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آزمون هدیه «۲۵ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

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بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

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«تمام دارایی‌ها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی وقف عام است بر گسترش دانش و آموزش»



پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۲۵ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

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نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
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Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 16-35 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 16-In the last phase of the campaign, the candidates and their ... attempted to win the votes of the other members of the congress.
1) volunteers 2) components 3) allies 4) subjects
- 17-It was his instinct for self-preservation that led him to ... his former friends and transfer his allegiance to the new rulers.
1) abandon 2) spoil 3) graft 4) distract
- 18-Neurolinguistics is a ... new term, although the field of study dates back to the 19th century.
1) consciously 2) willingly 3) relatively 4) flexibly
- 19-Tragedy ... the family when their only breadwinner was killed in a car accident.
1) struck 2) reduced 3) stuck 4) survived
- 20-Employment ... are changing as more workers move to the urban areas, and seek jobs in nonagricultural sectors of the economy.
1) labors 2) funds 3) strategies 4) patterns
- 21-His long years of experience in advertisement was a/an ... source of ideas for his new business.
1) dedicated 2) gloomy 3) isolated 4) rich
- 22-All the candidates whose names are ... in this list must attend an interview during the next week.
1) included 2) combined 3) inspired 4) founded
- 23-With many of our everyday experiences of natural events, it is difficult to ... how they could be other than they are.
1) manage 2) envisage 3) consolidate 4) mitigate
- 24-If they legally ... cloning research in order to prohibit progress on the research, I will fight to change the laws.
1) adore 2) infer 3) attain 4) ban
- 25-They provided a conduit through which investment on a hitherto ... scale could be mobilised.
1) incessant 2) congestive 3) unprecedented 4) repetitive
- 26-Remove the context and you remove the possibility of people thinking about awkward issues or raising ... questions.
1) irresistible 2) thorny 3) aloof 4) ethnic
- 27-He is in stable condition after throat surgery and a battle to ... the spread of an inflammation in his chronically ill lungs.
1) establish 2) develop 3) assist 4) halt
- 28-On the north side of the building, the extension has reached first-floor level and the ... of the windows can be seen.
1) abstract 2) outline 3) essence 4) round-up
- 29-A ban on this ... daily cruelty to thousands of animals would impact on the profits of food producers.
1) indigenous 2) horrendous 3) ingrained 4) congenital
- 30-The mayor said stadiums were ... at a fast rate, rendering them unsuitable for matches.
1) mitigating 2) navigating 3) deteriorating 4) exculpating
- 31-The study will ... the long-term effects of taking this kind of medicine on sick people.
1) provide 2) destroy 3) evaluate 4) perform
- 32-Suddenly drivers lost their ... and could be identified by the unique registration number the law required them to attach to their cars.
1) immorality 2) vulnerability 3) anonymity 4) distinction
- 33-I work in Internet advertising, so sometimes the spam merchant techniques to grab people's attention will ... my interest.
1) measure 2) mediate 3) suppress 4) perk
- 34-Today, we understand that the era of political ignorance is over and that those in power who abuse their authority can be challenged and held ... in a court of law.
1) liable 2) irresponsible 3) unbearable 4) immune
- 35-There are some ways to improve your speaking ability, as well as to ... the fear of speaking to a group.
1) emphasize 2) overcome 3) encourage 4) enhance

Part C: Sentence Structure

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

36-

- 1) In those days, who could possibly have been predicted that technology would become such integral part of our lives?
- 2) In those days, who could possibly have predicted that technology would become such an integral part of our lives?
- 3) In those days, who could have possibly been predicted that would technology become such an integral part of our lives?
- 4) In those days, who could have possibly predicted that would technology become such integral part of our lives?

37-

- 1) The United States consumes one-fifth all the world's coffee, which makes it largest consumer in the world.
- 2) The United States consumes from one-fifth of all the world's coffee, makes it the largest consumer in the world.
- 3) The United States consumes from one-fifth all the world's coffee, which making it largest consumer in the world.
- 4) The United States consumes one-fifth of all the world's coffee, making it the largest consumer in the world.

38-

- 1) Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself.
- 2) Scientists with new perspectives on the function has provided each advance of living organisms and the nature of microscopic technique in matter itself.
- 3) Living organisms in microscopic technique provided each advance with function of living on new perspectives of organisms and the nature of matter itself.
- 4) New perspectives on the nature of living organisms and matter has provided scientists with each advance itself on the function of microscopic technique.

39-

- 1) Much of meteorite falls go unnoticed although they not only happen at night but they hit the earth in uninhabited areas.
- 2) Many of meteorite falls come unnoticed because they either happen at night nor they hit the earth in uninhabited areas.
- 3) Much of meteorite falls come unnoticed although they both happen at night and hit the earth in uninhabited areas.
- 4) Many of meteorite falls go unnoticed because they either happen at night or they hit the earth in uninhabited areas.

40-

- 1) Wood, the hardened material from which trees compose, is made up of millions of tiny tubes of fibers.
- 2) Wood, the hardened material of which trees compose, makes up of millions of tiny tubes of fibers.
- 3) Wood, the hardened material whose trees are composed, makes up of millions of tiny tubes of fibers.
- 4) Wood, the hardened material of which trees are composed, is made up of millions of tiny tubes of fibers.

Part D: Language Function

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

A: Your rent is due in two weeks! If I were ... (41)..., I'd be looking for a job today instead of going to the movies.

B: You're right. Starting tomorrow, I'm ... (42)... . But for now, can you lend me some money? I'll pay you back as soon as I get a job.

A: ... (43)...! I'm not lending you any more money!

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 41-1) in your shoes | 2) in a rush | 3) in advance | 4) in a nutshell |
| 42-1) taking a back seat | | 2) going on a diet | |
| 3) dragging my feet | | 4) turning over a new leaf | |
| 43-1) I beg to differ | | 2) You're telling me | |
| 3) This won't hurt | | 4) That's out of the question | |

A: I just received a call from Royal company. They want to know if the brochures will be sent to them on Friday.

B: Well, the printing has been delayed because the electricity had been ...(44)...

A: We're having ...(45)... here. Please give them a call instantly.

- 44-1) backed out 2) cut out 3) brought out 4) closed down
45-1) a lot in common 2) a chip on our shoulder
3) a full schedule 4) our tails between our legs

Part E: Cloze Test

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

Beginning in the 1160s, the opening of new silver mines in northern Europe ...(46)... the minting and circulation of vast quantities of silver coins. The widespread use of cash greatly increased the ...(47).. of international trade. Business procedures changed ...(48)... . The individual traveling merchant who alone handled virtually all aspects of exchange evolved into an operation ...(49)... three separate types of merchants: the sedentary merchant who ran the "home office," financing and organizing the firm's entire export-import trade; the carriers who transported goods by land and sea; and the company agents resident in cities abroad who, on the advice of the home office, ...(50)... sales and procurements.

Commercial correspondence, unnecessary ...(51)... one businessperson oversaw everything and made direct bargains with buyers and sellers, multiplied. Regular courier service among commercial cities began. Commercial accounting became ...(52)... complex when firms had to deal with shareholders, manufacturers, customers, branch offices, employees, and competing firms. Tolls on roads became high enough ...(53)... what has been called a road revolution, involving new surfaces and bridges, new passes through the Alps, and new inns and ...(54)... for travelers. The growth of mutual trust among merchants facilitated the growth of sales on credit and led to new developments in finance, ...(55)... the bill of exchange, a device that made the long, slow, and very dangerous shipment of coins unnecessary

- 46-1) leading to 2) led in 3) led to 4) leading in
47-1) volume 2) margin 3) tedium 4) fitness
48-1) meticulously 2) radically 3) impeccably 4) irresponsibly
49-1) involved 2) were involved 3) which involve 4) got along
50-1) looked after 2) took after 3) ran into 4) got along
51-1) why 2) when 3) how 4) which
52-1) far more 2) more much 3) much 4) by far
53-1) financing 2) that finances 3) financed 4) to finance
54-1) subsidies 2) mercenaries 3) hospices 4) species
55-1) except 2) such as 3) therefore 4) on the contrary

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

The use of the earth science field experiences needs to be increased at all levels of elementary education. This necessity is not more **pressing** in highly urban environments than in suburban or rural environments—it's just more difficult to achieve. Regardless of population distribution, the quality of learning about the earth science at the elementary level tends to be poor. Exceptions may occur where a new experimental curriculum or special efforts at teacher training result in improved presentation. Indeed, it is usually the classroom presentation that is improved, but not the quality or the use of the outdoor field experiences. This is quite understandable because of the very nature of national efforts at elementary curriculum improvement and teacher training. These efforts are properly directed to developing classrooms and laboratory materials that will substitute, in some measure, for field experiences in the elementary earth science. Natural history museums and large planetariums also provide a more sophisticated and less personal substitute for field experiences. The increasing use of the field environment demands local solutions and training which give the individual teacher confidence in his ability to function in his local environment. Such a request for local solutions, while overwhelming for a national regional teacher training effort, becomes quite feasible in highly urban centers where, for example, the relatively few exposures of trees, rock and soil limit the choices of available field experiences but also guarantee that such experiences, when properly developed, will be used by many generations of teachers and students.

56-The quality of learning about the earth science concepts is now poor EXCEPT

- 1) where there are enough local teachers
- 2) where special efforts at teacher training have improved the presentation
- 3) where field studies are used by many generations of teachers and students
- 4) where favorable population distribution has reduced the classroom size

57-The underlined word "pressing" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- 1) temporary
- 2) trivial
- 3) voluntary
- 4) urgent

58-What are national and regional changes in education usually directed toward?

- 1) Building national history museums
- 2) Providing substitutions for the earth science field experiences
- 3) Improving field experiences
- 4) Improving the curriculum

59-How are the improvements in the earth science studies being made at this time?

- 1) Through field experiences
- 2) Through the contact between urban and rural students
- 3) Through more personal teacher-child experiences
- 4) Through the classroom presentation

60-Which of the following can be reasonable alternatives to field experiences?

- 1) Planetariums
- 2) Classroom presentations
- 3) Experimental curricula
- 4) Local environment

PASSAGE 2:

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As a part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peeri produced his famous Euridice, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians, poets, and noblemen called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy. The Camerata took most of the plots of their operas from Greek and Roman history and mythology, beginning the process of creating an opera by writing librettos or dramas that could be used to establish the framework for the music. They called their compositions opera in musica or musical works. It is from this phrase that the word "opera" was borrowed and abbreviated.

For several years, the center of opera was Florence in northern Italy, but gradually, during the baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s, operas were being written and performed in many places throughout Europe, especially in England, France, and Germany. However, for many years, the Italian opera was considered the ideal, and many non-Italian composers continued to use Italian librettos. The European form deemphasized the dramatic aspect of the Italian mode. New orchestral effects and even ballet were introduced under the guise of opera. Composers gave in to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were little more than a succession of brilliant tricks for the voice, designed to showcase the splendid voices of the singers who had requested them. It was this that complicated arias, recitatives, and duets evolved. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song in which the characters express their thoughts and feelings. The recitative, which is also a solo of sorts, is a recitation set to music, the purpose of which is to continue the story line. The duet is a musical piece written for two voices, a musical device that may serve the function of either an aria or a recitative within the opera.

61-This passage is a summary of

- 1) opera in Italy
- 2) the Camerata
- 3) the development of opera
- 4) Euridice

62-According to this passage, when did the modern opera begin?

- 1) In the time of the ancient Greeks
- 2) In the fifteenth century
- 3) At the beginning of the sixteenth century
- 4) At the beginning of the seventeenth century

63-The author suggests that Euridice was produced

- 1) in France
- 2) originally by Sophocles and Aeschylus
- 3) without much success
- 4) for the wedding of King Henry IV

64-What was The Camerata, according to the passage?

- 1) A group of Greek musicians
- 2) Musicians who developed a new musical drama based upon Greek drama
- 3) A style of music not known in Italy
- 4) The name given to the court of King Henry IV

65-What is the origin of the word “opera”?

- 1) Greek and Roman history and mythology
- 2) Non-Italian composers
- 3) The Italian phrase that means “musical works”
- 4) The ideas of composer Jacopo Peri

PASSAGE 3:

Getting children to bed can easily become the cause of friction in a family, for a child, although dead tired, will employ the most convincing and original arguments to put off the evil moment when the light is turned out and his parents leave him on his own. It is likely that it is not sleep itself that the child dreads, but rather the dreams that accompany it. This is not really surprising. If a child goes to sleep one night and dreams that there is a crocodile in his bed, he will probably not be very keen to go to bed the following night.

In an affluent society, children are often separated from their parents and expected to sleep in a room of their own at a very early age. If this happens, a sensitive child will often suffer and he will express his fear and loneliness by crying and causing scenes at bedtime. It is interesting to note that in less prosperous societies children are in this respect more fortunate, for lack of space generally ensures that the whole family sleeps in one room. Frequently, several children share the same bed. So the child who objects to being left to sleep alone, or who insists on having the bedroom door left open, or a light left on, is merely showing an instinct for comfort and protection that many other children take for granted.

At a very early age, most young children establish some kind of personal rituals which they regularly perform as they relax and fall asleep, sucking their thumb, rolling a corner of the sheet between their fingers, or cuddling a favorite doll or teddy bear. Dr. Spock, the author of a number of well-known books on the art of bringing up children, advises parents that such bedtime rituals can be deliberately encouraged, until they become soothing habits which help to calm the child's fears.

Adults, too, often go through some ritual performance before they go to bed—they clean their teeth, drink a cup of tea, take the dog for a walk, or bolt all the doors. If you ask someone to say exactly why he does such things night after night, he will find it difficult to explain, but if, for some reason, he is prevented from following his normal routine, he will probably find it very hard indeed to get to sleep.

66-One should not be astonished if children

- 1) always dream about crocodiles
- 2) are often frightened by their dreams
- 3) always argue with their parents
- 4) often want the light on in their beds

67-The word “affluent” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) wealthy
- 2) busy
- 3) crowded
- 4) underdeveloped

68-According to the passage, most very young children

- 1) follow the same routine every time they go to sleep
- 2) put a finger in their mouth as they go to sleep
- 3) hold on to the sheet as they go to sleep
- 4) like to have a doll or teddy bear with them as they go to sleep

69-According to the passage, Dr. Spock has written

- 1) some famous books
- 2) a number of books about art
- 3) books about sick children
- 4) books advising people how to become parents

70-The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to

- 1) parents
- 2) children
- 3) books
- 4) bedtime rituals