



کتاب زبان آزمون دکتری

پاسخنامه تشریحی آزمون ۹۳

خدمات سایت مرجع آزمون تخصصی دکتری

خدمات دانلود

فایل های زبان دکتری

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خدمات تخصصی

جدیدترین اخبار آزمون دکتری

پرسش و پاسخ با مشاوره تخصصی

انجمن گفتگو

معرفی منابع پیشنهادی

کانال تلگرام سایت مرجع دکتری

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دفت‌چاه آزمون ۹۳

شامل گروه‌های:

• علوم انسانی

• فنی-مهندسی

• زبان

سوالات

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۳ 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.

- 1. A gifted child might excel in questions that probe verbal intelligence, say, miserably on spatial reasoning skills in the labyrinth part of the test.**
1) then performed 2) perform however 3) but perform 4) although performed
- 2. Neuroscientists have long held that glial cells in the brain, astrocytes are one type, support neurons by protecting them from invaders.**
1) for them 2) in that 3) in which 4) of which
- 3. Along with several colleagues, I have recently conducted research that offers insight into why many people end up unhappy their options expand.**
1) rather than pleased when 2) rather than when to please
3) to pleased rather than when 4) when please rather than
- 4. widely recognize that plants reproduce sexually.**
1) Not until the 17th century European naturalists did
2) Not until the 17th century did European naturalists
3) European naturalists did not until the 17th century
4) Until the 17th century European naturalists not
- 5. Only an elite few cells in a tumor seem to acquire this ability to detach from the initial mass, float through the circulatory system and start a new colony in a different organ from the one**
1) their being given birth to 2) to give birth to
3) giving birth to 4) that gave birth to them
- 6. A discussion of the sound barrier must begin with the physical description of sounds as a wave with a finite propagation speed.**
1) when does an object break that happens to 2) what happens when an object breaks
3) when does an object happen to break 4) what it happens to an object when it breaks
- 7. a laser to about 700 degrees Celsius, the alloy switches from the original crystalline phase to the amorphous state, which then appears as a dark spot when the disc is played back.**
1) When heated with 2) To heat by 3) Heating with 4) Heat it by

- 8. Although eight hours a night is a figure it has almost become an article of faith, the reality is that sleep need is highly individual.**
- 1) is repeated so often
 - 2) so repeated often
 - 3) repeated so often that
 - 4) repeats so often as

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. Branson later admitted that what he had said was false and that he had the whole story.**
- 1) fabricated
 - 2) implemented
 - 3) simulated
 - 4) wondered
- 10. Since he failed his first exam, he has himself in his studies so that such a thing would not happen again.**
- 1) scattered
 - 2) immersed
 - 3) endeavored
 - 4) disseminated
- 11. You may make the decisions you think appropriate, but we hold you all the consequence.**
- 1) rife with
 - 2) indifferent to
 - 3) affable to
 - 4) accountable for
- 12. Nobody who regularly uses the motorway can say they haven't been warned about the dangers of driver**
- 1) thrill
 - 2) fatigue
 - 3) evasion
 - 4) acceleration
- 13. The Prime minister cannot go ahead with the plan unless he first manages to obtain the of the parliament.**
- 1) feasibility
 - 2) extravagance
 - 3) endorsement
 - 4) eminence
- 14. Knowledge of medical cures advanced slowly, but deadly plagues no longer huge segments of the population.**
- 1) thwarted
 - 2) galvanized
 - 3) exemplified
 - 4) decimated
- 15. Because pasteurization kills bacteria, it is most to offer only pasteurized juices.**
- 1) potent
 - 2) prudent
 - 3) prevailing
 - 4) pacific
- 16. The chemical industry makes a crucial contribution to our health and and to protection of the environment.**
- 1) legitimacy
 - 2) magnitude
 - 3) prosperity
 - 4) recollection
- 17. The youngster without a trace one day and has never been found.**
- 1) vanished
 - 2) uttered
 - 3) receded
 - 4) overlooked
- 18. Reginald bought Sharona a new dress to her for the one he'd spilled his ice cream on.**
- 1) conceal
 - 2) compensate
 - 3) pursue
 - 4) salvage
- 19. Eating more animal foods is one way of boosting the caloric and density of the diet, a shift that appears to have been conducive to human development.**
- 1) nutrient
 - 2) adroit
 - 3) rigid
 - 4) scarce

20. Knowing the potential within a child prodigy's world, and how to counter them, can significantly improve each girl and boy's chances for success with their double-edged gifts.
- 1) knacks 2) merits 3) notions 4) pitfalls

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:

From bacteria to baleen whales, our planet is home to tens of millions of different life forms at least; biologists can only guess at the true number of species. The richness and variety of life is referred to as biological diversity, or just biodiversity. In recent years, the subject of biodiversity has been the focus of discussion not only in scientific circles but in the news media and the highest levels of government and international affairs. The reason for this attention, unfortunately, is that the earth's biodiversity is disappearing. Extinction is a natural event that has gone on since life first appeared on earth, but pollution, habitat destruction, overexploitation, and other human folly are now driving, species extinct at a rate unprecedented in the history of life. At the rate things are going, most kinds of living things will disappear forever from the face of the earth, many before we even know they are there.

When it comes to conservation, the emphasis of decision makers, conservation organizations, and the general public has traditionally been on organisms that we find beautiful or emotionally compelling. Bald eagles, whales, and redwood trees evoke strong positive reactions in most people; microscopic worms and bottom-dwelling fungi do not. Worms, fungi, and millions of other seemingly insignificant species are at least as vital to earth's survival -and therefore to our own - as are the larger organisms that we happen to find attractive. There is a growing recognition of the need to protect the earth's biodiversity, to reverse or at least slow the process of mass extinction. What is new about this recent attention is the focus on maintaining the total number of species, rather than on saving particular ones.

21. According to the passage, the variety of life on Earth

- 1) has attracted people's attention because it is in jeopardy
2) has long been the concern of different people
3) is discussed in scientific circles only
4) is a recent discovery

22. Which one of the following statements about extinction is TRUE, according to the passage?

- 1) It is unlikely to affect mankind if it continues at the present rate.
2) It began a long time after life flourished on the planet Earth.
3) It used to occur more slowly than it does now.
4) It is argued to be a recent phenomenon.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that there are most probably living things

- 1) not contributing to Earth's biodiversity
2) not yet known to us
3) as conspicuous as trees whose problems of survival go unnoticed
4) not sensitive to such factors as pollution, habitat destruction, overexploitation

24. The author states that microscopic worms and bottom-dwelling fungi

- 1) are needed for the health and survival of the Earth
- 2) are viewed as attractive by most people but ignored because of being invisible
- 3) are often ignored due to their insignificance
- 4) occupy more space than other organisms

25. The tone of the passage could best be described as

- 1) laudatory
- 2) flippant
- 3) apologetic
- 4) alarmed

Passage 2:

One of the most basic assumptions about management is that systematic and careful analysis yields superior choices than those coming from intuitive processes. However, this assumption has recently come under fire (Mintzberg, 1994). Mintzberg (1994), in his book *The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning*, concludes that the term “strategic planning” is an oxymoron. He argues that strategy cannot be planned because planning is about analysis and strategy is about synthesis. That is why, he asserts, such a planning approach has failed so often and so dramatically. In a similar vein, Peters and Waterman (1982) viewed “the rational model” as a major reason for the problems United States firms encountered in competing with foreign companies in the 1970s and 1980s.

This is not to say that rational analysis is a futile exercise. Rational analysis is a useful and indispensable tool in strategy-making which even Mintzberg (1994), a strong critic of strategic rationality, concedes. Our stand is that a theory of strategic decision making has to take into account both rational and intuitive processes (Pondy, 1983; Simon, 1987). As Jonas Salk, the discoverer of polio vaccine, noted: “... if we combine our intuition and our reason, we can respond in an evolutionary sound way to our problems ...” (cited in Ray & Myers, 1990:249).

To date, scholars have emphasized rational decision making over intuitive decision making. One major reason for such a tendency is that, to many scholars, intuitive processes, perhaps, fall into the realm of irrational or paranormal. As a result, they believe that intuitive processes are beyond the scope of a scientific study. Recent advances in cognitive science and artificial intelligence, however, suggest that there is nothing mystical or magical about intuitive processes and that they are not paranormal or irrational.

26. The word “those” in line 2 refers to

- 1) systematic and careful analysis
- 2) processes
- 3) choices
- 4) assumptions

27. The scholars referred to in paragraph 1 argue that

- 1) the fact that the rational model did not turn out to be useful in the United States does not mean that it is futile altogether.
- 2) managers who use systematic and careful analysis to make decisions have been unduly criticized
- 3) a managerial approach to decision-making based on the rational model is unlikely to be fruitful
- 4) there is something contradictory about management that makes it elude a definite definition

28. Why does the author quote Jonas Salk in paragraph 2?

- 1) To support the point that rational analysis is not to be discarded altogether
- 2) To demonstrate that the scientific approach is the same regardless of the discipline involved.
- 3) To stress the point that advances made in one field of study should be disregarded by those in other branches of science
- 4) To substantiate the fact that those who utilize the rational model in their management style are not to be censured as severely as they have been

29. According to the passage, those who object to the intuitive model of decision making believe that it is flawed in that
- 1) intuition varies from person to person
 - 2) intuitive processes cannot be subjected to scientific analysis
 - 3) intuition-based decisions have most often turned out to be wrong
 - 4) the very existence of intuition has yet not been verified by cognitive science
30. Which of the following rhetorical techniques has NOT been used in the development of the topic in the passage?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Appeal to authority | 2) Cause and effect |
| 3) Factual information | 4) Process time order |

پاسخنامه

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۳

زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه علوم انسانی)

بخش اول. گرامر

(۱) گزینه ۳

در اینجا زمان فعل حال ساده می باشد و فعل بعدی نیز حال ساده می آید پس گزینه ۱ و ۴ حذف می شود. در مقایسه گزینه ۲ و ۳ باید این نکته را در نظر داشت که but و however اگرچه گاهی به یک معنا هستند اما but رابط دو جمله است و در ابتدای جمله دوم و بعد از ویرگول می آید ولی however از لحاظ گرامری رابط بین دو جمله نیست و بعد از نقطه و یا نقطه ویرگول می آید. بنابراین پاسخ صحیح گزینه ۳ می باشد.

(۲) گزینه ۴

گزینه ۴ صحیح است در اینجا از of which که ربطی ملکی مضاف الیه و بیان کننده نوع رابطه است و به one type برمی گردد.

(۳) گزینه ۱

در این جمله ساختار مقایسه ای آمده یعنی صفت unhappy و pleased مقایسه شدند و قبل و بعد از rather than می آیند بنابراین گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

(۴) گزینه ۲

پس قیده‌های منفی مانند: not only و not until ساختار جمله تغییر یافته و جای فعل و فاعل عوض می شود.

not only did we lose our

money...

Not a single word did he say.

Only then did I understand what she meant.

بنابراین گزینه ۱، ۳ و ۴ حذف شده و گزینه ۲ صحیح می باشد.

۵) گزینه ۴

در عبارت that gave birth to them فعل به صورت گذشته آمده و هم چنین that به the one برمی‌گردد و them به few cells بر می‌گردد؛ پس گزینه ۴ صحیح است.

۶) گزینه ۲

جمله اسمیه لازم داریم پس گزینه ۳ و ۱ که سوالی هستند حذف شده و گزینه ۴ نیز به دلیل ساختار اشتباه و دو فاعلی حذف شده و پاسخ گزینه ۲ می‌باشد.

۷) گزینه ۱

گزینه ۱ صحیح است چرا که با جمله است به همین دلیل باید با کلمه ربط شروع شود هم چنین می‌توانند به صورت خلاصه بیابند. عبارت کامل آن when it is heated with بوده که فعل to be و فاعل آن حذف شده و به صورت خلاصه آمده است.

۸) گزینه ۳

گزینه ۳ صحیح می‌باشد چرا که جمله توصیفی a figure which is repeated خلاصه شده و فعل to be و ضمیر موصولی آن حذف شده است و در ادامه جمله ساختار that+صفت+so استفاده شده که کاملاً صحیح است.

بخش دوم. لغت

۹) گزینه ۱

" برانسون بعدها پذیرفت که هر آنچه را که گفته بوده دروغ بوده و کل داستان را از خودش ساخته است."

Fabricated	سر هم کردن و دروغ گفتن	implemented	اجرا کردن، به کار گرفتن
simulated	تظاهر کردن، وانمود کردن	wondered	تعجب کردن و شگفت زده شدن

۱۰) گزینه ۲

" از زمانی که او نتوانست اولین امتحانش را قبول شود خودش را غرق در مطالعات کرده تا این اتفاق دوباره پیش نیاید."

scattered	متفرق کردن و پخش کردن	immersed	غرق نمودن
endeavored	تلاش و کوشش کردن	disseminated	منتشر ساختن

۱۱) گزینه ۴

" ممکن است شما تصمیماتی بگیرید که آنها را درست و به جا می‌پندارید ولی ما معتقدیم که شما باید پاسخگوی عواقب و نتایج آنها باشید."

rife with	سرشار و مملو بودن	indifferent to	بی تفاوت بودن
affable to	خوش برخورد بودن	accountable for	پاسخگو و مسئول بودن

(۱۲) گزینه ۲

"هیچ یک از کسانی که به طور منظم از بزرگراه استفاده می کنند نمی توانند بگویند درباره خطرات **خستگی** به آنها هشدار داده نشده است."

thrill	هیجان و ترس	fatigue	خستگی
evasion	فرار و گریز	acceleration	سرعت و شتاب

(۱۳) گزینه ۳

"نخست وزیر نمی تواند به برنامه اش ادامه دهد مگر اینکه **حمایت** پارلمان را به دست آورد."

feasibility	عملی و قابل اجرا	Extravagance	زیاده روی و ولخرجی
endorsement	تایید و حمایت	Eminence	بزرگی و شهرت

(۱۴) گزینه ۴

"دانش های مربوط به درمان پزشکی به کندی در حال پیشرفت است ولی بیماری های کشنده بخش زیادی از جامعه را به **نابودی** کشانده است."

thwarted	خنثی کردن	galvanized	متشنج کردن، تحریک کردن
exemplified	سرمشق و الگو بودن	Decimated	نابود کردن و از بین بردن

(۱۵) گزینه ۲

"به خاطر اینکه پاستوریزه کردن، باکتری ها را از بین میبرد؛ بسیار **سنجیده** است که فقط آبمیوه های پاستوریزه عرضه شوند."

potent	قوی و محکم	prudent	سنجیده و عاقلانه
prevailing	چیره و غالب	pacific	آرام و صلح جو

(۱۶) گزینه ۳

"صنایع شیمیایی سهم زیادی در حفظ سلامتی و رفاه ما و حفظ محیط زیست دارند."

legitimacy	مشروعیت و حقانیت	Magnitude	بزرگی و عظمت
prosperity	رفاه و بهروزی	recollection	به یاد آوری

گزینه ۱ (۱۷)

" روزی آن پسر بچه بدون به جا گذاشتن ردپایی از خود ناپدید شد و هیچ وقت پیدا نشد."

vanished	ناپدید شدن	uttered	اظهار کردن
receded	صرف نظر کردن	overlooked	نادیده گرفتن

گزینه ۲ (۱۸)

" رینالد برای جبران اینکه بستنی اش را روی لباس شارونا ریخته بود برای او لباس جدیدی خرید."

conceal	پنهان کردن	compensate	جبران کردن
pursue	دنبال کردن	salvage	نجات دادن

گزینه ۱ (۱۹)

" مصرف بیشتر غذاهای حیوانی باعث افزایش کالری و افزایش مواد مغذی در رژیم غذایی می شود و راه حلی است که به نظر می رسد موجب رشد و نمو انسان شده است."

nutrient	مواد مغذی	adroit	چیره دست و غالب
rigid	سخت و جدی	scarce	نایاب

گزینه ۴ (۲۰)

" آگاهی از مشکلات بالقوه در دنیای یک کودک نابغه ، و چگونگی مقابله با آنها ، می تواند تا حد قابل توجهی موجب افزایش شانس موفقیت هر دختر و پسر نابغه در مهارت استعداد های دووجهی آنها شوند."

knacks	مهارت ها و استعداد ها	merits	شایستگی ها و لیاقت ها
notions	عقاید و باورها	pitfalls	مشکلات و خطرات

بخش سوم. درک مطلب

(۲۱) گزینه ۱

با توجه به متن می توان گفت که تنوع زیستی بر روی زمین از آنجایی که در خطر است، توجه افراد را بخود جلب کرده است.

(۲۲) گزینه ۳

با توجه به موارد مطرح شده در پاراگراف اول و دوم گزینه ۳ صحیح است؛ زیرا در متن آمده است که نیاز است تا جریان انقراض جمعی را معکوس کرده یا حداقل از سرعت آن بکاهیم، یا مواردی همچون آلودگی، تخریب های حاصل از سکونت و دیگر ضربه هایی که بشر زده است باعث افزایش سرعت انقراض نسبت به گذشته شده است؛ پس این نکته صحیح است که جریان انقراض گونه ها قبلاً کندتر از وضع کنونی بوده است.

(۲۳) گزینه ۲

با توجه به متن می توان گفت که گونه هایی از موجودات زنده وجود دارند که هنوز برای ما ناشناخته هستند.

(۲۴) گزینه ۱

نویسنده طبق متن معتقد است که کرم میکروسکوپی و قارچ های کفزی بری سلامت و بقی کره زمین حیاتی است.

(۲۵) گزینه ۴

با توجه به آنچه در متن آمده است، نویسنده به دنبال هشدار دادن (alarmed) است.

(۲۶) گزینه ۳

با توجه به معنی خط اول، those به Choices (گزینه ها) برمی گردد.

(۲۷) گزینه ۳

با توجه به آنچه در پاراگراف اول آمده است، دانشمندان معتقدند که نگاه مدیریتی به تصمیم سازی منطقی بیهوده و بی نتیجه خواهد بود.

(۲۸) گزینه ۱

نویسنده با اشاره به سالک به دنبال دفاع از این موضوع است که تحلیل منطقی نباید بطور کامل کنار گذاشته شود.

(۲۹) گزینه ۲

طبق آنچه در متن آورده شده است، فرآیندهای غیرعقلانی (شهودی) نمی تواند موضوع تحلیل های علمی باشد.

(۳۰) گزینه ۴

با توجه به نحوه نگارش مطالب در متن، می توان گفت در این متن از تکنیک نظم زمانی در نگارش استفاده نشده است.

سوالات

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۳ 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.

- In countless shacks and shanties across the country, she had tied the shoes of children, wiped their noses, hugged them , scrambled to find food for them, and fought for their rights.**
1) to be crying 2) when they cried 3) cried 4) had cried
- Superstitions were not the only Japanese things in my life. A lot more of me was Japanese , whether I liked it or not.**
1) to realize 2) realized 3) than I realized 4) to be realized
- Perhaps the most unusual office is the one who, in 2007, decided to move closer to nature by creating an office in a tree.**
1) used by David Smith 2) which used David Smith
3) David Smith used 4) is used by David Smith
- are rich in a wide variety of species is well known, something no one ever disputes.**
1) The Earth's some regions 2) There are some regions of the Earth
3) What are the regions of the Earth 4) That some regions of the Earth
- A team led by Mark Tuszynski injected brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) into the entorhinal cortex and the hippocampus, , and where Alzheimer's strikes first.**
1) in which the parts of the brain where memories are formed and consolidated
2) they being the parts of the brain where memories are formed and consolidated
3) to form and consolidate the parts of the brain where memories
4) the parts of the brain where memories are formed and consolidated
- I heard the car is the deadliest weapon created by humans and exceeds the death toll from atomic weapons, guns or bombing. Is this true?**
1) and the number of lives claimed 2) claims that the number of lives
3) that the number of lives it has claimed 4) it has claimed the number of lives
- Many top athletes now find mental training indispensable – and for performing on race or game day but for getting the most out of daily workouts.**
1) only 2) not just 3) both 4) either

8. Leonardo's unique labeling of the ventricles reflects the tremendous importance he accorded to the sense of vision, which he described as the window to the soul and the most important basis
1) of all experience 2) on which experience 3) ever to experience 4) on that is experiencing

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. If we analyze food consumption based on body size, we find that ants eat their full body weight everyday while a whale eats the of only one-thousandth of its body weight each day.
1) absorption 2) equivalent 3) synonymy 4) shortage
10. A clown is a similar comic character of pantomime and circus, known by his distinctive makeup and costume, antics, and buffoonery, whose purpose is to induce hearty laughter.
1) mercenary 2) unconscious 3) audacious 4) ludicrous
11. Besides about 40,000 homes, the worst natural disaster in memory destroyed countless businesses and jobs.
1) coinciding 2) annihilating 3) refurbishing 4) precluding
12. Jeff was so in his views that it was impossible to have a rational debate with him.
1) boisterous 2) substantial 3) intransigent 4) indulgent
13. Since Kelly was so, we asked her to proofread our group's report.
1) meticulous 2) frugal 3) impulsive 4) impetuous
14. I was so happy when I got the acceptance letter from the University of Tehran that I sprinted home with great to share the good news.
1) dexterity 2) improvisation 3) alacrity 4) avarice
15. Ted any allegations of his involvement in the bank robbery that had just happened.
1) refuted 2) suspended 3) confessed 4) deduced
16. The fact that some fish their offspring illustrates that these fish lack a nurturing instinct.
1) mitigate 2) devour 3) withdraw 4) pursue
17. Because the company was forced to recall the faulty product and stop distribution, it soon had of useless inventory:
1) a recession 2) a denial 3) an abundance 4) an aptitude
18. Walters cannot be sent to jail now; we still have no proof that he was at the scene of the crime.
1) demonstrative 2) conclusive 3) redundant 4) immaterial
19. Lord Astor's racing horses possess speed but not; they consistently lead at the start of a race and fall behind at the end.
1) elation 2) boldness 3) proximity 4) stamina

20. The regulations that everything has to comply with the relevant safety standards.

- 1) evoke 2) contribute 3) vow 4) stipulate

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:

You can drop cigarettes. Avoid pollution. But there's one toxin you just can't dodge: oxygen. With every gulp of air, oxygen gives you life. Some of it, however, gets converted inside your cells into a radical molecule that can wreak havoc, degrading those same cells and others. A growing number of scientists say this damage is what causes aging. They also think they may one day be able to fend off oxygen's ill effects and help us live a lot longer.

Scientists have long known that oxygen is capricious. As molecules go, it gets around, reacting with all kinds of things. Mostly, that's good. Oxygen combines with fats and carbohydrates, in a part of cells known as the mitochondrion, to churn out the energy that gets you through the day. But the conversion isn't perfect. A small amount of oxygen is regenerated in a nasty form called a free radical, or oxidant – the very critter that causes metal to rust. The oxidants careen about, binding to and disrupting the membranes, proteins, DNA and other cell structures that make your body work. Over time, this damage adds up, and the result just might be an older, frailer you.

According to one estimate, oxidants bombard the DNA inside every one of our cells roughly 10,000 times a day. Thankfully, most of the assailants are intercepted by a small army of antioxidant chemicals. Proteins also patch up the damage caused by the radicals that do get through. "The house is always getting dirty, and we're always trying to clean it up," remarks John Carney, chief technical officer at Centaur Pharmaceuticals in Sunnyvale, Calif, which is developing drugs to fight various diseases of aging. But eventually, the theory goes, our tired cells get less efficient at repelling free radicals and mopping up oxidative messes, and the damage accumulates. We begin to rust from the inside out.

21. What is the subject of the passage?

- 1) The role of one aging variable 2) Ways to stop aging
3) A misconception about aging 4) The process of aging

22. All of the following are FALSE about the scientists mentioned in paragraph 1 EXCEPT that they

- 1) think there would come a day that a radical molecule would be discovered to offset oxygen's ill effects.
2) believe what is accelerating aging is the havoc wreaked on human cells by the impact of oxygen deficiency caused by smoking and pollution.
3) are optimistic about the chances of human's being able to live a longer life in the future.
4) are losing hope about preventing oxygen from doing damage to human cells as it does now.

23. The author states that oxygen is capricious in that it

- 1) generates free radicals inside cells that inflict damage
- 2) gets around, reacting with all kinds of things
- 3) results in the production of more energy than we need for our daily needs
- 4) combines with fats and carbohydrates to produce energy

24. The word “assailants” in paragraph 3 refers to

- 1) estimates
- 2) cells
- 3) 10,000 times a day
- 4) oxidants

25. The author has brought in a quotation from John Carney to bolster the fact that we

- 1) are to do everything possible to ascertain that our environment is clean enough to prolong our life
- 2) have some natural defense mechanisms that work to lessen the havoc that oxidants wreak on our cells
- 3) spend more energy than we should to counter the effects of free radicals
- 4) have bodies that are similar to houses and thus are to be clinically examined and replaced

Passage 2:

So why should we care about how many different kinds of organisms there are, as long as the ones we care about are still around? For one thing, no organism lives in isolation from its environment and the other living things in it. Creatures like whales, pandas, sea turtles, and tigers that capture our imagination cannot survive without countless other species. Organisms are bound together in complex food webs, nutrient cycles, symbioses, and other ecological interactions. The loss of even the “lowliest” of species could have profound effects on many others. Biologists simply do not understand ecosystems well enough to predict what these effects might be.

Another reason to conserve biodiversity is that it represents a hidden treasure trove. Most pharmaceuticals are derived from natural chemicals in organisms, but only a tiny fraction of species have been tested. The wild plants from which our farm plants were derived contain genes for pest resistance, faster growth, and higher quality that could be used to improve our food crops or develop new ones. New materials – a substitute for petroleum, perhaps, or industrial chemicals or better fibers for clothing – also remain undiscovered. There are so many different kinds of organisms, however, that scientists have not had time to even identify most of them, much less evaluate their usefulness. The next species that goes extinct might hold the cure for cancer, a solution to hunger, or maybe just the makings of an elegant new perfume – a secret that will be lost forever.

26. The question with which the passage opens is

- 1) actually what the passage mainly deals with
- 2) intended to display our insufficiency of knowledge
- 3) one that is disputed
- 4) a rhetorical question

27. The profound effects cited in paragraph 1 are the effects

- 1) come up only when the lowliest of species are neglected
- 2) that are around now but not fully understood by scientists
- 3) the environment has on living creatures
- 4) scientists are not yet able to pinpoint in advance

28. What is the function of paragraph 2 in relation to what paragraph 1 is mainly concerned with?

- 1) It yet introduces another reason in support of the main theme of paragraph 1.
- 2) It uses paragraph 1 as a basis to make a prediction about what human nutrition would be like without biodiversity.
- 3) It qualifies the chief claim presented in paragraph 1.
- 4) It casts doubt on the validity of the main point of paragraph 1.

29. The passage provides information that answers which of the following questions?

- 1) Why has a tiny fraction of species been tested for their pharmaceutical value?
- 2) Why did humans first use the wild plants to derive the ones now grown?
- 3) Why is it that the author contends that biodiversity is actually a hidden treasure trove?
- 4) Why have biologists not yet been able to understand ecosystems well enough?

30. The tone of the passage could best be described as

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) informative and cautionary | 2) enthusiastic and partial |
| 3) scholarly and noncommittal | 4) skeptical and questioning |

پاسخنامه

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۳ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه فنی - مهندسی)

بخش اول. گرامر

(۱) گزینه ۲

در این جمله به یک عبارت قیدی از نوع قیود زمان با حرف ربط when به معنای "هنگامی که" احتیاج داریم؛ فقط گزینه ۲ صحیح می‌شود، سایر گزینه‌ها از لحاظ معنایی و ساختاری نمی‌توانند درست باشند.

(۲) گزینه ۳

با توجه به ساختار a lot more به ساختاری تفضیلی که با then ادامه پیدا می‌کند نیز است که این وضعیت فقط در گزینه ۳ به چشم می‌خورد.

(۳) گزینه ۱

در این تست با یک ساختار مجهول کوتاه شده روبرو هستیم که بعد از کوتاه شدن which is جمله حذف شده است، که در این صورت فقط گزینه ۱ صحیح می‌باشد.

(۴) گزینه ۴

نکته این تست استفاده از that در ابتدای جمله به معنای "این واقعیت که" می‌باشد که فقط در گزینه چهارم آمده است.

(۵) گزینه ۴

بین دو ویرگول به یک عبارت بدلی نیاز داریم که اطلاعات اضافی در مورد دو بخش دیگر را به ما می‌دهد. در این وضعیت به موصول و کلمات ربط دهنده نیاز نیست و با توجه به معنای جمله فقط گزینه ۴ می‌تواند صحیح باشد.

(۶) گزینه ۳

از آنجایی که در ابتدای جمله عبارت that حذف شده است و در قسمت بعد از and نیاز به یک جمله کامل داریم که با that آغاز شود. گزینه ۱ که به دلیل تکرار and کاملاً غلط است؛ گزینه ۴ به دلیل زمان جمله غلط است که با این وضعیت فقط در گزینه ۳ تمامی شرایط گرامری و ساختاری مناسب آمده است.

۷) گزینه ۲

در این تست باید به نکته But also not only (just) رجوع شود و ب توجه به ساختار جمله و معنای آن طبق نکته گفته شده، گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

۸) گزینه ۱

در ساختارهای علی که با the most روبرو هستیم، مسلماً بعد از آن حرف اضافه of استفاده می‌شود؛ که تنها در گزینه ۱ این وضعیت بچشم می‌خورد.

بخش دوم. لغت

۹) گزینه ۲

"اگر مصرف غذا را برحسب اندازه جثه موجودات تحلیل بسنجیم؛ در خواهیم یافت که مورچه‌ها هر روز به اندازه وزن بدنشان غذا می‌خورند در حالی که یک نهنگ معادل یک هزارم وزن بدنش در روز غذا می‌خورد".

absorption	جذب	equivalent	معادل
synonymy	مترادف	shortage	کمبود

۱۰) گزینه ۴

"دلفک یک شخصیت کمیک مشابه در پانتومیم و سیرک است که با گریم و لباس‌های متفاوت، شخصیت مسخره و لودگی‌هایش با هدف خندانندن مردم از ته دل شناخته می‌شود".

mercenary	مزدور	Unconscious	نا آگاه
audacious	بی پروا	ludicrous	مسخره

۱۱) گزینه ۲

"علاوه بر نابود کردن تقریباً ۴۰ هزار خانه، بدترین فاجعه طبیعی که در ذهن بشر مانده است، مشاغل و کسب و کارهای بیشماری را نیز نابود کرده است".

coinciding	همزمان شدن	annihilating	نابود کردن
refurbishing	روشن کردن	precluding	مانع شدن

۱۲) گزینه ۳

"جف درباره عقایدش آنقدر سرسخت بود که نمی‌شد با وی بحث منطقی کرد".

boisterous	ناهنجار	Substantial	اساسی
intransigent	سرسخت	indulgent	سخت‌گیر

گزینه ۱ (۱۳)

"از آنجایی که کلی بسیار **بادقت و وسواسی** بود، خواستیم ا ویراستاری گزارش گروه ما را او انجام دهد."

meticulous	با دقت	frugal	صرفه جو
impulsive	بی برنامه	impetuous	بی پروا

گزینه ۳ (۱۴)

"وقتی نامه پذیرش دانشگاه تهران را دریافت کردم آنقدر خوشحال بودم که با **شادی** تمام به سمت خانه دویدم تا این خبر خوش را با دیگران سهیم شوم."

dexterity	سرخوشس	improvisation	بدیهه گویی
alacrity	شادی و نشاط	avarice	حرص و طمع

گزینه ۱ (۱۵)

"ند هرگونه اتهام دست داشتن در سرقت از بانکی که به تازگی رخ داده بود را رد کرد."

refuted	رد کرد	suspended	تعليق کرد
confessed	اعتراف کرد	deduced	استنباط کرد

گزینه ۲ (۱۶)

"این واقعیت که بعضی از ماهی‌ها فرزندان خود را **می بلعند** نشان می‌دهد که آنها فاقد غریزه تغذیه هستند."

mitigate	تخفیف دادن	devour	بلعیدن
withdraw	عقب‌نشینی کردن	pursue	دنبال کردن

گزینه ۳ (۱۷)

"از آنجاییکه شرکت مجبور است محصول معیوب شده خود را بازگردانده و از توزیع آن جلوگیری کند، بزودی موجودی کالاهای بی‌مصرف **زیادی** خواهد داشت."

a recession	رکود اقتصادی	a denial	انکار
an abundance	فراوانی	an aptitude	گرایش

۱۸) گزینه ۲

"لان نمی توان والترز را به زندان فرستد، ما هنوز هیچ مدرک قطعی از اینکه در صحنه جنایت بوده است، نداریم."

demonstrative	نمایشی	conclusive	قطعی
redundant	زاید، غیرضروری	immaterial	جزئی

۱۹) گزینه ۴

"اسب های مسابقه لورد استور سرعتی اند ولی استقامتی نیستند، آنها همیشه در ابتدای مسابقه پیشتاز هستند ولی در نهایت عقب می افتند."

elation	ارتقا	boldness	شجاعت
proximity	مجاورت	stamina	استقامت

۲۰) گزینه ۴

"قوانین تصریح می کند که همه چیز باید مطابق با استانداردهای ایمنی مربوطه باشد."

evoke	به خاطر آوردن	Contribute	مشارکت کردن
vow	عهد کردن	stipulate	تصریح کردن

بخش سوم. درک مطلب

۲۱) گزینه ۱

موضوع متن درباره یکی از عوامل سالخوردگی که همان اکسیدان ها می باشند، است.

۲۲) گزینه ۳

با توجه به آنچه در خط پایانی پاراگراف اول آمده است، ب فرصت هایی که برای انسان ایجاد خواهد شد، بشر قادر می شود در آینده زندگی طولانی تری داشته باشد.

۲۳) گزینه ۲

طبق خط اول از پاراگراف دوم، هنگامی که مولکول های اکسیژم حرکت می کنند در همه اطراف می چرخند و با همه چیز واکنش نشان می دهد، پس گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

۲۴) گزینه ۴

واژه مهاجمان در پاراگراف سوم به اکسیدان ها اشاره دارد.

۲۵) گزینه ۲

طبق پاراگراف سوم و نقل قول جان کرنی، ما برخی ابزارهای طبیعی در اختیار داریم که باعث کاهش خسارت‌های ناشی از اکسیدان‌ها به سلول‌های ما می‌شود، گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

۲۶) گزینه ۱

پرسشی که در واقع متن با آن آغاز شده است، موضوعی است که متن به طور عمده به آن می‌پردازد.

۲۷) گزینه ۴

طبق متن عمیق‌ترین اثری که در پاراگراف نخست به آن اشاره شده است، آن است که دانشمندان هنوز موفق به تشخیص آن نشده‌اند.

۲۸) گزینه ۱

با مطالعه دو پاراگراف اول و دوم می‌توان فهمید که پاراگراف دوم در واقع دلیلی در حمایت از مطالب ذکر شده در پاراگراف اول ارائه می‌دهد.

۲۹) گزینه ۳

در این متن اشاره شده است که چرا تنوع زیستی گنجی نهان است.

۳۰) گزینه ۱

لحن متن کاملاً حالتی هشداردهنده دارد.

سوالات

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۳ 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. If you know little about the ocean and oceanography, MacLeish's (1989) book *The Gulf Stream: Encounters With the Blue God*, especially his Chapter 4 on "Reading the Ocean."**
 - 1) you are suggested begin by reading
 - 2) a beginning to suggest reading
 - 3) I suggest you begin by reading
 - 4) suggested for reading by
- 2. But Condillac maintained that though the combination of smell, hearing, taste and sight multiplies the objects of a man's attention, desires and pleasures,**
 - 1) and that a judgment of externality is to be produced
 - 2) it does not produce a judgment of externality
 - 3) and then to produce a judgment of externality
 - 4) as well as a judgment of externality
- 3. We have seen that all three thinkers whom we have considered in this chapter not only opposed the rationalism of the Enlightenment criticism the new critical philosophy of Kant.**
 - 1) but also subjected to
 - 2) but were the subject of
 - 3) subjected not only to
 - 4) they but also subjected to
- 4., physicists realized that it still needed to be modified for the same reason that Einstein had to restate Newton's laws in his theory of relativity.**
 - 1) It seemed as successful so to be
 - 2) As successful the theory seemed it was
 - 3) Seeming to be a successful theory as well
 - 4) As successful as the theory seemed to be
- 5. The researchers speculated that the lack of student involvement was due to many factors including a lack of computer availability, a preference for oral communications versus written prose, and rewarding student participation on the board with sufficient academic credit.**
 - 1) perceived that instructors not being
 - 2) that the instructors did not perceive
 - 3) the perception that instructors were not
 - 4) perceived that the instructors' not
- 6. Under the auspices of the Commonwealth Association of Architects, in the emergent independent African states once under British rule partake in academic exchange and scrutiny of their teaching programs by accreditation boards.**
 - 1) those schools of architecture established
 - 2) architecture established by those schools
 - 3) established by those schools of architecture
 - 4) those schools of architecture were established

7. By contrast to necrosis, which is a nonphysiologic accidental cell death resulting from irreversible cell injury, and is an active process initiated by external signals or intrinsic events, such as DNA-damage or irreparable stress at cellular organelles.
- 1) genetic cell-suicide program, being apoptosis, takes place
 - 2) apoptosis takes place according to a genetic cell-suicide program
 - 3) according to whose genetic cell-suicide program, apoptosis, takes place
 - 4) in which takes place apoptosis according to a genetic cell-suicide program
8. Only when total production expands faster than the rate of labor force growth plus the rate of productivity increase and minus the rate at which average annual hours fall,
- 1) does the unemployment rate fall
 - 2) so does the unemployment fall
 - 3) the unemployment rate does fall
 - 4) the unemployment does too

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. The lacrosse player's attitude toward school may someday interfere with his dream of playing the sport in college.
- 1) ineffable
 - 2) corporeal
 - 3) demonstrative
 - 4) disparaging
10. This project was off on us because everyone believed it was impossible and because we were considered the worst department in the organization.
- 1) deluged
 - 2) exuded
 - 3) foisted
 - 4) intruded
11. Jayson's attire was always a welcome sight, especially in comparison to those of his friends who didn't seem to care about their appearance.
- 1) natty
 - 2) jaded
 - 3) inviolate
 - 4) garish
12. When caught doing wrong, some teens their explanation of events, hoping parents won't quite understand.
- 1) expiate
 - 2) obfuscate
 - 3) purport
 - 4) remonstrate with
13. Overcoming overeating may be a powerful way for some women to break a long habit of eating.
- 1) fortuitous
 - 2) puerile
 - 3) miserly
 - 4) compulsive
14. Have there been no enemies that loomed large at one point, but now have they been tamed and even completely
- 1) flabbergasted
 - 2) vanquished
 - 3) intimidated
 - 4) implored
15. The salesmen in that clothing store are so that it is impossible to even look at a garment without being harassed by their efforts to convince you to purchase.
- 1) assiduous
 - 2) amiable
 - 3) aggressive
 - 4) adventitious
16. Leslie Lemke is a musical At the age of 14 he played, flawlessly and without hesitation, Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 after hearing it for the first time while listening to a television movie several hours earlier.
- 1) virtuoso
 - 2) visionary
 - 3) zenith
 - 4) maverick

17. On another night Niko would probably have laughed at the stand-up comedian's jokes, but he was not in a very mood the day he learned about his low grade in physics.
1) fickle 2) risible 3) execrable 4) arrant
18. "Those boys are so!" Julianne whispered to Maggie. "All they do is sit around, scratching their bellies and eating peanuts with their fingers. They're like a bunch of apes."
1) tawdry 2) impartial 3) bumptious 4) atavistic
19. Every evening after a light supper, Mr. Bartleby takes a constitutional, during which he the streets along the waterfront and watches the ships unload their cargo.
1) haunts 2) prattles 3) perambulates 4) veers
20. While the locals are reassured by international aid and the presence of specialists, they also look to other sources of
1) succor 2) trepidation 3) reservation 4) concord

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:

There is a further reason why thinking philosophically can be a valuable exercise. The activity of philosophizing can help to foster important thinking skills, skills we all need if we are to remain sensitive to the truth. They are often highly transferable skills that never go out of date. The ability to spot a logical howler, cut through waffle, be relevant, make a point clearly and precisely, and so on are all abilities that always come in handy, whatever your walk of life. Certainly these skills are often of use to professionals, which is why many businesses place great value on an academic qualification in philosophy.

The critical skills developed by philosophy are of practical benefit in other ways, too. They help to immunize us against the wiles of politicians, medical quacks, second-hand car salesmen, lifestyle gurus, and the many other purveyors of snake oil. There are certain basic mistakes we are all prone to make when it comes to weighing up probabilities and drawing conclusions, and even a little exposure to philosophical and critical thinking can contribute toward making us less vulnerable.

Indeed, there is growing evidence that encouraging collective philosophical debate in the classroom can have measurable educational benefits for children, enhancing not just their intellectual intelligence, but their social and emotional intelligence, too. It seems that even a little exposure to philosophy early on can be a profoundly life enhancing thing.

21. The passage most probably continues with a discussion of
1) why people need to know about the ways to enhance the quality of school performance
2) a summary of methods philosophers deploy to reap the innumerable educational merits of their discipline
3) why philosophy, if put to use in schools, can actually augment children's multi-faceted intelligence
4) a number of case studies delineating the way a little exposure of preschool kids to philosophy can pave the way for a far better educational success

22. It can be understood from the passage that thinking skills

- 1) are a prerequisite to philosophizing
- 2) can, when one is equipped with them, act like a shield against imposture
- 3) become antediluvian if they are acquired but not applied
- 4) are not of much utility to people from all walks of life

23. Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1?

- 1) It further buttresses the claim made in paragraph 1 by enumerating a number of ways in which critical thinking may com handy.
- 2) It qualifies the themes of paragraph 1 by pointing out that any useful skill can be abused.
- 3) It raises doubts about the assertion made in paragraph 1 by citing some counter examples
- 4) It cautions against any exaggeration of the main point of paragraph 1.

24. All of the following can be inferred from the passage to be contributions of critical thinking EXCEPT that it

- 1) empowers people to present more focused and relevant arguments
- 2) enables the possessor to detect specious reasoning in arguments
- 3) acts as an immunization tool to counter hucksterism
- 4) makes kids educational critics early on in life

Passage 2:

Sir Francis Galton made the first scientific attempt to measure intelligence. Between 1884 and 1890 Galton ran a service at the South Kensington Museum in London, where, for a small fee, people could have their intelligence checked. The only problem was that Galton's tests were ill chosen. For example, he contrived a whistle that would tell him the highest pitch a person could perceive. Another test used several cases of gun cartridges filled with layers of shot, wool or wadding. The cases were identical in appearance and differed only in weight. The test was to pick up the cartridges and then to discriminate the lighter from the heavier. Yet another test was of sensitivity to the smell of roses.

James McKeen Cattell, a psychologist at Columbia University, was so impressed with Galton's work that in 1890 he devised similar tests to be used in the U.S. Unfortunately for him, a student of his, Clark Wissler, decided to see whether scores on such tests were actually meaningful. In particular, he wanted to know if the scores were related either to one another or to college grades. The answer to both questions proved to be no-so if the tests didn't predict school performance or even each other, of what use were they? Unders tandably, interest in Galton's and Cattell's tests waned.

A Frenchman, Alfred Binet, got off to a better start. Commissioned to devise a means to predict school performance, he cast around for test items. Together with his colleague Theodore Simon, he developed a test of intelligence, published in 1905, that measured things such as vocabulary ("What does misanthrope mean?"), comprehension ("Why do people sometimes borrow money?") and verbal relations ("What do an orange, an apple and a pear have in common?"). Binet's tests of judgment were so successful at predicting school performance that a variant of them, called the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale (fourth edition), is still in use today. (Louis Terman of Stanford University popularized the test in the U.S.-hence the name.) A competing test series, the Wechsler Intelligence Scales, measures similar kinds of skills.

It is critical to keep in mind that Binet's mission was linked to school performance and, especially, to distinguishing children who were genuinely mentally retarded from those who had behavior problems but who

were able to think just fine. The result was that the tests were designed, and continue to be designed, in ways that at their best predict school performance.

During World War I, intelligence testing really took off: psychologists were asked to develop a method to screen soldiers. That led to the Army Alpha (a verbal test) and Beta (a performance test with pantomimed directions instead of words), which were administered in groups. (Psychologists can now choose between group or individually administered tests, although the individual tests generally give more reliable scores.) In 1926 a new test was introduced, the forerunner to today's SAT. Devised by Carl C. Brigham of Princeton University, the test provided verbal and mathematical scores.

25. What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Ways to Develop Tests of Intelligence 2) A Prelude to Intelligence Testing
3) Intelligence: A Human Construct 4) Intelligence Testing: Pitfalls

26. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the examples cited in paragraph 1?

- 1) Irreverent dismissal 2) Mildly positive 3) Reluctant Support 4) Reasoned opposition

27. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?

I. Why has the test modeled based on the work done by Alfred Binet survived the panics of time and is still in used today?

II. What triggered the decline in the interest in the tests developed by Galton and Cattell?

III. In what profession were the people who developed the Army Alpha?

- 1) I, II, and III 2) II and III only 3) I and II only 4) I only

28. What is the tone of paragraph 4?

- 1) Inquisitive 2) Disparaging 3) Cautionary 4) Critical and demanding

29. According to the passage, a test item intended to find out whether the test takers know what "gestation" means is likely to be found in

- 1) tests designed by psychologists as a method to screen soldiers
2) a test prepared by a student of James McKeen Cattell
3) tests designed some time during World War I
4) a test developed in the early 20th century

30. The information in the passage is primarily organized based on what rhetorical technique?

- 1) Comparison and contrast 2) Chronological time order
3) Order of importance 4) Steps in a procedure

پاسخنامه

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل سال ۱۳۹۳ زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) (گروه زبان)

بخش اول. گرامر بخش اول. گرامر

(۱) گزینه ۳

یک جمله شرطی از نوع اول با هر دو قسمت زمان حال ساده است که بعد از ویرگول احتیاج به یک جمله کامل دارد؛ که گزینه ۳ این شرط را دارا می‌باشد.

(۲) گزینه ۲

با توجه به ساختار قیدی بیان مغایرت though در جمله، بعد از ویرگول باید جمله به صورت کامل بیاید. پس گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

(۳) گزینه ۱

در این تست باید دو نکته را برای پاسخ مورد توجه قرار دهید، (۱) ترکیب subject to به معنای «اعتراض داشتن» و (۲) نکته not only ... but also ، که تنها گزینه ۱ می‌تواند پاسخ صحیح این تست باشد.

(۴) گزینه ۴

در پاسخ به این سوال باید به صفت‌های همسانی و برابری دقت کرد که با ترکیب as as ساخته می‌شود؛ بنابراین گزینه ۴ صحیح است.

(۵) گزینه ۳

در این تست یک ساختار همسان با وجود سه گروه اسمی مشاهده می‌شود؛ گروه اسمی اول (Lack of)، گروه اسمی دوم (preference) و گروه اسمی سوم (Perception)؛ که باید بعد از and حتما اسم قرار گیرد، پس گزینه ۳ صحیح است.

(۶) گزینه ۱

(۷) گزینه ۲

از آنجایی که در قسمت اول جمله یک فرآیند اسمی توصیف گردیده است، در ادامه و قسمت دوم جمله نیز این وضعیت (توصیف یک فرآیند اسمی دیگر) باید ادامه یابد، و با توجه به معنای جمله، گزینه ۲ صحیح است.

۸) گزینه ۱

با توجه به اینکه که به همراه قیود منفی سازی نظیر not until و only در ابتدای جمله، ساختار درونی جمله به صورت وارونه در خواهد آمد. همچنین بعد از ویرگول جمله با حال ساده شروع خواهد شد که تنها در گزینه ۱ این وضعیت بچشم می خورد.

بخش دوم. لغت

۹) گزینه ۴

"تمایل بازیکنان نسبت به دست کم گرفتن مدرسه ممکن است روزی مانع رسیدن او به رویای بازی در تیم چوگان کالج شود."

ineffable	غیرقابل وصف	corporeal	جسمانی
demonstrative	نمایش دهنده	Disparaging	دست کم گیرنده

۱۰) گزینه ۳

"این پروژه از آنجایی که همه معتقد بودند غیرممکن است و نیز همه مارا بدترین بخش ر این سازمان می دانستن، به ما تحمیل شد."

deluged	غرق شد	exuded	بیرون آمد
foisted	تحمیل شد	intruded	مزاحم شد

۱۱) گزینه ۱

"لباس آراسته جیسون همیشه منظره خوشایندی ایجاد می کرد، بخصوص در مقایسه با لباس های دوستانش که به نظر می رسید هیچ توجهی به ظارهشان نداشتند."

natty	آراسته	jaded	خسته
inviolate	معتبر	garish	پرزرق و برق

۱۲) گزینه ۲

"هنگامی که اشتباهی رخ می دهد، برخی نوجوانان سعی می کنند توضیحات گیج کننده ی از اتفاقات ارائه نمایند به این امید که والدینشان بطور کامل متوجه موضوع نشوند."

expiate	جبران کردن	obfuscate	گیج کردن
purport	ادعا کردن	remonstrate with	تعرض کردن

۱۳) گزینه ۴

"غلبه بر پرخوری ممکن است برای بعضی زنان شیوه نیرومندی باشد تا عادت طولانی خود در خوردن اجباری را از بین ببرند."

fortuitous	شانسی	puerile	کوکانه
miserly	خسیس	compulsive	اجباری

۱۴) گزینه ۲

flabbergasted	مبهوت	vanquished	پیروز
intimated	صمیمی	implored	درخواست شده

۱۵) گزینه ۳

"فروشنندگان آن لباس فروشی آنقدر پرخاشگر هستند که بدون تلاش آزاردهنده آنها برای متقاعد کردن شما برای خریدن لباس، نگاه انداختن به لبسها ممکن نیست."

assiduous	پرتلاش	amiable	مهربان
aggressive	پرخاشگر	adventitious	اکتسابی

۱۶) گزینه ۱

"لزلی لمک یک پدیده موسیقی است. در سن چهارده سالگی بدون وقفه کنسرتوی شماره یک چایکوفسکی را فقط بعد از یکبار شنیدن در هنگام تماشای یک فیلم تلویزیونی که چند ساعت قبل دیده بود، می نواخت."

virtuoso	پدیده، استعداد	visionary	تصور
zenith	اوج، قله	maverick	افراطی

۱۷) گزینه ۳

"اگر هر شب دیگری بود، نیکو احتمالاً به جوکهای کمدین می خندید، ولی چون از نمرات پایین خود در درس فیزیک باخبر شد، حس و حال خندیدن نداشت."

fickle	بی ثبات	risible	خنده آور، خندان بودن
execrable	زشت، نفرت انگیز	arrant	ولگرد

۱۸) گزینه ۴

"زولین با زمزمه به مگی گفت: آن پسرها چقدر شبیه به اجداد خود هستند. تنها کاری که می‌کنند این است که دراز بکشند و شکم خود را بخوارانند و با انگشتانشان بادام زمینی بخورند. آنها کاملاً به یک گله میمون شباهت دارند".

tawdry جلف بی‌طرف impartial

bumptious جسور و از خود راضی شبیه به نیاکان atavistic

۱۹) گزینه ۳

"هر غروب بعد از شامی سبک، آقای بارتلی به پیاده‌روی می‌رود که در طول آن او خیابان‌های کنار لنگرگاه را می‌پیماید و کشتی‌هایی که محموله‌های خود را بار می‌کنند تماشا می‌کند".

haunts رفت و آمد پرگویی کردن prattles

perambulates پیمودن تغییر مسیر دادن veers

۲۰) گزینه ۱

"درحالی که محلی‌ها از کمک‌های بین‌المللی و متخصصان اطمینان حاصل کردند، به سایر منابع کمکی نیز نیم‌نگاهی داشتند".

Succor کمک و یاری ترس و هراس trepidation

reservation احتیاط concord توافق

بخش سوم. درک مطلب

۲۱) گزینه ۳

از آنجایی که در پاراگراف آخر به وضوح به اهمیت مناظره فلسفی همگانی در کلاس درس و تأثیر آن بر افزایش هوش اجتماعی و هیجانی اشاره شده است، گزینه ۳ می‌تواند در ادامه بحث مطرح شود؛ "چرا فلسفه در صورت استفاده در مدارس، می‌تواند هوش چندگانه بچه را بالا ببرد".

۲۲) گزینه ۲

با توجه به اشاره پاراگراف دوم به مواردی همچون شیادای‌های پزشکی، نیرنگ‌های سیاست‌مداران، فروشندگان ماشین‌های دست دوم و ...؛ مجهز شدن به تفکر فلسفی می‌تواند اسنان را در برابر این شرارت‌ها ایمن نماید.

۲۳) گزینه ۱

با توجه به آنچه در پاراگراف دوم بدان اشاره شده است و در آن نویسنده شواهدی را مطرح نموده است، به دنبال شفاف کردن اطلاعات پاراگراف اول بوده است.

۲۴) گزینه ۴

در تمام متن اشاره نشده است که تفکر فلسفی نقشی در تبدیل کودکان به منتقدان آموزشی دارد.

۲۵) گزینه ۲

با توجه به متن، بهترین عنوان می‌توان «مقدمه‌ای بر آزمون هوش» باشد.

۲۶) گزینه ۴

با توجه به مثال‌هایی که در پاراگراف نخست برای ابراز مخالفت منطقی آمده است، با گزینه ۴ مطابقت دارد.

۲۷) گزینه ۱

در این متن به هر سه گزینه اشاره شده است؛ پس گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

۲۸) گزینه ۳

در پاراگراف چهارم نویسنده به دنبال هشدار دادن به مخاطب است، پس گزینه ۳ صحیح می‌باشد.

۲۹) گزینه ۴

۳۰) گزینه ۲

کلیت متن براساس نظم زمانی مرتب شده است.

خدمات سایت مرجع آزمون تخصصی دکتری

خدمات دانلود

فایل های زبان دکتری

فایل های استعداد تحصیلی

فایل های مقاله نویسی

فایل های مصاحبه دکتری

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