

کد کنترل

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کانال تلگرامه عمران پایه

@OmranPayeh

صبح جمعه

۱۳۹۸/۱۲/۹

دفترچه شماره (۲)



«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»
امام خمینی (ره)

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

آزمون ورودی دوره دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) - سال ۱۳۹۹

کلیه رشته‌های امتحانی گروه آزمایشی فنی و مهندسی

مدت پاسخگویی: ۹۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۶۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

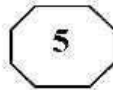
ردیف	عنوان امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	استعداد تحصیلی	۳۰	۱۰۱	۱۳۰
۲	زبان انگلیسی - عمومی	۳۰	۱۳۱	۱۶۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

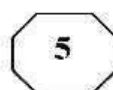
این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

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 می‌باشد و با متغییرین برای مفرات رفتار می‌شود.

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**بخش پنجم****راهنمایی:**

این بخش، مربوط به سوالات آزمون زبان انگلیسی - عمومی است.

PART A: Grammar

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 131- Electric washing machines, in 1925, significantly reduced the amount of time spent washing a given amount of clothes.**
- 1) were first introduced
 - 2) that they were introduced first
 - 3) first introduced
 - 4) that were introduced first
- 132- The rock fragments in the sediments in the North Atlantic's deep waters are too large**
- 1) that ocean currents there were not able to transport them
 - 2) to have been transported there by ocean currents
 - 3) for being transported by ocean currents there
 - 4) for ocean currents transport them there
- 133- First proposed in the late 1800s,**
- 1) relying on the theory is a property of water not commonly associated with fluids
 - 2) a property of water not commonly associated with fluids relies on the theory
 - 3) not commonly associated with fluids the theory relies on a property of water
 - 4) the theory relies on a property of water not commonly associated with fluids
- 134- For a population of 800,000 subway riders, the numbers of subway trips taken per rider last January are approximately normally distributed with a mean of 56 trips and**
- 1) a standard deviation of 13 trips
 - 2) a standard deviation of 13 trips was
 - 3) was a standard deviation of 13 trips
 - 4) there was a standard deviation of 13 trips
- 135- There was once a widely held belief that people who were in debt, but who could not afford to pay back that debt,**
- 1) they should be punished severely
 - 2) and who should be severely punished
 - 3) punished severely they should be
 - 4) should be punished severely
- 136- For the next ten years, various aspects of society could be going through enormous change as Virtual Reality (VR) technology moves towards**
- 1) full implementation of its potential operational and interactive
 - 2) fully operational and interactive implementation of its potential
 - 3) implementing fully operational and interactive of its potentiality
 - 4) implementing fully of its potential operationally and interactively



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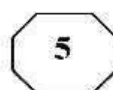


- 137- It used to be easy to define what a journalist was. They had a degree in English or Journalism, usually owned a camera and by a news outlet, TV or radio station or newspaper.
- 1) fully employed
 - 2) were employed full time
 - 3) full time employed
 - 4) who were employed full time
- 138- Antibiotics have been one of for hundreds of years, being responsible for saving the lives of millions of patients.
- 1) humanity success stories
 - 2) stories in success of humanity
 - 3) humanity's success stories
 - 4) the successes of the humanity stories

PART B: Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 139- Among the of stars in the universe, there are a couple that are of great importance to people on Earth.
- 1) multitude
 - 2) luminance
 - 3) affluence
 - 4) interdependence
- 140- The atmosphere outside the courtroom where the victim's parents confronted the defendant's family was quite, but police were able to keep everything under control.
- 1) transient
 - 2) impartial
 - 3) volatile
 - 4) apathetic
- 141- During the space shuttle's, the Earth became larger and larger.
- 1) periphery
 - 2) solitude
 - 3) latitude
 - 4) descent
- 142- Once the insect falls on a plant, it must itself to avoid being spotted by hungry birds.
- 1) camouflage
 - 2) reinforce
 - 3) preserve
 - 4) bewilder
- 143- Our arteries circulate blood around the body and are essential to good health, but the blood flow can be by fatty plaque that can clog them.
- 1) bypassed
 - 2) impeded
 - 3) obscured
 - 4) infected
- 144- Industrial is a serious problem in many parts of the world, with factories producing illegal copies of top brand names.
- 1) infringement
 - 2) breach
 - 3) corruption
 - 4) piracy
- 145- A doomsday scenario for the environment sees our as a world choked with pollution, where many plants and animals have become extinct.
- 1) speculation
 - 2) pessimism
 - 3) ancestry
 - 4) destiny
- 146- Powell's legacy in the geology community is that of an explorer: a adventurer who fearlessly blazed through the unknown.
- 1) gutless
 - 2) feckless
 - 3) relentless
 - 4) reckless



- 147- The promise of technology is to human capabilities to engage in productive, inclusive and contemplative decision-making about how society is governed.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) augment | 2) interpret |
| 3) quantify | 4) justify |
- 148- The lack of diversity weakens resilience to the growing risks of climate disruption, soil, pollution and pollinator loss.
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1) differentiation | 2) deterioration |
| 3) diffusion | 4) distribution |
- 149- His inventions include a disposable cardboard incubator for babies, which he's currently testing in a clinical trial in India, and a wearable fluorescent blood-glucose sensor for people with diabetes in the Philippines.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) premature | 2) sluggish |
| 3) perilous | 4) intricate |
- 150- If you're cramming for exams, take an occasional walk to give yourself a from the intensity.
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) distinction | 2) margin |
| 3) diversity | 4) respite |

PART C: Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1:

The story of elephant origins begins about 50 million years ago with animals called moeritheres. The moeritheres were proboscideans, animals with trunks, and four of their incisor teeth—two in the upper jaw and two in the lower jaw—were the beginnings of what became tusks. Moeritheres weighed about a quarter ton and were probably amphibious, feeding on plants and living along rivers much as the hippopotamus does today. Within the next 10 to 20 million years, the moeritheres gave rise to tusked creatures that paleontologists have labeled palaeomastodons. Some palaeomastodons had both upper and lower tusks; others had only lower tusks, shaped like shovels.

The next five million years of elephant evolution are lost in the fossil record, but at the end of that gap, mastodons—distant relatives of modern elephants—were roaming across Africa. During the next few million years, mastodons became one of the most common of the large mammals, increasing their numbers all across the world. One early mastodon species was *Gomphotherium*, a four-tusked creature the size of a small African elephant, perhaps eight feet tall at the shoulder. It was this creature that eventually gave rise to the African elephant known today. In view of the surviving fossil remains, this apparently was not a big evolutionary step, since the skeletons of an African elephant and of a *Gomphotherium* are much alike. The biggest differences are in the teeth and the tusks. *Gomphotherium* evolved into the African elephant, skeletally at least, by losing its lower tusks and by changes in its teeth, which became more compact and better adapted to the shearing motion of the elephant's jaws.

Another descendant of *Gomphotherium* is the best known of prehistoric elephants, the woolly mammoth. In prehistoric Europe, woolly mammoths were often featured in cave paintings and carvings. Woolly mammoths were heavily hunted by groups of Stone Age



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peoples whose culture depended on preying on the big mammals that existed during the Ice Ages, such as the woolly rhinoceros and the giant ground sloth. The mammoth provided more than food. Its ivory was used to make statues, etchings, and ornaments; its bones were used for tools and even as building materials for houses.

151- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The mastodons of Africa
- 2) The evolution of elephants
- 3) The relationship of woolly mammoths and elephants
- 4) The adaptation of elephant tusks and teeth to the African habitat

152- According to the first paragraph, how were moeritheres thought to be similar to the modern-day hippopotamus?

- 1) They were both amphibious.
- 2) They were similar in weight.
- 3) Their teeth were similar in size.
- 4) They both had tusks shaped like shovels.

153- According to the second paragraph, the fossil record does NOT indicate

- 1) where mastodons lived
- 2) how *Gomphotherium* moved its jaws
- 3) how palacomastodons evolved into mastodons
- 4) how *Gomphotherium* evolved into the African elephant

154- What can be inferred from the second paragraph about the teeth of *Gomphotherium*?

- 1) They were not preserved as fossil remains.
- 2) They were efficient for use in a shearing motion.
- 3) They evolved into the tusks of the African elephant.
- 4) They were larger than those of the African elephant.

155- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph as something humans obtained from woolly mammoths?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) Ivory for ornaments | 2) Pigments used in cave paintings |
| 3) Material used in building | 4) Material from which tools were made |

Passage 2:

From the late nineteenth century onward, children's books have tended to feature large print, lots of pictures, and attractive bindings. The contrast with children's books of the 1700's is stark. Early children's books rarely had pictures, were printed in small typeface to save paper, and had thick paper bindings with paper labels stuck on the outer spine. They also tended to be printed in small volumes, which were thought to be more "child sized."

Pictures were expensive in the late eighteenth century. Although woodcuts were cheaper than engravings and were used in some children's books, they still tended to be relatively crude. Engravings could show more detail, but they were usually limited to a frontispiece (the first inside page) or to plates of technical diagrams in works for older children or adults. By the late 1870's, better and cheaper methods of wood engraving had been introduced, metal engraving had become cheaper, and color printing had been invented, all of which transformed the appearance of children's books.

The decorative (and colorful) bindings which covered the late-nineteenth-century books

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are particularly striking in comparison to their earlier counterparts. The development of cloth bindings and the partial mechanization of the binding process in the 1830's and 1840's completely changed the outward appearance of books. Publishers' bindings became common, and those for children's books were soon decorated with elaborate stamped patterns, often in several colors, and embossed with gold. Previously, books had been issued bound in wood as a temporary measure until the purchaser arranged for a leather binding. The later patterned boards indicate an attempt to provide a more attractive, less costly binding.

The absence of most of these decorative arts in early children's books meant that the text was almost solely responsible for keeping the child's attention. Thus authors made the effort to be amusing in order to be more effectively instructive. The characters and events of the fictionalized stories were intended to prevent boredom. One of the most famous children's books of the eighteenth century, *Evenings at Home*, went one step further than most by using a lot of short stories on different subjects and in different genres. The short length was adapted to the child's attention span, while the ever-changing subjects stimulated curiosity.

156- What aspect of children's books of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) How important woodcuts and engravings were to book sales
- 2) How the interests of readers failed to affect the practices of publishers
- 3) How the appearance of the books changed due to technological advances
- 4) How eighteenth- and nineteenth-century books had several types of binding

157- According to the passage, engravings were characterized by the fact that they were

- 1) used only in books for adults
- 2) relatively cheap prior to the 1870's
- 3) able to show finer features than woodcuts
- 4) unavailable to publishers in the eighteenth century

158- According to the passage, prior to the 1830's, what did readers do to make the books they purchased more attractive?

- 1) They paid to have the books leather bound.
- 2) They embossed the binding boards with gold.
- 3) They arranged for artists to illustrate the books.
- 4) They inserted additional pages with colorful pictures.

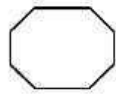
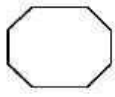
159- The author mentions the eighteenth-century book *Evenings at Home* primarily as an example of

- 1) one of the shortest children's books of its time
- 2) a book designed to be attractive to child readers
- 3) a book with a beautifully made decorative binding
- 4) a long story that looked at a single subject from several different sides

160- Which of the following best characterizes the way the information is organized in the passage?

- 1) Describing a problem in book design and proposing a solution
- 2) Presenting a theory of book design and examples to support it
- 3) Explaining why new methods of book design were necessary
- 4) Comparing and contrasting book design over time

This is the end of section 5.



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