

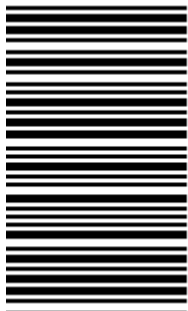
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دفترچه شماره ۲

عصر جمعه
۹۰/۴/۱۰



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

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

آزمون سراسری ورودی دانشگاه‌های کشور - سال ۱۳۹۰

**آزمون اختصاصی
گروه آزمایشی زبان**

شماره داوطلبی:

نام و نام خانوادگی:

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

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

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

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

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 101- I don't know why but I don't enjoy my job as much as I ----- when I first started it.
1) did enjoy 2) was 3) had done 4) did
- 102- Living together has saved both boys a lot of money. -----, Matt has always liked having a roommate.
1) Besides 2) However 3) Since 4) On the contrary
- 103- Tom is in trouble. Obviously, he ----- something earlier that brought him bad luck.
1) might do 2) used to do 3) must have done 4) would have done
- 104- Supposing you ----- born a century ago, what difference do you think it ----- to your life?
1) were – would make 2) had been – would have made
3) had been – would make 4) are – would have made
- 105- I asked him ----- Steven Ellis, and he said that he and Steven were friends.
1) if he knew 2) did he know 3) does he know 4) whether he knows
- 106- She still has nightmares from ----- up in a small dark cupboard for hours last year.
1) locking 2) having locked 3) being locked 4) having been locked
- 107- She owns several diamond rings ----- is worth a small fortune.
1) , the least expensive one 2) the least expensive one
3) , the least expensive of which 4) the least expensive of them
- 108- I'm running out of space to put things, so I just pile them into my ----- closet.
1) over-crowded little dark bedroom 2) little over-crowded dark bedroom
3) bedroom over-crowded little dark 4) bedroom over-crowded dark little
- 109- -----, Mr. Black did not try to advance himself professionally.
1) To be extremely timid 2) Being extremely timid
3) Been extremely timid 4) Extremely timid person
- 110- Bangladesh has just about ----- literate people as Pakistan, but it has ----- people living above the poverty line.
1) more – few 2) many – fewer 3) as many – only few 4) as many – fewer

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- Studies on relationships at middle age have found a steady ----- of stress in marriages all the way from youth into age.
1) record 2) decline 3) issue 4) measure
- 112- Smoking should be forbidden on airplanes. We are all ----- to breathe clean air.
1) entitled 2) devoted 3) mediated 4) convinced
- 113- It is interesting that medical researchers have made important medical ----- through animal research.
1) purposes 2) formations 3) discoveries 4) impressions
- 114- We weren't going to -----our lease on our apartment, but we didn't have time to look for another one.
1) update 2) extend 3) enhance 4) increase
- 115- Large chocolate companies buy cacao beans at a low price and produce chocolate products to sell at a(n) ----- high price.
1) firmly 2) relatively 3) efficiently 4) economically
- 116- If we teach children to fear competition because of the ----- of losing, then we actually lower their self-esteem.
1) context 2) challenge 3) capacity 4) possibility

- 117- Having free time to relax and ----- hobbies and interests is important and good for a person's well-being.
1) explore 2) evolve 3) pursue 4) involve
- 118- The process by which we store and ----- information in our brain has been the focus of scientific research for many years.
1) invoke 2) conduct 3) imagine 4) retrieve
- 119- He says that the new tobacco-free cigarettes are safe, but he does not by any ----- persuade me that this is true.
1) means 2) reasons 3) comments 4) outcomes
- 120- Early science fiction writers ----- scientists and engineers to develop new space technologies.
1) granted 2) engaged 3) inspired 4) converted
- 121- Thanks to the speed and ----- of modern travel, destinations that used to take a long time to travel to can now be reached quickly and easily.
1) addition 2) comparison 3) awareness 4) convenience
- 122- Though he talked for over an hour he said nothing to ----- his true attitude toward the subject of his speech.
1) reveal 2) forecast 3) attach 4) devise
- 123- The abilities to concentrate completely on what another is saying and to understand the emotions behind the words are ----- for good communication.
1) intrinsic 2) critical 3) potential 4) dominant
- 124- To fix the memory of a new word in your mind, it can help to ----- it with an image that is vivid in some way.
1) handle 2) discover 3) associate 4) recognize
- 125- Nowadays quality is most often ----- by the reaction of the customer who buys and uses the product.
1) defined 2) contained 3) required 4) achieved

Part C: Sentence Structure

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

- 126-
- 1) Although Jack has taken many different types of medicine, but one medicine has had almost the same effect as another.
 - 2) Although Jack has taken many different types of medicine, one medicine has had almost the same effect as the other.
 - 3) Jack has taken many types of different medicines, although one medicine has had effect almost the same as the other.
 - 4) Jack has taken many types of different medicines, although one medicine has had effect almost the same as another.
- 127-
- 1) The impact that would the new tuition fees have on student enrollment had not been studied before the report to the press was released.
 - 2) The impact that the new tuition fees would have on student enrollment had not been studied before the report to the press released.
 - 3) The impact that the new tuition fees would have on student enrollment had not been studied before the report was released to the press.
 - 4) The new tuition fees had not studied the impact on student enrollment before the report released to the press.
- 128-
- 1) Regarded as more than human by some of his followers, many legends have grown up about Buddha.
 - 2) Many legends have grown up about Buddha, who is regarded by some of his followers as more than human.
 - 3) Some of his followers have grown up many legends about Buddha, that he is regarded as more than human.
 - 4) Many legends have grown up by some of his followers about Buddha who regarded him as more than human.

129-

- 1) When my mother and I came to the United States, I experienced a move from which I felt that I would never recover.
- 2) I and my mother came to the United States when I experienced a move which from that I felt would never recover.
- 3) I experienced a move, when I and my mother came to the United States, which I never felt would recover.
- 4) When my mother and I came to the United States, I felt I experienced a move which never would I recover form.

130-

- 1) Most North American children begin to work at home, where they have daily or weekly responsibilities, such as washing the dishes and feeding the dog.
- 2) Where they have daily or weekly responsibilities such as washing the dishes and feed the dog, most North American children begin to work at home.
- 3) Where they have daily or weekly responsibilities, most North American children begin to work at home such as washing the dishes and feeding the dog.
- 4) Most North American children begin to work at home such as washing the dishes and feeding the dog, where they have daily or weekly responsibilities.

Part D: Language Functions

Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A: Could you please give me some help?

B: (131) -----

A: I kept (132) ----- my History 101 paper, and it's due next week.

B: If you want to pass the course, you've got to write that paper.

A: I know. I thought that since you're a history major, you could help me (133) ----- a topic for my paper.

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 131- | 1) By the way | 2) With what? | 3) What's more | 4) You're welcome |
| 132- | 1) tripping over | 2) calling off | 3) putting off | 4) getting through |
| 133- | 1) make up | 2) pass on | 3) get over with | 4) come up with |

A: Do you think you'll be able to find someone else to head this committee?

B: No problem. You are (134) -----!

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 134- | 1) in the dark | 2) off the hook | 3) in the red | 4) out of the blue |
|------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|

A: Do you know who Carl (135) ----- for the lead part?

B: Peter.

A: Peter? I thought that Terry did a much better job of acting.

B: (136) -----, but he doesn't sing as well.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 135- | 1) wrapped | 2) related | 3) pointed | 4) picked |
| 136- | 1) Actually | 2) Come on | 3) Perhaps | 4) Never mind |

A: Can you think of the answer to the last question?

B: I need just a minute. It's (137) -----.

137-

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) on my mind | 2) as hard as nails |
| 3) out of the question | 4) on the tip of my tongue |

A: Could you hand me the wrench, please?

B: (138) ----- .Where is it?

A: In the toolbox next to the car.

B: (139) ----- . Do you need any help under there?

A: (140) ----- . As soon as I change these spark plugs, the engine should run smoothly.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 138- | 1) Sure | 2) Here goes | 3) I'd love to | 4) How come |
| 139- | 1) I bet | 2) Go ahead | 3) Sounds fine | 4) Here you are |
| 140- | 1) Let's go | 2) All right | 3) No thanks | 4) So far, so good |

Part E: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

R.L. Birdwhistle has studied body language scientifically. He believes that every (141) ----- of the body has a meaning. He discovered that there is a (142) ----- between body language and spoken language. Birdwhistle noticed this in old films of Fiorella la Guardia, the famous mayor of New York (143) ----- fluent in three languages. Birdwhistle found that (144) -----, he could identify which language la Guardia was speaking simply (145) ----- his hand gestures.

On the other hand, the things we say do not always mean the same thing as the gestures we make as we say them. In a family, (146) -----, one might think that the wife is less powerful than the husband (147) ----- she always seems to ask for his advice. However, a closer (148) ----- shows that she is the true leader; for instance, she crosses her legs first and all the other members of the family imitate her (149) -----.

Another (150) ----- of body communication is distance. The normal distance between people definitely varies from culture to culture.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 141- | 1) stance | 2) condition | 3) movement | 4) expression |
| 142- | 1) connection | 2) competition | 3) contrast | 4) communication |
| 143- | 1) was | 2) to be | 3) he was | 4) who was |
| 144- | 1) to turn off a film's sound | 2) with a film's sound turned off | 3) he turned off a film's sound | 4) a film's sound had been turned off |
| 145- | 1) with observing | 2) by observing | 3) he observed | 4) so as to observe |
| 146- | 1) for example | 2) as a result | 3) on the other hand | 4) as well |
| 147- | 1) so | 2) whereas | 3) and | 4) because |
| 148- | 1) estimate | 2) conclusion | 3) inspection | 4) incentive |
| 149- | 1) by realizing | 2) but not realize | 3) without realizing | 4) in order to realize |
| 150- | 1) aspect | 2) function | 3) mode | 4) gesture |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

Ecotourism is a combination of ecology (the study of systems of living things) and tourism. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of the local people." Actually, ecotourism can mean travel to far-off places of great natural beauty, but not always in a responsible way. It's big business, and the allure of money can cause people to think about profits first. While ecotourism offers benefits for people and ecosystems, it leaves ecosystems open to negative effects, too.

Costa Rica, once a Spanish colony, and independent since 1821, has an ecotourism industry worth over one billion dollars yearly, and thousands of jobs have been created. Nearly 21 percent of the land is now protected national parks, largely thanks to ecotourism. Nonetheless, due to the number of people visiting the country's natural places, some damage to the ecosystem has occurred.

While tourists can have a negative impact on ecosystems, the same areas might have been totally destroyed by industries such as farming, logging, or mining were there no ecotourism industry. Instead, sanctuaries have been created, keeping the ecosystem protected. And, by visiting beautiful

rainforests and seeing rare animals, visitors get a sense of their value, and of gratitude for them. Tour guides can also be educators who train people to love and care for the environment. Visitors can take these lessons with them to their home countries.

Unfortunately, while their effect may not be noticeable in the off-season, the constant procession of visitors in the high season can be damaging. At one national park in Costa Rica, wild monkeys now feed on garbage left by the tourists. Furthermore, ecotourists tend to seek out places with the rarest animals and plants, pressuring the most delicate of living things.

Controlling abuses isn't easy. Corruption can lead officials to tolerate ecological damage. For example, a large resort facility, normally not allowed near a sanctuary, might be allowed if the company pays enough money to certain people in the government. Limited resources are another issue. Areas of forests and beaches that would require an army to protect are often watched by several employees.

It is easy to be critical of the ecotourism industry but it is important to be positive as well. Ecotourism can never be "pure." We can't expect zero negative effects on the ecosystem. It is also unrealistic to think that humans won't go anywhere accessible to them. If protection efforts are maintained and intensified, those remaining places of undisturbed nature may be stressed, but they won't be destroyed.

151- What is the author's purpose in this passage?

- 1) To call for creating more ecotourism-related jobs
- 2) To argue against ecotourism as a damaging trend
- 3) To introduce ecotourism as a way of protecting natural places
- 4) To emphasize that ecotourism, though a positive trend, has some demerits as well

152- Which change has NOT occurred in Costa Rica since the introduction of ecotourism?

- 1) National parks have been created.
- 2) Costa Rica became independent from Spain.
- 3) Wild monkeys have started feeding on garbage.
- 4) Thousands of ecotourism-related jobs have been created.

153- The word "allure" in line 5 is closest in meaning to -----.

- 1) domain
- 2) utility
- 3) attraction
- 4) distinction

154- According to the passage, why is it difficult to control abuses of ecotourism?

- 1) Too many sanctuaries are being created.
- 2) Officials are not enough in number and sometimes not tough enough.
- 3) Not many people are interested in jobs controlling ecotourism abuses.
- 4) Ecotourists tend to travel to far-off places with the rarest animals and plants.

155- Into which paragraph could the following sentence best be inserted?: *In this way the children of future generations can learn respect for nature.*

- 1) Paragraph 3
- 2) Paragraph 4
- 3) Paragraph 5
- 4) Paragraph 6

156- The author probably thinks -----.

- 1) wildlife is very easy to protect
- 2) it is not fair to be too critical of the ecotourism industry
- 3) ecotourism is not as profitable as it should be
- 4) it is easy to remove the negative effects of ecotourism

157- What is the writer's attitude toward ecotourism?

- 1) Indifferent
- 2) Subjective
- 3) Unfavorable
- 4) Realistic

PASSAGE 2:

Daniel Goleman is discussing his famous "impulse control" test at a San Francisco lecture and has the entire audience's attention. Goleman, a psychologist and science writer, is the author of the best-seller *Emotional Intelligence*, a fascinating book about recent discoveries in brain research that prove emotional stability is more important than IQ in determining an individual's success in life. One of the highlights of the book, Goleman explains to his audience of foundation leaders, educators, and grants donors is a test administered thirty years ago that Goleman calls "The Marshmallow Challenge."

In this experiment, four-year-old children were individually called into a room at Stanford University during the 1960s. There, a kind man gave a marshmallow to each of them and said they could eat the marshmallow right away, or wait for him to come back from an errand, at which point they would get two marshmallows.

Goleman gets everyone laughing as he describes watching a film of the preschoolers while they waited for the nice man to come back. Some of them covered their eyes or rested their heads on their arms so they wouldn't have to look at the marshmallow, or played games or sang to keep their thoughts off the single marshmallow and waited for the promised double prize. Others – about a third of the group – simply watched the man leave and ate the marshmallow within seconds.

What is surprising about this test, claims Goleman, is its diagnostic power: A dozen years later the same children were tracked down as adolescents and tested again. "The emotional and social difference between the grab-the-marshmallow preschoolers and their gratification-delaying peers was dramatic," Goleman says.

The ones who had resisted eating the marshmallow were clearly more socially competent than the others. "They were less likely to go to pieces, freeze or regress under stress, or become rattled and disorganized when pressured; they embraced challenges and pursued them instead of giving up, even in the face of difficulties; they were self-reliant and confident, trustworthy and dependable."

The third or so who grabbed the marshmallow were "more likely to be seen as shying away from social contacts, to be easily upset by frustrations, to think of themselves as unworthy, to become immobilized by stress, to be mistrustful or prone to jealousy, or to overreact to certain situations with a sharp temper."

And all because of a single marshmallow? In fact, Goleman explains, it's all because of a lone neuron in the brain, only recently discovered, that bypasses the neocortex – the area of the brain where rational decisions are made – and goes straight to the amygdala, or emotional center of the brain. It is here that quicker, more primitive "fight or flight" responses occur, and are stored for future use. The more that emotional memories involving temper, frustration, anxiety, depression, impulse, and fear pile up in early adolescence, the more the amygdala can "hijack" the rest of the brain." Goleman says, "by flooding it with strong and inappropriate emotions, causing us to wonder later, 'Why did I overreact?'"

158- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The best-seller *Emotional Intelligence*
- 2) Daniel Goleman's tests of emotional intelligence
- 3) Testing and measuring emotional intelligence in children
- 4) Role of emotional intelligence in influencing people's future social life

159- According to the passage, Daniel Goleman -----.

- 1) thinks that emotional intelligence can be taught
- 2) conducted experiments on children, who were tested again as adults
- 3) states that emotions are as important as intelligence in achieving success
- 4) plans to present a series of lectures to make people aware of the importance of emotions

160- According to the passage, all of the following are among the characteristics of people with a high emotional intelligence EXCEPT -----.

- 1) they can deal with stress
- 2) they take things personally
- 3) they are successful in their social life
- 4) they are willing to take risks

161- The word "hijack" in the last paragraph could best be replaced by -----.

- 1) exercise
- 2) repair
- 3) take control
- 4) take apart

162- It can be inferred from the passage that -----.

- 1) people have varying degrees of emotional intelligence
- 2) Goleman is a faculty member at Stanford University
- 3) emotional intelligence emerges at birth
- 4) society does not heed emotional intelligence

163- The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to -----.

- 1) brain
- 2) memory
- 3) amygdala
- 4) adolescence

164- Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?

- 1) People who have a high emotional intelligence cannot make rational decisions.
- 2) Intelligent people can easily work at improving their emotional intelligence.
- 3) As we grow older, we become less likely to possess a higher level of emotional intelligence.
- 4) If the emotions stored in the brain are those of hope and optimism, then they serve us for the rest of our lives.

PASSAGE 3:

"It is important for the human race to spread out into space for the survival of the species," said world-renowned astrophysicist Steven Hawking. He is far from being alone in his vision of humans learning to live in places other than on Earth. Movies such as Stanley Kubrick's 2001: *A Space Odyssey* explored the possibility of sustaining human life in outer space, and presented a very realistic portrayal of spaceflight. Since astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space in 1961, scientists have researched what conditions are like beyond Earth's atmosphere, and what effects space travel has on the human body.

Although most astronauts do not spend more than a few months in space, many experience physiological problems when they return to Earth. Some of these ailments are short-lived; others may be long-lasting. More than two-thirds of all astronauts suffer from motion sickness while traveling in space. In the gravity-free environment, the body cannot distinguish up from down. The body's internal balance system sends confusing signals to the brain, which can result in nausea lasting as long as a few days. A body that is deprived of gravity also experiences changes in the distribution of bodily fluids. More fluid than normal ends up in the face, neck, and chest, resulting in a puffy face, bulging neck veins, and a slightly enlarged heart.

Throughout the duration of a mission, astronauts' bodies experience some potentially dangerous disorders. One of the most common is loss of muscle mass and bone density. Another effect of the weightless environment is that astronauts tend not to use the muscles they rely on in a gravity environment, so the muscles gradually atrophy. This, combined with the shift of fluid to the upper body and the resulting loss of essential minerals such as calcium, causes bones to weaken. Bone density can decrease at a rate of one to two percent a month and, as a result, many astronauts are unable to walk properly for a few days upon their return to Earth. Exposure to radiation is another serious hazard that astronauts face. Without the Earth's atmosphere to protect them, astronauts can be exposed to intense radiation from the sun and other galactic bodies, leaving them at risk of cancer.

In addition to physiological difficulties, astronauts who travel for extended periods may also suffer from psychological stress. Astronauts live and work in small, tight spaces, and they must be able to deal with psychological stress caused by the confined environment. In addition, long periods away from family and friends can leave space travelers feeling lonely and depressed.

Now that humans have been to the Moon, and unmanned missions have been sent to Mars, the United States has unveiled plans for a permanent lunar space station and manned missions to and from Mars.

165- What can be the best title for this passage?

- 1) Problems Space Travelers Face
- 2) The Job of an Astronaut
- 3) The Importance of Space Exploration
- 4) Physical Effects of Living in Space

166- Why does the author mention Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey in paragraph 1?

- 1) To examine the conditions of outer space
- 2) To describe an actual space travel
- 3) To show that people always think ahead of their time
- 4) To show that other people than Hawking explored the possibility of living in space

167- The word "them" in paragraph 3 refers to -----.

- 1) bodies
- 2) hazards
- 3) astronauts
- 4) atmospheres

168- All of the following are among the effects of the weightless environment EXCEPT -----.

- 1) feeling of loneliness
- 2) a feeling of sickness
- 3) legs and arms swollen with fluid
- 4) prolonged contact with cancerous rays from the sun

169- It can be inferred from the passage that -----.

- 1) the physical and mental challenges of short-term space travel have been controlled
- 2) the United States has given a guarantee that manned missions to Mars will be successful
- 3) gravity plays a role in the physical and emotional well-being of human beings
- 4) if astronauts stay in space stations for longer periods of time, they can cope with psychological stress

170- The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses -----.

- 1) missions to the Moon
- 2) manned missions to and from Mars
- 3) differences between the Moon and Mars
- 4) the success of the United States in space travel