

کتاب زبان آزمون دکتری

پاسخنامه تشریحی آزمون ۹۴

خدمات سایت مرجع آزمون تخصصی دکتری

خدمات دانلود

فایل های زبان دکتری

فایل های استعداد تحصیلی

فایل های مقاله نویسی

فایل های مصاحبه دکتری

خدمات تخصصی

جدیدترین اخبار آزمون دکتری

پرسش و پاسخ با مشاوره تخصصی

انجمن گفتگو

معرفی منابع پیشنهادی

کانال تلگرام سایت مرجع دکتری

([Telegram.me/phdGoal](https://t.me/phdGoal))



مقدمه



دفت‌چاه آزمون ۹۲

شامل گروه‌های:

• علوم انسانی

• فنی-مهندسی

• زبان

سوالات

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۴ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه علوم انسانی)

PART A. Grammar

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3) or (4) that could best complete the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

- In about 387 BC Plato the Academy as an institute for the systematic pursuit of philosophical and scientific teaching and research.**
1) founded 2) was founded 3) who founded 4) who had founded
- With its radiant color and plantlike shape, the sea anemone a flower than an animal.**
1) looks the same 2) is looking more like
3) looks more like 4) is looking the same
- Critics often claim that *Don Quixote*, he would undoubtedly be an obscure writer in world literature today.**
1) if Cervantes did not write 2) Cervantes has not written
3) if Cervantes would not write 4) had Cervantes not written
- An impressive set of studies demonstrates that cognitive development during the school years by complex and demanding work without close supervision and by high teacher expectations.**
1) and has enhanced 2) is enhanced 3) which is enhanced 4) which has been enhanced
- Neither sympathy nor empathy is identical to the “I know how you feel” type of response that some people offer when another’s expression of emotion.**
1) facing to 2) are facing to 3) faced with 4) they faced with
- Despite intensive research into causes and treatments, a constant threat and topic for discussion for many researchers.**
1) cancer remains 2) the cancer remains of
3) but cancer remains of 4) but the cancer remains
- Oil spills can occur on land or in rivers and lakes, but the most serious spills tend to involve tankers the open seas.**
1) when travel 2) that travel 3) in which travel 4) that they travel

8. Although Freud himself was primarily concerned with research and psychoanalytic theory rather than with therapy, many people would like to know today, and whether it is considered an effective treatment for neurotic disorders.
- 1) how does psychoanalysis stand
 - 2) how psychoanalysis stands
 - 3) that how psychoanalysis stands
 - 4) that how does psychoanalysis stand

PART B. Vocabulary

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that could best complete the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

9. Although aluminum is not a heavy metal, evidence suggests that this substance may be harmful to our health.
- 1) inundated
 - 2) simulated
 - 3) duplicated
 - 4) accumulated
10. Anorexia nervosa, self-induced starvation out of an intense fear of becoming, was first described 100 years ago.
- 1) obese
 - 2) gullible
 - 3) maniac
 - 4) skeptical
11. Located between Germany and France and in of other European nations, the region known as Alsace has attracted travelers as well as invaders through history.
- 1) immunity
 - 2) diversity
 - 3) proximity
 - 4) superiority
12. The defense attorney was not able to find a witness whose version of the incident with that of the accused.
- 1) concurred
 - 2) contended
 - 3) congregated
 - 4) contemplated
13. The airplane crash was tragic, killing many people immediately and inflicting injuries on others that would eventually prove
- 1) hostile
 - 2) stealthy
 - 3) cynical
 - 4) fatal
14. The pioneers who lived through the first bitter winters in the rugged wilderness must have had remarkable
- 1) precision
 - 2) magnificence
 - 3) stamina
 - 4) seclusion
15. With it is easy to say that they should not have released the man. I wonder how they could ever trust such a person.
- 1) humility
 - 2) hindrance
 - 3) hindsight
 - 4) homogeneity
16. While there are numerous talks and courses that focus on presentation techniques, the best way to presentation skills is through practice and experience.
- 1) exploit
 - 2) hone
 - 3) divulge
 - 4) curtail
17. Although no one was interested in buying Vincent Van Gogh's paintings during his lifetime, they now sell for prices.
- 1) eccentric
 - 2) equivocal
 - 3) exuberant
 - 4) exorbitant
18. The ability of the Wright brothers to analyze a mechanical problem and move toward a solution was apparent from the of their work in aeronautics.
- 1) outset
 - 2) vigilance
 - 3) foresight
 - 4) charisma

19. Mr. Collins was fast becoming an member of the office, so they had no choice but to offer him a higher salary to stay on.

- 1) inadvertent 2) indispensable 3) indomitable 4) incompatible

20. The open-minded minister who disagreed with the monarch's views was inevitably ousted and replaced by someone more

- 1) subservient 2) superfluous 3) sumptuous 4) superficial

PART C. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and select the choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

The human ABO blood groups were discovered by Austrian-born American biologist Karl Landsteiner in 1901. Landsteiner found that there are substances in the blood, antigens and antibodies, that induce clumping of red cells when red cells of one type are added to those of a second type. He recognized three groups -A, B, and O- based on their reactions to each other. A fourth group, AB, was identified a year later by another research team. Red cells of the A group clump with donor blood of the B group; those of the B group clump with blood of the A group; those of the AB group clump with those of the A or the B group because AB cells contain both A and B antigens; and those of the O group do not generally clump with any group, because they do not contain either A or B antigens. The application of knowledge of the ABO system in blood transfusion practice is of enormous importance, since mistakes can have horrible consequences. In 1914 sodium citrate was added to freshly drawn blood to prevent clotting. Blood was occasionally transfused during World War I, but three-quarters of a pint was considered a large amount. These transfusions were given by directly linking the vein of a donor with that of the recipient. The continuous drip method, in which blood flows from a flask, was introduced by Hugh Marriott and Alan Kekwick at the Middlesex Hospital, London, in 1935.

The discovery of the Rh system by Landsteiner and Alexander Wiener in 1940 was made because they tested human red cells with antisera (animal or human serum containing antibodies specific for one or more antigens) developed in rabbits and guinea pigs by immunization of the animals with the red cells of the rhesus monkey *Macaca mulatta*. Other blood groups were identified later, such as Kell, Diego, Lutheran, Duffy, and Kidd. The remaining blood group systems were first described after antibodies were identified in patients. Frequently, such discoveries resulted from the search for the explanation of an unexpected unfavorable reaction in a recipient after a transfusion with formerly compatible blood.

21. What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) Blood transfusion in World War I 2) Early attempts at blood transfusion
3) Great medical achievements in the 20th century 4) Discovery of human blood groups and the Rh system

22. Which of the following is NOT true about the AB blood group?

- 1) AB cells carry both A and B antigens.
2) It was discovered by Karl Landsteiner.
3) It was discovered in the early 20th century.
4) The red cells of the AB group clump with those of the A or the B group.

23. What does "that" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- 1) Vein 2) Linking 3) Donor 4) Recipient

24. Which of the following animals does the author NOT mention in the passage?

- 1) Guinea pigs 2) Monkeys 3) Rats 4) Rabbits

25. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- 1) Adding sodium citrate to fresh blood to prevent clotting resulted in discovery of the Rh system.
2) The continuous dip method was first practiced during World War I to transfuse three-quarters of a pint of blood.
3) The Rh system was discovered by Karl Landsteiner and his colleague at the Middlesex Hospital, London.
4) Other blood groups were later identified because the outcome of a number of blood transfusions was not successful.

Passage 2:

At the start of his career, Albert Bandura focused on learning. Most of the research at that time was concerned with learning from direct experience. At that time it was widely assumed that learning could only occur by responding to stimuli and experiencing their effects. Bandura felt that this line of theorizing was at odds with informal evidence that virtually all learning resulting from direct experience occurs on a vicarious basis-by observing other people's behavior and its consequences for them. Whereas behaviorism tended to emphasize the influence of the environment on behavior, Bandura was interested in the influence of behavior on the environment. In this respect his position is closer to that of Jacob Kantor, whose "interbehaviorism" argues that the organism and stimulus objects surrounding it should be treated as equally important, a position that presaged the emergence of ecological psychology. Bandura referred to his concept of environment-behavior interaction as "reciprocal determinism" - the notion that the environment and a person's behavior cause one other. He developed this idea to a point where he began to consider the interaction between environment, behavior and the person's psychological processes. Once he started to consider a role for mental imagery, he ceased to be a strict behaviorist and became a cognitive psychologist. Indeed, he is often regarded as a "founding father" of cognitive behaviorism. His theoretically ambitious *Social Learning Theory* (1977) set out to "provide a unified theoretical framework for analyzing human thought and behavior" (p.vi). While his introduction of cognitive concepts into behaviorism marked a clear departure from traditional behaviorism, it also marked a point where Bandura began to consider observational learning (modeling) and self-regulation. This interest led to a program of research on the determinants and mechanisms of observational learning and modeling of rule-governed behavior. He distinguished between three kinds of models: live (e.g. the behavior of a friend); symbolic (e.g. the behavior of an actor on TV); and verbal (e.g. the behavior of someone described in a short story or novel). The enormous advances in communication technology through the last century (from radio to television and the internet) mean that the symbolic environment plays an increasingly powerful role in shaping values, ideas, attitudes and lifestyles, so Bandura's work is particularly relevant to contemporary developments in the growth of information and communication technology.

26. Which of the following is TRUE about Bandura's early research?

- 1) He believed that learning occurs by responding to external stimuli.
2) He was interested in collecting informal evidence to prove his learning theories.
3) He argued that the organism is much more important than the stimulus objects surrounding it.
4) He was interested in studying the mutual relationship between the behavior and the environment.

27. Why is Bandura known as a founding father of cognitive behaviorism?

- 1) He was inspired by research findings in ecological psychology

- 2) He was under the influence of Jacob Kantor's interbehaviorism.
- 3) He shifted his attention to the role of human thought and mental imagery.
- 4) He was an ambitious theoretician who had grown tired of classical behaviorism.

28. What does "he caused to be a strict behaviorist" in line 15 mean?

- 1) He was no more a strong supporter of behaviorism.
- 2) He continued to be faithful advocate of behaviorism.
- 3) He tried to be a conservative follower of behaviorism.
- 4) He strongly updated his behavioristic views.

29. Which of the following can be inferred the passage?

- 1) Bandura worked on the concepts of modelling and self-regulated learning.
- 2) Though a psychologist, Bandura contributed significantly to information technology.
- 3) Bandura directed a research program that led to the discovery of rule-governed values.
- 4) The importance of Bandura's findings are highlighted by advances in communication technology.

30. Which of the following would the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?

- 1) The values that communication technology cannot aptly address.
- 2) The relevance of symbolic behavior to an aspect of communication technology.
- 3) The variables that attracted Bandura to directly work in information and communication technology
- 4) The difference between the symbolic environment and the one created by the growth of information and communication technology.

پاسخنامه

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۴

زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه علوم انسانی)

بخش اول. گرامر

(۱) گزینه ۱

"در سال ۳۸۷ قبل از میلاد، افلاطون آکادمی به عنوان موسسه‌ای برای پیگیری فلسفی و هلمی پژوهشی تأسیس کرد". از معنی جمله مشخص است که جمله یک جمله معلوم است و نه مجهول (حذف گزینه ۲)؛ در ضمن نیازی به موصول که (who) نیز حس نمی‌شود (حذف گزینه‌های ۳ و ۴)؛ در نتیجه گزینه ۱ جواب صحیح است.

(۲) گزینه ۳

"با رنگ درخشان و ظاهر گیاه‌گونه‌اش، شقایق دریایی بیش‌تر شبیه به یک گل است تا یک حیوان". از آنجایی که زمان بخش اول جمله به صورت حل ساده آمده است؛ زمان جمله دوم صورت تست نیز باید حال ساده باشد (حذف گزینه‌های ۲ و ۴) و از آنجایی که در جمله دوم از ساختار *than an animal* استفاده شده است، پس نباید از صفت برابر *the same* در جمله اول استفاده شود، پس گزینه ۳ صحیح است.

(۳) گزینه ۴

"منتقدان ادبی اغلب بیان می‌کنند که اگر سروانتس رمان دن کیشوت را ننوشته بود، بدون شک امروزه نویسنده گمنامی در جهان ادبیات محسوب می‌شد". با توجه به گزینه‌ها و قسمت دم تست یعنی *would undoubtedly be* می‌توان دریافت که تست از نوع شرطی است. از آنجایی که سروانتس و دن کیشوت مربوط به گذشته هستند، پس با شرطی نوع سوم روبرو هستیم که در آن باید از ماضی بعید یا گذشته کامل استفاده شود؛ پس گزینه ۴ صحیح است.

(۴) گزینه ۲

از آنجایی که عبارت صورت تست همراه با *by* آمده است؛ پس جمله قبل آن از نوع مجهول است (رد گزینه ۱). همچنین با توجه به این نکته که در ادامه صورت تست بعد از جای خالی هیچ فعلی نیامده است، پس نمی‌توان از موصول *Which* یا *that* استفاده شود؛ چون با توجه به اینکه معنای که را در جمله می‌گیرند، نیاز به فعل است (رد گزینه ۳ و ۴). پس گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

(۵) گزینه ۳

حرف اضافه فعل Face به معنای مواجهه شده with است (رد گزینه ۱ و ۲) و از آنجایی که گزینه مورد نظر مجهول است، گزینه ۳ صحیح می‌باشد.

۶) گزینه ۱

از آنجایی که در ابتدای صورت تست موصول بیانگر مغایرت Despite آمده است، در ادامه نیازی به کلمه but وجود ندارد (در گزینه ۳ و ۴). همچنین در اینجا درباره سرطان به صورت کلی صحبت شده است و بر روی یک سرطان خاص و شناخته شده تمرکز نشده است (رد گزینه ۲)؛ پس گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

۷) گزینه ۲

گزینه ۱ غلط است، چون هیچ شاهدهی برای قید زمان و مفهوم زمان وجود ندارد. گزینه ۴ نیز به دلیل وجود کلمه زائد they بعد از that حذف می‌شود. بین دو گزینه ۲ و ۳ باید به معنای جمله توجه کنیم: "لکه‌های نفتی می‌توانند روی خشکی یا در رودخانه‌ها و دریاچه‌ها رخ دهند، اما جدی‌ترین نوع لکه‌های نفتی شامل تانکرهایی می‌شوند که در دریاها آزاد سفر می‌کنند." و از آنجایی که in which به معنای "در و درون" چیزی است، و تانکرها خود سفر می‌کنند و نه در یا درون چیزی دیگر، پس گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

۸) گزینه ۲

از آنجایی که موصول‌ها کلمه پرسشی نیستند، پس جمله نباید حالت سوالی داشته باشد (حذف گزینه ۱ و ۴). همچنین هیچگاه دو موصول پشت هم در یک عبارت قرار نمی‌گیرد (that و how)؛ پس گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

بخش دوم. لغت

۹) گزینه ۴

"اگرچه آلومینیوم یک فلز سنگین است، اما شواهد فراوانی وجود دارد که بیان می‌دارد این ماده ممکن است برای سلامت ما مضر باشد".

Simulate	شبیه سازی کردن	Duplicate	کپی کردن
inundate	اشباع کردن	accumulate	تجمع کردن

در صورت تست با شواهد تجمیم شده یا فراوان روبرو هستیم، پس گزینه ۴ صحیح است.

۱۰) گزینه ۱

"بی‌اشتهایی، عصبی، گرسنگی القا شده توسط خود فرد به دلیل ترس از چاقی ابتدا صد سال قبل توصیف علمی شد".

gullible	ساده لوح	skeptical	مشکوک
obese	چاقی	maniac	دیوانگی

(۱۱) گزینه ۳

"قرار گرفته بین آلمان و فرانسه و در مجاورت دیگر ملت‌های اروپایی، منطقه موسوم به آساک بسیاری از مسافران و همچنین مهاجمان را به خود جلب می‌کرد."

immunity	ایمنی	diversity	تنوع
proximity	مجاورت	superiority	برتری

(۱۲) گزینه ۱

"وکیل مدافع نتوانست شاهدهی پیدا کند که روایتش از حادثه منطبق با گفته‌های متهم باشد."

contented	مخالفت کردن	concur	انطباق داشتن
congregate	جمع شدن	contemplate	اندیشیدن

(۱۳) گزینه ۴

"سقوط هواپیما جداً واقعه دردناکی بود، بسیاری از مردم بلافاصله کشته شدند و صدماتی به گروه دیگر وارد شد که نهایتاً منجر به مرگشان شد."

stealthy	دزدکی	fatal	مرگبار
hostile	دشمنی	cynical	بدگمان

(۱۴) گزینه ۳

"پیشگامانی که در اولین زمستان سخت در طبیعت وحشی و خشن زندگی کردند، می‌بایست استقامت و طاقت زیادی داشته باشند."

precision	دقت	stamina	استقامت
magnificence	عظمت	seclusion	انزوا

(۱۵) گزینه ۳

"با درک و بینش به آسانی می‌توان گفت که آنها نباید آن مرد را آزاد می‌کردند، تعجب می‌کنیم که چطور به چنین آدمی اعتماد کردند."

humility	فروتنی	hindrance	ممانعت
hindsight	درک و فهم	homogeneity	یکسانی، همگنی

(۱۶) گزینه ۲

"اگرچه تکنیک‌ها و دوره‌های فراوانی برای آموزش تکنیک‌های سخنرانی وجود دارد، بهترین روش برای تقویت مهارت‌های سخنرانی تکرار و تمرین است".

hone	تقویت کردن	exploit	استخراج کردن
divulge	افشا کردن	curtail	مختصر کردن

۱۷) گزینه ۴

"اگرچه کسی مایل به خریدن آثار ونگوک در دوران حیاتش نبود، اما امروزه این آثار با قیمت **گزافی** به فروش می‌روند".

equivocal	نامعلوم، دوپهلو	exorbitant	گراف، بسیار زیاد
eccentric	عجیب، غیرعادی	exuberant	سرزنده و شاد

۱۸) گزینه ۱

"توانایی برادران راییت در آنالیز و تحلیل مشکلات و مسائل مکانیکی و حرکت به سوی حل آن در ابتدای کار آن‌ها در حوزه هوانوردی آشکار بود".

outset	آغاز، ابتدا	foresight	پیش بینی
vigilance	چالاکي	charisma	قداست

۱۹) گزینه ۲

"آقای کانیلز به سرعت بع عضو **غیرقابل انکاری** از اداره تبدیل شد، بنابراین آنها چاره‌ای جز اینکه به او حقوق بیشتری پیشنهاد کنند تا در اداره بماند، نداشتند".

inadvertent	غیرعمدی	indispensable	غیرقابل انکار
indomitable	سرکش	incompatible	ناسازگار

۲۰) گزینه ۲

"وزیر روشنفکر که با تفکرات مستبدانه مخالف بود، در نهایت اخراج شد و به جای او فردی **مطیع تر** جایگزین شد".

subservient	مطیع	superfluous	اضافی
Sumptuous	مجلل	superficial	سطحی

بخش سوم. درک مطلب

۲۱) گزینه ۴

با توجه به خط اول از پاراگراف اول و دوم می‌توان براحتی گفت که هدف اصلی متن شناسایی گروه‌های مختلف خونی افراد و سیستم Rh خون می‌باشد.

۲۲) گزینه ۲

با توجه به خط اول از پاراگراف اول گزینه ۲ صحیح نیست؛ زیرا آمده است که گروه‌های خونی، B، A و O توسط کارل لندشتاینر کشف شده است و گروه خونی AB توسط گروه دیگری شناسایی شده است.

۲۳) گزینه ۱

واژه that در پاراگراف اول به کلمه رگ اشاره دارد.

۲۴) گزینه ۳

در ابتدای پاراگراف دوم به همه حیوانات به جز موش‌ها اشاره شده است.

۲۵) گزینه ۴

با توجه به جمله آخر متن می‌توان فهمید که نویسنده بطور ضمنی به گزینه ۴ اشاره دارد.

۲۶) گزینه ۴

در متن آمده است که باندورا علاقمند به مطالعه بر روی روابط متقابل بین رفتار، محیط و فرآیندهای روانشناختی فرد بوده است.

۲۷) گزینه ۳

در متن آمده است که زمانی که وی توجه خود را به نقش تفکرات انسانی و تصویرسازی ذهنی تغییر داد، به عنوان پدر روانشناسی شناختی شناخته شد.

۲۸) گزینه ۱

در جمله ماقبل آن آمده است که باندورا شروع به در نظر گرفتن نقشی برای تصویرسازی ذهنی کرد، این جمله گویای آن است که او فقط مدافع محکم رفتارگرایی نبود.

۲۹) گزینه ۴

در خط ۲۱ آمده است که اهمیت یافته‌های باندورا با پیشرفت‌هایی در فناوری ارتباطات برجسته شده است.

۳۰) گزینه ۲

با توجه به دو جمله انتهایی متن، می‌توان گفت که پاراگراف بعدی ارتباط رفتار نمادین به جنبه‌ای از فناوری ارتباطات را مورد بحث قرار خواهد داد.

سوالات

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۴ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه فنی – مهندسی)

PART A. Grammar

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3) or (4) that could best complete the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

- 1. Women are thought to no official role in Roman army activities.**
1) having had 2) have 3) have had 4) be having
- 2. We have to make sure that we think is right.**
1) a way that will machines behave 2) that machines will behave in a way
3) for the machines a way to behave 4) to behave in a way that machines are
- 3. Defaunation has caused numerous geographic range constrictions in marine animal species, them locally extinct in many habitats.**
1) and has driven 2) that are driven by 3) which it drives 4) driving
- 4. Vaccinated mice were then challenged with LCMV Clone-13 (CI-13), which causes a systemic infection**
1) that lasts for 60 to 90 days 2) of 60 to 90 days to last
3) lasts between 60 and 90 days 4) between 60 to 90 days of lasting
- 5. For the first time, it is possible to distinguish between brain activity associated with pain from a physical cause, such as an injury, and with pain linked to your state of mind.**
1) the association 2) is associated 3) that associated 4) that of association is
- 6. The visual treatment was as much influenced by stylistic ideas of what was visually appropriate for a modern architecture technical factors connected with the structure.**
1) as it was by 2) to be in 3) being 4) was
- 7. that can take the place of monatomic anions.**
1) That many polyatomic anions 2) Polyatomic anions are so many
3) As many as polyatomic anions 4) There are many polyatomic anions
- 8. in our first meeting that I never ever again went for a second visit.**
1) I found him contentious 2) So contentious I found him
3) Contentious as I found him 4) More contentious I found him

PART B. Vocabulary

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that could best complete the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

9. Since there is a huge between the results of the first and second experiment, the laboratory team will conduct a third test.
1) moderation 2) controversy 3) discrepancy 4) corruption
10. The atmosphere in the room was negatively affected by an unexplained outburst of anger by one of those present, and presumably directed against the vice president of the company.
1) cordial 2) susceptible 3) quaint 4) tedious
11. If you damage your refrigerator while trying to fix it, you could possibly your warranty and find yourself responsible for all the repair costs.
1) elude 2) nullify 3) manipulate 4) postpone
12. A true scientist is not expected to let his compromise his scientific work.
1) recognitions 2) argumentations 3) initiations 4) preconceptions
13. The attorney lost his license to practice when it was discovered he often took steps to evidence to keep his clients out of jail.
1) fabricate 2) substantiate 3) purify 4) intimidate
14. If there was an award for being, my aunt would win because she is always complaining about something.
1) benevolent 2) reticent 3) fanatical 4) querulous
15. Because education is not in all countries, there are many children who do not attend school.
1) autonomous 2) flexible 3) compulsory 4) authentic
16. Given such animals' rapid in numbers, she did not actually think she would ever get a chance to see one in the wild.
1) execution 2) domination 3) depletion 4) alienation
17. He her blank stare as boredom and stopped telling her about his new job.
1) construed 2) detested 3) scrutinized 4) regretted
18. The value of a college degree is worth more than the financial cost of obtaining a higher education.
1) arbitrary 2) intrinsic 3) complementary 4) innovative
19. Interrogators were reportedly frustrated by their inability to useful information from him.
1) elicit 2) augment 3) extend 4) speculate
20. He has got such a memory that even now, at the age of seventy, he can recall the formulae he had studied in his school days.
1) vigilant 2) deft 3) prodigious 4) feasible

PART C. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and select the choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

These days the popular mantras for stimulating creativity frequently extol the virtues of thinking outside the box: “There are no wrong answers.” “Consider all options.” “Break the boundaries that prevent you from innovating.” But not all boundaries should be broken. Some are real and need to be respected. Sometimes it is best to know how to think creatively inside the box.

If you identify constraints that any solution to a specific problem must obey, you can channel your search into more productive directions. Eventually you must always figure out which of your possible solutions are workable and which are not. By imposing constraints on your solution search - in effect, understanding what box they will ultimately have to fit into - you can filter out unworkable ideas before they take shape and see the real solutions more easily.

Becoming aware of the relevant constraints can be powerfully liberating. Filtering out your thoughts this way may at first seem as though it would censor potentially good ideas. But, on the contrary, identifying the underlying attributes of real solutions can actually help generate ideas.

When you are faced with a difficult problem, it’s all too easy to get caught up in what you don’t know. So instead begin by figuring out what you do know about the solution, even if it is incomplete. Identify all the attributes that will be a necessary part of any workable solution. These necessary attributes are the principles (mathematicians call them axioms) that will serve as problem-solving catalysts. A great advantage of this principle-centered approach is that it helps to focus your search by preventing you from having to start from scratch every time you run into a roadblock.

21. What is the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) How to Be Creative | 2) Principled Problem Solving |
| 3) Virtues of Brainstorming | 4) Thinking Outside the Box: Pros and Cons |

22. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude towards the quoted statements in paragraph 1?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Pointed opposition | 2) Reproachful and disturbed |
| 3) Skeptical but resigned | 4) Partial endorsement |

23. The author implies that if you try to solve problems on the basis of the axiom according to which all boundaries that prevent your from innovating are to be broken, you would then

- 1) come up with a number of workable and unworkable plans between which you cannot make a distinction.
- 2) never be able to extricate yourself from popular, non-academic approaches to problem solving
- 3) beat more about the bush due to not having channeled your search already.
- 4) find yourself imprisoned within a hypothetical box of limited viable options.

24. Which of the following statements is the author more likely to agree with?

- 1) Letting constraints filter and guide your thinking can often be the best way to reach truly creative solutions.
- 2) Becoming aware of the relevant constraints may adversely affect the generation of certain pragmatic solutions.

- 3) When faced with a difficult problem, getting caught up in a web of relevant and irrelevant constraints is inevitable.
- 4) When solving problems, make no use of that part of your background knowledge that is part of folk culture.

25. According to the passage, the “necessary attributes” mentioned in paragraph 4

- 1) can be the end result of work in mathematics.
- 2) may at times prove to be too difficult to identify in the first place.
- 3) can help accelerate the search for the right solution to a problem.
- 4) are organic to the integrity of not only mathematics but also chemistry.

Passage 2:

The world’s honeybees appear to be dying off in horrifying numbers, and now consensus is starting to emerge on the reason why; it seems there is no one cause. Infections, lack of food, pesticides and breeding - none catastrophic on their own - are having a synergistic effect, pushing bee survival to a lethal tipping point. A somewhat anti-climactic conclusion it may be, but appreciating this complexity - and realizing there will be no magic bullet-may be the key to saving the insects.

A third of our food relies on bees for pollination. Both the US and UK report losing a third of their bees last year. Other European countries have seen major die-offs too: Italy, for example, said it lost nearly half its bees last year. The deaths are now spreading to Asia, with reports in India and suspected cases in China.

But while individual “sub-lethal stresses” such as infections are implicated, we know little about how they add together. The situation should become clearer in the next few years as the US government, the EU and others are pouring money into bee research. The UK, for example, has doubled its annual research budget, allocating £400,000 a year for the next five years.

On top of that, the UK National Bee Unit will get £2.3 million to map the problem, This money is urgently needed, says Peter Neumann of the Swiss Bee Research Center in Berne, who runs COLLOSS, a network of researchers studying colony loss in 36 countries. “We don’t have the data to assess the situation in Europe, never mind the world,” he says.

The main stress facing bees is the varroa mite, a parasite from Siberia that has now spread everywhere but Australia. Mite infestations steeply reduce bees’ resistance to viral infection. Worryingly, the mites are developing resistance to the pesticides used to control them, forcing beekeepers to use methods that are often less effective.

French and German beekeepers blame their losses on insecticides called neonicotinoids - but France banned them 10 years ago and its bees are still dying. Neumann suspects a wider problem, citing experiments showing that agricultural chemicals that are safe for bees when used alone are lethal in combination. “Farmers increasingly combine sprays,” he says. They also leave few flowering weeds, depriving bees of essential nutrients from different kinds of pollen, he adds.

26. Which of the following best describes “this complexity” as it is used in paragraph 1?

- 1) Honeybee’s survival being uncertain
- 2) Honeybees’ being attacked on many fronts
- 3) The unpromising prospect for saving honebees
- 4) The intricate relationship between saving all insects and saving honeybees

27. What is the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?

- 1) It qualifies the conclusion made in paragraph 1.
- 2) It provides specific information lending support to the problem portrayed in paragraph 1.
- 3) It questions the possibility of finding a solution to the problem described in paragraph 1.
- 4) It brings in facts and figures disproving the claim made in paragraph 1 to the effect that honeybees are actually being pushed to a lethal tipping point.

28. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) Why did Italy lose fewer honeybees than the US and the UK?
 - 2) Why does the author state that each single cause of honeybee die-offs is not catastrophic on its own?
 - 3) Why is Siberia a good place for the growth of a parasite that is said to be the main culprit for honeybees' dying off across the world?
 - 4) Why is it that the author claims that the synergistic effect of various causes of honey bee losses would be clearer in the near future?
- 29. The word "them" in paragraph 5 refers to**
- 1) mites
 - 2) pesticides
 - 3) infestations
 - 4) bees
- 30. Why does the author mention "France" in the last paragraph of the passage?**
- 1) To emphasize the inefficacy of current anti-parasite strategies.
 - 2) To refer to the length of the existence of a persistent problem.
 - 3) To introduce a country with a novel solution.
 - 4) To refute an earlier assertion.

پاسخنامه

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۴ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه فنی - مهندسی)

بخش اول. گرامر

(۱) گزینه ۳

بعد از مصدر to نمی‌توان از فعل ing دار استفاده کرد (رد گزینه ۱ و ۴)؛ بین دو گزینه ۲ و ۳ نیاز داریم تا طبق ترجمه صورت تست، به زمان فعل توجه کنیم. "چنین تصور می‌شود که زنان هیچ نقش رسمی در فعالیت‌های نظامی ارتش روم نداشته‌اند". پس گزینه ۳ صحیح است.

(۲) گزینه ۲

با توجه به ساختار جمله، به جمله‌ای با موصول "که" نیازمندیم، که بعد از آن subject و verb می‌آید. پس گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

(۳) گزینه ۴

در صورت تست با صورت کوتاه شده وجه وصفی از نوع معلوم (deriving) روبرو هستیم. با توجه به اینکه قبل از موصول ویرگول نمی‌آید، گزینه ۲ غلط است. از آنجایی که ضمیر them زائد است، گزینه ۳ غلط است. همچنین به دلیل اینکه، بخواهیم دو فعلی که توسط یک فاعل انجام شده است را عنوان کنیم، نباید بین افعال از ویرگول استفاده شود، گزینه ۱ غلط است. پس گزینه صحیح، گزینه ۴ است.

(۴) گزینه ۱

از آنجایی که جمله تنها نیازمند ضمیر موصولی "که" می‌باشد، پس گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

(۵) گزینه ۳

در جای خالی باید کلمه‌ای قرار گیرد که ضمیر موصولی داشته باشد (رد گزینه ۱ و ۲)؛ و از آنجایی که در گزینه ۴ از عبارت is استفاده شده است، پس گزینه ۳ صحیح است.

(۶) گزینه ۱

با توجه به صفت‌های برابری (as + adj/adv + as)، و عبارت as much influenced در ادامه گزینه‌ای صحیح است که دارای as باشد؛ پس گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

(۷) گزینه ۴

از آنجایی که برای شروع جمله به یک فاعل نیاز داریم و طبق قاعده جملات انگلیسی باید فعل و فاعل داشته باشیم، بنابراین گزینه ۴ صحیح است.

(۸) گزینه ۲

در این جمله به یک قید تشدیدگر نیازمندیم که همان SO است و در ابتدای گزینه ۲ آمده است.

بخش دوم. لغت

(۹) گزینه ۳

"از آنجا که موارد **تناقض** زیادی بین آزمایش اول و دوم وجود دارد، تیم آزمایشگاه، آزمایش سوم را انجام خواهد داد."

Controversy بحث و جدل میانجی‌گری moderation

corruption فساد تناقض discrepancy

(۱۰) گزینه ۱

"فضای **دوستانه** اتاق تحت تأثیر عصبانیت بی دلیل یکی از حاضران قرار گرفت و احتمالاً بر ضد معاون رئیس شرکت هدایت گردید."

susceptible مستعد دوستانه cordial

tedious خسته‌کننده ظریف quaint

(۱۱) گزینه ۲

"اگر هنگام سعی برای تعمیر یخچالتان به آن آسیب بزنید، احتمالاً ضمانت آن را **باطل** می‌کنید و خودتان مسئول هزینه‌های تعمیر خواهید بود."

nullify لغو کردن، باطل کردن پرهیز کردن elude

postpone به تعویق انداختن با مهارت انجام دادن manipulate

(۱۲) گزینه ۴

"از یک دانشمند حقیقی انتظار نمی‌رود که **پیش‌داوری‌هایش** بر کار علمی‌اش تأثیر بگذارد."

argumentations بحث‌ها تشخیص‌ها recognitions

preconceptions پیش‌داوری‌ها شروع‌ها initiation

۱۳) گزینه ۱

"وکیل مدافع هنگامی که معلوم شد وی معمولاً برای رها کردن موکلانش از حبس، اقدام به ساختن شواهدی ساختگی می کرده است، پروانه وکالتش را از دست داد".

fabricate	جعل کردن	substantiate	با مدرک اثبات کردن
purify	تصفیه کردن	intimidate	ترساندن

۱۴) گزینه ۴

"اگر برای کج خلقی کردن جایزه‌ای می دادند، خاله من آن جیزه را می برد، چرا که او همیشه در حال غرغر کردن و گلایه کردن است".

benevolent	خیرخواه	reticent	کم حرف
fanatical	متعصب	querulous	کج خلق

۱۵) گزینه ۳

"از آنجا که آموزش در همه کشورها اجباری نیست، کودکان فراوانی هستند که به مدرسه نمی روند".

Autonomous	مستقل	flexible	انعطاف پذیر
compulsory	اجباری	authentic	اصیل، معتبر

۱۶) گزینه ۳

"با در نظر گرفتن از بین رفتن سریع آن حیوان و کم شدن تعداد آن، او واقعاً فکر نمی کند که بتواند یکی از آن‌ها را در حیات وحش ببیند".

Execution	اعدام	domination	سلطه
depletion	از بین رفتن	alienation	بیزاری

۱۷) گزینه ۱

"او نگاه بی حوصله آن خانم را نشانه خستگی اش تعبیر کرد و صحبت کردن را جب شغل جدیدش را متوقف کرد".

Construed	تعبیر و تفسیر کردن	detested	بیزار بودن
scrutinized	با دقت نگرستن	regretted	تأسف خوردن

۱۸) گزینه ۲

"ارزش ذاتی مدرک دانشگاهی بیشتر از هزینه مالی است که برای گرفتن مدرک آموزش عالی انجام می شود".

arbitrary	اختیاری	intrinsic	ذاتی
complementary	مکمل	innovative	نوآورانه

۱۹) گزینه ۱

"ظاهراً بازرس‌ها به خاطر ناتوانی در بیرون کشیدن اطلاعات مفید از او خسته بودند".

elicit	بیرون کشیدن	augment	افزودن
extend	توسعه دادن	speculate	اندیشیدن

۲۰) گزینه ۳

"او چنان حافظه حیرت‌آوری دارد که حتی حالا هم، در سن ۷۰ سالگی می‌تواند فرمول‌هایی که در دوران مدرسه یاد گرفته است را به یاد آورد".

vigilant	مراقب	deft	زبردست
prodigious	اعجاب آور، حیرت آور	feasible	ممکن

بخش سوم. درک مطلب

۲۱) گزینه ۲

با توجه به جملات اول هر پاراگراف، موضوع اصلی متن برشمردن مزایای طوفان فکری است.

۲۲) گزینه ۴

نویسنده با توجه به عبارت موجود در پاراگراف اول و با اشاره به مزایای تفکر متفاوت به دنبال تأیید جزئی آن است.

۲۳) گزینه ۳

طبق پاراگراف دوم متن، گزینه ۳ صحیح است.

۲۴) گزینه ۱

با توجه به موارد اشاره شده در متن، گزینه ۳ صحیح است.

۲۵) گزینه ۳

با توجه به آنچه در جمله پایانی متن آمده است، گزینه ۳ صحیح است. در واقع دیدگاه‌های ضروری ذکر شده در پاراگراف ۴ متن، می‌تواند به سرعت بخشیدن به جستجوی راه‌حل مناسب برای یک مشکل کمک کند.

۲۶) گزینه ۲

عبارت "این پیچیدگی" به جمله قبل آن "حمله شدن به زنبورهای عسل در بسیاری از جبهه‌ها" اشاره دارد.

۲۷) گزینه ۲

پاراگراف ۱ با بیان گستردگی فاجعه، دلایل آن را خلاصه مطرح می‌کند و با بیان وسعت فاجعه در پاراگراف دوم، مطالب مطرح شده در پاراگراف اول تأیید و بر اهمیت آن تأکید می‌شود.

۲۸) گزینه ۴

در پاراگراف سوم، پاسخ سوال موجود در گزینه ۴ وجود دارد؛ یعنی اختصاص پول بیشتر به تحقیقات در زمینه زنبور عسل است.

۲۹) گزینه ۱

واژه them در پاراگراف ۵ به mites که د ابتدای جمله آمده است اشاره دارد.

۳۰) گزینه ۴

نویسنده با اشاره به اینکه با وجود ممنوعیت ۱۰ ساله استفاده از ماده نئونیکوتینوئید در فرانسه، همچنان زنبورها در این کشور در حال مرگ هستند، به نوعی به دنبال رد ادعای پیشین است.

سوالات

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۴ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه زبان)

PART A. Grammar

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3) or (4) that could best complete the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

1. There are around 300 million kids around the world who can't read or write a word after going to school. The enormity of the problem is you cannot possibly build enough schools and train enough teachers to teach these kids. Software is the future of learning.
1) in that 2) that which 3) such that 4) that much
2. They have signed an open letter offering cautious advice for the field of artificial intelligence, a reputable research organization.
1) this week the Future of Life Institute published
2) the Future of Life Institute the publication of which is by
3) was scheduled to be published the future of Life Institute
4) which was published this week by the Future of Life Institute
3. Throughout cosmic time, galaxies age a little like humans do: they start out small, grow bigger, stronger and more productive, they dwindle towards death.
1) and eventually shrink and run out of energy as
2) for they shrink and eventually run out of energy and
3) only to shrink and run out of energy eventually since
4) and eventually shrinking and running out of energy before
4. Dubbed FLARECAST, it uses the latest in solar physics and high-performance computing to create space weather forecasts
1) similar in accuracy to those are on Earth 2) made as accurately as those are on Earth
3) so accurate that it does on Earth 4) as accurate as those for Earth
5. The asymmetrical groove in humans was also known, but the new study, in which 177 people and 73 chimps had brain scans, revealed
1) that the other primates lack almost completely
2) it is almost completely lacking in the other primates
3) that which almost completely lacking in other primates
4) the fact the other primates are lacking in it almost completely

6. First take thirty pounds weight of sericon, or antimony, which will make twenty-one pounds weight of gum, or near thereabouts, if it be well dissolved and the vinegar is very good; each pound thereof in a gallon of twice distilled vinegar.
- 1) to finally dissolve 2) thereby dissolving 3) and dissolve 4) that dissolves
7. The festival is relatively young,, but that doesn't prevent Up Helly Aa from being infused with mystery.
- 1) having begun in the 1880s 2) only to begin in the 1880s
3) it was in the 1880s that it began 4) one that in the 1880s had begun
8. Innovation in Regulatory Science Awards provides up to \$500,000 over five years to academic investigators who are addressing research questions that will lead to innovation in regulatory science, the regulatory process.
- 1) and who are improving the results for the ultimate translation of
2) ultimately to translate the results due to improvements in
3) with ultimate translation of those results into improving
4) to improve the translation of the results ultimately for

PART B. Vocabulary

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that could best complete the blank in the following questions. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

9. Since I wanted my fellow classmates to like me, I had to put on an of indifference when they made fun of my best friend.
- 1) approbation 2) affectation 3) exoneration 4) opprobrium
10. When the rebellious prisoner saw the ten guards walking in his direction, he knew he had to back down and or else be severely beaten.
- 1) contrive 2) rarefy 3) obfuscate 4) kowtow
11. That happiness isn't real; it's a approximation of what happiness is and people are starting to realize, "Well, maybe I'm not happy."
- 1) pithy 2) hedonistic 3) facile 4) consummate
12. Surprisingly, the nonfiction author is writing a novel that centers on an old man who engages in science to bring his wife back from the dead.
- 1) vestigial 2) heuristic 3) occult 4) ribald
13. Because we all know that beauty is only skin deep, you should always look beneath the on the outside to see what's going on in person's heart and soul.
- 1) pulchritude 2) decorum 3) flamboyance 4) superfluity
14. Exercising in the cold requires extra to raise your body temperature, burning more calories than comparable exercise indoors.
- 1) fortitude 2) exertion 3) fervor 4) precipitation
15. Afterward, both the treatment group, which had seen the inflammatory articles, and the control group, which hadn't, were asked to a verdict.

- 1) render 2) prevaricate 3) litigate 4) disseminate

16. Even though Marvin was when Janet left him at the altar, he did not let his misery stop him from performing his job duties as efficiently as ever.

- 1) peccant 2) indelible 3) crestfallen 4) noisome

17. The company manager is known to his staff when he is overworked; that is why company workers do their best to keep away from him.

- 1) query 2) gird 3) defalcate 4) harry

18. If the postal system does not receive a/an from its debts, it will not be able to operate much longer.

- 1) abnegation 2) reprieve 3) oblivion 4) polemic

19. But as the days go on it seems the already strained relationship between much of the community and the local police continues to grow increasingly

- 1) adventitious 2) taut 3) tumid 4) vehement

20. Even Chinese officials, usually reluctant to friendly Southeast Asian countries publicly, have criticized the Malaysians' handling of the inquiry.

- 1) aggrandize 2) exacerbate 3) expound 4) upbraid

PART C. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and select the choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

Why are women underrepresented in many areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)? This is a question with no easy answers. In science, as in many areas of life, bias against women exists, but researchers disagree on how much bias matters: Some suggest that the effects of bias accumulate over time to shape careers, whereas others argue that gender differences in preferences are much more important. However, it is likely impossible to disentangle the effects of societal bias and individual preferences, because people's understanding of gender differences shape their preferences. Research suggests differences in innate ability are unlikely to play a major role, but one route to more equal representation across academic fields might be convincing both women and men that this is true. Leslie et al. show that how ability is viewed within a field plays a key role in how well women are represented.

Two puzzles complicate typical explanations of women's under representation in science. First, race and gender interact in ways that are problematic for one-size-fits-all approaches. In the United States, for example, although Asian women choose physical science majors at lower rates than Asian men, they do so at similar rates to white men, and at nearly twice the rate of white women. Of U.S. Asians who earned Bachelor's degrees in 2011, 1.9% of women and 2.4% of men majored in the physical sciences, compared to 2.1% of white men and 1.0% of white women. Second, gender representation varies considerably both within STEM and within non-STEM fields. As noted by Leslie et al., in 2011 women received 54% of U.S. Ph.D.'s in molecular biology, compared with 18% in physics, 72% in psychology, and 31% in philosophy.

Leslie et al. offer a novel framework for understanding this second puzzle by showing that how ability is viewed in different fields correlates with the degree to which women are represented. In philosophy and physics, which are dominated by men, ability is considered to be innate. In molecular biology and psychology, in which women are well represented, effort is viewed as important. This intriguing finding accounts for gender sorting into STEM versus non-STEM fields. It also explains why women are more represented in some STEM field than others. Further, it avoids a problem plaguing many popular accounts for the under representation of women in STEM, which fail to explain why women now pursue law degrees at similar rates to men, even though Law school has a competitive culture, lawyers work long hours, and law firms are not yet as family friendly as one might hope.

21. What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Gender Inequality in Science
- 2) Ways to Forestall Gender Bias
- 3) Origins of a Misconception in STEM
- 4) Women's Innate Tendency towards non-STEM Field

22. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that gender-related preconceptions

- 1) are the outcome of the interaction among the effects of societal bias and individual preferences, an interaction that is unfortunately overlooked by researchers.
- 2) as viewed by those who argue gender differences in preferences account for women underrepresentation in STEM, tend to inflate the problem.
- 3) cannot be accounted for, as suggested by Leslie et al., by a reference to differences in innate ability between the two genders.
- 4) become more conspicuous when they show up in scientific fields.

23. According to the passage, the fact that gender representation is NOT fixed in both STEM and non-STEM field

- 1) is proof that the debate between the proponents and opponents of gender underrepresentation of women in STEM is unwarranted.
- 2) makes it even more difficult to propose a comprehensive explanation for women's being under represented in science.
- 3) offers a challenge in the interpretation of women's status in science in that it conflicts with the available facts and figures.
- 4) is a complication that is commonly invoked to counter the claim about the existences of gender bias in STEM.

24. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph in relation to the second paragraph?

- 1) It acknowledges the very existence of one of the puzzles mentioned in the second paragraph but forewarns against any overgeneralization of the implications of that puzzle to the other areas of inquiry.
- 2) It postulates a research-based model to disprove a point made in the second paragraph, thereby paving the way for a well-rounded explanation of gender bias in STEM and no-STEM fields.
- 3) It offers evidence in an attempt to shed light on a problem alluded to in the second paragraph.
- 4) It provides information to confirm that the puzzle referred to in the second paragraph is well-founded.

25. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to

- 1) finding
- 2) gender forting
- 3) ability
- 4) innateness

Passage 2:

Two decades ago, a team led by the Italian neuroscientist Giacomo Rizzolatti noticed something peculiar in the premotor cortex of macaque monkeys. In addition to firing during the monkey's own actions, some neurons also fired when an experimenter performed comparable actions. These cells, which came to be known as "mirror neurons," generated tremendous scientific interest and the most-cited neuroscience paper of the past decade. After the initial report, two mirror neuron "cultures" developed side by side. Most neuroscientists focused on basic questions in their scientific publications: where in the brain do mirror neurons exist; what do they respond to; do humans have them? At the same time, journalists, bloggers, and even some scientists, speculated enthusiastically about the function of these cells in popular culture outlets, implicating mirror neurons in everything from obesity to autism, despite the fact that many of these claims so far remain untested.

The Myth of Mirror Neurons reflects author Gregory Hickok's frustration with the persistence of exaggerated claims about these cells. As a cognitive scientist specializing in language, Hickok has clearly been irritated by attempts to reduce the complexities of human language acquisition and comprehension into something that can be explained by mirror neurons alone. He is equally unimpressed with the claim that mirror neurons are all that is necessary for us to infer intent from the actions of others, an ability known as action understanding.

If mirror neurons in the motor circuitry by themselves explain all of language and action understanding, he argues, then patients with impaired motor circuitry should be unable to understand the language and the actions of others. Referencing a 2008 study, Hickok points out that while some patients with damage to the motor circuitry show subtle impairments in language perception and action understanding, others do not. He then elaborates further, pointing out that speech perception is possible in patients who have suffered damage to motor speech centers in the brain and that we can understand actions that we cannot, ourselves, perform. His arguments are compelling refutations of the pop culture claims that mirror neurons are necessary and sufficient for language and action understanding.

Unfortunately, these examples are not exceptions but are reflective of Hickok's methods throughout, he presents and then deconstructs dramatically oversimplified claims about mirror neurons, implying that these reflect the proposals of the scientists working in this field. His refutations of these claims are passionate and compelling but, ironically, lead down the very path of mystification he tries to denounce.

Although Hickok fails to address the current state of understanding about the function of mirror neurons, it does make it clear how urgent it has become for the field of neuroscience to ramp up efforts to determine what mirror neurons contribute to our mind and behavior. The truth is that a scarcity of evidence is not evidence for the scarcity of their contribution.

26. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards those scientists who attribute a wide range of phenomena, from obesity to autism, to mirror neurons?

- 1) Unleashed enthusiasm
- 2) Uncritical rejection
- 3) Resigned acceptance
- 4) Profound Skepticism

27. According to the passage, which of the following is buttressed by the pop culture?

- 1) The existence of the mirror neurons is a necessary but not sufficient condition for language acquisition.
- 2) Understanding the intent of others is a phenomenon that can be accounted for by reference to one variable only.

- 3) Mirror neurons are required for action understanding, but not for understanding the intent of others in conversation in general and language acquisition in particular.
- 4) The inability of the pop culture to delineate the varied steps involved in human communication is to a great extent due to the exaggerated claims by such non-experts such as journalists, bloggers and the like.

28. Which of the following does the author of the passage state is a shortcoming in Hickok's argumentation?

- 1) His arguments against those advocating the contribution of mirror neurons to language acquisition is tinged with passion and partiality.
- 2) He dares to make comments in relation to a topic in a field of science which seems to be outside his own specialty.
- 3) He has focused on the most complicated and controversial issues in neuroscience to reject the function of mirror neurons.
- 4) In refuting the claims made about mirror neurons, he has not considered the works of those well versed in the field.

29. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) How does the 2008 study Hickok cite help to solidify his main argument?
- 2) Why is an analogy drawn between macaque monkeys and humans misleading?
- 3) What tangible evidence is put forward by Hickok to attest to the complexity of language acquisition?
- 4) Why is it that the hypotheses proposed in popular culture outlets have not yet been adequately tested?

30. The last sentence of the passage, "The truth is that a scarcity of evidence is not evidence for the scarcity of their contribution," is primarily intended to

- 1) accentuate the need for further research
- 2) advise the reader not to underestimate the importance of mirror neurons
- 3) demonstrate that the story of mirror neurons is actually finished
- 4) excoriate scholars for their indifference to gaps of knowledge in neuroscience

پاسخنامه

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۴ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه زبان)

بخش اول. گرامر

۱) گزینه ۳

با توجه به معنای جمله، در جای خالی نیاز به قیود تشدیدکننده So و Such است؛ "... شدت مشکل آنقدر زیاد است که احتمالاً نمی‌توان مدارس کافی ساخت و نز معلمان کافی تربیت نمود که بتوان به تمامی این بچه‌ها آموزش داد..." بنابراین گزینه ۳ صحیح می‌باشد.

۲) گزینه ۴

از انجایی که در این تست با دو جمله‌واره Clause روبرو هستیم، برای پیوند دادن دو جمله‌واره نیاز به یک موصول داریم؛ تنها گزینه‌ای که دارای موصول است، گزینه ۴ می‌باشد.

۳) گزینه ۱

با توجه به صورت سوال که به دنبال نشان دادن همسانی در جملات است، برای ایجاد ارتباط نیاز به حرف ربط and وجود دارد (حذف گزینه‌های ۲ و ۳)؛ با توجه به زمان بکار رفته در افعال جملات قبل از جای خالی، باید افعال بعد از حرف ربط نیز از نوع حال ساده باشند (رد گزینه ۴)؛ بنابراین گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

۴) گزینه ۴

برای پاسخ به این سوال، به یک صفت برابری (as + adj/adv + as) نیاز است؛ تنها گزینه‌ای که این ساختار را دارد، گزینه ۴ می‌باشد.

۵) گزینه ۲

با توجه به اینکه گزینه‌های ۱ و ۳ دارای موصول می‌باشند و بعد از Revealed بنظر می‌رسد که به عبارتی همراه با that نیاز است، گزینه‌های ۱ و ۳ با ساختار جمله انگلیسی مغایرت داشته و در گزینه ۲ که پاسخ صحیح این سوال است، موصول that بدرستی حذف شده است.

۶) گزینه ۳

همانند تست شماره ۳، با بحث همسانی در جملات روبرو هستیم. بنابراین پاسخ درست گزینه ۳ و عبارت and می‌باشد.

۷) گزینه ۱

از آنجایی که جای خالی این سوال یک بدل است، چون بین دو ویرگول قرار گرفته است؛ پس نیاز به فاعل نداریم. با توجه به حالت فاعلی جشن و زمان جشن که تا کنون ادامه دارد؛ گزینه ۱ صحیح می‌باشد.

۸) گزینه ۳

با توجه به اینکه جای خالی از جملات پیشین متابعت می‌نماید، بهترین پاسخ گزینه‌ای است که به نوعی بدرستی توضیحی دقیق از جملات قبلی ارائه نماید، گزینه ۳ با کلمه with شروع شده است که تنها پاسخ برای این تست می‌باشد.

بخش دوم. لغت

۹) گزینه ۲

"از آنجایی که می‌خاستم همکلاسی‌هایم من را دوست داشته باشند، مجبور شدم هنگام دست انداختن بهترین دوستم، **تظاهر** به بی‌تفاوتی بکنم."

exoneration	تبرئه	approbation	طرفداری
opprobrium	رسوایی	affectation	تظاهر نمودن

۱۰) گزینه ۴

"وقتی که زندانی یاغی دید که ۱۰ نگهبان به سمت او می‌آیند، فهمید که باید عقب‌نشینی کند و به آنها احترام بگذارد، در غیر این صورت بشدت آسیب می‌بیند."

obfuscate	مبهم و تاریک کردن	contrive	تدبیر کردن
kowtow	احترام گذاشتن	rarefy	تصفیه کردن

۱۱) گزینه ۳

"خوشبختی حقیقی نیست، این یک تخمین ساده از این مفهوم است که خوشبختی چیست و مردم در حال اندیشیدن به این موضوع هستند که "خب، نکند من خوشبخت نباشم."

Facile	ساده و سهل‌الوصول	pithy	مختصر و مفید
consummate	تمام و کمال	hedonistic	مربوط به خوشی و لذت

۱۲) گزینه ۳

"با کمال تعجب، نویسنده برجسته در حال نوشتن رمانی است درباره پیرمردی که درگیر علوم عجیب و اسرارآمیز بوده تا همسرش را از چنگال مرگ خارج کند و به زندگی برگرداند."

vestigial	ذره‌ای	occult	عجیب و اسرارآمیز
heuristic	اکتشافی و ابتکاری	ribald	هرزه و ناپسند

۱۳) گزینه ۱

"از آنجایی که همه ما می‌دانیم زیبایی یک موضوع معنوی و غیرظاهری است؛ همیشه باید از زیبایی ظاهری و بیرونی رد شوی تا ببینی در قلب و روح یک نفر چه می‌گذرد".

pulchritude	زیبایی، قشنگی	flamboyance	زرق و برق
decorum	ادب	superfluity	افراط

۱۴) گزینه ۲

"ورزش در هوای سرد به تلاش زیادی نیاز دارد تا بتوانید دمای بدنتان را بالا نگه دارید چون نسبت به ورزش کردن در فضای در بسته به کالری بیشتری برای سوختن منجر می‌شود".

fortitude	شکیبایی	fervor	غیرت
exertion	تلاش	precipitation	عجله، شتاب

۱۵) گزینه ۱

"پس از آن، هر دو گروه آزمایشی که مقالات انتقادی را دیده بودند، و گروه کنترلی یا شاهد که ندیده بودند، خواسته شد تا رأی خود را ارائه کنند".

render	ارائه کردند، تسلیم کردن	litigate	تعقیب قانونی کردن
prevaricate	دروغ گفتن، طفره رفتن	disseminate	منتشر کردن

۱۶) گزینه ۳

"هرچند ماورین زمانی که جنت او را حین تغییرانیت ترک کرد، سرخورده و ناامید بود؛ اما اجازه نداد که ناراحتی‌اش او را از انجام دقیق کارهایش همانور که پیشتر انجام می‌داد، باز دارد".

peccant	گناهکار	crestfallen	سرخورده و ناامید
indelible	پاک‌نشدنی	noisome	بدبو

۱۷) گزینه ۴

"مدیر شرکت به این معروف است که زمانی که سرش شلوغ است، کارکنانش را اذیت می‌کند، به همین خاطر کارکنان شرکت تمام تلاش خود را می‌کنند تا از او دور باشند".

query	پرس و جو	defalcate	اختلاس کردن
gird	آماده کردن	harry	اذیت کردن

۱۸) گزینه ۲

"اگر سیستم پست نتواند برای بهی‌هایش فرصتی بگیرد، نمی‌تواند به کارش ادامه دهد."

abnegation	چشم پوشی	oblivion	فراموشی
reprieve	فرصت گرفتن	polemic	جدلی

۱۹) گزینه ۲

"ولی با گذر زمان بنظر می‌رسد که روابط آسیب دیده بین جامعه و پلیس محلی رو به استحکم و بهتر شدن است."

adventitious	اقتسابی	tumid	پرآب و تاب
taut	محکم شدن	vehement	شدید

۲۰) گزینه ۴

"حتی مقامات چینی که معمولاً نسبت به سرزنش کردن عمومی کشورهای آسیای جنوب شرقی بی‌میل و علاقه هستند هم از طرز برخورد دولت مالزی با این موضوع انتقاد کرده‌اند."

aggrandize	بزرگ کردن	expound	تشریح کردن
exacerbate	تشدید کردن	upbraid	سرزنش کردن

بخش سوم. درک مطلب

۲۱) گزینه ۱

۲۲) گزینه ۳

۲۳) گزینه ۲

۲۴) گزینه ۳

۲۵) گزینه ۱

۲۶) گزینه ۴

گزینه ۲ (۲۷)

گزینه ۴ (۲۸)

گزینه ۱ (۲۹)

گزینه ۲ (۳۰)

خدمات سایت مرجع آزمون تخصصی دکتری

خدمات دانلود

فایل های زبان دکتری

فایل های استعداد تحصیلی

فایل های مقاله نویسی

فایل های مصاحبه دکتری

خدمات تخصصی

جدیدترین اخبار آزمون دکتری

پرسش و پاسخ با مشاوره تخصصی

انجمن گفتگو

معرفی منابع پیشنهادی

کانال تلگرام سایت مرجع دکتری

([Telegram.me/phdGoal](https://t.me/phdGoal))

