دفترچه شماره ۱

صبح جمعه

۸۵/۱۲/۱۱

اگر دانشگاه، اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.
امام‌خمینی(ره)

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

آزمـــون ورودی
دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل
ســال ۱۳۸۶

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی
(کد ۱۱۲۱)

نام و نام خانوادگی داوطلب:	شماره‌داوطلبی:
تعداد سؤال : ۸۰	مدت پاسخگویی: ۹۰ دقیقه

مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مـواد امتحـانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان عمومی	۸۰	۱	۸۰

اسفند ماه سال ۱۳۸۵

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

SECTION I: Structure and Written Expression

PART A: Sentence Completion

***Directions:** Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Below 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, on your answer sheet, fill in the space that corresponds to the number you have chosen.*

1- ---------- of her experience she managed to secure the contract.
1) No surprise that in view
2) No surprising that in view
3) Not surprising that in the view
4) Not a surprise that in the view

2- ---------- to curb the rising inflation, it is strongly believed, proved ineffective.
1) The government took measures
2) That the government took measures
3) The measures taken by the government
4) The measures were taken by the government

3- To date many subjects, ---------- to be of interest to these students.
1) exclusive math, turn out
2) excluding math, turn out
3) exclusive of math, have turned out
4) excluding for math, have turned out

4- Her accent, while ---------- her friends and me.
1) flying over the country, was incomprehensible for
2) she was flying over the country, was incomprehensible to
3) flying above the country, was incomprehensible for
4) she was flying above the country, was incomprehensible to

5- It takes me two hours ---------- they're such bad roads.
1) to get to Bangor that
2) to get to Bangor in that
3) getting to Bangor in which
4) getting to Bangor which

6- I mentioned ---------- she has stolen the money.
1) Karen that there's a rumor around that
2) Karen that a rumor goes around which
3) to Karen that a rumor goes around which
4) to Karen that there's a rumor going around that

7- The company may be obliged to lay off staff, ----------.
1) in that case the unions surely object to
2) in which case the unions are sure to object
3) which in that case the unions surely object to
4) that is the case which the unions are sure to object

8- The Labor Party is divided on the issue, and the same ----------.
1) being true of the Conservatives, and so do I understand
2) is true of the Conservatives, or so I understand
3) being true about the Conservatives, or so do I understand
4) is true about the Conservatives, and so I understand

9- In the second round of talks, ---------- in the newspaper.
1) they agreed to the proposal that an ad be placed
2) agreeing with the proposal, an ad was placed
3) agreeing to the proposal, an ad should be placed
4) they agreed with the proposal which an ad should be placed

10- The bonding power that any adhesive has depends on both its cohesion ----------.
1) and that it adheres the surface to which it is applied
2) and its adherence to the surface which it is applied to
3) and that it adherers to the surface which it is applied to
4) as well as its adherence to the surface to which it is applied

PART B: Error Recognition

Directions: ***Some of the sentences below are correct and some others incorrect. If you find a sentence correct, select choice 4 (NO ERROR), but if a sentence is incorrect, select the number of that one underlined part (1, 2, or 3) that has to be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.***

11- **You should have been informed of (1) our decision in regard to (2) our going on a weekend trip (3) to the mountains. NO ERROR (4)**

12- **The proposal was repealed after thirty minutes' (1) discussion and a number of objections to its (2) failure to include (3) our suggestions. NO ERROR (4)**

13- **For all (1) Marth's attempts to rise (2) her test score, she did not receive a high enough score (3) to be accepted by the law school. NO ERROR (4)**

14- **It was (1) Fred, who conducts the choir rehearsals (2), did not show up (3) last night because he had had an accident on his way to the practice. NO ERROR (4)**

15- **Now that (1) it has rained (2) for more than a month, I'm taken by a surprise (3) that the reservoir is not full. NO ERROR (4)**

16- **As to (1) medical costs soar the philosophy underlying (2) complete physical check-up has come under fire (3) as both a waste of time and money. NO ERROR (4)**

17- **To strike a pass mark (1), it is imperative that each candidate is prepared (2) to try his best (3). NO ERROR (4)**

18- **This tower is deemed as (1) the highest building yet (2) constructed of solid steel construction ever applied (3) so far. NO ERROR (4)**

19- **Until now, they have responded to (1) many a question (2) successfully, so they can enter into (3) this discussion. NO ERROR (4)**

20- Only after the conquerors stole the gold needed (1) to replenish the treasury, they decided (2) to steal the supplies which were vital to the colonists as well. (3) NO ERROR (4)

SECTION II: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 21-40 are incomplete sentences. Below 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, on your answer sheet, fill in the space that corresponds to the number you have chosen.

21- These sales figures are a good ---------- for another profitable year.
1) augury 2) forthcoming 3) pinnacle 4) prospectus

22- ---------- editions of Shakespeare's plays help readers understand old words.
1) Annotated 2) Diffused 3) Keynote 4) Substantial

23- He is much more ---------- in his approach as he sees the teacher's role as extremely important in the learning process.
1) dialectical 2) didactic 3) indigenous 4) indispensable

24- Campaigning to change government policy is ---------- to the charity's main function of direct relief work.
1) ancillary 2) assiduous 3) relentless 4) rudimentary

25- In many American schools, the students pledge ---------- to the flag at the beginning of the school day.
1) allegiance 2) oath 3) patriotism 4) patronage

26- There is usually less differentiation in healthy eating by social class among the younger -------- compared with the older one.
1) cohort 2) fraction 3) genesis 4) module

27- There is no marked ---------- between these two methods about the use of pattern practice.
1) cleavage 2) disdain 3) impediment 4) qualm

28- The success of these courses depends on good ---------- between the teacher and his/her students.
1) consent 2) concession 3) facet 4) rapport

29- We were crawling along the narrow wooden ---------- of the bridge.
1) lodge 2) lapse 3) lattice 4) log

30- Many people will not lend ---------- to the killing of animals to make fur coats.
1) altruism 2) condolence 3) countenance 4) discretion

31- Your essay is quite good. Just ---------- it ---------- a little with a few illustrations and quotations.
1) bring, on 2) make, up 3 touch, up 4) wipe, out

32- Although this linguist died fifty years ago, his influence still ----------.
1) falls back 2) lingers on 3) stirs up 4) turns in

33- The project has been ---------- in a series of legal disputes.
1) bogged down 2) passed off 3) settled in 4) tied up

34- Great care was taken to ---------- the values of nationhood and family in the new generation.
1) interpolate 2) inculcate 3) proliferate 4) perpetrate

35- The oil companies were accused of ---------- a shortage of gasoline to justify price increase.
1) contriving 2) deteriorating 3) inclining 4) undermining

36- Roberts has spent many years ---------- all of the data on which the study was based.
1) broaching 2) collating 3) conceiving 4) protracting

37- The car broke down and couldn't be repaired for ten days, so the holiday arrangements had to ----------.
1) fall in the back of behind 2) fly off the handle
3) go by the board 4) make a bee-line

38- We are encouraged to eat food which contains a lot of fiber, ----------, fruit and vegetables.
1) ad lib 2) ad hoc 3) inter alia 4) per se

39- Apparently, he had lots of personal debts, so he ---------- overnight and hasn't been heard of since.
1) did a bunk 2) nipped in the bud 3) put his foot down 4) went down the drain

40- The decision on the new educational system is ---------- until research studies have been completed.
1) off beam 2) in limbo 3) at a low ebb 4) out of sorts

SECTION III: 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.*

Modernism is the generally accepted term to describe the sweeping changes that took place, particularly in the arts and literature, between the late 19th century and the beginning of the Second World War. There is, however, no clear (41) ---------- by date, and although the term post-modern (42) ---------- to describe changes since the Second World War, there are some who argue Modernism (43) ----------, and others who see its demise (44) ---------- much earlier. Roland Barthes, a French semiologist, saw Modernism as a pluralization of world-views that resulted from the (45) ---------- of new classes, technology, and communications that were gathering (46) ---------- in the mid-19th century, while the English novelist and essayist Virginia Woolf (47) ---------- it as a historic opportunity for change in human relationships and the human character.

Although there is little (48) ---------- as to when it began or exactly what its characteristics were, stylistically Modernism is usually depicted as a movement that (49) ---------- the limits of the classical aesthetic forms of realist representation and narrative. Artists became more self-conscious (50) ---------- the techniques that made their art possible. Friedrich Nietzsche, often regarded as one of the first modernists because of his (51) ---------- that no 'artist tolerates reality', argued that the aim of art should be its own self-realization, and (52) ---------- art itself makes life. His emphases on the individual and the drama of the artist's own consciousness were (53) ---------- in a number of ways for the development of Modernism, as were Sigmund Freud's theories of the unconscious, and the importance he (54) ---------- on sexuality.

Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Expressionism, Cubism, Futurism, Symbolism, Imagism, Vorticism, Dadaism, and Surrealism: all of these movements (55) ---------- from what is generally called Modernism, and all were, to varying degrees, subversive of the realist or romantic impulse and disposed towards abstraction.

41-	1) demarcation	2) mandate	3) ordination	4) transmission
42-	1) increasingly uses	2) has increasing used	3) has increasing use	4) is increasingly used
43-	1) abounds	2) persists	3) resumes	4) vitalizes
44-	1) to occur	2) as occurred	3) as having occurred	4) of occurrence
45-	1) exposition	2) elocution	3) excursion	4) evolution
46-	1) extension	2) inception	3) recourse	4) momentum
47-	1) appreciated	2) deemed	3) regarded	4) speculated
48-	1) appraisal	2) affirmation	3) utterance	4) unanimity
49-	1) explored	2) pertained	3) survived	4) surrounded
50-	1) of	2) as to	3) so that	4) than
51-	1) lineage	2) locution	3) paradigm	4) proclamation
52-	1) an	2) the	3) that	4) such
53-	1) feasible	2) imminent	3) influential	4) conventional

54- 1) attached 2) emphasized 3) lay 4) placed
55- 1) augmented 2) commenced 3) culminated 4) sprung

SECTION IV: Reading Comprehension

***Directions:** Read the following four passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.*

PASSAGE 1:

The earth and the other planets in our solar system belong to a spiral galaxy called the Milky Way. It is shaped like a disk with "arms" reaching out from a well defined center. Our solar system is far from the center of the galaxy, near the end of one of the arms. In galactic terms, we are way out in the boondocks.

Our solar system is not, however, at the edge of the galaxy. The corona or outermost formation in the Milky Way is at least 200,000 light-years from the center. Since a light-year is about 5.9 trillion miles, the distance from one side of our galaxy to the other is almost unimaginable!

The stars in the galaxy, and there are many millions of them, are divided into two classifications, Population I and Population II. Population I stars, which are found in the arms of the spiral, contain elements heavier than helium and range in age from a few hundred thousand years to over ten billion years. Our sun is a Population I star.

Population II stars are all approximately 12 to 15 billion years old. They are located near the center of the galaxy and are composed of relatively light elements.

Until about fifty years ago, scientists thought our galaxy was the entire universe. Today, we know that our galaxy is just a small part of it, and that there are millions of other galaxies in the universe.

Trying to map our galaxy is not an easy task. In addition to dealing with millions of stars and huge distances, astronomers must try to "see" through galactic dust. The problem they face is much like the problem you would face looking out a very dirty window and trying to figure out who was walking up the road a mile away.

Scientists solved the problem by measuring the radio waves emitted by the stars. Radio waves pass through the dust and can be measured more accurately than light. Radio astronomy, as this technique is known, allowed scientists to paint a much more precise picture of our galaxy. They found that in addition to solar systems and dust clouds, our galaxy includes a black hole. This structure appears to be a collapsed star that is so dense that it actually absorbs light and attracts anything that comes near it. If an asteroid or a space ship got too close to a black hole, it would disappear into a void about which scientists know nothing.

56- The author probably wrote this passage to ----------.
1) describe our solar system
2) describe what a black hole is
3) explain the structure of the galaxy
4) explain the position of the earth in the Milky Way

57- In this passage, a "void" is a(n) ----------.
1) asteroid 2) spiral galaxy 3) unknown region 4) very heavy star

58- The word "it" in line 2 refers to ----------.
1) any galaxy 2) the earth 3) the Milky Way 4) our solar system

59- Galactic dust is compared to ----------.
1) light 2) waves 3) a dirty window 4) huge distances

60- Because of the great distance involved in studying space, scientists ----------.
1) do not know exactly what causes a black hole
2) cannot prove what our galaxy is made up of
3) are unable to use radio waves to study the stars
4) have a hard time actually proving that their ideas are right

61- From this passage, you can conclude that ----------.

1) spatial measurements are precise
2) the galaxy and the universe are the same
3) distance in space is almost impossible for us to imagine
4) the number of stars can be counted exactly using radio waves

62- According to the passage, it is true that ----------.

1) the earth orbits a Population I star
2) our sun is in the center of the galaxy
3) the earth is part of the solar system but not the galaxy
4) the Milky Way is the largest galaxy in the universe

PASSAGE 2:

Existentialism started as a philosophical movement or tendency, emphasizing individual existence, freedom, and choice, that influenced many diverse writers in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Because of the diversity of positions associated with existentialism, the term is impossible to label precisely. Certain themes common to virtually all existentialist writers can, however, be identified. The term itself suggests one major theme: the stress on concrete individual existence and, consequently, on subjectivity, individual freedom, and choice.

Most philosophers since Plato have held that the highest ethical good is the same for everyone; insofar as one approaches moral perfection, one resembles other morally perfect individuals. The 19th-century Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard, the first writer to call himself existential, reacted against this tradition by insisting that the highest good for the individual is to find his or her own unique career. As he wrote in his journal, "I must find a truth that is true for me … the idea for which I can live or die." Other existentialist writers have reverberated Kierkegaard's belief that one must choose one's own way without the aid of universal, objective standards. Against the traditional view that the moral choice involves an objective judgment of right and wrong, existentialists have argued that no objective, rational basis can be found for moral decisions. The 19th-century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche contended that there are no moral "facts," only moral "interpretations," which, moreover, are bound to vary according to the types of human beings who make them.

All existentialists have followed Kierkegaard in stressing the importance of passionate individual action in deciding questions of both morality and truth. They have insisted, accordingly, that personal experience and acting on one's own convictions are essential in arriving at the truth. Thus, the understanding of a situation by someone involved in that situation is superior to that of a detached, objective observer. This emphasis on the perspective of the individual agent has also made existentialists suspicious of systematic reasoning.

Perhaps the most prominent theme in existentialist writing is that of choice. Humanity's primary distinction, in the view of most existentialists, is the freedom to choose. Existentialists hold that human beings do not have a fixed nature, or essence, as other animals and plants do; each human being makes choices that create his or her own nature. In the formulation of the 20th-century French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, existence precedes essence. Choice is, therefore, central to human existence, and it is inescapable; even the refusal to choose is a choice. Freedom of choice entails commitment and responsibility. Because individuals are free to choose their own path, existentialists have argued, they must accept the risk and responsibility of following their commitment wherever it leads.

A number of existentialist philosophers used literary forms to convey their thought, and existentialism has been as vital and as extensive a movement in literature as in philosophy. The 19th-century Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoyevsky is probably the greatest existentialist literary figure. In *Notes from Underground*, the alienated anti-hero rages against the optimistic assumptions of rationalist humanism. The view of human nature that emerges in this and others of Dostoyevsky's novels is that it is unpredictable and perversely self-destructive; only Christian love can save humanity from itself, but such love cannot be understood philosophically. As the character Alyosha says in *The Brothers Karamazov* (1879-1880), "we must love life more than the meaning of it."

In the 20thcentury, the novels of the Austrian writer Franz Kafka, such as *The Trial* and *The Castle*, present isolated men confronting vast, elusive, menacing bureaucracies; Kafka's themes of anxiety, guilt, and solitude reflect the influence of Kierkegaard, Dostoyevsky, and Nietzsche.

63- The truth, according to existentialists, ----------.
1) does not exist on a subjective level
2) can be reached only by personal experience
3) will change no matter what the individual brings to the concept
4) is a concept defined well by old philosophers such as Plato

64- In Dostoyevsky's point of view, ----------.
1) human nature is self-destructive and unpredictable
2) alienation should be used to emphasize existentialism
3) Christian love cannot be an option to save humanity
4) one cannot love life without a total understanding of its meaning and essence

65- The word "reverberated" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ----------.
1) accepted 2) expanded 3) emphasized 4) reflected

66- According to the passage, it is <u>NOT</u> true that ----------.
1) existentialism can be traced back to literature
2) existentialist writers are influential in literature
3) Kierkegaard was against most post-Platonic philosophers' ideas about ethics
4) truth is a matter of importance for an existentialist

67- The main concern of existentialism is to ----------.
1) ignore the real purpose of existence
2) emphasize individual freedom and choice
3) prove that there can be no standardization of truth
4) argue against the existence of any personal truth

PASSAGE 3:

The earliest surviving linguistic debate is found in the pages of Plato (c. 427-347 BC). Cratylus is a dialogue about the origins of language and the nature of meaning – first between Socrates and Hermogenes, then between Socrates and Cratylus. Hermogenes holds the view that language originated as a product of convention, so that the relationship between words and things is arbitrary: 'for nothing has its name by nature, but only by usage and custom'. Cratylus holds the opposite position, that language came into being naturally, and therefore an intrinsic relationship exists between words and things: 'there is a correctness of name existing by nature for everything: a name is not simply that which a number of people jointly agree to call a thing.' The debate is continued at length, but no firm conclusion is reached.

The latter position is more fully presented, with divine origin being invoked in support: 'a power greater than that of man assigned the first names to things, so that they must of necessity be in a correct state.' By contrast, Aristotle (384-322 BC) in his essay *De interpretatione* ('On interpretation') supported <u>the former viewpoint</u>. He saw the reality of a name to lie in its formal properties or shape, its relationship to the real world being secondary and indirect: 'no name exists by nature, but only by becoming a symbol.'

These first ideas developed into two schools of philosophical thought, which have since been labelled conventionalist and naturalistic. Modern linguists have pointed out that, in their extreme forms, neither view is valid. However, various modified and intermediate positions were also argued at the time, much of the debate inspiring a profound interest in the Greek language.

Another theoretical question was discussed in ancient Greece: whether regularity (analogy) or irregularity (anomaly) was a better explanation for the linguistic facts of Greek. In the former view, language was seen to be essentially regular, displaying symmetries in its rules, paradigms, and meanings. In the latter, attention was focused on the many exceptions to these rules, such as the existence of irregular verbs or the lack of correspondence between gender and sex. Modern linguistics does not oppose the two principles in this way: languages are analyzed with reference to both rules and exceptions, the aim being to understand the relationship between the two rather than to deny the importance of either one. The historical significance of the debate is the stimulus it provided for detailed studies of Greek and Latin grammar.

In the 3rd century BC, the Stoics established more formally the basic grammatical notions that have since, via Latin, become traditional in western thought. They grouped words into parts of speech, organized their variant forms into paradigms, and devised names for them (e.g. the cases of

the noun). Dionysius Thrax (c. 100 BC) wrote the first formal grammar of Greek – a work that became a standard for over 1,000 years.

The focus throughout the period was entirely on the written language. The word *grammar* (Greek: *grammatike*) in fact originally meant 'the art of writing'. Some attention was paid to basic notions concerning the articulation of speech, and accent marks were added to writing as a guide to pronunciation. But the main interests were in the fields of grammar and etymology, rather than phonetics. A doctrine of correctness and stylistic excellence emerged: linguistic standards were set by comparison with the language of the ancient writers (e.g. Homer). And as spoken Greek (the *koine*) increasingly diverged from the literary standard, we also find the first arguments about the undesirable nature of linguistic change: the language had to be preserved from corruption.

68- The naturalistic approach to the origin of language ----------.
1) can be rejected on the basis of divine origin
2) runs counter to Aristotle's view of language
3) is supported in its strong version by modern linguistics
4) originates from the debate concerning analogy and anomaly

69- In ancient Greece, grammarians ----------.
1) were not interested in exceptions
2) were greatly concerned with pronunciation
3) considered the spoken language of Homer's time as pure
4) based their grammar on Greek's written language

70- The phrase "the former viewpoint" in line 13 refers to ----------.
1) Aristotle's theory 2) Cratylus' idea 3) divine origin 4) Hermogenes' position

71- The categories of nouns, such as objects and subjects, are examples of ----------.
1) the classification made over 1,000 years 2) the discussion about analogy and anomaly
3) the Stoics' contribution to grammar 4) divergent ideas after Homer

72- It can be inferred from the passage that ----------.
1) modern linguistics is interested in some of the old concepts of language
2) analogy and anomaly are two theories about the origin of language
3) the corruption of Greek resulted in the advent of the *koine*
4) Plato's position was incompatible with that of Cratylus'

73- According to the passage, it is <u>NOT</u> true that ----------.
1) Homer's works manifest stylistic excellence
2) there is still no consensus on the nature of meaning
3) the existence of irregularities makes it impossible to study Latin grammar
4) the mismatch between gender and sex was an aspect of the Greek language

PASSAGE 4:

Whatever the major causes of aging may be, there are several good reasons to think that most of us can and will live long, healthy lives despite the inevitability of decline and mortality.

First, human life expectancy, the maximum probable age a person will reach, has never been higher. For most of human history, most people died between ages 20 and 40. "Life," as English philosopher Thomas Hobbs wrote, was indeed "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." But thanks to advances in agriculture, emergency medicine, obstetrics, and public sanitation and immunization programs, average life expectancy has increased steadily to its current levels of 78 for women and 71 for men.

Second, studies show that good habits lead to longer life. A man who eats regular meals (including breakfast), exercises regularly, sleeps an adequate amount, maintains his ideal weight, does not smoke, and limits alcohol consumption can live an average 11 years longer than a man who follows three or fewer of those practices. A woman who observes all six healthy practices can add seven years to her already longer life expectancy.

Third, the only known environmental parameter that invariably increases the life span of laboratory animals is a diet restricted in calories. Rats given a calorie-restricted diet with adequate nutrition live about 30 percent longer than rats allowed to feed freely. There is some evidence that caloric restriction can slow human aging, perhaps, biologists speculate, by slowing the genetic clock, by decreasing metabolic rate and hence the generation of free radicals, or both.

Finally, the dread many people feel over the prospects of growing old may be the result of misconceptions and negative stereotyping. A recent study revealed that 95 percent of the elderly live independently, not in institutions; most are in regular contact with their families, not isolated or lonely; most are vigorous and active, not frail and sedentary; and most are financially secure, well educated, and integrated into their communities. Clearly, the last decades of life can hold great satisfactions rather than dependence and illness.

74- The main purpose of the author is to explain ----------.
1) how to have a healthy body
2) that it is possible to live a long life
3) that there are four causes of aging
4) why humans can live longer than many animals

75- The research on calories shows that ----------.
1) slowing the genetic clock is harmful
2) the amount of calories should be reduced to 30%
3) cutting down on calorie consumption leads to a longer life
4) women given a low-calorie diet may live for 78 years

76- The passage supports the idea that ----------.
1) the majority of old people feel dependent and ill
2) there has been a sharp rise in life expectancy
3) human life expectancy has never been high
4) the number of free radicals affects the life span

77- Paragraphs 3-4 explain ----------.
1) the role of genetic factors
2) the importance of a healthy diet
3) the similarities between animals and humans
4) the relationship between gender and life expectancy

78- It can be concluded from the passage that people ----------.
1) benefit from a higher metabolic rate
2) should eat at least three meals a day
3) are mostly satisfied with their lives at an old age
4) will live 11 years longer if they have good habits

79- The findings from experiment on rats ----------.
1) may be true about human beings too
2) are restricted to the life span of animals
3) convinced biologists that low calorie slows 30% of human aging
4) reveal the importance of a calorie-rich diet

80- All of following are mentioned as the causes of a longer life EXCEPT ----------.
1) gender
2) satisfaction with life
3) immunization programs
4) the rate at which the genetic clock works

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

دفترچه شماره ۲

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

صبح جمعه
۸۵/۱۲/۱۱

آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های کارشناسی ارشد ناپیوسته داخل
سال ۱۳۸۶

مجموعه زبان انگلیسی (کد ۱۱۲۱)

نام و نام خانوادگی داوطلب: شماره‌داوطلبی:

تعداد سؤال : ۲۴۰ مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان تخصصی (آموزش زبان)	۸۰	۸۱	۱۶۰
۲	زبان تخصصی (ادبیات انگلیسی)	۸۰	۱۶۱	۲۴۰
۳	زبان تخصصی (مترجمی زبان)	۸۰	۲۴۱	۳۲۰

اسفند ماه سال ۱۳۸۵

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

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

PART A: Teaching Methodology

81- With respect to the theory of learning underlying the Natural Approach, ----------.
1) the focus is on listening and reading skills
2) correction of errors is not employed to help develop learned rules
3) grammar is not viewed as the central component of language
4) high affective filter is required to allow more comprehensible input

82- In Oxford's strategy classification system, ----------.
1) cooperating with others is a socioaffective strategy
2) linguistic clues are used to overcome limitations in writing
3) the evaluation of learning is related to metacognitive strategies
4) cognitive strategies include reasoning and creating mental images

83- According to Alderson's model of skill acquisition, the associative stage ----------.
1) requires rapid and automatic performance
2) marks the second stage of acquisition
3) helps learners form an image of the skill
4) allows learners to perform the skilled activity

84- In task-based language teaching, ----------.
1) the focus is on both process and product
2) the teacher, rather than students, selects and adapts the tasks
3) tasks are selected in either interactional or communicative terms
4) providing comprehensible input provides the best opportunity for learning

85- Three of the tenets shaping Cooperative Learning are ----------.
1) individual accountability, leadership distribution, and interaction in the L2
2) positive interdependence, learning together, and practicing fixed routines
3) working together, feeling responsible for participation, and using picture strip stories
4) thinking cooperatively, native-language translation through group activities, and explicit teaching of social skills

86- As a type of technique, a drill ----------.
1) has a minimal communicative goal
2) may be either mechanical or communicative
3) focuses on a minimal number of language forms
4) refers to anything that learners do in the classroom

87- At the level of approach, Suggestopedia ----------.
1) adopts a cognitive view of language
2) emphasizes rational and conscious influences
3) gives a central role to lexis and lexical translation
4) considers the teacher's authority harmful to psycho-relaxation

88- As a means of studying culture information in class, a culture assimilator starts with ----------.
1) a brief description of one important aspect of L2 culture
2) playing a role related to real-world situations
3) helping students visualize L2 culture content
4) a short passage demonstrating intercultural misunderstanding

89- The use of "Boshghab" instead of "dish" by an Iranian learner of English most probably results from ----------.
1) lexical avoidance
2) literal translation
3) a type of borrowing strategy
4) the approximation strategy

90- In the process approach to writing, ----------.
1) cohesion is the focus of attention
2) written discourse is taught in a spiral line
3) prewriting, drafting, and revising are important stages
4) the organization of compositions is the central component

91- According to Burt and Kiparsky, errors ----------.
1) should be avoided at all cost
2) lead to the misunderstanding of a message
3) are local when they occur at the sentence level
4) significantly hinder communication if they are global

92- The conceptually driven processing of reading passages is heavily dependent on ----------.
1) background information about the text
2) the reader's examination of minute details
3) forming new concepts while reading the text
4) the interaction between top-down and bottom-up processing

93- The moderate version of the CAH underlines ----------.
1) the differences between L1 and L2
2) the hierarchy of difficulty
3) intralingual rather than interlingual errors
4) the principle of stimulus generation

94- One dimension of Communicative Language Teaching is to ----------.
1) engage learners in psycholinguistic processing
2) use realia as a type of task-based material
3) support the use of functional activities as a type of pre-communicative activity
4) consider learning as a process of creative construction not involving trial and error

95- In contrast to Communicative Language Teaching, the Content-Based Approach heavily draws on the use of ----------.
1) meaningful language
2) subject matter
3) authentic materials
4) communicative competence

96- In immersion programs, ----------.
1) a combination of L1 and L2 is employed
2) learners attend specially designed content-area classes
3) learners receive instruction in L2 before being placed into content areas
4) the assumption is that learners will absorb language with no special L2 instruction

97- In Selinker's cognitive approach, interlanguage ----------.
1) is studied as a rule-governed behavior
2) is a system with a dynamic nature
3) observes the principles of universal grammar
4) cannot be considered as a natural language

98- Group work may be disadvantageous due to all of the following EXCEPT ----------.
1) monitoring groups at once
2) the use of L1 by the group
3) the multitude of learning style
4) the existence of information gap

99- In contrast to declarative knowledge, procedural knowledge ----------.
1) encompasses learning skills and strategies
2) is required for acquisition rather than learning
3) is mainly used to comprehend new information
4) consists of prior knowledge and content knowledge

100- Fossilization may be encouraged by ----------.
1) positive affective feedback
2) form-focused instruction
3) negative cognitive feedback
4) the overdifferentiation of new grammatical points

101- The main feature of the term approximative system is ----------.
1) the uniqueness of the individual learner's language
2) the stages in the course of acquiring L2 competence
3) the capability continuum status of the learner's L2
4) the structural intermediate status of the L2 learner's system

102- The teacher employing Communicative Language Teaching typically ----------.
1) discourages any use of the student's L1
2) prefers communicative syllabus to functional syllabus
3) does not tolerate error of forms during fluency-based activities
4) has students work on language learning strategies

103- Gardner's Multiple Intelligences theory is <u>NOT</u> based on the assumption that ----------.
1) intelligence is culture-specific
2) instruction should respond to learner differences
3) teachers should develop curriculum and design lessons
4) goal setting and journal keeping are two useful resources for intrapersonal intelligence

104- Both theme-based and content-based instruction are founded on the principle of ----------.
1) integration of skills and pattern practice
2) meaningful learning and automaticity
3) instrumental motivation and task-based syllabus
4) experiential learning and strategy-based instruction

105- Developmental errors ----------.
1) result from L1 interference
2) are also referred to as idiosyncratic errors
3) are observed in both L1 and L2 acquisition
4) result from L1-based learning strategies

106- As an approach to learning, faculty psychology was based on all of the following assumptions EXCEPT ----------.
1) translation benefits language learners
2) brain is like a muscle which needs to be exercised
3) the faculty of learning language universals is innate
4) teaching methods should involve a huge amount of memorization

107- The Cognitive Code Approach is <u>NOT</u> based on the principle of ----------.
1) teaching grammar rules
2) using information gaps, role plays, and games
3) forming and testing hypotheses to discover L2 rules
4) doing inductive/deductive grammar exercises

108- A dimension of Communicative Language Teaching is its ----------.
1) accuracy-based view of language teaching
2) integration of language skills
3) avoidance of any grammatical explanation
4) rejection of Hymes's view of competence

109- In contrast to respondent conditioning, operant conditioning ----------.
1) is based on emitted responses
2) accounts for most of animal learning
3) overemphasizes the importance of stimuli
4) emphasizes both rote and meaningful learning

110- The criterion that the lexical and structural difficulty of a text should challenge learners without overwhelming them is referred to as ----------.
1) authenticity
2) exploitability
3) readability
4) suitability

111- Using a soft voice to correct errors and encouraging fantasy to reduce barriers to learning are most probably observed when an L2 teacher employs ----------.
1) Desuggestopedia
2) the Silent Way
3) Total Physical Response
4) Community Language Learning

112- All of the following are examples of form-focused instruction within the communicative framework EXCEPT ----------.
1) noticing
2) zero option techniques
3) explicit treatment of rules
4) consciousness raising techniques

113- The technique referred to as contrastive analysis ----------.
1) helps L2 learners avoid L1 transfer
2) contributes to the synchronic study of languages
3) is a branch of comparative typological linguistics
4) focuses on errors due to interference and overgeneralization

114- Infantilization is a means of ----------.
1) dealing with the L1-related factors limiting learning
2) helping students recapture the ability to concentrate
3) bringing about a relaxed physical state in Suggestopedia
4) presenting the new material for the first time in Suggestopedia

115- The difficulty observed in the learning of inversion (e.g. *Never do I lie*) and the article *an* is best explained by ----------.
1) markedness theory
2) variable competence
3) cross-linguistic influence
4) capability continuum paradigm

116- The acculturation model of L2 acquisition ----------.
1) is rooted in the study of the pidginization process
2) rejects the idea of culture shock
3) tends to focus on the intrapersonal function of language
4) regards culture as the manifestation of language patterns

117- Vygotsky's zone of proximal development ----------.
1) gives weight to socially mediated interaction
2) amounts to the child's potential linguistic development
3) is the core of the cognitive psychological school of L2 acquisition
4) is the distance between a child's linguistic and cognitive capacity

118- The error "pazidam" (I cooked), if made by an American learner of Persian, most probably ----------.
1) reflects negative transfer
2) exemplifies the simplification strategy
3) results from overgeneralization within L2
4) shows the application of reinterpretation of a Persian grammatical rule

119- Coordinate and compound bilingualism are distinguished from each other mainly in terms of ----------.
1) the nature of meaning systems
2) the possibility of code-switching
3) the use of creative construction
4) the variability of the linguistic system

120- Unlike display questions, highly referential questions ----------.
1) elicit factual answers
2) concern the reference of a word
3) require recall and recognition of information
4) request information not known by the questioner

PART B: Language Testing

121- The integrative approach to language testing ----------.
1) contributed to the emergence of the Gestalt theory of closure
2) is based on the skills-and-components model
3) treats language competence as indivisible
4) rejects the structuralist notion of expectancy grammar

122- Inter-rater reliability ----------.
1) can best be measured by means of KR-21
2) is a major concern in subjective tests
3) is inherent to reading comprehension tests
4) can best be guaranteed through the test-retest method

123- The Spearman Brown prophecy formula is employed to ----------.
1) measure reliability when internal consistency is important
2) find the causal relationship between two variables
3) calculate reliability when a test is re-administered
4) compensate for the reduced test size in the split-half method

124- An 11-item test taken by 20 students has the mean of 7 and standard deviation of 2; the reliability of the test would be ----------.
1) 0.15 2) 0.30 3) 0.40 4) 0.70

125- Analytical tests are generally ----------.
1) form-focused, direct, and valid
2) use-based, indirect, and form-focused
3) productive, norm-referenced, and direct
4) indirect, usage-based, and discrete-point

126- The item below has all of the following shortcomings EXCEPT ----------.
It is ---------- to pass the exam to get the job.
(A) imperative (B) unnecessary (C) polite (D) courteous
1) there is one pair of opposite words
2) the choices widely vary in terms of the level of difficulty
3) the stem is conductive to more than one correct choice
4) the item measures knowledge of both inflection and derivation

127- In the functional approach to language testing, ----------.
1) responses may be either functional or linguistic
2) pretest is performed with both natives and non-natives
3) a distractor is linguistically inaccurate and socially inappropriate
4) functional responses are functionally appropriate but socially inaccurate

128- As a dictation-type test, dicto-comp ----------.
1) is partial dictation with some deletions
2) allows testees to write their own compositions
3) includes a passage presented in both oral and written forms
4) requires testees to write the whole passage after they listen to it

129- Structuralist language testing ----------.
1) emphasizes objectivity to the exclusion of validity
2) gives priority to language usage rather than use
3) is rooted in contrastive linguistics and cognitive psychology
4) questions the psychometric approach to measurement

130- For an achievement test of vocabulary, lexical items can be selected from all of the following EXCEPT ----------.
1) the syllabus of the course
2) the student's lexical errors
3) the student's reading material
4) an elementary learner's dictionary

131- If the reliability and variance of a test are 0.36 and 4, we can be 95% sure that 15 as a score lies between ----------.
1) 14.28 and 15.72
2) 13.4 and 16.6
3) 13.56 and 16.44
4) 11.8 and 18.2

132- In a norm-referenced test, ----------.
1) a higher score would make no difference
2) the goal is to select the examinees with the complete mastery of a skill
3) standard scores and percentile ranks show a testee's relative position
4) the focus is on assuring that testees have achieved certain objectives

133- If choice D is the correct one, the item with the best item has the choice distribution ----------.
1) A=10, B=2, C=20, D=68
2) A=22, B=25, C=13, D=40
3) A=40, B=5, C=20, D=35
4) A=40, B=20, C=25, D=15

134- The following item is poor because ----------.
In a multilingual country, people who ---------- two languages have a big advantage.
(A) speak (B) talk (C) speaks (D) talks
1) the stem is too long
2) it measures the sense of words
3) the correct choice depends on the testee's subjective judgment
4) the stem is too complex for the point to be measured

135- The reliability of a test ----------.
1) depends on the washback effect of the test
2) can be calculated through the rational equivalence
3) decreases when the variance of the true score approaches that of the observed score
4) improves in case test items are heterogeneous

136- If an item in a test consisting of 40 items and taken by 50 students is answered correctly by 6 students in a high group and 2 students in the low group (each group constituting 20% of the total population), the discrimination index would be ----------.
1) 0.10 2) 0.20 3) 0.4 4) 0.8

137- The content validity of a test ----------.
1) is either concurrent or predictive
2) is enhanced by drawing up a table of test specifications
3) should be measured against a theory of language learning
4) constitutes the most important type of validity in proficiency exams

138- All of the following are among the shortcomings of multiple-choice items EXCEPT ----------.
1) the difficulty of writing successful items
2) the restriction related to what is tested
3) the unknowable effect of guessing on testees' scores and choice selection
4) the impossibility of applying the guessing correction formula

139- Among the following, the most satisfactory reading test item is characterized by ---------.
1) D=0.50, FV=0.75, r_{pb}=0.25
2) D=0.50, FV=0.85, r_{pb}=0.60
3) D=0.65, FV=0.50, r_{pb}=0.50
4) D=0.75, FV=0.45, r_{pb}=0.80

140- Within the framework of communicative competence, ----------.
1) discrete-point tests have reliability but lack validity
2) discrete-point tests have validity and reliability
3) integrative tests have validity and reliability
4) integrative tests have reliability and lack validity

PART C: Linguistics

141- The right hemisphere of the brain ----------.
1) is formed as a result of lateralization
2) assumes specific functions at puberty
3) is structurally very similar to the left
4) can always take over the function of language

142- The claim that "we divide nature along lines laid down by our L1" primarily supports -------- hypothesis.
1) the Sapir-Whorf
2) the language universal
3) the brain lateralization
4) the cultural transmission

143- Transformational rules ----------.
1) are known as phrase structure rules
2) consist of branches and nodes
3) do not convert one sentence to another
4) have no place in the extended standard theory

144- The sentence "Visiting professors can be boring" exemplifies ---------- ambiguity.
1) function 2) grouping 3) lexical 4) movement

145- Unlike immediate constituent analysis, structural analysis ----------.
1) involves the use of test-frames
2) is a type of prescriptive approach
3) studies language at the sentence level
4) investigates the distribution of forms

146- The relationship between "Tom dropped the teapot" and "The teapot dropped" is best explained by ----------.
1) entailment 2) synonymy 3) presupposition 4) maxim of relevance

147- The *t* in *stand* is an ----------.
1) aspirated alveolar stop
2) unaspirated voiceless stop
3) unaspirated voiceless velar
4) aspirated alveolar consonant

148- All of the following are among the least controversial causes of language change EXCEPT ----------.
1) metaanalysis
2) regularization
3) linguistic determinism
4) redundancy reduction

149- Structural ambiguity ----------.
1) results in indirect illocution
2) operates at the word or phrase level
3) is often referred to as vagueness
4) includes grouping and function ambiguity

150- All of the following are among the universal features of languages EXCEPT ----------.
1) structure dependency
2) using the feature continuant
3) the organization of words into classes
4) the use of a maximum of two vowels in a cluster

151- The distinction between "sham" (dinner) and "kham" (raw) in terms of meaningfully distinct sounds in Persian exemplifies the property of language called ----------.
1) arbitrariness 2) discreteness 3) fixed reference 4) specialization

152- In the sentence "Rain pleases the farmers, but too much rain harms the crops," the underlined words are respectively ----------.
1) agent, recipient, cause, and goal
2) cause, recipient, agent, and goal
3) cause, goal, agent, and experiencer
4) stimulus, experiencer, cause, and patient

153- The features of "female" and "young" show that *girl* ----------.
1) is a polysemous word
2) is in an intersecting class
3) exhibits relational opposites
4) consists of complementary pairs

154- The aspiration of /p/ in *part* and the pronunciation of *ask* as [æks] in English respectively represent ----------.
1) adding new features and changing feature values
2) reordering segments and changing feature values
3) adding new features and metathesis rules
4) reordering segments and metathesis rules

155- The words *son* and *daughter* ----------.
1) are non-complementary antonyms
2) are marked and unmarked words
3) share the same superordinate terms
4) are related to each other through homonymy

156- The sounds [t] and [e] in English share the features of ----------.
1) –back, +vocalic, and –round
2) +continuant, –anterior, and –high
3) +tense, –strident, and –lateral
4) –nasal, +coronal, and –aspiration

157- Paraphasia is characterized by ----------.
1) inability to name objects
2) the mispronunciation of words
3) the substitution of phonemic segments
4) the production of nonoccurring but possible words

158- A –consonantal sound becomes +long if it occurs before ----------.
1) –syllabic, +voiced, and +consonantal
2) +syllabic, –voiced, and –consonantal
3) +syllabic, +voiced, and –consonantal
4) –syllabic, –voiced, and +consonantal

159- A possible cause of dialect leveling is ----------.
1) the emergence of dialects with varying importance
2) the co-existence of standard and non-standard dialects
3) the lack of population mobility in certain regions
4) the increased exposure to various forms of mass communication

160- The sentence "A man is at the door who looks like your father" is an example of ----------.
1) wh-fronting
2) nonlinear compositionality
3) a continuous constituent
4) a nongrammatical relation

161- Matthew Arnold (1822–1888) dismisses his own poem.....on the grounds that it is a 'dialogue of the mind with itself' in which 'suffering gives no vent to action'.
1) *Rugby Chapel* 2) *Thyrsis*
3) *The Scholar-Gipsy* 4) *Empedocles upon Etna*

162- The dramatic Renaissance sonnet sequence..... is developed as a three-act play.
1) *Amoretti* 2) *Cornelia*
3) *Astrophel and Stella* 4) *The Passionate Pilgrim*

163- The lines 'Before I built a wall I'd ask to know / What I was walling in or walling out / And to whom I was like to give offence' are taken from poetry by.....
1) Ezra Pound 2) Robert Frost
3) Christina Rossetti 4) Dante Gabriel Rossetti

164- In *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* (1790 – 1793), William Blake would claim that.....
1) hell, as a principle, could develop into heaven
2) heaven and hell are contrary elements that can never be amalgamated
3) earthly paradise and the dream of salvation on earth is no more than a dream
4) the spirit of heaven and the energies of hell are necessary for human existence

165- William Wordsworth puts particular emphasis on the gradual decline of keenness in the imagination and draws upon Plato's concept of the soul's pre-existence in.....
1) *The Recluse* 2) *The Excursion*
3) *Immortality Ode* 4) *Resolution and Independence*

166- The figure of.....in Percy Bysshe Shelley's poetry stands for moral perfection and 'truest motives' and triumphs over Tyranny in the name of all mankind.
1) 'Adonais' 2) 'Alastor' 3) 'Hellas' 4) 'Prometheus'

167- Which of the following poems by John Keats offers no question or conflict and can be regarded as more objective and descriptive than the rest?
1) *Endymion* 2) *To Autumn*
3) *Ode on Melancholy* 4) *The Fall of Hyperion*

168- Alfred, Lord Tennyson's poem.....has an epilogue of a marriage-song on the occasion of the wedding of the poet's sister Cecilia.
1) *Maud* 2) *The Princess*
3) *Idylls of the King* 4) *In Memoriam A. H. H.*

169- The Victorian poet Robert Browning's range of viewpoints on history, art, philosophy and religion can be best located in his.....
1) *Bells and Pomegranates* (1841- 6) 2) *Christmas Eve and Easter-Day* (1850)
3) *Men and Women* (1855) 4) *Asolando* (1889)

170- Thomas Hardy's *The Dynasts* (published in three parts: 1904, 1906 and 1908).....
1) is a prose-verse epic drama about Napoleon.
2) has a pastoral setting with ghosts in the background.
3) is in verse and deals with the decline of Roman dynasties.
4) deals, in Hardy's 'new-style' prose, with the French Revolution.

171- Christopher Marlowe's *Dr Faustus* has more in common with.....
1) tragedy proper 2) Senecan tragedy
3) mystery or passion play 4) allegory and morality play

172- The play.....is concerned with the story of a woman who chooses a husband with no regard for her family or social codes of her class.
1) *The Duchess of Malfi* 2) *She Stoops to Conquer*
3) *A Doll's House* 4) *The Cenci*

173- Which of the following novels is a parody of the Gothic novel genre?
1) *Bleak House* 2) *Joseph Andrews* 3) *Jude the Obscure* 4) *Northanger Abbey*

174- The American novelist Henry James did NOT write.....
1) *The Shadow Line* 2) *What Maisie Knew*
3) *The Golden Bowl* 4) *The Spoils of Poynton*

175- The lines 'No, no, go not to Lethe, neither twist / Wolf's-bane, tight-rooted, for its poisonous wine' open John Keats's.....
1) *Lamia* 2) *Ode on Indolence*
3) *Ode on Melancholy* 4) *The Fall of Hyperion: A Dream*

176- Which of the following poems by W. B. Yeats is concerned with the Irish nationalists launching a heroic revolt against the British government followed by a week of street fighting?

1) *Easter 1916* 2) *No Second Troy*
3) *The Second Coming* 4) *The Wild Swans at Poole*

177- William Wordsworth's.....is subtitled 'A Pastoral Poem'.

1) *Michael* 2) *Mutability*
3) *Elegiac Stanzas* 4) *It Is a Beauteous Evening*

178- Which of the following novelists, writing in epistolary form, relates the adventures of Matthew Bramble's family party as they travel through Scotland and England?

1) Henry Fielding 2) Tobias Smollet 3) Samuel Richardson 4) Lawrence Sterne

179- Alfred, Lord Tennyson's long poem.....is about a young man who is being refused by a girl choosing to marry a wealthy landowner.

1) *Locksley Hall* 2) *The Splendor Falls* 3) *Come Down, O Maid* 4) *The Lotos Eaters*

180 The lines 'About suffering they were never wrong / The Old Masters: how well they understood / Its human passion' are taken from.....

1) Seamus Heaney's *Digging* 2) Dylan Thomas' *After the Funeral*
3) D. H. Lawrence's *Love on the Farm* 4) W. H. Auden's *Musee des Beaux Arts*

181- Which of the following comedies by Ben Jonson suffers from the introduction of 'poetic justice'?

1) *Volpone* 2) *The Alchemist*
3) *The Silent Woman* 4) *Timber, or Discoveries*

182- Which of the following plays by William Shakespeare is developed around the concept of mistaken identity?

1) *Richard II* 2) *Twelfth Night*
3) *Taming of the Shrew* 4) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

183- The protagonist of.....is a rich and rather snobbish young girl who amuses herself by planning marriages for other people.

1) Eliot's *Romola* 2) Austen's *Emma*
3) Bronte's *Agnes Gray* 4) Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor*

184- The Romantic poet.....apparently predicts his own death in the sonnet entitled 'When I Have My Fears That I May Cease To Be'.

1) John Keats 2) Percy Shelley 3) William Blake 4) Lord Byron

185- The Shakespearean play.....is often read as an allegory of colonialism.

1) *Winter's Tale* 2) *The Tempest* 3) *Julius Caesar* 4) *Titus Andronicus*

186- The noble savage in a Dickens's novel whose forge stands for the sacredness of work is.....

1) Joe Gargery in *Great Expectations* 2) Mr. Peggotty in *David Copperfield*
3) Solomon Gills in *Dombey and Son* 4) Josiah Bounderby in *Hard Times*

187- Madame Merl, Gilbert Osmond and Isabel Archer are characters in.....

1) Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie* 2) Sherwood Anderson's *Dark Laughter*
3) Henry James's *The Portrait of a Lady* 4) F. Scott Fitzgerald's *This Side of Paradise*

188- Two major characters in George Eliot's *Adam Bede* (1859) are.....

1) Tom and Maggie 2) Maud and Bartram-Haugh
3) Dick Dewy and Fancy Day 4) Hetty Sorrel and Dinah Morris

189- George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* is.....

1) based upon his own version of the Don Juan story.
2) partly based on the life of a millionaire armaments manufacturer.
3) centered upon the 'horribly Bohemian' household of an 88-year-old captain.
4) inspired by the legend of the king of Cyprus falling in love with his own sculpture.

190- The quotation 'Shakespeare was the Homer, or father of our dramatic poets, Jonson the Virgil, the pattern of our elaborate writing; I admire him, but I love Shakespeare' is from.....

1) John Dryden's *Of Dramatick Poesie* (1688)
2) Jonathan Swift's *The Drapier's Letters* (1724)
3) Alexander Pope's *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* (1735)
4) Samuel Johnson's *The Lives of the English Poets* (1779-1781)

191- The words 'Our business here is not to know all things, but those which concern our conduct', which may reflect the dominant atmosphere of the 18th century culture and literature, are by.....

1) John Bunyan 2) Samuel Butler 3) John Locke 4) Thomas Hobbes

192- Which of the following works can be regarded as a proper culminating point for the 18th-century neoclassical literature?

1) William Cowper's *The Task*
2) James Thomson's *The Seasons*
3) John Clare's *The Village Minstrel*
4) Thomas Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*

193- Which of the following playwrights, particularly noted for his acute social criticism, was a writer of comedies?

1) John Webster 2) Michael Drayton 3) Thomas Milddleton 4) William Wycherley

194- Samuel Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*, mainly written in the 1870s, is highly regarded for its.....

1) serving as a cynic model for such novels as *Jude the Obscure*.
2) exceptionally frank treatment of the relationships between the sexes.
3) sweeping generalizations about the nature of man and his vain aspirations.
4) satirical treatment of the tyrannical self-righteousness of a Victorian father.

195- 'The Two Nations'—marking the England of the rich and that of the poor—was the subtitle to a Victorian novel written by.....

1) Benjamin Disraeli 2) Charles Kingsley 3) Elizabeth Gaskell 4) Thomas Carlyle

196- Which of the following is an example of the turn-of-the-19th-century novel of purpose?

1) Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering* 2) William Godwin's *Caleb Williams*
3) Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* 4) Matthew Gregory Lewis's *The Monk*

197- Which of the following figures was NOT in any way a supporter or admirer of the French Revolution?

1) Robert Southey 2) William Hazlitt 3) Edmund Burke 4) Thomas Paine

198- Virginia Woolf famously labeled such contemporary fellow-novelists as John Galsworthy and H. G. Wells.....

1) 'communists' 2) 'impressionists' 3) 'materialists' 4) 'symbolists'

199- What was the attitude taken by such 18th century literary figures as Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift towards 'Grub Street'?

1) It represented a serious threat to humanistic learning, urbane enlightenment and good taste.
2) It was, with some reservations, taken as a good representative of what enlightenment could stand for.
3) It was in its own way pointing to the inevitable direction 18th century literature would take in the years to come.
4) It would certainly help the 18th century humanistic cause as it was potentially able to influence and direct the 'public'.

200- The author does NOT correctly match the work in.....

1) Sir Thomas Malory: *The Ocean to Cynthia*
2) John Gower: *Confessio Amantis*
3) Roger Ascham: *The Schoolmaster*
4) Edmund Spenser: *Complaints*

201- Which of the following poets was NOT one of Ben Jonson's (1572-1637) 'sons'?

1) Robert Herrick (1591-74) 2) Edmund Waller (1606-87)
3) Richard Crashaw (1612-49) 4) John Denham (1615-69)

202- Which of the following statements is NOT applicable to John Dryden?

1) His *Mac Flecknoe* is composed in mock-heroic style.
2) His *Heroic Stanzas* celebrates the return of Charles II to his throne.
3) He was called 'the father of English criticism' by Samuel Johnson.
4) His *Absalom and Achitophel* was the last instance of allegory since the Renaissance.

203- Which of the following poems by John Keats best represent his view of the 'pleasure thermometre'?
1) *Endymion* and *Isabella*
2) *Ode to Psyche* and *To Autumn*
3) *Lamia* and *La Belle Dame Sans Merci*
4) *Eve of St. Agnes* and *Ode on Melancholy*

204- Which of the following statements about John Milton's *Paradise Lost* is NOT true?
1) It clearly manifested Milton's contrition about his political past.
2) It was written as an act of defiance rather than acceptance of defeat.
3) Its erudition was partly meant to give cultural authority to the poet.
4) It has as a central theme the repudiation of the very concept of kingship.

205- The pre-16th century poem.....was the first rendering of the Arthurian legend in the English language.
1) *Brut*
2) *Beowulf*
3) *The Owl and the Nightingale*
4) *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*

206- Robert Graves and Edwin Muir, poets of the first half of the twentieth century, are particularly noteworthy in that they.....
1) believed that a 'conscious' poem does not need to be concerned with 'small' history.
2) were ardent disciples and skilful imitators of the American modernist poet Ezra Pound.
3) showed that certain strengths in the English poetic tradition were untapped by T. S. Eliot.
4) reflected the wild nature of their native Scotland, which nourished their poetic sensibility.

207- Fidelity to nature, moral seriousness and medieval subjects best characterize the English.....poetry.
1) *fin-de-siecle* 2) 'sensibility' 3) Restoration 4) pre-Raphaelite

208- The twentieth-century novelist.....can be properly called a 'documentary novelist'.
1) Arnold Bennet 2) E. M. Forster 3) D. H. Lawrence 4) Joseph Conrad

209- The term 'melodrama' as applied to some of the typical plays of the Victorian period depended upon.....as an essential feature.
1) local news
2) implausible events
3) choral representation
4) musical accompaniment

210- The Japanese poetic form 'haiku'.....
1) is made up of three lines.
2) has three short two-line stanzas.
3) has lines of five to seventeen syllables.
4) is composed of two nine-syllable lines.

211- Which of the following about an 'epithalamion' is correct?
1) It was initially developed in the Restoration period.
2) It was originally meant to be read inside the bridal chamber.
3) It did not exist as a genre in England before the sixteenth century.
4) It did not start out as a 'parody' but came to be gradually identified with it.

212- Secular hymns were NOT basically.....
1) long and elaborate.
2) formal compositions.
3) quite similar to the ode.
4) meant to be sung in churches.

213- The speaker in the.....satire manifests the character of an urbane, witty and tolerant man of the world.
1) Juvenalian 2) Horatian 3) Menippean 4) Varronaian

214- The literary terms 'personification' and ..... fallacy are closely related.
1) affective 2) emotive 3) intentional 4) pathetic

215- A type of drama that was popularized by Henrik Ibsen and for which George Bernard Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession* stands as an example is the.....
1) 'exemplum' 2) 'folk drama' 3) 'kitchen sink drama' 4) 'problem play'

216- The extract from Alexander Pope's *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* 'Willing to wound and yet afraid to strike' is an example of.....
1) 'antipathy' 2) 'antithesis' 3) 'antistrophe' 4) 'antiphon'

217- The author, as artist, is the creator and arbitrary manipulator of the characters and their actions in.....irony.
1) 'tragic' 2) 'romantic' 3) 'Socratic' 4) 'structural'

218- All the following could be regarded as aspects of impressionism, EXCEPT.....
1) tonal values
2) centrality of rural life.
3) the importance of perspective
4) centrality of the experience of time.

219- The writer and the literary school do NOT match in.....
1) 'Frank Norris: naturalism' 2) 'Anthony Trollope: realism'
3) 'William Faulkner: modernism' 4) 'William Thackeray: naturalism'

220- The term 'epic theatre' may best be defined as.....
1) 'tragedy of waste' 2) 'didactic theatre'
3) 'bourgeois realism' 4) 'existentialist drama'

221- 'Concrete verse' may also be called.....
1) 'villanelle' 2) 'visual poetry'
3) 'confessional poetry' 4) 'common measure'

222- Which of the following literary terms does NOT apply to the literary term 'bombast'?
1) It frequently appears in the late 17th / early 18th century heroic drama.
2) It was used in the Elizabethan period as a metaphor for an over-elaborate style.
3) It might appear in such 'serious' poetry as Christopher Marlowe's.
4) It denotes meticulous proportion between diction and subject matter in poetry.

223- The kind of irregular ode represented, for instance, in Wordsworth's 'Ode: Intimations of Immortality' was first developed in England in the 17th century by .....
1) Edmund Waller 2) John Denham
3) Richard Lovelace 4) Abraham Cowley

224- Which of the following stands as an example of 'burlesque' in the English drama?
1) Daniel Defoe's *Roxana* 2) John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera*
3) William Congreve's *The Mourning Bride* 4) Richard Sheridan's *The School of Scandal*

225- The line 'Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb' is written in.....
1) 'iambic hexameter' 2) 'trochaic hexameter'
3) 'dactylic pentameter' 4) 'anapestic tetramater'

226- 'No louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast / When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last' represents an instance of.....
1) 'apostrophe' 2) 'bathos' 3) 'hyperbole' 4) 'litotes'

227- In 'The long day wanes; the slow moon climbs; <u>the deep</u> / Moans round with many voices', 'the deep' stands as an example of.....
1) 'kenning'' 2) 'metonymy' 3) 'oxymoron' 4) 'periphrasis'

228- Dialogic criticism is best fitted to deal with complexities of.....
1) the novel 2) lyric poetry 3) modern drama 4) the familiar essay

229- Which of the following about rhetorical criticism is TRUE?
1) Its main focus is upon such rhetorical figures as anaphora and chiasmus.
2) It is particularly concerned with the rhetorical processes in the mind of the creative writer.
3) It is based on the premise that literature is a mode of communication from author to reader.
4) It posits that the reader is often unaware of the way the work's fictional world is imposed on him.

230- Which of the following statements about Renaissance criticism is NOT true?
1) It was essentially descriptive.
2) It developed an elaborate theory of genres.
3) It manifested a Horatian concern with verisimilitude.
4) It was a unique blend of Aristotle's *Poetics* and Horace's *Ars Poetica*.

231- The literary critical school 'formalism' is NOT particularly concerned with the concept of .....
1) 'literariness' 2) 'the dominant'
3) 'defamiliarisation' 4) 'horizon of expectations'

232- Textual criticism is mainly concerned with the.....
1) establishment of authentic texts. 2) deconstruction of textual typography.
3) contextualization of the text's sociology. 4) conception of the text in the reader's mind.

233- Practical criticism is sometimes classified into.....criticism.
1) mimetic and applied 2) literary and theoretical
3) expressive and formalistic 4) impressionistic and judicial

234- As a critical term originally developed by Harold Bloom in the 1970s, 'the anxiety of influence'.....

1) induces a writer to carefully read his predecessors' works for the creation of his own future works.
2) compels an aspiring poet to be a devout follower of his precursors in matters both of style and of content.
3) holds that a belated poet might finally fall under the illusion that his poetry is free from his precursors' influence.
4) encourages a writer to disregard the overt or covert influence contemporary artists might have on is creative faculties.

235- The 20th-century literary critic / writer.....is particularly noted for his propagation of an elitist culture and exclusive canon.

1) Arnold Wesker 2) F. R. Leavis 3) Raymond Williams 4) William Hogarth

236- Which of the following works can be most clearly taken as a 'manifesto' for the early-decades-of-the-twentieth-century English novel?

1) Virginia Woolf's 'Modernist fiction'
2) Henry James's 'The Art of the Novel'
3) D. H. Lawrence's 'The spirit of place'
4) Georg Lukacs 'The ideology of modernism'

237- The term 'negative capability'.....

1) characterizes an impersonal, or objective author
2) functions as an alternative term for 'the writer's block'
3) suggests the impossibility of impersonality in an author
4) deals with the gradual effect of the 'created' on the 'creator'

238- Which of the following statements about the 'Chicago school' of criticism is TRUE?

1) It took approaches to literature as mutually exclusive.
2) It supported theory but cast a doubtful eye on historical perspectives.
3) It endorsed plot and character analysis but rejected the idea of genre analysis.
4) It was against some aspects of New Criticism and in favor of plurality of methods.

239- Which of the following types of criticism is mainly concerned with certain effects of the work on the audience?

1) 'objective criticism' 2) 'expressive criticism'
3) 'pragmatic criticism' 4) 'impressionistic criticism'

240- 'Higher Criticism', as the term was known in Victorian England, had to do with.....

1) such works as Matthew Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*.
2) the artistic achievements of ancient Greece.
3) John Stuart Mill's philosophical treatises.
4) scrutiny of the Bible.

قسمت اول: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۴۱ تا ۲۶۵ کدام است؟

241- According to Toury there are two types of norms in translation: regulative and ----------.
1) constitutive 2) constructive 3) prescriptive 4) conventional

242- Which of the following statements about redundancy is correct?
1) Translations are naturally less redundant.
2) The translator should preserve redundancy.
3) Redundancy is a feature of some natural languages.
4) All good translations tend to be shorter than the originals.

243- The translation of the word "flyweight" to Persian by literally translating its two constituting elements is a case of ----------.
1) adaptation 2) back translation 3) calque 4) literal translation

244- "Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. One is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language." The above definition was given by ----------.
1) Bassnett 2) Koller 3) Newmark 4) Nida

245- The translator whose aim is to create dynamic equivalence ----------.
1) tries to create an equivalent effect
2) is more loyal to the author than the target reader
3) places emphasis on the exact transfer of the message
4) does not make explicit the information implicit in the source text

246- In Skopos theory, the main assessment criterion is ----------.
1) equivalence 2) translational action 3) formal acceptability 4) functional adequacy

247- Which of the following is an example of a direct MT system?
1) Ariane 2) METEO 3) Susy 4) Systran

248- In van Leuven-Zwart's model, the textual unit is the ----------.
1) meaning 2) transeme 3) invariant core 4) tertium comparationis

249- According to Popovic, analysis of shifts of expression will ----------.
1) clarify the categories of operativity and iconicity
2) place emphasis on the prominence of textual features
3) throw light on the general system of translation and its dominant and subordinate elements
4) explain the properties of an adequate translation in terms of a general literary translation theory

250- Which of the following is an objective of pure translation studies research?
1) To study general rules of translation
2) To assist in the application of theories
3) To provide the description of the phenomena of translation
4) To examine the different orientations within translation studies

251- The idea that translated literature is part of the cultural, literary and historical system of the target language was developed by ----------.
1) Even-Zohar 2) Gentzler 3) Hatim 4) Toury

252- Translation Studies today is ----------.
1) a branch of linguistics 2) an independent discipline
3) a branch of literary studies 4) a branch of comparative literature

253- A literal translation is more likely when----------.
1) there are collocations 2) there is colloquialism
3) the text is technical 4) the words are context bound

254- According to Newmark a faithful translation attempts to be completely faithful to ----------.
1) the intentions of the ST reader
2) the intentions of the author
3) the grammatical structure of the ST
4) the contextual meaning of the TT

255- Which of the following is NOT a device for leaving the information in the SL implicit?
1) Ellipsis 2) Paraphrase 3) Reference 4) Substitution

256- In Dryden's terminology, imitation is ----------.
1) adaptation
2) free translation
3) literal translation
4) line-by-line translation

257- What are the two major types of translation strategies according to Vinay and Darbelnet?
1) Direct and oblique
2) Literal and free
3) Modulation and transposition
4) Adaptation and interpretation

258- Lefevere considers translation a form of ----------.
1) criticism 2) historiography 3) interpretation 4) rewriting

259- According to Nida, the priority in translating religious texts is ----------.
1) the target text
2) the target reader
3) the source text function
4) the source text

260- "Either the translator leaves the writer alone as much as possible and moves the reader toward the writer, or he leaves the reader alone as much as possible and moves the writer toward the reader." The author of the above famous quotation is ----------.
1) Cicero 2) Dryden 3) Schleiermacher 4) Tytler

261- Which of the following statements about equivalence is correct?
1) Translation scholars agree on the nature of equivalence.
2) As a quantitative concept, equivalence may be defined.
3) Equivalence only makes sense if it is defined at a certain (e.g. lexical) level.
4) Equivalence should be discarded altogether because it cannot be defined.

262- Compared to its original, a semantic translation ----------.
1) is inferior
2) is superior
3) gains cognitive effect
4) gains pragmatic effect

263- Implicit information in the SL may become explicit in the TL when ----------.
1) the culture of the SL community provides a context
2) the SL necessitates it
3) the culture of the TL community provides a context
4) the TL necessitates it

264- Which of the following categories does the Skopos theory fall into?
1) Social
2) Cultural
3) Pragmatic and functional
4) Linguistic and literary

265- Toury believes that translation equivalence is defined by ----------.
1) conventions 2) norms 3) text-types 4) process models

قسمت دوم: زبان شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۶۶ تا ۲۸۰ کدام است؟

266- All of the following except ---------- are bound morphemes.
1) age 2) ful 3) ion 4) ly

267- English words *bear* (=tolerate) and *bare* (=naked) are ----------.
1) antonyms 2) homophones 3) homonyms 4) metonyms

268- ---------- are words in related languages that developed from the same ancestral root.
1) Cognates 2) Content words 3) Hyponyms 4) Loan words

269- Which of the following is ambiguous?
1) Barbara fed his lion meat.
2) Barbara fed that lion meat.
3) Barbara fed him lion meat.
4) Barbara fed her lion meat.

270- Grammar is ----------.
1) a set of rules about our performance
2) the explicit description of performance
3) a set of rules which make up the competence
4) the formal description of linguistic competence

271- The sounds [p, b, t, d, k, g] form the natural class of ---------- in both English and Persian.
1) affricates 2) consonants 3) fricatives 4) stops

272- The sentence "Mary helped the old man with an umbrella" is a case of ----------.
1) lexical ambiguity 2) local ambiguity 3) scope ambiguity 4) structural ambiguity

273- ---------- refers to conventional knowledge structures which exist in memory and are activated under various circumstances in the interpretation of what we experience.
1) Context 2) Co-text 3) Schemata 4) Inference

274- Derivational affixes ----------.
1) indicate tense and number 2) often change part of speech
3) do not change part of speech 4) indicate tense, gender and number

275- The suffix in the word ---------- is an inflectional one.
1) imperialism 2) piracy 3) symbolize 4) taken

276- ---------- is a form of aphasia in which patients have word-finding difficulties.
1) Anomia 2) Dementia 3) Dyslexics 4) Spoonerism

277- A typical member of the extension of a referring expression is a(n) ---------- of that expression.
1) extension 2) prototype 3) referent 4) stereotype

278- A linguistic expression that refers to another linguistic expression is said to be a(n) ----------.
1) anaphor 2) antecedent 3) calque 4) co-text

279- Creation of a new word by removing what is mistaken as an affix is called ----------.
1) abbreviation 2) blending 3) backformation 4) clipping

280- The formation of syllables in the process of language acquisition is claimed to happen in the ---------- stage.
1) babbling 2) cooing 3) holophrastic 4) telegraphic

قسمت سوم: بررسی مقابله‌ای

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۸۱ تا ۲۹۰ کدام است؟

281- When the source of an error is found to be in the native language of the learner, the error is called ----------.
1) developmental 2) idiosyncratic
3) interlingual 4) intralingual

282- One great advantage of the moderate version of CAH is that it can describe errors the sources of which are in the ----------.
1) native or target language 2) systems of language
3) native language 4) target language

283- The principle of stimulus generalization suggests that ----------.
1) human beings learn based on similarities and commit errors because of differences
2) human beings learn based on similarities and commit errors because of similarities
3) whenever patterns are different in form or meaning in one or more systems, confusion results
4) whenever patterns are functionally or perceptually equivalent in a system or systems, overgeneralization results

284- Both contrastive and typological studies ----------.
1) share the synchronic element
2) focus on negative transfer from L1
3) have a comparative historical orientation
4) study various stages in the development of L1 and L2

285- The terms "interlanguage" as opposed to "approximative system" does NOT emphasize ------.
1) the systematic features of both L1 and L2
2) variability in the language of L2 learners
3) the mixed nature of the learner's system
4) the goal-oriented development of the learner's language

286- Theoretical contrastive studies ----------.
1) have a direction from L1 to L2 or vice versa
2) emphasize the surface representation of languages
3) attempt to identify the probable areas of difficulty
4) look for the realization of a universal category in L1 and L2

287- Analogy, according to Selinker, is ----------.
1) a process related to the formation of interlanguage
2) responsible for transfer from the source language
3) the main source of simplification
4) a type of communication strategy

288- An Iranian EFL learner's repeated use of *an* before words such as *stage* and *Spanish* can be best explained in terms of ----------.
1) language transfer at the lexical level
2) overgeneralization of English phonological rules
3) ignorance of the rules governing the use of articles
4) difference between Persian and English syllabification

289- The weak version of the CAH argues against ----------.
1) focusing on interference
2) adopting a priori approach
3) accounting for observed difficulties
4) emphasizing cross-linguistic influence

290- The difficulty attributed to the acquisition of *an* as opposed to *a* can best be explained by -----.
1) the variable competence model
2) the Capability Continuum Paradigm
3) the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis
4) the Markedness Differential Hypothesis

قسمت چهارم: واژه شناسی

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۲۹۱ تا ۳۰۵ کدام است؟

۲۹۱- حضور ..... در کنار اسم هیچ‌گاه مقولهٔ آن را تغییر نمی‌دهد.
۱) فعل ۲) صفت ۳) وند تصریفی ۴) وند اشتقاقی

۲۹۲- کدام کلمه در زبان فارسی معاصر قابل تجزیه است؟
۱) تلویزیون ۲) چاشنی ۳) گوشی ۴) ضروری

۲۹۳- ریشهٔ آزاد در ساخت کدام واژه به کار رفته است؟
۱) رسا ۲) تماشایی ۳) نویسنده ۴) گریست

۲۹۴- کلمهٔ «بازی» در کدام گزینه معنی «باختن» را می‌رساند؟
۱) خنگ بازی ۲) سربازی ۳) کاغذبازی ۴) فامیل بازی

۲۹۵- صورت‌های آوایی متفاوت تکواژ را ..... می‌نامند.
۱) واژ morph
۲) واج‌گونه allophone
۳) تکواژ گونه allomorph
۴) تکواژ وابسته bound morpheme

۲۹۶- کلمهٔ « زیرنویس **subtitle**» چگونه ساخته شده است؟

۱) ترجمه قرضی ۲) ترجمه و تعبیر قرضی ۳) تعبیر قرضی ۴) تغییر قرضی

۲۹۷- کلمهٔ « نابرابری» با کدام فرآیند واژه‌سازی ساخته شده است؟

۱) اشتقاق ۲) ترکیب ۳) تکرار ۴) اشتقاق و ترکیب

۲۹۸- واژهٔ « خواب‌آلو» با کدام فرآیند واژه‌سازی ساخته شده است؟

۱) آمیزش ۲) اشتقاق ۳) کوتاه‌سازی ۴) ترکیب

۲۹۹- اگر« فرآیند گرماگیر» معادل **endothermic process** باشد، بهترین معادل فارسی برای اصطلاح **exothermic process** کدام است؟

۱) فرآیند گرمازا ۲) فرآیند گرماده ۳) فرآیند برون گرمایی ۴) فرآیند گرمای خروجی

۳۰۰- اگر « برون پوش» معادل **exine** باشد، بهترین معادل فارسی برای اصطلاح **endexine** کدام است؟

۱) برون‌پوش درونی ۲) برون‌پوش بیرونی ۳) فرا درون‌پوشی ۴) فرا برون‌پوشی

۳۰۱- کدام گزینه در مورد سه کلمه « ندانسته، نپخته و نسنجیده» مصداق دارد؟

۱) هر سه کلمه اسم است. ۲) هر سه کلمه صفت مطلق است.

۳) هر سه کلمه صفت مفعولی است. ۴) هر سه کلمه اسم حاصل مصدر است.

۳۰۲- کدام گزینه در مورد سه کلمه « بخرد، بهوش و به حق»، مصداق دارد؟

۱) هر سه کلمه اسم است. ۲) هر سه کلمه صفت است.

۳) هر سه کلمه قید است. ۴) کلمه اول صفت و دو کلمه بعدی قید است.

۳۰۳- کدام گزینه در مورد سه کلمه « تکه تکه، گاهگاه و قطره قطره» مصداق دارد؟

۱) هر سه کلمه قید است. ۲) هر سه کلمه صفت است.

۳) دو کلمه اول قید و کلمه سوم صفت است. ۴) کلمه اول صفت و دو کلمه بعدی قید است.

۳۰۴- کدام گزینه در مورد سه کلمه « رنگ و روغن، آب و هوا و تاریک و روشن» مصداق دارد؟

۱) هر سه کلمه اسم است. ۲) هر سه کلمه صفت است.

۳) دو کلمه اول اسم و کلمه سوم صفت است. ۴) کلمه اول اسم و دو کلمه بعدی صفت است.

۳۰۵- کدام گزینه در مورد سه کلمه « بخصوص، بفرض و بناگاه» مصداق دارد؟

۱) هر سه کلمه اسم است. ۲) هر سه کلمه صفت است.

۳) هر سه کلمه قید است. ۴) دو کلمه اول صفت و کلمه سوم قید است.

قسمت پنجم: مهارت ترجمه

پاسخ صحیح سؤال‌های ۳۰۶ تا ۳۲۰ کدام است؟

۳۰۶- عزیزی و خواری تو بخشی و بس عزیز تو خواری نبیند ز کس

1) Might and abasement, You alone confer:
The one You've made mighty by none is abased.
2) It is Thou Who bestowest highness and lowliness,
The one Thou hast made high by none is made low.
3) Thou alone givest dearness and contemptibility,
One, dear to Thee, sees no contempt from people.
4) Thou alone bestowest preciousness and despicability,
One made precious by Thee, by none is invalidated.

۳۰۷- داغ خیانت بر او زن و طوق ننگ تهمت بر (گردن) وی بیاویز.

1) Brand him with treachery and gird him with the shame of accusation.
2) Brand him with disloyalty and hang a necklace of shame on to his neck.
3) Beat him with the brand unfaithfulness and install a shameful necklace on his neck.
4) Strike him with the brand of infidelity and put a necklace of calumny on his neck.

۳۰۸- با گذشت‌ترین مردم کسی است که با داشتن قدرت انتقام عفو کند. امام حسین (ع)

1) Verily, the most pardoning of people is the one who pardons in power.
2) Verily, the most forgiving of people is the one who pardons at power.
3) Verily, the most pardoned of people is the one who powerfully pardons.
4) Verily, the most pardoning of people is the one who forgives powerfully.

۳۰۹- ورثه موصی نمی‌تواند در موصی به تصرف کند، مادام که موصی‌له رد یا قبول خود را به آنها اعلام نکرده باشد و نیز در وصیت عهدی قبول شرط نیست.

1) testator, inheritor, legacy, contractual will
2) testator, legacy, beneficiary, contractual will
3) executor, inheritance, inheritor, obligatory will
4) executor, beneficiary, inheritance, obligatory will

۳۱۰- حقوق ناشی از تعهدات به وسیله اقاله، ابراء، یا مالکیت مافی‌الذمه اسقاط می‌شود.

1) cancellation of a bargain, clearance, debt return, expire
2) note of promise, nullification, ownership in action, eradicate
3) note of promise, revocation of contract, guaranteed ownership, decline
4) cancellation of a bargain, release from obligation, acquisition of the debt, waive

۳۱۱- طرح اساس‌نامه شرکت‌ها شامل مواردی مانند مبلغ سرمایه شرکت، مقدار غیر نقد آن و تعداد سهام بی‌نام است.

1) articles of company, stocks, in kind, anonymous shares
2) articles of association, share capital, in kind, bearer shares
3) association principles, joint money, in goods, bearer shares
4) foundation principles, company capital, in goods, anonymous shares

۳۱۲- اگر درشتخو و سخت دل بودی از پیرامونت پراکنده می‌شدند.

1) Hadst thou been harsh and hard of heart, they would have scattered from about thee.
2) If you were rough and harsh-hearted, they would diverse away from around you.
3) Were you stern and fierce of heart, they would break away from around you.
4) If you had practiced harshness and hard-heartedness, they would have diversed from about you.

۳۱۳- کلید قدر نیست در دست کس توانای مطلق خدای است و بس

1) The key of providence is not in any one's hand;
God alone is Exclusively Powerful.
2) Capacity's key is in no one's hand;
It is Allah who has exclusive power.
3) The key of predestination is in no person's hand;
It is God alone who is Absolutely Munificent.
4) The key of destiny is not in any person's hand;
God, and He alone, is Absolutely Able.

۳۱۴- دل از بی‌مرادی به فکرت مسوز شب آبستن است ای برادر به روز

1) Even if unsuccessful, consume not thy mind in thinking:
A night is followed by a day, o brother!
2) If not successful, burn not thy heart in thy thought:
A night is pregnant with a day, o my brother!
3) Burn not thy heart with thy thought because of failure:
Night is pregnant with day, o my dear brother!
4) Though disappointed, in thought your heart consume not:
The night is pregnant, brother, with the day!

۳۱۵- فرد آرامی بود، قیافه‌اش هم آرام و بی تشویش.

1) He was a calm, unstressed man of no anxiety.
2) He was a quiet, serene-appearence, unstressed man
3) He was a man with quiet face and soul-undistressed
4) He was a quiet man, with a serene visage - unagitated.

316- Which word can best transfer the "effect" of the <u>underlined term</u> in the source text?

دلم از نام مسیحا «<u>لرزید</u>»
از پس پرده اشک
من مسیحا را بالای صلیبش دیدم
با سر خم شده بر سینه که باز
به نکوکاری، پاکی، خوبی
عشق می‌ورزید.

1) thrilled 2) shuddered 3) shivered 4) trembled

۳۱۷- در کدام بخش از ترجمه انگلیسی زیر راهکارهای ترجمه‌ای **expansion** و **reduction** به ترتیب استفاده شده است؟

در محفل عاشقان فرزانه و مست — می‌گشت سبوی کربلا دست به دست
ناگاه زخیل ناکسان دستی پَست — هفتاد و دو پیمانه به یک سنگ شکست (مصطفی علیپور)

In Party of Lovers, pious and true,
Karbala cups they served, and me saw anew,
An evil hand a stone suddenly threw,
And made martyrs of the Seventy Two!

1) lines 3 & 4 2) lines 2 & 3 3) lines 3 & 2 4) lines 1 & 4

318- Which equivalent is the most distorted one for the "culture-bound" term جهاد سازندگی?

1) crusade for construction
2) holy war for construction
3) divine battle for construction
4) sacred fight for construction

۳۱۹- گزارش بازرسان کار در موارد مربوط به حدود وظایف و اختیاراتشان در حکم گزارش ضابطین دادگستری خواهد بود.

1) The reports by the work inspectors in instances concerning their functions and obligations shall tantamount to the Justice Ministry's bailiffs reports.
2) The reports of the work inspectors in case they shall concern their obligations and powers shall be considered as that of the bailiffs of the Ministry of Justice.
3) The reports by the labor inspectors in matters related to the scope of their duties and authorities shall be tantamount to the reports by the bailiffs of the Justice Ministry.
4) The reports of the labor inspectors in cases where they shall be found relevant to their functions and powers shall be in a par with the reports drawn up by the Justice Ministry's bailiffs.

۳۲۰- طرفین قرارداد می‌توانند با توافق یکدیگر مدتی را به نام دوره آزمایشی کار تعیین نمایند.

1) The sides of a contract can determine a work probation period, if approved mutually.
2) The parties to a contract may, through mutual agreement, specify a period as the probation period.
3) The parties of a contract can, through mutual agreement, specify a period as the experimental work period.
4) The signatories of a contract may specify a period as the labor testing period through mutual agreement.