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نام

نام خانوادگی

محل امضاء

عصر جمعه

۸۸/۱۱/۳۰

دفترچه ۱/۱

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



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

آزمون ورودی دوره های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل - سال ۱۳۸۹

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی - کد ۱۱۲۱

مدت پاسخگویی: ۷۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۶۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی	۶۰	۱	۶۰

بهمن ماه سال ۱۳۸۸

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی باشد.



## SECTION I. GRAMMAR

**Directions:** Choose the answer choice that best completes the blank. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 1- Climatic shifts are ----- at first from ordinary fluctuations in the weather.
  - 1) so gradual as to be indistinguishable
  - 2) enough gradual not to be distinguishable
  - 3) gradual enough so that one cannot distinguish them as such
  - 4) so gradual that they cannot be distinguished
- 2- In ancient times, Nubia was the principal corridor ----- Black Africa and the Mediterranean basin.
  - 1) which cultural influences were transmitted by
  - 2) that helped to transmitting of cultural influences between
  - 3) through which cultural influences were transmitted between
  - 4) where there was a transmission of cultural influences through
- 3- A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims ----- more than three hundred personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.
  - 1) from a one-page writing sample that it can assess
  - 2) being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample
  - 3) to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess
  - 4) the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing
- 4- The recent surge in the number of airplane flights has clogged the nation's air-traffic control system, ----- fears among some officials that safety is being compromised.
  - 1) leading to a 55-percent increase in delays at airports and prompting
  - 2) that leads to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompting
  - 3) whose leading to 55 percent more delay at airports prompt
  - 4) to lead to a 55 percent increase in delay at airports and prompt
- 5- ----- many business executives fear this country will lose its economic preeminence.
  - 1) As poorly educated and trained as many young recruits to the United States work force are
  - 2) So poorly educated and trained are many young recruits to the United States work force that
  - 3) Because of many young recruits to the United States work force who are so poorly educated and trained
  - 4) That many young recruits to the United States work force are so poorly educated and trained is why
- 6- Two new studies indicate that many people become obese more -----,
  - 1) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than that they are overeaters
  - 2) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than because they eat too much
  - 3) because of their bodies burning calories too slowly than because of their eating too much
  - 4) because their bodies burning calories too slowly than because of eating too much
- 7- While many students of foreign languages start out with the best of intentions, many learners quickly discover that -----,
  - 1) the effort involved in the memorization of endless vocabulary words and doing countless drills is daunting
  - 2) the effort involved in memorizing endless vocabulary words and to make countless drills is daunting
  - 3) the efforts that they are involved in memorizing endless vocabulary words and in doing countless drills are daunting
  - 4) the efforts are involved for the memorizing of endless vocabulary words and doing countless drills are daunting



- 8- A scientist risks losing credibility among his or her peers ----- more reliable data, including data from direct observation and measurement.  
 1) when relying on anecdotal evidence, in conflict with  
 2) if the anecdotal evidence relies on conflicts with that in  
 3) who conflict with unduly reliance on more anecdotal evidence than  
 4) by relying unduly on anecdotal evidence, which often conflicts with
- 9- To avoid confusion between oral medications, -----.  
 1) pills should differ in color as well as in shape and size  
 2) coatings of pills should be different from color, shape and size  
 3) different pills coatings should have different colors, and pills should be different in shape and size too  
 4) the coatings of pills should be able to be distinguished by those pills' color, shape, and size
- 10- E-mail accounts administered by ----- as evidence against the employee.  
 1) an employer belong to the employer, who can seize and use the accounts  
 2) employers belong to them, who can seize and use it  
 3) employers belong to the accounts they can seize and use  
 4) an employer belongs to the employer, who can seize and use them

## SECTION II. VOCABULARY

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences contains either one or two blanks. Below each question are answer choices numbered 1-4. Select the answer choice that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 11- As we traveled to college for the first time, the family car was ----- with books, clothing, appliances, and other necessities.  
 1) pallid                      2) onerous                      3) laden                      4) convulsed
- 12- The ----- of sediment in the river caused concern among environmentalists and industrialists alike; the water levels in the river were being reduced almost daily.  
 1) disposal                      2) accretion                      3) contingency                      4) disintegration
- 13- British modernists used the literary tropes of fragmentation and failure to explore the impending ----- of British colonialism; through their literature, the modernists illustrated the imminent ----- of the Empire.  
 1) castigation – rise                      2) envy – eclipse                      3) dissolution – wealth                      4) demise – sunset
- 14- The development of hydrogen-powered cars will always be ----- by the physical fact that, although hydrogen contains more energy per gallon than does gasoline, it is much less dense than gasoline, and thus carries less energy per pound, making it ----- for any vehicle to carry enough hydrogen on board.  
 1) inhibited – convenient                      2) parodied – unrealistic  
 3) hindered – exacting                      4) enhanced – austere
- 15- Harriet ----- all the way through her chemotherapy, which some say is as painful as the illness.  
 1) mitigated                      2) pondered                      3) stamped                      4) travailed
- 16- Running a marathon is a/an ----- task, taking months of both physical and mental preparation and training before actually running a grueling 26.2 miles.  
 1) arduous                      2) vainglorious                      3) insouciant                      4) moribund
- 17- I could barely follow the ----- story line; the numerous twists and turns in the plot made it extremely hard to comprehend.  
 1) resolute                      2) porous                      3) domineering                      4) convoluted



- 18- A deep sense of ----- overcame the congregation when they learned how little had been pledged for the new rectory.  
1) mendacity 2) mortification 3) misdemeanor 4) munificence
- 19- The prosecutor failed to make a ----- argument; despite a surfeit of ----- to bolster his claims, he left the jury little choice but to acquit the defendant.  
1) cogent – substantiation 2) trenchant – sanctimony  
3) meticulous – consternation 4) condescending – refutation
- 20- When practicing with a bow and arrow, it is necessary to be aware of both the ----- and the ----- of one's arrows if one wishes to hit the target.  
1) rigor – tenacity 2) velocity – trajectory  
3) divergence – expulsion 4) resilience – imminence
- 21- Verbal bullies ----- others using words rather than using their fists, but the words hurt just the same.  
1) renounce 2) deprecate 3) predominate 4) circumvent
- 22- In a ----- gesture, the wealthy alumnus, who had once been suspended for bad grades, donated \$ 10,000,000 to his alma mater.  
1) macabre 2) luxuriant 3) magnanimous 4) reminiscent
- 23- Illegally parked vehicles block hydrants and crosswalks, ----- the flow of traffic when double parked, and ----- the law.  
1) expedite – violate 2) stem – enforce 3) drench – belittle 4) impede – flout
- 24- The ----- of scarcity amidst plenty characterizes even a rich country in a time of inflation.  
1) malaise 2) tedium 3) precursor 4) paradox
- 25- Until his death he remained ----- in the belief that the world was conspiring against him.  
1) ignominious 2) obdurate 3) spurious 4) gullible
- 26- Despite many decades of research on the gasification of coal, the data accumulated are not directly ----- to environmental questions; thus a new program of research specifically addressing such questions is -----.  
1) applicable – warranted 2) analogous – promising  
3) antithetical – unremarkable 4) pertinent – unnecessary
- 27- Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible -----; his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing.  
1) compunction 2) approbation 3) virtuosity 4) immutability
- 28- Underneath where the dark walnut ----- of the table was cracked, you could see a lighter wood of some kind.  
1) apparition 2) gavel 3) veneer 4) sequel
- 29- Often the introductions read by award presenters are filled with -----, and they are not sincere or well delivered.  
1) platitudes 2) epilogues 3) entrails 4) polemics
- 30- The doctor examined her, found a faint pulse, and immediately swung into action to -----.  
1) perpetuate 2) supersede 3) exonerate 4) resuscitate

**SECTION III. Cloze Passage**

**Directions:** Choose the answer choice that best completes the blanks in the following passage. Then mark your answer sheet.

To pursue his studies, John went to Quebec in Canada, and in order to pay his college tuition, he had to (31) ----- expenses; hence, he had no choice but to do odd jobs en route. He is a versatile boy, having the ability to (32) ----- his hand to anything and he is particularly adept at working with machinery. Although he has a (33) ----- for languages, his first attempt to converse with a French Canadian (34) ----- . He approached the owner of a garage and (35) ----- him in formal schoolboy French. (36) ----- , the garage owner did not pay attention to him because he probably thought John intended to tease him.

The latter was a talkative registrar who (37) ----- into a flow of words which sounded rather like a (38) ----- against some bitter enemy, and poor John had only a (39) ----- idea of what he was saying. While listening to the guy, John only nodded and (40) ----- out the door. He then invested a lot of time in learning the language and was soon able to carry on conversations, though partly in French and partly in English.

- |     |                              |                                      |                           |                                     |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 31- | 1) allay                     | 2) recede                            | 3) defray                 | 4) preempt                          |
| 32- | 1) set                       | 2) turn                              | 3) try                    | 4) put                              |
| 33- | 1) motif                     | 2) rhetoric                          | 3) flair                  | 4) zenith                           |
| 34- | 1) was almost met failure    | 2) was almost met with failure       | 3) whom he failed to meet | 4) almost met with failure          |
| 35- | 1) addressed                 | 2) recognized                        | 3) accosted               | 4) conferred                        |
| 36- | 1) John being much surprised | 2) It was much of a surprise to John | 3) Much to his surprise   | 4) When he surprised John very much |
| 37- | 1) erupted                   | 2) initiated                         | 3) cracked                | 4) launched                         |
| 38- | 1) denouement                | 2) tirade                            | 3) soliloquy              | 4) repugnance                       |
| 39- | 1) nebulous                  | 2) morbid                            | 3) pallid                 | 4) cursory                          |
| 40- | 1) stalked                   | 2) trembled                          | 3) absconded              | 4) bolted                           |



## SECTION IV. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following three passages and choose the answer choice that best answers each question. Then mark your answer sheet.

## PASSAGE 1:

The whole aim of good teaching is to turn the young learner, by nature a little copycat, into an independent, self-propelling creature who can work as his own boss to the limit of his powers. This is to turn pupils into students, and it can be done on any rung of the ladder of learning. When I was a child, the multiplication table was taught from a printed sheet which had to be memorized one square at a time—the ones and the twos and so on up to nine. It never occurred to the teacher to show us how the answers could be arrived at also by addition, which we already knew. No one said, "Look: if four times four is sixteen, you ought to be able to figure out, without aid from memory, what five times four is, because that amounts to four more ones added to the sixteen. This would at first have been puzzling, *more* complicated and difficult than memory work, but once explained and grasped, it would have been an instrument for learning and checking the whole business of multiplication. We could temporarily have dispensed with the teacher and cut loose from the printed table.

This is another way of saying that the only thing worth teaching anybody is a principle. Naturally, principles involve facts and some facts must be learned "bare" because they do not rest on any principle. The capital of Alaska is Juneau and, so far as I know, that is all there is to it; but a European child ought not to learn that Paris is the capital of the France without fixing firmly in his mind the relation between the city and the man who led his countrymen to freedom. That would be missing an association, which is the germ of a principle. And just as a complex athletic feat is made possible by rapid and accurate coordination, so all valuable learning hangs together and *works* by associations which make sense.

- 41- The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is -----.
- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) How to teach arithmetic          | 2) Principles – the basis of learning     |
| 3) How to dispense with the teacher | 4) Using addition to teach multiplication |
- 42- The author implies that the difference between a pupil and a student is the difference between -----.
- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) learning and teaching | 2) beginning and ending         |
| 3) learning and knowing  | 4) memorizing and understanding |
- 43- The author indicates that children are naturally -----.
- |            |               |              |                |
|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) logical | 2) perceptive | 3) imitative | 4) independent |
|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
- 44- The author would be most likely to agree that the most desirable way to teach is by -----.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) relating facts to principles         | 2) insisting that pupils work independently         |
| 3) stressing the importance of learning | 4) recognizing that a knowledge of facts is useless |
- 45- As it is used in the passage, the word "germ" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by -----.
- |              |           |             |         |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1) beginning | 2) result | 3) weakness | 4) peak |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
- 46- In this passage, the author develops his paragraphs primarily through -----.
- |             |                |              |               |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) examples | 2) definitions | 3) narration | 4) comparison |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|



## PASSAGE 2:

James Joyce revolutionized the novel, the short story, and modern literature as we know it. He was born in Dublin, the first of 10 children in a Catholic family. His father was a civil servant whose poor financial judgment left the family impoverished for much of Joyce's youth. Young James attended Dublin's fine Jesuit schools, which gave him a firm grounding in theology and classical languages—subjects that appeared repeatedly in his later work. The story of his early life and his intellectual rebellion against Catholicism and Irish nationalism are told in the largely autobiographical novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

In 1902, at the age of 20, Joyce left Dublin to spend the rest of his life in Paris, Trieste, Rome, and Zurich, with only occasional visits back home. Despite this self-imposed exile, Dublin was the setting for most of his writings. *Dubliners* (1914), Joyce's most accessible work, is a collection of short stories describing the paralyzing social mores of middle-class Catholic life. "The Dead," the final story in the collection, is frequently listed as one of the finest short stories ever written.

Joyce's next book, *Ulysses*, took seven years to write; once he finished writing it, he almost couldn't find anyone to publish it. Upon the novel's publication, both Ireland and the United States immediately banned it as obscene. Despite these obstacles, *Ulysses* has come to be generally recognized as the greatest twentieth-century novel written in English. The novel was revolutionary in many ways. The structure was unique: Joyce recreated one full day in the life of his protagonist, Leopold Bloom, and modeled the actions of the story on those of Ulysses in the *Odyssey*. In recounting Bloom's day, Joyce mentions everything that happens to Bloom—including thoughts, bodily functions, and sexual acts—providing a level of physical actuality that had never before been achieved in literature. To provide a psychological

insight comparable to the physical detail, Joyce employed a then-revolutionary technique called stream of consciousness, in which the protagonist's thoughts are laid bare to the reader.

From 1922 until 1939, Joyce worked on a vast, experimental novel that eventually became known as *Finnegan's Wake*. The novel, which recounts "the history of the world" through a family's dreams, employs its own "night language" of puns, foreign words, and literary allusions. It has no clear chronology or plot, and it begins and ends on incomplete sentences that flow into each other. Many of Joyce's supporters thought he was wasting his time on the project, although the playwright Samuel Beckett, who later won the Nobel Prize for Literature, helped Joyce compile the final text when his eyesight was failing. Today, *Finnegan's Wake* is viewed as Joyce's most obscure and possibly most brilliant work.

- 47- Which of the following would make the most appropriate title for this passage?
- 1) James Joyce, *Ulysses*, and the Battle against Censorship
  - 2) The Long Way Home: *Ulysses* and *Finnegan's Wake*
  - 3) The Works of James Joyce, Ireland's Literary Genius
  - 4) The Hidden Value of James Joyce's Great Novels
- 48- Based on the information in the passage, which of the following would be the most accurate statement about *Dubliners* and *Finnegan's Wake*?
- 1) The linguistic experimentation of *Dubliners* paved the way for the "night language" of *Finnegan's Wake*.
  - 2) *Dubliners* is a more accessible book than *Finnegan's Wake*.
  - 3) Many of the chief characters in *Finnegan's Wake* were earlier introduced in *Dubliners*.
  - 4) *Dubliners* is a longer book than *Finnegan's Wake*.
- 49- Joyce's works helped introduce all except which of the following literary elements into modern English literature?
- 1) Novel structure based on real-time chronology
  - 2) Narration through second-person address
  - 3) Literary realism concerning physical reality
  - 4) Stream of consciousness



- 50- According to the passage, in what year was Joyce born?  
1) 1882      2) 1902      3) 1885      4) 1914
- 51- When *Ulysses* was published, Ireland and the United States -----.  
1) treated it differently  
2) removed their ban on it seven years later  
3) did not welcome it at all  
4) recognized it as the greatest twentieth-century novel
- 52- The author most likely mentions James Joyce's childhood, family, and education to serve what purpose?  
1) To suggest that he had to write in order to make a living  
2) To suggest that he became a writer because of his father's influence  
3) To provide the background and cultural context for his literary work  
4) To provide evidence that his literary genius was present when he was a child
- 53- Who is the most likely intended audience for this passage?  
1) Elementary school students studying the *Odyssey*  
2) High school students in Ireland studying their nation's traditional folklore  
3) College students studying twentieth century English literature  
4) University professors of English literature at a symposium on twentieth-century Irish playwrights



## PASSAGE 3:

*The following is an excerpt from a novel written in 1921.*

There is another sound in the room now—a sound no one could have noticed before, it is so small and monotonous—the sound of even breathing. It comes from the great oak bed by the wall and the chair rocked close to the grate. Hearing it makes the room seem stiller and warmer. The fire shifts suddenly, throwing a gay flare on the face of the drowser before it, and the procession of dull-blue peacocks that parade the ivory chintz of the deep chairs and tall curtains. From the bed comes an indistinguishable sleepy sound that, finding itself nonsense, stops, and a little later begins again, this time enough waked up to be in words.

“Nurse!” it says. “Oh, Nurse!”

The rumple of starched linen in the rocker moves infinitesimally and relapses without answering.

“Nurse!” repeats the voice from the bed, this time with a tickle of laughter in it. “Miss Hollis! Sorry to wake you!”

And now the linen hears and crackles. The figure in the chair rises, a tall strapping girl with a tumble of blond hair coming out from under her nurse’s cap. She looks as vigorous and healthy as a young tree, but the pulled down droop of the corners of her mouth shows that she recently has been thoroughly tired. She stands now with her arms over her head, yawning magnificently, and then suddenly realizing what she is doing, straightens and starts to look very professional. But the next minute her hands are at her eyes again, trying desperately to rub away the sleep.

The voice from the bed is contrite.

“I’m awfully sorry. I know I shouldn’t have waked you. I’ve been counting peacocks and peacocks getting the cruelty to. Because if you were as sleepy as I was—”

“You should have waked me long ago, Mrs. Sellaby.” The full dignity of an expert has been recovered. “I had no business to sleep like that. I don’t know how I—” A yawn splits this in the middle, but she goes on determinedly, “I don’t know what I—” Again the annihilating yawn. This time she gives up. “Oh, dear,” she says frankly, “I was so tired. . . .”

She busies herself with bottle and trays and pillows, hiding what yawns will come behind four fingers. The girl in the bed lies flat back, looking at the ceiling. Her hair, which is the color of pine smoke, is in thick, soft waves about her face.

It is a face with that delicate tense strength you may see in the hands of a great surgeon—the soul beneath it has been tempered steely, is as exquisitely balanced and direct as the long springing blade of an old rapier. And at present, in spite of the weight and heaviness of exhaustion upon it, so deep as to be almost visible and clinging like a netted veil, it is overwhelmed with peace, absorbed with peace.

54- The passage can primarily be described as -----.

- 1) a confrontation between two hostile characters
- 2) a reconciliation between previously estranged women
- 3) a satire of a situation from a bystander’s point of view
- 4) a narration that establishes a sympathetic relationship

55- The first paragraph sets the mood of -----.

- 1) disappointment
- 2) nostalgia
- 3) grandeur
- 4) quietude



- 56- The phrase "finding itself nonsense" (line 6) suggests that -----.
- 1) the speaker does not understand herself
  - 2) the listener does not understand the speaker
  - 3) the speaker is unable to hear the listener
  - 4) the noise of the fire drowns out the speaker's words
- 57- The second call to the nurse (line 10) suggests that the speaker is -----.
- 1) feeling vigorous and wishes to get out of bed
  - 2) impatient with the lack of response
  - 3) dissatisfied with the nursing care she receives
  - 4) amused that the nurse is sleeping
- 58- The initial description of the nurse ("The figure.... tired"; lines 12-14) suggests -----.
- 1) an arrogant girl who believes that caring for others is beneath her
  - 2) a sleepy waif who tries to shirk her duties
  - 3) a strong and energetic professional who takes pride in her work
  - 4) an exhausted but healthy young woman
- 59- The language of the last paragraph is best described as -----.
- 1) sardonic
  - 2) metaphorical
  - 3) histrionic
  - 4) objective
- 60- This passage reveals all of the following emotions EXCEPT -----.
- 1) serenity
  - 2) indignation
  - 3) enervation
  - 4) contrition



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