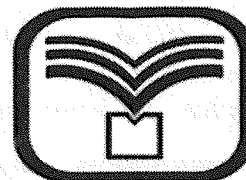




آزمون ۱۳ از ۱۴



شرکت تعاونی خدمات آموزشی کارکنان
سازمان بنیاد آموزش کشور

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

نام:

نام خانوادگی:

شماره داوطلبی:

صبح جمعه
۱۴۰۲/۰۳/۰۵

آزمون آزمایشی دوازدهم
جامع نوبت سوم

آزمون اختصاصی گروه آزمایشی زبان (دوازدهم)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد، شماره سؤالات و مدت پاسخگویی

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

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 101-110 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 your answer sheet.

- 1- When it ----- that the serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the protestant leaders joined the princess ----- them.
 - 1) has feared / that crushes
 - 2) was feared / in crushing
 - 3) is feared / to crush
 - 4) had feared / for crushing
- 2- She had no difficulty----- to her new life in the city although she preferred to continue living in suburbs.
 - 1) settled down
 - 2) that settles down
 - 3) to settle down
 - 4) settling down
- 3- Qadri informed that all of the PAT members ----- soon take back their nomination forms?
 - 1) may
 - 2) shall
 - 3) would
 - 4) should
- 4- Cannon had ----- unique qualities ----- it was used widely in ancient times.
 - 1) such / that
 - 2) so / which
 - 3) such as / in that
 - 4) so much / to which
- 5- Without doubt, the national bourgeoisie tends to vacillate, but we should, -----, make use of its positive side, uniting with it as well as struggling against it.
 - 1) therefore
 - 2) otherwise
 - 3) moreover
 - 4) nevertheless
- 6- The Goosander is one of ----- ducks which nest in tree holes. They are highly efficient underwater swimmers, being able to stay submerged for ----- a minute.
 - 1) the most / the longest
 - 2) the few / longer than
 - 3) more / so long as
 - 4) the least / as long
- 7- ----- the evidence previously, the detective was unconvinced of the suspect's guilt.
 - 1) That reviewing
 - 2) Having reviewed
 - 3) That it was reviewed
 - 4) To review
- 8- When unseen forces come together ----- a man with the strength and capacity to achieve something great, it is essential that he ----- the time responsibly and timely.
 - 1) providing / uses
 - 2) to provide / uses
 - 3) providing / use
 - 4) to provide / use
- 9- We are also sorry about the small fire that happened at the breakfast buffet. ----- the quick actions of guests such as yourself, it could have been much worse.
 - 1) Were it not for
 - 2) It was not for
 - 3) Was not it for
 - 4) For it were not

- 10- My father ----- me to school this week because we had an accident and our car -----.
- 1) has driven / had been repaired
 - 2) has been driving / was repaired
 - 3) isn't driving / is being repaired
 - 4) doesn't drive / has been repaired

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 11-25 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 your answer sheet.

- 11- The scents of food from street ----- and car exhaust filled the air outside the quiet hospital grounds.
- 1) traders
 - 2) ramblers
 - 3) vendors
 - 4) wanderers
- 12- Let me take two other examples, one rather ----- and one conceivably the most important problem facing the world.
- 1) appropriate
 - 2) intricate
 - 3) sufficient
 - 4) trivial
- 13- Peter's other favorite scheme, that of ----- the command of the Black Sea, was as far from realization as ever.
- 1) repudiating
 - 2) acquiring
 - 3) denouncing
 - 4) recovering
- 14- And solar cells-----being developed in laboratories are doing several times better than the plants.
- 1) presently
 - 2) equivocally
 - 3) eventually
 - 4) notoriously
- 15- The ----- seized the town and barricaded the streets; Dresden was almost destitute of troops; and the king fled to the Konigstein.
- 1) fleet
 - 2) crew
 - 3) mob
 - 4) shoal
- 16- The ramifications were -----; my mind a myriad of flashing light and churning thoughts.
- 1) reluctant
 - 2) disturbing
 - 3) emphatic
 - 4) determined
- 17- Unable to ----- the duties on the passage of goods from province to province, he did what he could to induce the provinces to equalize them.
- 1) frustrate
 - 2) discriminate
 - 3) withdraw
 - 4) abolish
- 18- These native grasses, even the thin bunch varieties of dry hills, are ----- nutritious, comparing very favorably with cultivated grasses.
- 1) surprisingly
 - 2) precisely
 - 3) arduously
 - 4) fortunately
- 19- He lay staring at the ceiling for a time, attempting to push away the torment; it had gripped him so completely that ----- was futile.
- 1) resistance
 - 2) scheme
 - 3) condition
 - 4) avarice
- 20- The report concluded that high volume along Church Street was having a ----- effect on air quality.
- 1) preventive
 - 2) collaborative
 - 3) vulnerable
 - 4) detrimental

- 21- The principle of energy makes it clear that the light-----laterally is not a new creation, but only diverted from the main stream.
1) compelled 2) repulsed 3) emitted 4) exchanged
- 22- Owing to the strong Guelphic sympathies of the inhabitants, and the inaccessible nature of the site, Orvieto was ----- used as a place of refuge by the popes.
1) formerly 2) constantly 3) uniformly 4) necessarily
- 23- Previous data have suggested that an epidural may increase the-----of chronic backache.
1) disturbance 2) rehearsal 3) submission 4) incidence
- 24- In the first two volumes fossil birds, occasionally based upon a/an-----bone only, are also included.
1) fragmentary 2) susceptible 3) exemplary 4) compatible
- 25- However, if you want to search out inexpensive options, just make sure your son-----with color and style requirements so he can coordinate with his teammates.
1) elaborates 2) resumes
3) complies 4) accomplishes

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.

- 26-
1) The workers are hell bent at getting what is to due them.
2) The workers arehell upon getting bentwhat is due them.
3) The workers arehell bent upon gettingwhat is due to them.
4) The workers arehell in getting bentwhat is duing them.
- 27-
1)John asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
2) John asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
3)John asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.
4)John asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.
- 28-
1) It is not advisable to can some fruits such as avocados because of the changes in taste and texture that occur.
2) It is not advised canning some fruits such as avocados because it occurs the changes in taste and texture.
3) It is not advisable canning some fruits such avocados because of occurring the changes in taste and texture.
4) It is not advised to can some fruits such avocados because that the changes in taste and texture occur.

A: We spare no efforts in endeavoring to be ----- to you.

B: I know. I hope I can compensate your kindness.

- 36- 1) a loose cannon 2) on edge 3) out like a light 4) of service

A: Daddy! I came second in history.

B: -----, sweetheart!

- 37- 1) Well done 2) Go ahead 3) Any sense 4) Above all

A: My brother got engaged last month.

B: -----! That's great news!

- 38- 1) Good job 2) It's a pleasure 3) No kidding 4) Not suppose

A: Oh, no. It's five o'clock already and I haven't finished typing these letters.

B: ----- That clock is half an hour fast. You still have time to do them.

- 39- 1) I don't think so 2) As a matter of fact
3) Don't worry 4) That's too bad

A: I can't find my pen. It was right here on the desk yesterday and now -----.
Have you seen it?

B: Yes. I put it in the desk drawer.

- 40- 1) it loses 2) it's gone 3) I have nothing 4) I'm a loser

Part E: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 41-55 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

As language learning stands the test of time irrespective of the recent wave of language prejudice that seems to have riddled places, such as Brexit Britain and Trumps US, it seems 41) ----- in a similar direction to just about every other industry, automated and online. Web developers and business 42) ----- are all too aware of the amount of time we each spend on our mobile phones and let's 43) ----- it, we all have a Smartphone nowadays. Due to this fact, we are all 44) ----- out for a way of learning a language in an entertaining way that can make good use of this tool that we carry around in our pockets.

For this reason, the App development industry is 45) ----- and many ambitious young entrepreneurs are doing what they must to not miss the 46) ----- The only issue seems to be that with 47) ----- developments in technology, some developers seem to be missing the main point of learning a language, being "to communicate with other people". This is 48) ----- some Apps that through they are popular to date, are fatally 49) -----.

These Apps can be fantastic for getting to grips with the basics or even 50) ----- new vocabulary, but they will not 51) ----- be the golden ticket to holding a fluent conversation. Having said that, what does the future hold for language learning Apps?

The 52) ----- is forever growing so there must be a niche that can give the learner what they need to be able to master a foreign language. A clever team of developers and language enthusiasts seem to have 53) ----- in what is to be their latest product which has undergone 3 years of development and reached record levels of investment. Set to be 54) ----- in 2019, Intercambioidiomias has what it feels is the perfect 55) ----- between technology and learning material.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 41- | 1) that goes | 2) be going | 3) to be going | 4) that is going |
| 42- | 1) guessers | 2) optimizers | 3) predictors | 4) forecasters |
| 43- | 1) confront | 2) face | 3) challenge | 4) realize |
| 44- | 1) ringing | 2) calling | 3) carrying | 4) working |
| 45- | 1) encouraging | 2) insisting | 3) thriving | 4) striving |
| 46- | 1) boat | 2) origin | 3) time | 4) choice |
| 47- | 1) various | 2) one-sided | 3) esthetic | 4) massive |
| 48- | 1) what | 2) how | 3) which | 4) why |
| 49- | 1) flawed | 2) limited | 3) unsound | 4) distorted |
| 50- | 1) acquire | 2) acquiring | 3) they acquire | 4) be acquired |
| 51- | 1) gradually | 2) immediately | 3) compulsively | 4) exactly |
| 52- | 1) definition | 2) demand | 3) concept | 4) resource |
| 53- | 1) hit the nail on the head | | 2) beat around the bush | |
| 54- | 1) debated | 2) performed | 3) launched | 4) undergone |
| 55- | 1) purpose | 2) connection | 3) balance | 4) interval |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read Three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark

Passage 1:

Insects' lives are very short and they have many enemies, but they must survive long enough to breed and perpetuate their kind. The less insect-like they look, the better their chance of survival. To look "inedible" by resembling or imitating plants is a deception widely practiced by insects. Mammals rarely use this type of camouflage, but many fish and invertebrates do. The stick caterpillar is well named. It is hardly distinguishable from a brown or green twig.

This caterpillar is quite common and can be found almost anywhere in North America. It is also called "measuring worm" or "inchworm." It walks by

arching its body, than stretching out and grasping the branch with its front feet then looping its body again to bring the hind feet forward. When danger threatens, the stick caterpillar stretches its body away from the branch at an angle and remains rigid and still, like a twig, until the danger has passed.

Walking sticks, or stick insects, do not have to assume a rigid, twig-like pose to find protection; they look like inedible twigs in any position. There are many kinds of walking sticks, ranging in size from the few inches of the North American variety to some tropical species that may be over a foot long. When at rest their front legs are stretched out, heightening their camouflage. Some of the tropical species are adorned with spines or ridges, imitating the thorny bushes or trees in which they live.

Leaves also seem to be a favorite object for insects to imitate. Many butterflies can suddenly disappear from view by folding their wings and sitting quietly among the foliage that they resemble.

56- What is the main subject of the passage?

- 1) Caterpillars that live in trees
- 2) The feeding habits of insects
- 3) How do some insects camouflage themselves?
- 4) Insects that are threatened with extinction

57- In paragraph 1, the word "enemies" refers to ----- .

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1) other creatures competing for space | 2) extreme weather conditions |
| 3) creatures that eat insects | 4) inedible insects |

58- According to the passage, how does the stick caterpillar make itself look like a twig?

- 1) By holding its body stiff and motionless
- 2) By looping itself around a stick
- 3) By changing the color of its skin
- 4) By laying its body flat against a branch

59- Which of the following is true of stick insects?

- 1) They resemble their surroundings all the time.
- 2) They make themselves look like other insects.
- 3) They are camouflaged only when walking.
- 4) They change color to make themselves visible.

60- Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the passage as objects that are imitated as a means of protection?

- 1) Thorns 2) Flowers 3) Leaves 4) Sticks

Passage 2:

The idea of building New Towns to absorb growth is frequently considered a cure-all for urban problems. It is erroneously assumed that if new residents can be diverted from existing centers, the present urban situation at least will get no worse. It is further and equally erroneously assumed that since European New Towns have been financially and socially successful; we can expect the same sorts of results in the United States.

Present planning, thinking, and legislation will not produce the kinds of New Town that have been successful abroad. It will multiply suburbs or encourage developments in areas where land is cheap and construction profitable rather than where New Towns are genuinely needed.

Such ill-considered projects not only will fail to relieve pressures on existing cities but will, in fact, tend to weaken those cities further by drawing away high-income citizens and increasing the concentration of low-income groups that are unable to provide tax income. The remaining taxpayers, accordingly, will face increasing burdens, and industry and commerce will seek escape. Unfortunately, this mechanism is already at work in some metropolitan areas.

The promoters of New Towns so far in the United States have been developers, builders, and financial institutions. The main interest of these promoters is economic gain. Furthermore, federal regulations designed to promote the New Town idea do not consider social needs as the European New Town plans do. In fact, our regulations specify virtually all the ingredients of the typical suburban community, with a bit of political rhetoric thrown in.

A workable American New Town formula should be established as firmly here as the national formula was in Britain. All possible social and governmental innovations as well as financial factors should be thoroughly considered and accommodated in this policy. Its objectives should be clearly stated, and both incentives and penalties should be provided to ensure that the objectives are pursued.

If such a policy is developed, then the New Town approach can play an important role in alleviating America's urban problems.

61- The passage contains information that answers which of the following questions?

- 1) Where did the idea of New Towns originate?
- 2) How does Britain's New Town formula differ from that of other European countries?
- 3) What is the purpose of building New Towns?
- 4) What incentives and penalties will be necessary to make a New Town formula workable?

62- The author believes that New Towns are not being built where they are genuinely needed because -----.

- 1) the government offers developers incentives to build in other areas
- 2) the promoters of New Town are motivated chiefly by self-interest
- 3) few people want to live in areas where land is still cheap
- 4) no studies have been done to determine the best locations

63- It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about suburbs?

- 1) They are a panacea for urban problems.
- 2) They are poor models for New Towns.
- 3) They drive up property values in inner cities.
- 4) They alleviate some, but not all, of America's urban problems.

64- It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the present American New Town formula to be -----.

- 1) insufficiently innovative
- 2) thoroughly considered
- 3) potentially workable
- 4) financially sound

65- The author of the passage is primarily concerned with -----.

- 1) proposing a radically new solution to an old problem
- 2) exploring the implications of novel idea
- 3) summarizing recent research on a topic
- 4) arguing for a change in policy

Passage 3:

The origin of the theory that major geologic events may occur at regular intervals can be traced back not to a study of volcanism or plate tectonics but to an investigation of marine extinctions. In the early 1980's, scientists began to look closely at the question of how these extinctions occur. Two paleontologists, Raup and Sepkoski, compiled a master list of marine species that died out during the past 268 million years and noted that there were brief periods during which many species disappeared at once. These mass extinctions occurred at surprisingly regular intervals.

Later studies revealed that extinctions of terrestrial reptiles and mammals also occurred periodically. These findings, combined with the research of Raup and Sepkoski, led scientists to hypothesize the existence of some kind of cyclically recurring force powerful enough to affect living things profoundly. Speculation that so powerful a force might affect geologic events as well led geologists to search for evidence of periodicity in episodes of volcanism, seafloor spreading, and plate movement.

- 66- According to the passage, Raup and Sepkoski's research was concerned with -----.
- 1) studying plate tectonics and the occurrence of volcanism over the past 268 million years
 - 2) examining extinctions of marine species over the past 268 million years
 - 3) finding out whether a rhythmically recurring geologic force exists
 - 4) learning more about the habitats of marine species
- 67- The author of the passage would most likely describe the findings of Raup and Sepkoski as ----- .
- 1) plausible, because the findings supported the theories of previous researchers
 - 2) significant, because the findings were an impetus for subsequent research
 - 3) controversial, because the findings contradicted the theories of previous researchers
 - 4) questionable, because the authors were not working in their field of expertise
- 68- The author of the passage is primarily concerned with ----- .
- 1) determining the dates of various geologic events
 - 2) defending the conclusions reached by Raup and Sepkoski
 - 3) proving that mass extinctions of marine animals occur periodically
 - 4) explaining how a theory concerning geologic events was formulated

69- The passage suggests which of the following about the “force” mentioned in paragraph 2?

- 1) Its existence was not seriously considered by scientists before Raup and Sepkoski did their research.
- 2) It is responsible for most of the major geologic events that have occurred.
- 3) It is responsible for most of the marine extinctions that have occurred.
- 4) Its recurrence is unlikely to be able to be predicted by scientists.

70- The author of this passage wants to ----- .

- 1) entertain
- 2) criticize
- 3) enlighten
- 4) emphasize



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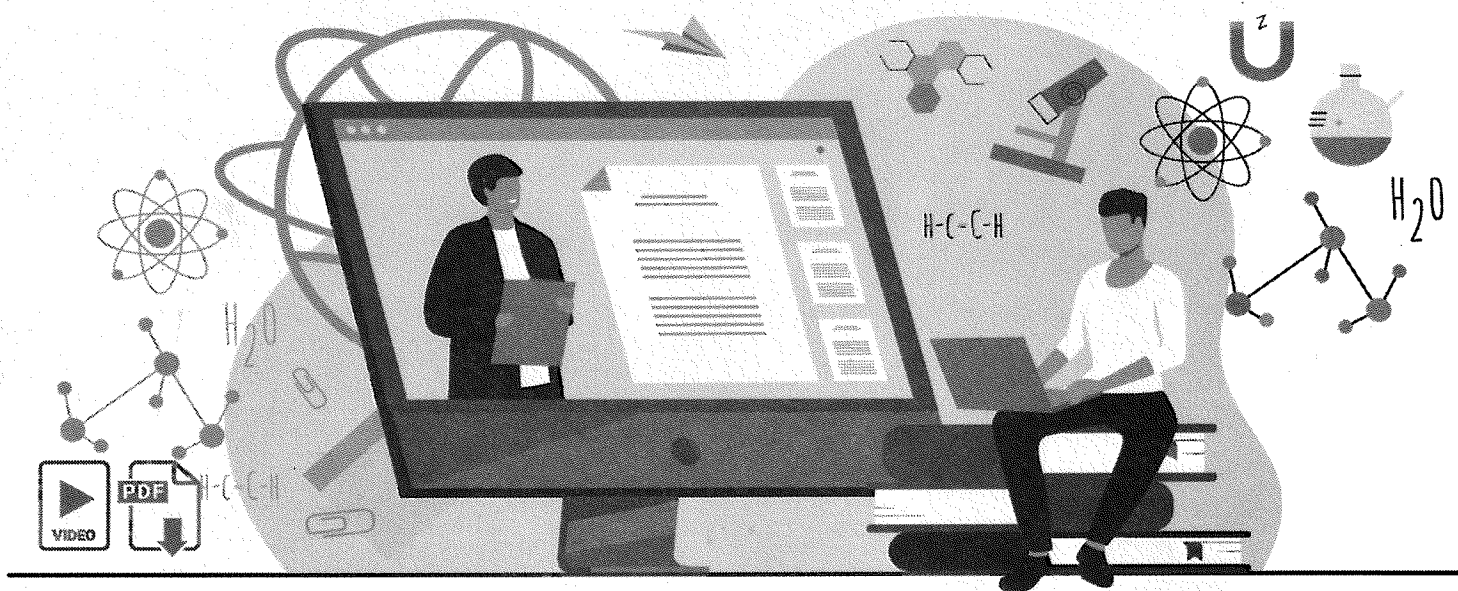


با سنجش آموز، درست پیاموز

آموزش مجازی

سنجش آموز

ویژه پایه دهم، یازدهم، دوازدهم و داوطلبان کنکور ۱۴۰۲



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دانلود رایگان تمام آزمون‌های آزمایشی در کانال ما:

@Azmoonha_Azmayeshi

علوی

تمام پایه‌ها و رشته‌ها



شرکت تعاونی خدمات آموزشی کارکنان
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گزینه دو



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