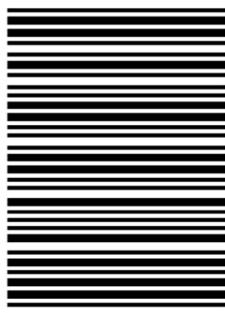


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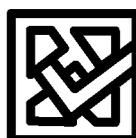
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بعد از ظهر پنجشنبه ۱۴۰۳/۰۲/۰۶



در زمینه مسائل علمی باید دنبال قله بود.
مقام معظم رهبری

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

دفترچه شماره ۱

آزمون اختصاصی (سراسری) ورودی دانشگاه‌ها و مؤسسات آموزش عالی
نوبت اول - اردیبهشت سال ۱۴۰۳

گروه آزمایشی زبان‌های خارجی (ویژه متقاضیان زبان انگلیسی)

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	زمان پاسخگویی	ملاحظات
۱	زبان انگلیسی	۷۰	۱	۷۰	۱۰۵ دقیقه	۷۰ سؤال ۱۰۵ دقیقه

این آزمون، نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز است و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

- 12- If the blood was still fresh, that meant this murder taken place long ago.
1) would not 2) shouldn't have 3) ought not 4) mustn't have
- 13- I took a class with him when I was in college, but I was too young teaching.
1) to appreciate what was he 2) to appreciate what he was
3) appreciating him whom was 4) and appreciate what he was
- 14- I have spent my life trying to warn people about the terrible risks of nuclear weapons, many of my countrymen.
1) as have 2) have done 3) did so 4) as likewise
- 15- Last year, he once even declared himself indifferent about politics, saying he out of it altogether.
1) had better staying 2) would rather to stay
3) would rather stay 4) had better to stay

Part B: Vocabulary

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

- 16- I recently taught a writing course for undergraduates and was surprised how many of them chose to write about their childhoods.
1) to 2) in 3) as of 4) at
- 17- Self-care contains as many definitions as there are people who care of themselves.
1) take 2) do 3) make 4) set
- 18- There's nothing autobiographical in the book; I just a story, although I did use my memory of my home town.
1) made out 2) made up 3) made in 4) made off
- 19- The broken-down food is into the bloodstream from the small intestine and the nutrients are carried to each cell in the body.
1) travelled 2) deviated 3) plowed 4) absorbed
- 20- I promise to remain to the welfare of my family, to the people of Arkansas and to this nation.
1) invulnerable 2) alleged 3) dedicated 4) concerned
- 21- Some are allowed to take early, including the military, police officers and people with physically-demanding jobs.
1) retirement 2) wage 3) suspension 4) migration
- 22- They called an emergency strategic meeting—not to make a small but to make a complete shift in how they operate.
1) career 2) business 3) adjustment 4) fortune
- 23- The hero of the novel is motivated by a desire for against those who have wronged him.
1) inconvenience 2) revenge 3) impatience 4) tendency
- 24- If we do not actively try to preserve our, we risk losing the common experience that makes each of us who we are.
1) scope 2) future 3) satisfaction 4) heritage

- 25- The majority of arrests carried out by the US military appear to be entirely , often based only on the unreliable words of an informant.
1) arbitrary 2) justifiable 3) guaranteed 4) mindful
- 26- Now the city existed as a parking lot of hastily cars—some with their engines still running.
1) abandoned 2) driving 3) cast 4) refrained
- 27- For more than two years, a nurse used a web of lies to gain employment, and lied again to cover her incompetence.
1) considerate 2) white 3) elaborate 4) concerned
- 28- The apartments she showed me were not deals—enormously expensive, tiny (no roommate possible) and looking onto brick walls.
1) securely 2) partially 3) deceptively 4) decidedly
- 29- In fact, a good of my library was founded on buys from online websites.
1) purchase 2) proportion 3) establishment 4) appearance
- 30- Jurors almost always start with a strong that someone wouldn't be charged with a crime unless the police were firmly convinced of his guilt.
1) familiarity 2) ambiguity 3) presumption 4) sonority
- 31- Injuries were minor, and damage was confined to a few floors, but this latest setback underscored the project's luck.
1) perishable 2) pure 3) rotten 4) sudden
- 32- As they cannot work legally in Thailand, they have little option but to a living collecting rubbish, or to take ill-paid informal work on construction sites.
1) seize 2) grip 3) lead 4) scratch
- 33- Even our 8-year-old, who is bored by the unchallenging playgrounds near our home, was greatly excited by the advanced equipment.
1) stiff 2) hypnotic 3) incurious 4) voiceless
- 34- It is necessary to hold a debate on how best to regulate the markets. And who are more qualified to than two Nobel-prize-winning American economists with famously forthright views on the matter?
1) pent it up 2) cut it up 3) eke it out 4) thrash it out
- 35- The worry, of course, is that their increasingly approach to innovation will mean fewer breakthrough drugs.
1) boisterous 2) chary 3) convivial 4) diligent

Part C: Sentence Structure

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

36-

- 1) She was supposed to be here today; she said she would be, but she is not.
- 2) She has supposed to be here today; she said she will be, but she was not.
- 3) She had been supposed to be here today; she said she would be, but she has not.
- 4) She is supposed to be here today; she said she will be, but she does not.

37-

- 1) Given that investigators found no traces of forced entry, what could it have been other except an inside job?
- 2) Investigators found no traces of forced entry, what could it have been otherwise an inside job?
- 3) Given that investigators found no traces of forced entry, what could it have been other than an inside job?
- 4) That investigators found no traces of forced entry, what could it have been other from an inside job?

38-

- 1) We want to remain dedicated to offering high-quality Italian luxury products, but we also know that we need to move the times and find new clients.
- 2) We want to remain dedicated to offer high-quality Italian luxury products, but we also know that we need moving with the times and find new clients.
- 3) We want to remain dedicated to offer high-quality Italian luxury products, but we also know we need to move the times and find new clients.
- 4) We want to remain dedicated to offering high-quality Italian luxury products, but we also know we need to move with the times and find new clients.

39-

- 1) And if a doll with giant eyes and a little leather jacket gives them a few more minutes of fun, who's to denying that little extra bit of childhood?
- 2) And if a doll with giant eyes and a little leather jacket gives them a few more minutes of fun, who's to deny them that little extra bit of childhood?
- 3) And while a doll with giant eyes and a little leather jacket giving them a few more minutes of fun, who is denying them that little extra bit of childhood?
- 4) And while a doll with giant eyes and a little leather jacket giving them a few more minutes of fun, who's to deny to them that little extra bit of childhood?

40-

- 1) As we greet each other from across the room, I cannot help but being marveled for a moment by the simple fact that we are all here.
- 2) As we greet each other from across the room, I cannot help but marvel for a moment at the simple fact that we are all here.
- 3) While we greet each other from across the room, I cannot help but marveling for a moment at the simple fact that we are all here.
- 4) While we greet each other from across the room, I cannot help but have marvelling for a moment by the simple fact that we are all here.

Part D: Language Functions

Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A: Bob, did you finally (41) and tell your dad about crashing his car?

B: Not really; I'm still (42) about it.

A: Come on, man! Sooner or later, you must face the (43).

B: Tell me about it!

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------|---|
| 41- | 1) bite the bullet | | 2) get out of hand |
| | 3) jump on the bandwagon | | 4) chase the wild goose |
| 42- | 1) looking forward | | 2) with double standards |
| | 3) in two minds | | 4) in a blue moon |
| 43- | 1) dark | 2) wind | 3) mirror 4) music |

A: Joey, a (44) told me that the team coach has suddenly left.

B: Yeah. But how did you find out?

A: I'll tell you later. How are things going now?

B: Well, as always, the team captain has stepped up to the (45) and taken charge.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 44- | 1) cat nap | 2) holy cow | 3) little bird | 4) guinea pig |
| 45- | 1) plate | 2) ladder | 3) desk | 4) pot |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1 :

Kilimanjaro has a series of vegetation zones consisting of (from base to summit) the semi-dry area of the surrounding plateau; the mountain's cultivated, well-watered southern slopes; dense cloud forest; open moorland; alpine desert; and moss communities. Two important species that grow in the moorlands are the giant lobelia and the giant groundsel. The forests of the southern slopes and surrounding areas are home to elephants, buffalo, and eland (oxlike antelopes). Smaller mammals living in the forests include black and white monkeys, blue monkeys, and bushbuck and duikers (small African antelopes). The forests also host a rich variety of birdlife, including the rare Abbot's starling.

The Kilimanjaro formations became known to Europeans when they were reached in 1848 by the German missionaries Johannes Rebmann and Johann Ludwig Krapf, although the news that there were snow-capped mountains so close to the Equator was not believed until more than a decade later. The Kibo summit was first reached in 1889 by the German geographer Hans Meyer and the Austrian mountaineer Ludwig Purtscheller.

The Kilimanjaro region is one of Tanzania's leading producers of mild coffee, wheat, and sugar; other crops include sisal, corn (maize), beans, bananas, wattle bark, cotton, and potatoes. The region is populated by the Chaga, Pare, Kahe, and Mbugu peoples. The town of Moshi, at the southern foot of Kilimanjaro, is the chief trading center and base for ascent. As Kibo's peak can be reached without the aid of mountaineering equipment, thousands of hikers attempt the ascent each year.

- 56- The underlined word "dense" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 1) protected 2) thick 3) beautiful 4) tropical
- 57- All of the following phrases are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
 1) giant lobelia 2) capuchin monkey 3) wattle bark 4) town of Moshi
- 58- Which of the following best describes Johannes Rebmann and Johann Ludwig Krapf's goal in going to the Kilimanjaro region?
 1) Religion 2) Tourism 3) Sport 4) Trade
- 59- What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?
 1) The rare species inhabiting Kilimanjaro
 2) The variety of birds of prey living on Kilimanjaro
 3) The vegetation zones and wildlife on Kilimanjaro
 4) The species that are Kilimanjaro's main tourist attraction

60- According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- 1) Because of the presence of wildlife in the Kilimanjaro region, few people live there permanently.
- 2) The German geographer Hans Meyer and the Austrian climber Ludwig Purtscheller first climbed the peak of Kibo in mid-19th century.
- 3) The moss communities at the foot of Kilimanjaro create a proper place for certain species to live.
- 4) Moshi, a town situated at the southern foot of Kilimanjaro, serves as the primary trading hub and base for mountain climbs.

Passage 2 :

Social psychology has been criticized for emphasizing the individual in the study of social behavior. That is, theory, methods and results are often approached from an intrapsychic, rather than an interpersonal level of analysis. The emphasis on the individual, originating in Floyd Allport's vision of social psychology in the 1920s, became even more pronounced in the postwar American social psychology. [1] Even areas of study that originally incorporated social influences became more individualized. For example, group-level influences in attitude change were overtaken by individual cognition-focused approaches. [2] Such examples abound and social psychology's focus on individual-level variables and the neglect of sociocultural determinants of social behavior have been widely documented and critiqued.

In this paper, we discuss the spread of rumor. By rumor we mean "a specific proposition for belief, passed along from person to person, usually by word of mouth, without secure standards of evidence being present." This definition, although dated (rumors today flourish on the Internet, for instance), captures the essential element of "being unproven," which is associated with rumors. Rumors, like news, inform people about items of importance to the collective, but differ from news along the dimension of authenticity. [3] The characteristic of authenticity is, of course, often context dependent. Rumors also differ from other forms of hearsay, such as gossip, in that the latter are usually about people and serve the functions of entertainment and establishing social mores. Rumors, however, could be about people, things or events, and have an element of urgency about them.

Prasad collected and classified 30 rumors, which consisted mainly of exaggerated reports of destruction in the wake of an earthquake. [4] He argued that conditions of intense anxiety and uncertainty lead to an attitude which directed peoples' attention to the situation. Specifically, this attitude had four dimensions, which he labeled as emotional, cognitive, cultural and social.

61- The underlined phrase "the latter" in paragraph 2 refers to

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) other forms of hearsay | 2) social mores |
| 3) rumors | 4) gossip and rumors |

62- Which of the following techniques is used by the author in paragraph 2?

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1) Statistics | 2) Comparison |
| 3) Appeal to authority | 4) Description based on chronological order |

- 63- **Why do the authors state that “rumors today flourish on the Internet” in paragraph 2?**
- 1) To prove that nowadays rumors are as widespread as before
 - 2) To undermine a point mentioned in the same sentence
 - 3) To show that the internet is not so trustworthy as it is believed
 - 4) To exemplify a point mentioned in the same paragraph
- 64- **According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?**
- 1) The focus on the individual, derived from Floyd Allport’s perspective on social psychology in the 1920s, was more severely criticized immediately after the war.
 - 2) Compared with other similar concepts such as gossip, rumors are in a sense more general by definition and more serious.
 - 3) The “dated” definition of rumor, mentioned in the passage, is nevertheless appropriate as it captures the element of authenticity evident in this concept.
 - 4) Prasad gathered and organized 30 rumors, primarily consisting of false accounts spreading during an earthquake.
- 65- **In which position marked by [1], [2], [3,] or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?**
Similarly, social perception, originally conceived as ‘a very communal affair, not something everyone did for himself,’ was studied as an individual’s attribution of the cause of behavior.
- 1) [4] 2) [3] 3) [2] 4) [1]

Passage 3 :

The representation of Persia as a country of rose-gardens, flowing rivers and singing nightingales is the most recurrent theme in the online database of the 19th-century literature. The image of Persia's landscape is highly "Orientalized" in nineteenth-century English poetry: it is picturesque, it is sumptuous, it is splendid; above all, it is imaginary. But this Persian and, in general, Oriental "imaginary" has both a positive and a negative facet. Chris Bongie, in his discussion of Wordsworth's portrait of the Solitary in "Book Three" of *The Excursion* (1814) defines two modes of nineteenth-century "exoticism" (his replacement for Edward Said's term of reference): "Imperialist and exoticizing exoticism"; while "imperialist exoticism," he remarks, "affirms the hegemony of modern civilization over the less developed, savage territories, exoticizing exoticism privileges those very territories and their people, figuring them as a possible refuge from overbearing modernity." A confluence of both types of "exoticism," a blend of dissimilar attitudes and opposing thoughts, is behind the imaginary construction of Persian geography in nineteenth-century literature. We see this for instance in Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh* (1817), where Persia is depicted as a heavenly garden; but this delightful landscape, to use Brantlinger's words, is also "a sensual paradise of luxury, tyranny and erotic decadence."

Persian poetry itself supplied some of the materials for such formulaic portrayal of the country's "exotic" beauty. Take for example the recurring image of Shiraz, identified in Iran's literary culture as a center of romance, revelry and literature; the city is celebrated in Persian poetry as a nourishing ground for verse, love, mirth, wine-drinking and natural beauty. Hafiz refers to Shiraz as a place where the water is pure and the breeze is pleasantly mild. He describes it as the precious gem of "seven territories," underlining its special qualities. The image of Shiraz in English poetry echoes that of its counterpart in Persian poetry; it appears as a splendid garden, a landscape for romance and a city of wonders. If we take Sir William Jones's "A Persian Song of Hafiz" as one of the earliest English translations of Hafiz, we may see why Shiraz was envisioned in such a sentimentalized fashion in English verse. Jones's Shiraz is a fictitious landscape, incomparably beautiful: no "stream is so clear as *Roknabad*," and no "bower so sweet as *Mosellay*."

- 66- The underlined word "decadence" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- 1) narrative 2) lunacy 3) characteristic 4) degeneracy
- 67- Which of the following best indicates the areas associated with Chris Bongie, Thomas Moore and William Jones, respectively?
- 1) Criticism, literature and translation 2) Translation, criticism and literature
3) Translation, literature and criticism 4) Literature, translation and criticism

- 68- According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?**
- 1) Of the two kinds of exoticism, the latter favors the less developed, savage territories, portraying them as a potential sanctuary from the excessive pressures of modernity.
 - 2) Edward Said proposed the phrase “imperialist and exoticizing exoticism” to make a distinction between two diametrically-opposed approaches to the less developed, savage territories.
 - 3) Thomas Moore’s *Lalla Rookh* presents a merging of different attitudes and contrasting ideas, showcasing an imaginary landscape of Persia during the nineteenth century.
 - 4) In English poetry, the portrayal of Shiraz mirrors its depiction in Persian verse. It is presented as a magnificent garden, a setting for romantic tales, and a city teeming with marvels.
- 69- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?**
- 1) Has Persian poetry in any way shaped and colored the way Iran is depicted in 19th-century English poetry?
 - 2) Which city of Iran gets the lion’s share of attention in the vast body of work known as Western poetry?
 - 3) In which book was the term “Orientalized” first used in a literary context to refer to a specific approach to the East by Western writers?
 - 4) During which century did the Persian poet Hafiz live in the famous city of Shiraz?
- 70- Which of the following statements can best be inferred from the passage?**
- 1) Wordsworth was among the English poets who were particularly keen on adopting themes and concepts from Persian literary tradition.
 - 2) The East, as envisioned by the Persian poet Hafiz, is composed of seven territories, of which Shiraz was the most significant one.
 - 3) In Western poetic depictions of the East in general, and Iran in particular, during the 19th century, fidelity to truth was not a top priority.
 - 4) The representation of the beauty of Persia in Western poetry in the 19th century proves that it would be wrong to characterize western approaches as “Orientalized.”