



دفترچه سؤال

آزمون «۳۰ تیر ماه ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

تعداد کل سوالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
نام درس	تعداد سؤال	شماره سؤال	شماره صفحه	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
زبان انگلیسی تفصیلی	۷۰	۱-۷۰	۳	۱۰۵ دقیقه

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۸۴۵۱

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



پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۳۰ تیر ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
محمد طاهری، محسن رحیمی، کیارش علیزاده، رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌اله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌اله استیری
گروه ویراستاران	فاطمه نقدی، محمدحسین مرتضوی، سعید آقچهلو

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیر گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: ستایش محمدی
حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

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زبان تخصصی

۱۰۵ دقیقه

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-15 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.

- 1-We were unlucky with the weather in Switzerland. They ... a blizzard in years but we were snowed in for most of the week.
 1) did not have
 2) have not had
 3) don't have
 4) had not had
- 2-William Shakespeare ... as the greatest writer in the English language, and the world's pre-eminent dramatist.
 1) knows
 2) is known
 3) known
 4) to be known
- 3-Jack didn't know why people ... him peculiar looks until he realized there was a large hole in his pants.
 1) were giving
 2) are giving
 3) are being given
 4) were being given
- 4-Since we founded the largest adoption agency in this country, more than one thousand children, mostly aged 4 to 6, ...
 1) have adopted
 2) had adopted
 3) have been adopted
 4) had been adopted
- 5-In the middle of his fifth-grade year, Ben began to think that he ... a terrible time in the sixth grade.
 1) is going to have
 2) will have
 3) is going to be having
 4) was going to have
- 6-Professor Adams, a distinguished professor in English language and literature, ... at Harvard university for 25 years by the time he retires in June.
 1) will have been teaching
 2) is going to be teaching
 3) could have taught
 4) have been teaching
- 7-We ... how to use the past perfect tense in our English class by our dedicated teacher when the power went out.
 1) would have been taught
 2) have taught
 3) were being taught
 4) are taught
- 8-They ... fond of the house and its distinguished architectural elements, and didn't want to leave.
 1) grow
 2) had grown
 3) had been grown
 4) have grown
- 9-There is no doubt that wind and sunlight are clean, efficient and renewable sources of energy, but not everyone ... an alternative power project in their backyard.
 1) is welcomed
 2) have welcomed
 3) are welcomed
 4) welcomes
- 10-Right now, about three million hectares of Canadian farmland are growing crops of plants that ...
 1) have genetically modified
 2) genetically modify
 3) had been genetically modified
 4) have been genetically modified
- 11-Fingerprints are scanned and ... in a database that is only accessible to law enforcements and other government officials.
 1) stored
 2) have stored
 3) are storing
 4) were stored
- 12-Malaria is a parasitic, infectious, mosquito-born disease caused by Plasmodium. Humans ... malaria by the bite of an infected Anopheles mosquito.
 1) are developed
 2) have developed
 3) develop
 4) have been developed
- 13-Supporters that ... tickets for the match against Chelsea will be able to use them for the one against Liverpool.
 1) already buy
 2) have already bought
 3) had already been bought
 4) were already bought
- 14-There is no real doubt about the dangers of smoking; the claim that smoking is a serious health risk ... by many studies.
 1) had been validated
 2) has been validated
 3) has validated
 4) is validating
- 15-The doctor lost his license when it ... that the "nerve pills" he had been giving to many of his patients were actually just placebos.
 1) was finding
 2) found
 3) finding
 4) was found

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-I understand your ... to hire someone with very little experience, but I assure you that my education and work ethic will more than make up for it.
 1) solitude
 2) tranquility
 3) reluctance
 4) enthusiasm
- 17-The main ... of the new car model is its fuel efficiency, which makes it an attractive option for people who want to save money on gas.
 1) disadvantage
 2) obstacle
 3) limitation
 4) feature
- 18-Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power are becoming increasingly popular as they can ... natural resources into electricity without emitting harmful pollutants.
 1) generate
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 3) transmit
 4) amplify
- 19-The company had to ... to meet the unexpected surge in demand for their product, which required working overtime and hiring additional staff.
 1) rush
 2) delay
 3) ignore
 4) dread
- 20-International organizations often have to ... with each other to address global challenges such as climate change and poverty.
 1) suffer
 2) argue
 3) combine
 4) cooperate
- 21-After several months of negotiations, the two sides were finally able to ... a compromise that satisfied both parties.
 1) eat out
 2) hang out
 3) work out
 4) chill out
- 22-Scientists need to ... measure data in their experiments to ensure that their findings are reliable and can be replicated by others.
 1) absolutely
 2) accurately
 3) slightly
 4) dubiously
- 23-The city set up a/an ... shelter for homeless individuals during the winter months to provide them with a safe and warm place to stay until more permanent housing solutions could be found.
 1) trivial
 2) temporary
 3) vast
 4) objective
- 24-He would have liked to have a ... conversation with her, but the guards prevented this through their intrusive presence.
 1) luminous
 2) confined
 3) sedentary
 4) confidential
- 25-At times, the camera was ... on moving surfaces, such as trains, trams, ships, or even the subway.
 1) manifested
 2) mounted
 3) scored
 4) grinded
- 26-The situation was ... by the fact that more routine work had to be done with fewer staff working in poorer conditions.
 1) bypassed
 2) discouraged
 3) aggravated
 4) encountered
- 27-The text is unique, as it represents the work of a single author, who cogently ... a systematic approach to psychiatry.
 1) assimilates
 2) procrastinates
 3) articulates
 4) obscures
- 28-A country's future ... depends, to an extent, upon the quality of the education its people receive.
 1) propensity
 2) prosperity
 3) comprehension
 4) discussion
- 29-He ... his arguments with examples from the lives of legendary and historical heroines, with supporting citations from an array of ancient and modern writers.
 1) reported
 2) surrounded
 3) defended
 4) planted
- 30-Reactions can range from simply talking about the incident or giving warnings for the future, to ... privileges that are very important to the person.
 1) evoking
 2) revoking
 3) preventing
 4) reckoning

- 31-Try to encourage children not to eat too many of those snacks and treats that tend to pile on the pounds without providing much
- 1) violation
2) nutrition
3) inspiration
4) invitation
- 32-For some university courses, the ... of applications are rejected because the competition for places is so great.
- 1) heritage
2) majority
3) concern
4) principle
- 33-One of the reasons for the ... high price of many drugs is the huge cost of research and development.
- 1) traditionally
2) relatively
3) mentally
4) socially
- 34-We have two e-mail systems here: one for ... use, and the other for contacting people outside the university.
- 1) internal
2) extreme
3) public
4) tropical
- 35-When there is heavy snow or ... fog, an airport may be closed down to prevent the possibility of an accident.
- 1) voluntary
2) efficient
3) deliberate
4) dense

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) The intricately woven tapestry, with its vibrant colors and intricate patterns, hangs majestically on the wall.
2) On the wall, which majestically hangs the intricately woven tapestry, with its vibrant colors and intricate patterns.
3) Majestically hanging on the wall, the intricately woven tapestry with it's vibrant colors and intricate patterns.
4) With it's vibrant colors and intricate patterns, the intricately woven tapestry majestically hangs on the wall.
- 37-
- 1) The antique vase, which had been carefully restored by a renowned artisan, was sold at auction for a record-breaking price.
2) At auction for a record-breaking price, the antique vase had been sold, which had carefully restored by a renowned artisan.
3) The antique vase, which had been carefully restored by a renowned artisan, for a record-breaking price was sold at auction.
4) Was sold at auction for a record-breaking price, the antique vase, that had carefully restored by a renowned artisan.
- 38-
- 1) The street performer, in the middle of the bustling city, played his guitar, drew a crowd of curious onlookers.
2) Played his guitar in the middle of the bustling city and the street performer drew a crowd of curious onlookers.
3) Drawing a crowd of curious onlookers, the street performer played his guitar in the middle of the bustling city.
4) The street performer playing his guitar in the middle of the bustling city drawing a crowd of curious onlookers.
- 39-
- 1) Its sharp claws extended and ready to strike with a loud roar charged the lion at its prey.
2) With a loud roar and ready to strike its sharp claws extended, the lion charged at its prey.
3) The lion charged at its prey with a loud roar, and its sharp claws extended and ready to strike.
4) With its sharp claws extended and ready to strike, the lion charged at its prey with a loud roar.
- 40-
- 1) Despite the heavy rain and strong winds, the marathon runners persevered and crossed the finish line.
2) The marathon runners crossed the finish line despite the heavy rain and strong winds and persevered.
3) Despite the heavy rain and strong winds the marathon runners persevered crossed the finish line.
4) Despite crossing the finish line, heavy rain and strong winds persevered marathon runners.

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: Hello, Flanders conference hotel.

B: Oh, hi. I wanted to ask about conference facilities at your hotel. Have I come through to the right person?

A: You have. I'm the customer services manager. My name's Angela. So ... (41)... ?

B: Well, I'm calling from Barrett and Stansons. We're a medical company based in Perth, and we're organizing a conference for our clients to be held in Sydney. It'll be held over two days and we're expecting ... (42)... sixty people.

A: When were you thinking of having it?

B: Sometime early next year, like the end of January. It'd have to be a weekend.

A: ... (43)... . Our conference facilities are already booked for the weekend beginning January the 28th.

B: How about January the 21st?

A: I'm ... (44)... that's booked too.

B: Well, let's go for the February date then.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 41- 1) what do you do for a living | 2) how can I help you |
| 3) what does it have to do with me | 4) where are you off to |
| 42- 1) with respect to | 2) for instance |
| 3) in the meantime | 4) round about |
| 43- 1) Let's get real | 2) Put it in a nutshell |
| 3) Do me a favor | 4) Let me see |
| 44- 1) afraid | 2) scared |
| 3) frightened | 4) terrified |

A: How was your interview?

B: It worked like a ... (45)..., actually. The interviewers thought highly of me and gave me a lot of credit.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 45- 1) story | 2) dream |
| 3) bomb | 4) watch |

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.

The game of chess is thousands of years old. Chess has been played for so long now ... (46)... is unclear. Regardless of where the game was first played, it eventually reached ancient Persia. In the 8th century, conquering armies swept out from the Arabian Peninsula, creating an empire that ... (47)... from India to Spain. From Persia, the game of chess traveled throughout the empire to Spain, ... (48)... to the rest of Europe.

Chess pieces and their functions are a small ... (49)... of medieval European life. The pawns are the most numerous type on the board and are often sacrificed to protect other pieces. They represent serfs in the feudal system who were tied to the land ... (50)... on and had no say in the destiny of their own lives.

The two rooks are set on each side of the back row and are like the castles that protected the nobles and the clergymen. The knights are the only pieces that move in an 'L' shape, much like how the mounted and armored warriors ... (51)... outflank opponents. The Church in medieval times was much more relevant in daily life and politics ... (52)... and was represented by the bishops, which sat on both sides of the king and queen.

The queen is the most powerful chess piece on the whole board, ... (53)... . It is an interesting commentary on the precarious positions of such people in medieval court life. The ... (54)... of the king in chess is very limited, considering that it is the most important piece in the game. Only the pawn has fewer options when moving. The loss of one's king loses the game and thus speaks to their importance in the Middle Ages as a physical ... (55)... of the state.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 46- 1) the place originated | 2) that its place of origin | | |
| 3) whose place of origin | 4) that originates its place | | |
| 47- 1) stretched | 2) inferred | 3) varied | 4) satisfied |
| 48- 1) where it was from | 2) from which it was | 3) reduction | 4) nomination |
| 3) from there and | 4) and from there | 3) they worked | 4) worked |
| 49- 1) reflection | 2) prevention | 2) were able and | |
| 50- 1) working | 2) to work | 4) and capable of | |
| 51- 1) had the ability to | | 2) than even now | |
| 3) their ability was to | | 4) from now on | |
| 52- 1) long ago | | 2) more important it is through | |
| 3) by far | | 4) though not the most important | |
| 53- 1) it is not the most important one | | 3) loyalty | 4) mobility |
| 3) not being the more important | | 3) fitness | 4) handicap |
| 54- 1) celebrity | 2) diversity | | |
| 55- 1) assault | 2) embodiment | | |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. 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:

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1996. In September 1966, Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase. The economic depression of the 1930s and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950s, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950s supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 when it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer, more women were working, young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families, and rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

56-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Educational changes in Canadian society
- 2) Canada during the Second World War
- 3) Population trends in postwar Canada
- 4) Standards of living in Canada

57-The word "surging" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- 1) accelerating
- 2) extra
- 3) new
- 4) surprising

58-When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest level?

- 1) 1957
- 2) 1945
- 3) 1951
- 4) 1966

59-The author mentions all of the following as causes of decline in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT

- 1) people being better educated
- 2) people getting married earlier
- 3) better standards of living
- 4) couples buying houses before settling down

60-It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution

- 1) families were larger
- 2) population statistics were unreliable
- 3) the population grew steadily
- 4) economic conditions were bad

PASSAGE 2:

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism in little more than a century.

In the early colonial days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest to England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams, and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have its front on a water highway.

61-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe
- 2) The evolution of cities in North America
- 3) Trade between North American and European cities
- 4) The effects of the United States' independence on urban growth in New England

- 62-The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of the following?
- 1) Their economic success
 - 2) The type of merchandise they exported
 - 3) Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements
 - 4) The pace of their development
- 63-The word “sprang up” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- 1) emerged
 - 2) scoured
 - 3) fought
 - 4) lessened
- 64-The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
- 1) Manufacturing equipment
 - 2) Capital goods
 - 3) Consumer goods
 - 4) Raw materials
- 65-It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern cities, most southern cities were
- 1) more beautiful
 - 2) smaller
 - 3) less economically self-sufficient
 - 4) tied less closely to England than to France

PASSAGE 3:

Photography is an art form that has evolved significantly since its inception in the early 19th century. The word photography comes from the Greek words “phos” and “graphé,” meaning light and drawing, respectively. The first photograph was taken in 1826 by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, but it wasn't until the introduction of the daguerreotype process in 1839 that photography became widely popular. The daguerreotype process involved exposing a silver-plated copper sheet to iodine vapor, which created a light-sensitive surface. The sheet was then exposed to light through a camera lens and developed using mercury vapor. This process produced highly detailed and sharp images, but it was also expensive and time-consuming.

The introduction of the wet plate collodion process in the 1850s revolutionized photography by making it more accessible and affordable. This process involved coating a glass plate with a mixture of collodion and chemicals and then sensitizing it with silver nitrate. The plate was then exposed to light through a camera lens and developed using a solution of pyrogallic acid and silver nitrate. The wet plate collodion process allowed photographers to produce multiple prints from a single negative and enabled them to capture images more quickly. In the late 1800s, the introduction of roll film and the Kodak Brownie camera made photography even more accessible to the general public. Roll film allowed photographers to take multiple shots without having to change plates, while the Brownie camera, introduced in 1900, was affordable and easy to use.

In the early 1900s, photographers began experimenting with new techniques and styles, such as Pictorialism, which emphasized the artistic qualities of photography. Pictorialist photographers used soft focus, manipulated negatives, and other techniques to create images that resembled paintings or etchings. The introduction of color film in the 1930s and the development of digital photography in the 1980s have further changed the art of photography. Today, photographers have access to a wide range of tools and techniques that allow them to create stunning images that capture the beauty and complexity of the world around us.

- 66-What is the main idea of the passage?
- 1) The history of photography and its evolution over time
 - 2) The different types of cameras used in photography
 - 3) The various techniques used to develop photographs
 - 4) The impact of photography on society
- 67-What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- 1) daguerreotype process
 - 2) light-sensitive surface
 - 3) camera lens
 - 4) silver-plated copper sheet
- 68-How did the wet plate collodion process revolutionize photography?
- 1) It made photography more expensive.
 - 2) It made photography more time-consuming.
 - 3) It made photography more accessible and affordable.
 - 4) It made photography less detailed and sharp.
- 69-Which of the following is TRUE about Pictorialism, according to the passage?
- 1) A technique that allows photographers to produce multiple prints from a single negative
 - 2) A technique that involves using soft focus and manipulated negatives to create artistic images
 - 3) A technique that allows photographers to capture motion
 - 4) A technique that involves using color film to create vivid images
- 70-According to the passage, the ... has transformed the art of photography in recent years.
- 1) introduction of roll film
 - 2) introduction of the Kodak Brownie camera
 - 3) use of manipulated negatives
 - 4) development of digital photography



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دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
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پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۳۰ تیر ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

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حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

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 3) combine
 4) cooperate
- 21-After several months of negotiations, the two sides were finally able to ... a compromise that satisfied both parties.
 1) eat out
 2) hang out
 3) work out
 4) chill out
- 22-Scientists need to ... measure data in their experiments to ensure that their findings are reliable and can be replicated by others.
 1) absolutely
 2) accurately
 3) slightly
 4) dubiously
- 23-The city set up a/an ... shelter for homeless individuals during the winter months to provide them with a safe and warm place to stay until more permanent housing solutions could be found.
 1) trivial
 2) temporary
 3) vast
 4) objective
- 24-He would have liked to have a ... conversation with her, but the guards prevented this through their intrusive presence.
 1) luminous
 2) confined
 3) sedentary
 4) confidential
- 25-At times, the camera was ... on moving surfaces, such as trains, trams, ships, or even the subway.
 1) manifested
 2) mounted
 3) scored
 4) grinded
- 26-The situation was ... by the fact that more routine work had to be done with fewer staff working in poorer conditions.
 1) bypassed
 2) discouraged
 3) aggravated
 4) encountered
- 27-The text is unique, as it represents the work of a single author, who cogently ... a systematic approach to psychiatry.
 1) assimilates
 2) procrastinates
 3) articulates
 4) obscures
- 28-A country's future ... depends, to an extent, upon the quality of the education its people receive.
 1) propensity
 2) prosperity
 3) comprehension
 4) discussion
- 29-He ... his arguments with examples from the lives of legendary and historical heroines, with supporting citations from an array of ancient and modern writers.
 1) reported
 2) surrounded
 3) defended
 4) planted
- 30-Reactions can range from simply talking about the incident or giving warnings for the future, to ... privileges that are very important to the person.
 1) evoking
 2) revoking
 3) preventing
 4) reckoning

- 31-Try to encourage children not to eat too many of those snacks and treats that tend to pile on the pounds without providing much
- 1) violation
2) nutrition
3) inspiration
4) invitation
- 32-For some university courses, the ... of applications are rejected because the competition for places is so great.
- 1) heritage
2) majority
3) concern
4) principle
- 33-One of the reasons for the ... high price of many drugs is the huge cost of research and development.
- 1) traditionally
2) relatively
3) mentally
4) socially
- 34-We have two e-mail systems here: one for ... use, and the other for contacting people outside the university.
- 1) internal
2) extreme
3) public
4) tropical
- 35-When there is heavy snow or ... fog, an airport may be closed down to prevent the possibility of an accident.
- 1) voluntary
2) efficient
3) deliberate
4) dense

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) The intricately woven tapestry, with its vibrant colors and intricate patterns, hangs majestically on the wall.
2) On the wall, which majestically hangs the intricately woven tapestry, with its vibrant colors and intricate patterns.
3) Majestically hanging on the wall, the intricately woven tapestry with its vibrant colors and intricate patterns.
4) With its vibrant colors and intricate patterns, the intricately woven tapestry majestically hangs on the wall.
- 37-
- 1) The antique vase, which had been carefully restored by a renowned artisan, was sold at auction for a record-breaking price.
2) At auction for a record-breaking price, the antique vase had been sold, which had carefully restored by a renowned artisan.
3) The antique vase, which had been carefully restored by a renowned artisan, for a record-breaking price was sold at auction.
4) Was sold at auction for a record-breaking price, the antique vase, that had carefully restored by a renowned artisan.
- 38-
- 1) The street performer, in the middle of the bustling city, played his guitar, drew a crowd of curious onlookers.
2) Played his guitar in the middle of the bustling city and the street performer drew a crowd of curious onlookers.
3) Drawing a crowd of curious onlookers, the street performer played his guitar in the middle of the bustling city.
4) The street performer playing his guitar in the middle of the bustling city drawing a crowd of curious onlookers.
- 39-
- 1) Its sharp claws extended and ready to strike with a loud roar charged the lion at its prey.
2) With a loud roar and ready to strike its sharp claws extended, the lion charged at its prey.
3) The lion charged at its prey with a loud roar, and its sharp claws extended and ready to strike.
4) With its sharp claws extended and ready to strike, the lion charged at its prey with a loud roar.
- 40-
- 1) Despite the heavy rain and strong winds, the marathon runners persevered and crossed the finish line.
2) The marathon runners crossed the finish line despite the heavy rain and strong winds and persevered.
3) Despite the heavy rain and strong winds the marathon runners persevered crossed the finish line.
4) Despite crossing the finish line, heavy rain and strong winds persevered marathon runners.

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: Hello, Flanders conference hotel.

B: Oh, hi. I wanted to ask about conference facilities at your hotel. Have I come through to the right person?

A: You have. I'm the customer services manager. My name's Angela. So ... (41)... ?

B: Well, I'm calling from Barrett and Stansons. We're a medical company based in Perth, and we're organizing a conference for our clients to be held in Sydney. It'll be held over two days and we're expecting ... (42)... sixty people.

A: When were you thinking of having it?

B: Sometime early next year, like the end of January. It'd have to be a weekend.

A: ... (43)... . Our conference facilities are already booked for the weekend beginning January the 28th.

B: How about January the 21st?

A: I'm ... (44)... that's booked too.

B: Well, let's go for the February date then.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 41- 1) what do you do for a living | 2) how can I help you |
| 3) what does it have to do with me | 4) where are you off to |
| 42- 1) with respect to | 2) for instance |
| 3) in the meantime | 4) round about |
| 43- 1) Let's get real | 2) Put it in a nutshell |
| 3) Do me a favor | 4) Let me see |
| 44- 1) afraid | 2) scared |
| 3) frightened | 4) terrified |

A: How was your interview?

B: It worked like a ... (45)..., actually. The interviewers thought highly of me and gave me a lot of credit.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 45- 1) story | 2) dream |
| 3) bomb | 4) watch |

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.

The game of chess is thousands of years old. Chess has been played for so long now ... (46)... is unclear. Regardless of where the game was first played, it eventually reached ancient Persia. In the 8th century, conquering armies swept out from the Arabian Peninsula, creating an empire that ... (47)... from India to Spain. From Persia, the game of chess traveled throughout the empire to Spain, ... (48)... to the rest of Europe.

Chess pieces and their functions are a small ... (49)... of medieval European life. The pawns are the most numerous type on the board and are often sacrificed to protect other pieces. They represent serfs in the feudal system who were tied to the land ... (50)... on and had no say in the destiny of their own lives.

The two rooks are set on each side of the back row and are like the castles that protected the nobles and the clergymen. The knights are the only pieces that move in an 'L' shape, much like how the mounted and armored warriors ... (51)... outflank opponents. The Church in medieval times was much more relevant in daily life and politics ... (52)... and was represented by the bishops, which sat on both sides of the king and queen.

The queen is the most powerful chess piece on the whole board, ... (53)... . It is an interesting commentary on the precarious positions of such people in medieval court life. The ... (54)... of the king in chess is very limited, considering that it is the most important piece in the game. Only the pawn has fewer options when moving. The loss of one's king loses the game and thus speaks to their importance in the Middle Ages as a physical ... (55)... of the state.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 46- 1) the place originated | 2) that its place of origin | | |
| 3) whose place of origin | 4) that originates its place | | |
| 47- 1) stretched | 2) inferred | 3) varied | 4) satisfied |
| 48- 1) where it was from | 2) from which it was | | |
| 3) from there and | 4) and from there | | |
| 49- 1) reflection | 2) prevention | 3) reduction | 4) nomination |
| 50- 1) working | 2) to work | 3) they worked | 4) worked |
| 51- 1) had the ability to | 2) were able and | | |
| 3) their ability was to | 4) and capable of | | |
| 52- 1) long ago | 2) than even now | | |
| 3) by far | 4) from now on | | |
| 53- 1) it is not the most important one | 2) more important it is through | | |
| 3) not being the more important | 4) though not the most important | | |
| 54- 1) celebrity | 2) diversity | 3) loyalty | 4) mobility |
| 55- 1) assault | 2) embodiment | 3) fitness | 4) handicap |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. 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:

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1996. In September 1966, Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase. The economic depression of the 1930s and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950s, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950s supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 when it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer, more women were working, young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families, and rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

56-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Educational changes in Canadian society
- 2) Canada during the Second World War
- 3) Population trends in postwar Canada
- 4) Standards of living in Canada

57-The word "surging" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- 1) accelerating
- 2) extra
- 3) new
- 4) surprising

58-When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest level?

- 1) 1957
- 2) 1945
- 3) 1951
- 4) 1966

59-The author mentions all of the following as causes of decline in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT

- 1) people being better educated
- 2) people getting married earlier
- 3) better standards of living
- 4) couples buying houses before settling down

60-It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution

- 1) families were larger
- 2) population statistics were unreliable
- 3) the population grew steadily
- 4) economic conditions were bad

PASSAGE 2:

The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the North American colonies was the slow evolution of cities in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed to mature urbanism in little more than a century.

In the early colonial days in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New England and the Middle Atlantic states in the United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest to England and France, particularly England, from which most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities increased in importance.

This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams, and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have its front on a water highway.

61-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe
- 2) The evolution of cities in North America
- 3) Trade between North American and European cities
- 4) The effects of the United States' independence on urban growth in New England

- 62-The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of the following?
- 1) Their economic success
 - 2) The type of merchandise they exported
 - 3) Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements
 - 4) The pace of their development
- 63-The word “sprang up” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- 1) emerged
 - 2) scoured
 - 3) fought
 - 4) lessened
- 64-The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
- 1) Manufacturing equipment
 - 2) Capital goods
 - 3) Consumer goods
 - 4) Raw materials
- 65-It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern cities, most southern cities were
- 1) more beautiful
 - 2) smaller
 - 3) less economically self-sufficient
 - 4) tied less closely to England than to France

PASSAGE 3:

Photography is an art form that has evolved significantly since its inception in the early 19th century. The word photography comes from the Greek words “phos” and “graphé,” meaning light and drawing, respectively. The first photograph was taken in 1826 by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, but it wasn’t until the introduction of the daguerreotype process in 1839 that photography became widely popular. The daguerreotype process involved exposing a silver-plated copper sheet to iodine vapor, which created a light-sensitive surface. The sheet was then exposed to light through a camera lens and developed using mercury vapor. This process produced highly detailed and sharp images, but it was also expensive and time-consuming.

The introduction of the wet plate collodion process in the 1850s revolutionized photography by making it more accessible and affordable. This process involved coating a glass plate with a mixture of collodion and chemicals and then sensitizing it with silver nitrate. The plate was then exposed to light through a camera lens and developed using a solution of pyrogallic acid and silver nitrate. The wet plate collodion process allowed photographers to produce multiple prints from a single negative and enabled them to capture images more quickly. In the late 1800s, the introduction of roll film and the Kodak Brownie camera made photography even more accessible to the general public. Roll film allowed photographers to take multiple shots without having to change plates, while the Brownie camera, introduced in 1900, was affordable and easy to use.

In the early 1900s, photographers began experimenting with new techniques and styles, such as Pictorialism, which emphasized the artistic qualities of photography. Pictorialist photographers used soft focus, manipulated negatives, and other techniques to create images that resembled paintings or etchings. The introduction of color film in the 1930s and the development of digital photography in the 1980s have further changed the art of photography. Today, photographers have access to a wide range of tools and techniques that allow them to create stunning images that capture the beauty and complexity of the world around us.

- 66-What is the main idea of the passage?
- 1) The history of photography and its evolution over time
 - 2) The different types of cameras used in photography
 - 3) The various techniques used to develop photographs
 - 4) The impact of photography on society
- 67-What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- 1) daguerreotype process
 - 2) light-sensitive surface
 - 3) camera lens
 - 4) silver-plated copper sheet
- 68-How did the wet plate collodion process revolutionize photography?
- 1) It made photography more expensive.
 - 2) It made photography more time-consuming.
 - 3) It made photography more accessible and affordable.
 - 4) It made photography less detailed and sharp.
- 69-Which of the following is TRUE about Pictorialism, according to the passage?
- 1) A technique that allows photographers to produce multiple prints from a single negative
 - 2) A technique that involves using soft focus and manipulated negatives to create artistic images
 - 3) A technique that allows photographers to capture motion
 - 4) A technique that involves using color film to create vivid images
- 70-According to the passage, the ... has transformed the art of photography in recent years.
- 1) introduction of roll film
 - 2) introduction of the Kodak Brownie camera
 - 3) use of manipulated negatives
 - 4) development of digital photography



آزمون ۳۰ تیر ماه ۱۴۰۲

منحصراً زبان

AKO
گروه مشاوره و برنامهریزی آکو

«پاسخ اختصاصی»

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۶۶۳



پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۳۰ تیر ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
محمد طاهری، محسن رحیمی، کیارش علیزاده، رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌اله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌اله استیری
گروه ویراستاران	فاطمه نقدی، محمدحسین مرتضوی، سعید آقچهلو

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیر گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: ستایش محمدی
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بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳

زبان تخصصی

۱- گزینه «۴»

(مفرد ظاهری)

نکته مهم درسی:

برای بیان طول دوره عمل یا اتفاقی که قبل از اتفاقی دیگر در گذشته شروع شده و تا زمان معینی در گذشته ادامه یافته است، از زمان گذشته کامل (had + p.p.) استفاده می‌شود.

(گرامر)

۲- گزینه «۲»

(مفرد ظاهری)

نکته مهم درسی:

در این جمله "William Shakespeare" فاعل فعل "know" نیست. بنابراین، جمله باید دارای ساختار مجهول باشد.

(گرامر)

۳- گزینه «۱»

(مفرد ظاهری)

نکته مهم درسی:

برای بیان عملی که در گذشته استمرار داشته است، از زمان گذشته استمراری استفاده می‌شود (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۳»). نقش "people" برای فعل "give" فاعلی است، پس ساختار جمله نمی‌تواند مجهول باشد (رد گزینه «۴»).

(گرامر)

۴- گزینه «۳»

(مفرد ظاهری)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به ساختار «حال کامل، گذشته ساده + since» باید در جای خالی از زمان حال کامل استفاده شود (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۴»). فاعل فعل "adopt" مشخص نیست، پس باید از فعل مجهول استفاده کرد (رد گزینه «۱»).

(گرامر)

۵- گزینه «۴»

(مفرد ظاهری)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به فعل گذشته "began"، در جای خالی تنها حق استفاده از ساختار گذشته را داریم.

(گرامر)

۶- گزینه «۱»

(مفرد رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به معنی و مفهوم جمله و وجود قید "by the time" و تأکید بر طول بازه زمانی، به زمان آینده کامل استمراری (will have been + verb + ing) نیاز داریم.

(گرامر)

۷- گزینه «۳»

(مفرد رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به تطبیق زمانی، به زمان گذشته نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۴»). از طرفی، مفهوم جمله نشان می‌دهد که وسط انجام کاری در گذشته، یک عمل کوتاه و لحظه‌ای انجام گرفته است. در این حالت، ساختار گذشته استمراری و گذشته ساده با هم ترکیب می‌شوند (رد گزینه «۱»). نقش "we" برای فعل "teach" مفعولی است، پس باید از ساختار مجهول استفاده شود.

(گرامر)

۸- گزینه «۲»

(مفرد رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به تطبیق زمانی، به زمان گذشته نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۴»). از طرفی، با توجه به این که رابطه اسم "they" و فعل "grow" فاعلی است، به ساختار معلوم نیاز داریم (رد گزینه «۳»).

(گرامر)

۹- گزینه «۴»

(مفرد رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به این که رابطه اسم "everyone" و فعل "welcome" فاعلی است، به ساختار معلوم نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۳»). از طرفی، با توجه به فاعل جمله، به فعل مفرد نیاز داریم (رد گزینه «۲»).

(گرامر)

۱۰- گزینه «۴»

(مفرد رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به این که رابطه اسم "crops of plants" و فعل "modify" مفعولی است، به ساختار مجهول نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۲»). از طرفی، با توجه به تطبیق زمانی، به زمان حال نیاز داریم (رد گزینه «۳»).

(گرامر)

۱۱- گزینه «۱»

(مفرد رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به این که رابطه اسم "fingerprints" و فعل "store" مفعولی است، به ساختار مجهول نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۳»). از طرفی، با توجه به وجود حرف ربط همپایه ساز "and"، می‌دانیم که در صورت وجود اجزای مشترک قبل از حرف ربط همپایه ساز، می‌توانیم آن‌ها را به قرینه لفظی حذف کنیم که در این سؤال، "are" به قرینه لفظی حذف شده است (رد گزینه «۴»).

(گرامر)

۱۲ - گزینه «۳»

(مفسر رعیمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به این که رابطه اسم "humans" و فعل "develop" فاعلی است، به ساختار معلوم نیاز داریم (رد گزینه «۱» و «۴»). از طرفی، با توجه به این که صورت سؤال یک حقیقت را بیان می‌کند، باید از زمان حال ساده استفاده کنیم (رد گزینه «۲»).

(گرامر)

۱۳ - گزینه «۲»

(کیارش علیزاده)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به تطبیق زمانی، به زمان حال نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴»). از طرفی، با توجه به مفهوم جمله و وجود قید "already"، به زمان حال کامل نیاز داریم (رد گزینه «۱»).

(گرامر)

۱۴ - گزینه «۲»

(کیارش علیزاده)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به معنی جمله و به کار رفتن ساختار "by + agent" از فعل مجهول استفاده می‌کنیم (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴»). هیچ دلیلی برای استفاده از زمان گذشته کامل در جمله وجود ندارد (رد گزینه «۱»).

(گرامر)

۱۵ - گزینه «۴»

(کیارش علیزاده)

نکته مهم درسی:

نقش "it" برای فعل "find" به معنای «پیدا کردن» فقط می‌تواند مفعولی باشد، پس در جای خالی نیاز به ساختار مجهول داریم.

(گرامر)

۱۶ - گزینه «۳»

(رحمت‌اله استبری)

ترجمه جمله: «بی میلی شما را در استخدام فردی با تجربه بسیار کم درک می‌کنم، اما به شما اطمینان می‌دهم که تحصیلات و اخلاق کاری من بیش از آن را جبران می‌کند.»

- (۱) تنهایی (۲) آرامش (۳) بی میلی (۴) اشتیاق

(واژگان)

۱۷ - گزینه «۴»

(عقیل ممدی‌روش)

ترجمه جمله: «ویژگی اصلی مدل جدید خودرو مصرف سوخت بهینه آن است که آن را به گزینه‌ای جذاب برای افرادی که می‌خواهند در هزینه‌های بنزین صرفه جویی کنند تبدیل می‌کند.»

- (۱) نقطه ضعف (۲) مانع (۳) محدودیت (۴) ویژگی

(واژگان)

۱۸ - گزینه «۲»

(عقیل ممدی‌روش)

ترجمه جمله: «منابع انرژی تجدیدپذیر مانند انرژی باد و خورشید به‌طور فزاینده‌ای در حال محبوب شدن هستند؛ زیرا می‌توانند منابع طبیعی را بدون انتشار آلاینده‌های مضر به برق تبدیل کنند.»

- (۱) تولید کردن (۲) تبدیل کردن (۳) منتقل کردن (۴) بزرگ کردن

(واژگان)

۱۹ - گزینه «۱»

(عقیل ممدی‌روش)

ترجمه جمله: «شرکت مجبور شد برای پاسخگویی به افزایش غیرمنتظره تقاضا برای محصول خود عجله کند که مستلزم اضافه‌کاری و استخدام نیروی اضافی بود.»

- (۱) عجله کردن (۲) تأخیر کردن (۳) نادیده گرفتن (۴) ترسیدن

(واژگان)

۲۰ - گزینه «۴»

(عقیل ممدی‌روش)

ترجمه جمله: «سازمان‌های بین‌المللی اغلب مجبورند برای مقابله با چالش‌های جهانی مانند تغییرات اقلیمی و فقر با یکدیگر همکاری کنند.»

- (۱) رنج بردن (۲) مشاجره کردن (۳) ترکیب کردن (۴) همکاری کردن

(واژگان)

۲۱ - گزینه «۳»

(عقیل ممدی‌روش)

ترجمه جمله: «پس از چند ماه مذاکره، سرانجام دو طرف توانستند به توافق دست یابند که هر دو طرف را راضی کند.»

- (۱) بیرون غذا خوردن (۲) وقت گذراندن (۳) حل کردن، توافق کردن (۴) استراحت کردن

(واژگان)

۲۲- گزینه «۲»

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

ترجمه جمله: «دانشمندان باید داده‌ها را در آزمایش‌های خود به‌دقت اندازه‌گیری کنند تا اطمینان حاصل کنند که یافته‌های آن‌ها قابل‌اعتماد است و دیگران می‌توانند آن‌ها را تکرار کنند.»

(۱) مطلقاً

(۲) به‌دقت

(۳) کمی

(۴) به‌طور مشکوک

(واژگان)

۲۳- گزینه «۲»

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

ترجمه جمله: «شهر یک سرپناه موقت برای افراد بی‌خانمان در ماه‌های زمستان ایجاد کرد تا مکانی امن و گرم برای اقامت آن‌ها تا یافتن راه‌حل‌های اسکان دائمی بیشتر فراهم کند.»

(۱) کم اهمیت

(۲) موقت

(۳) وسیع

(۴) عینی

(واژگان)

۲۴- گزینه «۴»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «او تمایل داشت که گفت‌وگوی محرمانه‌ای با او داشته‌باشد، اما حضور مزاحمت‌آمیز نگهبان‌ها مانع از این کار شد.»

(۱) تابان، روشن

(۲) محبوس

(۳) کم‌تحرك

(۴) محرمانه

(واژگان)

۲۵- گزینه «۲»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «گاهی اوقات، دوربین روی سطوح متحرکی مثل قطار، قطار برقی، کشتی، یا حتی مترو نصب می‌شد.»

(۱) نشان دادن

(۲) نصب کردن

(۳) امتیاز گرفتن

(۴) آسیب‌بار کردن، له کردن

(واژگان)

۲۶- گزینه «۳»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «از آن‌جایی که کارکنان مجبور بودند با تعداد کمتر، کار روزمره بیشتری را در شرایط وخیم‌تری انجام دهند، وضعیت بدتر شد.»

(۱) دور زدن، سرپیچی کردن

(۲) ناامید کردن

(۳) بدتر کردن

(۴) مواجه شدن

(واژگان)

۲۷- گزینه «۳»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «این نوشته منحصربه‌فرد است، زیرا کار یک نویسنده را نشان می‌دهد که به‌طرز متقاعدکننده‌ای، رویکردی اصولی را نسبت به روان‌پزشکی بیان می‌کند.»

(۱) فرا گرفتن، تلفیق شدن

(۲) به تأخیر انداختن

(۳) بیان کردن

(۴) پوشاندن، مبهم کردن

(واژگان)

۲۸- گزینه «۲»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «شکوفایی آینده یک کشور تا حدی به کیفیت آموزشی که مردمش می‌بینند، بستگی دارد.»

(۱) تمایل

(۲) شکوفایی، خوش‌بختی

(۳) درک

(۴) بحث

(واژگان)

۲۹- گزینه «۳»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «او با [ذکر] نمونه‌هایی از زندگی زنان قهرمان تاریخی و افسانه‌ای و با ارائه ارجاعات مستدل از گستره‌ای از نویسندگان قدیم و جدید از استدلال‌های خود دفاع کرد.»

(۱) گزارش دادن

(۲) محاصره کردن

(۳) دفاع کردن

(۴) کاشتن

(واژگان)

۳۰- گزینه «۲»

(کیارش علیزاده)

ترجمه جمله: «گستره واکنش‌ها می‌تواند از حرف زدن راجع به اتفاق یا هشدار برای آینده تا محروم کردن شخص از امتیازاتی که برایش بسیار مهم هستند، متغیر باشد.»

(۱) تداعی کردن

(۲) محروم کردن، لغو کردن

(۳) جلوگیری کردن

(۴) گمان کردن

(واژگان)

۳۱- گزینه «۲»

(رممت‌اله استیری)

ترجمه جمله: «سعی کنید کودکان را تشویق کنید که زیاد از آن تنقلات و خوراکی‌هایی که بدون تأمین مواد غذایی زیاد، باعث افزایش وزن می‌شوند، نخورند.»

(۱) تخلف

(۲) تغذیه، مواد غذایی

(۳) الهام

(۴) دعوت

(واژگان)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۷- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

در گزینه‌های «۲» و «۴» به شکل مجهول فعل "restore" نیاز داریم. در گزینه «۳» عبارت "for a record-breaking price" باید بعد از عبارت "was sold at auction" بیاید. در گزینه «۴»، ضمیر موصولی "that" بعد از ویرگول آمده که صحیح نیست.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۸- گزینه «۳»

نکته مهم درسی:

در گزینه «۱»، جمله دو فعل اصلی دارد (played, drew) که به‌طور مناسبی به هم متصل نشده‌اند. در گزینه «۲» جمله فاقد فاعل است. گزینه «۴» نیز فاقد فعل اصلی است.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۹- گزینه «۴»

نکته مهم درسی:

در گزینه‌های «۱» و «۲» اجزای جمله نظم درستی ندارند. در گزینه «۳» فعل "extend" باید به‌صورت مجهول به‌کار رود.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۴۰- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

در گزینه «۲» فعل "persevere" در آخر جمله آمده که صحیح نیست. در گزینه «۳» دو فعل "crossed" و "persevered" بدون حرف ربط مناسب کنار هم قرار گرفته‌اند که صحیح نیست. گزینه «۴» معنای درستی ندارد.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(آرمین رحمانی)

۴۱- گزینه «۲»

- ۱) شغل شما چیه
۲) چه‌طور می‌توانم به شما کمک کنم
۳) به من چه ربطی دارد
۴) کجا می‌روید

(مکالمه)

(آرمین رحمانی)

۴۲- گزینه «۴»

- ۱) در ارتباط با
۲) به‌عنوان مثال
۳) در این اثنا، در این میان
۴) حدوداً، تقریباً

(مکالمه)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۲- گزینه «۲»

ترجمه جمله: «برای برخی از رشته‌های دانشگاهی، اکثریت درخواست‌ها رد می‌شود، زیرا رقابت برای آن‌ها بسیار زیاد است.»

- ۱) میراث
۲) اکثریت
۳) نگرانی
۴) اصل

(واژگان)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۳- گزینه «۲»

ترجمه جمله: «یکی از دلایل گرانی نسبتاً زیاد بسیاری از داروها، هزینه هنگفت تحقیق و توسعه است.»

- ۱) به‌طور مرسوم
۲) نسبتاً
۳) از نظر روانی
۴) از لحاظ اجتماعی

(واژگان)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۴- گزینه «۱»

ترجمه جمله: «ما در این‌جا دو سیستم ایمیل داریم: یکی برای استفاده داخلی و دیگری برای برقراری ارتباط با افراد خارج از دانشگاه.»

- ۱) داخلی
۲) شدید
۳) عمومی
۴) استوایی

(واژگان)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۵- گزینه «۴»

ترجمه جمله: «در مواقعی که برف شدید یا مه غلیظ وجود دارد، ممکن است یک فرودگاه برای جلوگیری از احتمال [وقوع] حادثه تعطیل شود.»

- ۱) داوطلبانه
۲) مؤثر
۳) عمدی
۴) غلیظ

(واژگان)

(عقیل ممدی، روش)

۳۶- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

در گزینه «۲» آوردن ضمیر موصولی "which" باعث شده که جمله فاقد فعل اصلی شود. در گزینه «۳» نیز جمله فاقد فعل اصلی است. شکل صحیح ضمیر ملکی "it" مشخصاً "its" است (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴»).

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۵۰- گزینه «۳»

نکته مهم درسی:

کلمه "land" نمی‌تواند فاعل مناسبی برای فعل "work" باشد، پس در جای خالی قطعاً نیاز به یک فاعل دیگر داریم که تنها در گزینه «۳» موجود است.

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۵۱- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

عبارت قبل از جای خالی فاعل جمله است، پس در ابتدای جای خالی نیاز به یک فعل داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴»). از سوی دیگر، در گزینه «۲» حرف ربط "and" نمی‌تواند بین دو فعل با زمان‌های متفاوت قرار بگیرد (رد گزینه «۲»).

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۵۲- گزینه «۲»

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به ساختار صفت برتری "much more relevant"، در جای خالی حتماً نیاز به حرف اضافه "than" داریم که تنها در گزینه «۲» موجود است.

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۵۳- گزینه «۴»

نکته مهم درسی:

مشخصاً ویرگول به‌تنهایی نمی‌تواند دو جمله کامل را بهم وصل کند (رد گزینه «۱»). مقایسه بین بیش از دو مورد صورت گرفته است، پس نمی‌توان از صفت برتری استفاده کرد، بلکه باید ساختار صفت برترین را به‌کار برد (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۳»).

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۵۴- گزینه «۴»

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| (۱) شهرت، فرد سرشناس | (۲) تنوع |
| (۳) وفاداری | (۴) تحرک |

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۵۵- گزینه «۲»

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| (۱) تهاجم، حمله | (۲) تجسم |
| (۳) تناسب | (۴) نقص |

(کلوزتست)

(آرمین رهمانی)

۴۳- گزینه «۴»

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (۱) بیا واقع‌بین باشیم | (۲) خلاصه‌اش کن |
| (۳) یک لطفی در حقم کن | (۴) بذار ببینم، بذار بررسی کنم |

(مکالمه)

(آرمین رهمانی)

۴۴- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

به ترکیب واژگانی "I'm afraid" به‌معنای «متأسفم» دقت کنید.

(مکالمه)

(آرمین رهمانی)

۴۵- گزینه «۲»

نکته مهم درسی:

به ترکیب واژگانی "work like a dream" به‌معنای «خیلی خوب پیش رفتن کاری» دقت کنید.

(مکالمه)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۴۶- گزینه «۲»

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به ساختار "so ... that ..."، در جای خالی نیاز به "that" داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۳»). از سوی دیگر، بعد از "that" نیاز به یک جمله کامل داریم (رد گزینه «۴»).

(کلوزتست)

گروه مشاوره و برنامهریزی آکو

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۴۷- گزینه «۱»

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (۱) کشیده شدن، امتداد داشتن | (۲) استنباط کردن |
| (۳) متغیر بودن | (۴) راضی کردن |

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۴۸- گزینه «۴»

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به ساختار همپایه‌ساز "... from ... to ..."، تنها در گزینه «۴» بعد از "from" ساختاری همپایه با "the rest of Europe" داریم.

(کلوزتست)

(رسمت‌اله استپری)

۴۹- گزینه «۱»

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (۱) بازتاب | (۲) جلوگیری |
| (۳) کاهش | (۴) نام‌گذاری، نامزدی |

(کلوزتست)

- ۵۶- گزینه ۳» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «متن عمدتاً درباره چه موضوعی بحث می کند؟»
«روند جمعیت در کانادای بعد از جنگ»
(درک مطلب)
- ۵۷- گزینه ۱» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "surging" در پاراگراف «۱» نزدیک ترین معنا را به "accelerating" (سریع، پرشتاب) دارد.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۵۸- گزینه ۴» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «چه موقع میزان تولد در کانادا در پایین ترین حد خود قرار داشت؟»
«سال ۱۹۶۶»
(درک مطلب)
- ۵۹- گزینه ۲» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «نویسنده به تمامی موارد زیر به عنوان علت هایی برای کاهش رشد جمعیت بعد از سال ۱۹۵۷ اشاره می کند، به جز ...»
«زودتر ازدواج کردن افراد»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۰- گزینه ۱» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «از متن می توان استنباط کرد که قبل از انقلاب صنعتی، خانواده ها بزرگ تر بودند.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۱- گزینه ۲» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «متن عمدتاً درباره چه موضوعی بحث می کند؟»
«رشد و تحول شهرها در آمریکای شمالی»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۲- گزینه ۴» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «متن بر اساس کدام یک از موارد زیر، شهرهای نخستین اروپا و آمریکای شمالی را با یکدیگر مقایسه می کند؟»
«سرعت تحول آن ها»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۳- گزینه ۱» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "sprang up" در پاراگراف «۲» نزدیک ترین معنا را به "emerged" (ظاهر شدن، پدیدار شدن) دارد.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۴- گزینه ۴» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «متن نشان می دهد که در دوران استعمار، شهرهای خط ساحلی اقیانوس اطلس کدام یک از موارد زیر را برای صادرات به اروپا آماده می کردند؟»
«مواد خام»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۵- گزینه ۲» (آزمین رمانی)
ترجمه جمله: «از متن می توان استنباط کرد که بیشتر شهرهای جنوبی در مقایسه با شهرهای شمالی کوچک تر بودند.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۶- گزینه ۱» (عقیل ممدی، روش)
ترجمه جمله: «ایده اصلی متن چیست؟»
«تاریخچه عکاسی و تکامل آن در طول زمان»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۷- گزینه ۱» (عقیل ممدی، روش)
ترجمه جمله: «کلمه زیرخط دار "it" در پاراگراف «۱» به "daguerreotype process" اشاره دارد.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۸- گزینه ۳» (عقیل ممدی، روش)
ترجمه جمله: «فرآیند کلودیون صفحه مرطوب چگونه عکاسی را متحول کرد؟»
«عکاسی را در دسترس تر و مقرون به صرفه تر کرد.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۹- گزینه ۲» (عقیل ممدی، روش)
ترجمه جمله: «کدام یک از موارد زیر در مورد پیکتوریالیسم با توجه به متن صحیح است؟»
«تکنیکی است که شامل استفاده از فوکوس نرم و نگاتیوهای دستکاری شده برای ایجاد تصاویر هنری می باشد.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۷۰- گزینه ۴» (عقیل ممدی، روش)
ترجمه جمله: «با توجه به متن، ... در سال های اخیر، هنر عکاسی را متحول کرده است.»
«توسعه عکاسی دیجیتال»
(درک مطلب)