تو خود را خراب خواهم ساخت
(۳) در عین گوشه گیری بودم چو چشم مست
(۴) با محتسبم عیب مگویند که او نیز
زیرا که در جان نهم، جانم نکتجد در بدن
بنای عهد قدیم استوار خواهم کرد
و کنون شدم به مستان چون ابروی تو مایل
پیوسته چو ما در طلب عیش مدام است

۳۶- در کدام بیت، "اضافه ی استعاری" به کار رفته است؟

- (۱) یوسف گم شده چون باز نیابم به جهان
(۲) فلک به مردم نادان دهد زمام مراد
(۳) می تپد در قفس سینه، همی مرغ دلم
(۴) دوزخ نقد است صحبت با خدای بیگانگان
لاجرم سینه ی من، کلبه ی احزان آید
تو اهل فضلی و دانشی همین گناهت بس
هر کجا صحبتی از دانه ی خالش دارند
رحم کن بر خود در این زندان وحشت جامگیر

۳۷- در کدام بیت کاربرد حرف "را" متفاوت است؟

- (۱) بگذاشتند ما را، در دیده آب حسرت
(۲) هوای کوی تو از سر نمی رود، آری
(۳) دفع زبان خصم را تا نشوند مطلع
(۴) باور که کند که آدمی را
گریان چو در قیامت، چشم گناهکاران
غریب را دل سرگشته با وطن باشد
دیده به سوی دیگری دارم و دل به سوی او
خورشید برآید از گریبان؟

۳۸- کدام گزینه تعریف مناسبی از ارزشیابی نمی باشد؟

- (۱) ارزشیابی وسیله ای است برای بهبود و اصلاح فعالیت های آموزشی.
(۲) ارزشیابی عاملی است برای ارتقای شاگردان.
(۳) ارزشیابی وسیله ای است برای شناخت نارسایی های آموزشی.
(۴) ارزشیابی وسیله ای است برای ایجاد رغبت و کسب عادات صحیح آموزشی.

۲۱- شیوه ی مهار جنبش های شیعی خلفای عباسی قبل از مأمون، با زمان حکومت وی چه تفاوتی داشت ؟

- (۱) سرکوب نظامی - دعوت امام رضا (ع) به ولایت عهدی با تزویر.
- (۲) ایجاد اختلاف میان ارکان جنبش ها - پشتیبانی از جنبش ها.
- (۳) مشارکت دادن ایرانیان در جنبش ها - سفرهای مخفیانه به بغداد.
- (۴) انتقال مستمر ثروت به مراکز خلافت - عزل و نسب نیروهای شیعی.

۲۲- مهم ترین نتیجه ی رسمی شدن مذهب شیعه توسط شاه اسماعیل صفوی چه بود ؟

- (۱) با این کار او توانست بر تعدادی از قبایل ترک ایران تسلط پیدا کند.
- (۲) با این کار او توانست یک دولت متمرکز و نیرومند در ایران ایجاد کند.
- (۳) زمینه ی فعالیت اندیشه ی تصوف را گسترش داد.
- (۴) زمینه ی تقویت سپاه ایران در مقابل ازبکان و عثمانی را فراهم کرد.

۲۳- امیرکبیر در دوره ی صدارت، با انتشار اعلامیه ای از صاحب نظران خواست تا نظر خود را درباره ی اعلام کنند.

- (۱) اعزام دانشجو به انگلستان برای تحصیل علوم و فنون.
- (۲) حذف القاب و عناوین فرمایشی درباریان.
- (۳) اصلاح امور کشوری و لشکری.
- (۴) قطع نفوذ و سلطه ی دولت های بیگانه از ایران.

۲۴- خیانت کدام دولت موجب بروز اختلاف در میان سران نهضت جنگل و شکست آنان شد ؟

- (۱) انگلستان.
- (۲) ایران.
- (۳) روسیه.
- (۴) فرانسه.

۲۵- چرا انگلیسی ها مسئله ی "دولت مستقل عربی در منطقه ی خلیج فارس" را مطرح کردند ؟

- (۱) کشته شدن رزم آرا به دست فداییان اسلام.
- (۲) اوج گیری جنبش های ملی شدن صنعت نفت.
- (۳) صدور اعلامیه های شدید اللحن قوام.
- (۴) استعفای مصدق در ۲۵ تیر ۱۳۳۱.

۲۶- پس از دستگیری امام (ره) در ۱۵ خرداد ۱۳۴۲، علما و مراجع قم در منزل چه کسی برای تنظیم "اعلامیه ی تقبیح بازداشت"، اجتماع کردند ؟

- (۱) آیت الله خراسانی.
- (۲) آیت الله سید احمد زنجانی.
- (۳) آیت الله سید حسن شیرازی.
- (۴) آیت الله العظمی گلپایگانی.

۲۷- کدام تقویم مبنای تقویم اقوام سامی بود ؟

- (۱) تقویم هخامنشی (اوستایی).
- (۲) تقویم مصری.
- (۳) تقویم سومری.
- (۴) تقویم بابلی.

۲۸- به عقیده ی ایرانیان باستان، اولین فرمانروای روی زمین چه کسی بود ؟

- (۱) تهمورث.
- (۲) سیامک.
- (۳) کیومرث.
- (۴) هوشنگ.

۲۹- هر یک از آثار "اسرار التوحید، مرزبان نامه و نفثة المصذور"، به ترتیب، نمونه هایی از چه نوع نثری هستند ؟

- (۱) مرسل ، فنی ، مسجع.
- (۲) مسجع ، مرسل ، فنی.
- (۳) مرسل ، مصنوع ، مصنوع.
- (۴) فنی ، مرسل ، فنی.

۳۰- در کدام گزینه، علائم نگارشی، به جا و درست آمده است ؟

- (۱) در بخش هایی از اوستا، به ویژه یشت ها، اخبار تاریخی و روایات آمده است.
- (۲) وجود کتاب هزار افسان (که برخی آن را منشأ هزار و یک شب می دانند) گذشته ی ادبی خوبی را نشان می دهد.
- (۳) سعید، با حالت تمسخر : مگه تو هوای ما را داشته باشی ! کمی هم به فکر خودت باش.
- (۴) من مردی طرّارم، [تو] این زر را به من امانت دادی، چاره ای دگر نداشتیم.

کلیه رشته ها

عمومی

۱۱- فراگیرترین واژه ای که در قرآن در مورد تربیت اخلاقی به کار برده شده، کدام است؟

- (۱) رشد. (۲) تزکیه. (۳) هدایت. (۴) تربیت.

۱۲- با توجه به آیه ی کریمه ی: " یزکیهم و یعلمهم الکتاب و الحکمة "، کدام گزینه صحیح است؟

- (۱) تا تزکیه نباشد تعلیم کتاب و حکمت میسر نیست.
(۲) در تربیت انسان ها، تزکیه فرع و تعلیم کتاب و حکمت، اصل است.
(۳) تزکیه مفید و ضروری است ولی نبود آن ضرری به یادگیری کتاب و حکمت نمی زند.
(۴) تزکیه و تعلیم کتاب و حکمت هر سه به یک اندازه مهم هستند و هیچ تقدّم و تأخّری نسبت به هم ندارند.

۱۳- از دیدگاه اسلامی، اخلاق چیست؟

- (۱) کنش ها و واکنش های خُلقی، که می توان آن ها را در قالب قواعدی تنظیم کرد.
(۲) امری ناظر به ضمیر نیمه آگاه و ناخودآگاه، که در بخش خودآگاه ظهور پیدا می کند.
(۳) مجموعه توانش ها و کنش های رفتاری خدا داد
(۴) ملکه ی نفسانی که بر ایمان و تسلیم در برابر آفریدگار جهان، متکی است.

۱۴- از نظر قرآن، ارزش عمل عبادی و قبولی آن وابسته به کدام ویژگی است؟

- (۱) صدق و صفا. (۲) تقوا. (۳) لین و نرمی. (۴) وفا.

۱۵- از نظر اسلام، رابطه ی اخلاق و عبادت چگونه است؟

- (۱) اخلاق و عبادت مکمل یکدیگرند و هر یک در دیگری مؤثر و از دیگری متأثر است.
(۲) اخلاق و عبادت مکمل یکدیگرند، بدون آن که در یکدیگر تأثیر و تأثیری داشته باشند.
(۳) اخلاق و عبادت در یکدیگر تأثیر و تأثر دارند ولی در واقع دو مقوله ی جدا از هم هستند.
(۴) اخلاق و عبادت با یکدیگر تعارضی ندارند و هیچ تأثیر و تأثیری بین آن ها نیست.

۱۶- هر گاه عقل از قلمرو دین و وجدان خارج شود و به استخدام نفس اماره درآید، چه نامیده می شود؟

- (۱) نُکری. (۲) لُبّ. (۳) ذکاء. (۴) غوايه.

۱۷- براساس بینش اسلامی رابطه بین عقل و علم، با کدام یک از گزینه های زیر بهتر تبیین می شود؟

- (۱) هر چقدر علم انسان زیاد شود، لزوماً عقل هم افزایش می یابد.
(۲) با داشتن عقل نورانی، اساساً احتیاجی به علم اکتسابی نداریم.
(۳) عقل در پرتو علم رشد می کند و علم در شعاع عقل کمال می یابد.
(۴) عقل و علم با هم در ستیزند مگر کسانی که خداوند آن ها را به نور خود هدایت نماید.

۱۸- از نظر امام صادق (ع) تنها کسی خدا را به درستی می شناسد که:

- (۱) خدا را به مشاهده آیات طبیعت شناخته باشد.
(۲) خدا را به خدا شناخته باشد.
(۳) خدا را از طریق تعقل محکم شناخته باشد.
(۴) خود را فانی و هیچ بداند.

۱۹- از نظر امام خمینی (ره)، منزل اول انسانیت چیست؟

- (۱) عزم. (۲) محاسبه. (۳) مراقبه. (۴) یقظه.

۲۰- برگزار کننده ی مراسم دینی در تمدن ایلام، چه نامیده می شد؟

- (۱) اِنسی. (۲) اتن. (۳) شاتن. (۴) مُغ.

کلیه رشته ها

عمومی

۱- "درک هستی، آن چنان که هست" و "درک هدف زندگی آن چنان که باید باشد"، به ترتیب بیانگر کدام مفهوم هستند؟

- (۱) ایدئولوژی - جهان بینی. (۲) جهان بینی - ایدئولوژی.
(۳) حکمت نظری - حکمت عملی. (۴) حکمت عملی - حکمت نظری.

۲- کدام گزینه از اهداف "برهان نظم" محسوب نمی شود؟

- (۱) اثبات وجود نظم ذاتی آفریده ها. (۲) وجود عقل و علم در مبدأ جهان.
(۳) وجود هدف و برنامه ی مشخص. (۴) رد امکان تصادفی بودن نظم.

۳- براساس آیه شریفه ی: "إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَظْلِمُ النَّاسَ شَيْئًا وَلَكِنَّ النَّاسَ أَنْفُسُهُمْ يَظْلِمُونَ"، کدام گزینه با حوادث ناخوشایند ارتباط مفهومی دارد؟

- (۱) ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ. (۲) فَعَسَى أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَنَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا.
(۳) فَأَخَذْنَاهُم بِالْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَاءِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَضَرَّعُونَ. (۴) وَجَعَلُوا بَيْنَهُمَا سِتْرًا فَكَفَّ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمُ غُلُوقَهُمْ وَظَلَمَهُمْ عَمَلَهُمْ.

۴- دعوت انبیاء الهی به خدای واحد، با کدام یک از براهین کلامی مرتبط است؟

- (۱) صرف الوجود. (۲) فیض تشریعی. (۳) تمانع. (۴) ترکیب.

۵- عجیب ترین اعمال دقیق حیوانات مانند مورچگان و زنبور عسل، از کدام دسته فعالیت های غریزی محسوب می شوند؟

- (۱) ارادی. (۲) غیرارادی. (۳) التذاذی. (۴) تدبیری.

۶- کدام مورد، از موضوعاتی است که در قالب آیات قرآن، بر بطلان عقیده ی جبر دلالت دارد؟

- (۱) لزوم تفکر در آیات آفاقی و انفسی. (۲) تأکید بر توحید و یگانگی خداوند.
(۳) داستان آفرینش و سجده ی ملائک بر انسان. (۴) استعانت از خدا و تعجیل در امور خیر.

۷- چنانچه "اعجاز" با تحدی همراه نباشد، نامش چیست؟

- (۱) مطابقة الدعوی. (۲) خرق عادت. (۳) کرامات. (۴) سحر.

۸- تعبیر خلیفه ی دوم از ماجرای سقیفه، کدام یک از اصطلاحات زیر است؟

- (۱) شور. (۲) حل و عقد. (۳) فلتة. (۴) فتنه.

۹- کدام مورد از مصادیق "امور حسبيه" است؟

- (۱) رسیدگی به اموال مجهول المالک. (۲) برقراری آشتی میان طرفین دعوی.
(۳) تقسیم عادلانه ی بیت المال. (۴) تنظیم قرارداد صلح یا اعلام جهاد.

۱۰- آیه ی شریفه ی: "أَقَمْنِ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْحَقِّ أَحَقُّ أَنْ يُتَّبَعَ أَمَّنْ لَا يَهْدِي إِلَّا أَنْ يَهْدِي..." اشاره به کدام ویژگی حاکم بر جامعه ی اسلامی دارد؟

- (۱) عدالت و مبری بودن از صفات زشت و رذایل. (۲) توانمندی و حسن تدبیر.
(۳) مسلمان و مؤمن بودن. (۴) اسلام شناسی، فقاقت و آگاهی به مسائل زمان.

بسمه تعالی
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دخترچه سؤالات عمومی و اختصاصی

آزمون اعزام فرهنگیان به مدارس جمهوری اسلامی ایران
در خارج از کشور

زبان انگلیسی

«متوسطه»

۳۲۸

تعداد: ۲۰۰ سؤال

وقت: ۲۰۰ دقیقه

تذکر مهم: ۱- برای هر پاسخ غلط، $\frac{1}{4}$ نمره منفی منظور می شود.

۲- در صورتی که به سؤالی، بیش از یک پاسخ داده شود، به آن سؤال نمره ی منفی تعلق می گیرد.

۳- از سؤال ۷۱ تا ۸۰ آزمون عمومی به زبان عربی، انگلیسی، فرانسه و آلمانی مربوط است؛ که داوطلبان

می بایست متناسب با زبان خارجی انتخابی خود در هنگام ثبت نام، به آن ها پاسخ دهند.

۱۳۹۰/۲/۳۰