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عصر پنج شنبه
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دفترچه شماره ۱۱ از ۳

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور«علم و تحقیق، کلید پیشرفت کشور است.»
مقام معظم رهبری

آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌تمترکز) – سال ۱۴۰۴

زبان انگلیسی – عمومی

مدت زمان پاسخگویی: ۴۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۴۰ سؤال

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	زبان انگلیسی – عمومی	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان انگلیسی – عمومی		۴۰	۱	۴۰

استفاده از فرهنگ لغت مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

** داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات کادر زیر، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخ نامه و دفترچه سوالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی جلد دفترچه سوالات و پایین پاسخ نامه ام را تأیید می نمایم.

امضا:

زبان انگلیسی - عمومی:

PART A: Structure

Directions: Choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the answer on your answer sheet.

1- **Learning a new language new doors for us to explore different worlds.**
1) opens 2) to open 3) opening 4) to be opened

2- **I always thought she was storyteller I'd ever met in my entire life.**
1) best 2) a better 3) better 4) the best

3- Pablo Neruda is best known for being a great writer of romantic poetry, he was also a man with strong political views.
1) During 2) While 3) Through 4) So

4- **A PhD program is a journey, where the goal is not to write research papers grow as a researcher.**
1) so to 2) as for 3) but to 4) in order for

5- **Our duty is to believe we have enough evidence, and to suspend our judgment when we do not.**
1) that which 2) which 3) that for which 4) which for that

6- **When you reach question six on the exam, remember a deep breath before moving on; a little more oxygen and a smile work wonders when answering the following questions.**
1) to take 2) taking 3) to be taken 4) take

7- **Now she felt to him much more than a bright light dark evening; she was the one person—the only person—on whom his whole life depended.**
1) otherwise on 2) despite on 3) in an otherwise 4) in a despite

8- **Late uncle Bill preferred the slower pace of life in a remote village, where he always said he**
1) has been retired 2) will retire 3) has retired 4) would retire

PART B: Vocabulary

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

15- You can do whatever you in life, but you must remember one thing: don't waste your life for something that's not worth it.

1) want 2) return 3) wear 4) throw

16- Like so many other people whose parents are from different countries, I consider myself to be of mixed

1) borders 2) district 3) nationality 4) effects

17- This is the test of a gentleman: his respect for those who can be of no possible service to him.

1) glad 2) final 3) foreign 4) shy

18- The primary of leadership is to produce more leaders, not more followers.
 1) document 2) income 3) function 4) integration

19- The residential program will initially work on a basis, but officials predict that within a few years, it will be mandatory.
 1) voluntary 2) unique 3) subsequent 4) relevant

20- In his speech addressed to an audience of young students, the professor indicated the aims he thought to college education.
 1) devious 2) delighted 3) durable 4) appropriate

21- To get a visa, you should show evidence of admission from the institution where you intend to your studies at the PhD level.
 1) defend 2) graduate 3) register 4) pursue

22- The tragedy is that there is so much more—money—to destroy the ecology than there is to preserve it.
 1) insight 2) incentive 3) compromise 4) anthology

23- Employees don't need to be best friends, but there does need to be a level of respect and understanding.
 1) congenital 2) contemporary 3) mutual 4) inverse

24- It is the mark of an educated mind to a thought without accepting it.
 1) deprive 2) entertain 3) enrage 4) sympathize

25- In Romania, doctors were doing their best to fight misinformation and turn the against vaccine hesitancy so that more people brought their children for vaccination.
 1) dogma 2) pessimism 3) temptation 4) tide

26- It is a detailed, highly technical report in which the reader must through numerous volumes of arcane data to learn how the ancient people lived.
 1) wade 2) emanate 3) beckon 4) accumulate

27- The African municipal authority issued half-apology, which has only inflamed the public more. Therefore, the pounding cry for resignation builds until capitulation comes.
 1) a soothing 2) an ingenuous 3) an exhaustive 4) a paltry

28- At the university, taking a seminar was a blood sport, albeit one with a highly-civilized: everyone was superficially congenial while struggling to stand out to gain a nod or a word of praise from the professor.
 1) paucity 2) procrastination 3) veneer 4) cessation

29- Why do English movie-goers pay scant attention when a satire of their culture is brought to the screen? Is it that they are simply to satire by living in a society where grotesque reality seems to trump fiction at every turn?
 1) inured 2) pulverized 3) limned 4) galvanized

30- Amid the howling of the wind and the beating of the rain and among an entranced crowd, who listened attentively, he was singing with intensity and passion.

1) febrile 2) stolid 3) insolvent 4) captious

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1:

Many people like to link the history of social media to the growth in communications technology that has been occurring since the end of the 19th century. A common starting point is Samuel Morse's first telegram, which he sent in 1844 between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore by telegraph. However, this type of communication does not qualify as social media. First, it did not take place "online," and second, telegrams do not contribute to any larger community or collective. Instead, they are used to send individual messages between two people. Therefore, the real history of social media starts in the 1970s with the development of the internet.

The internet has its roots in the 1960s and 1970s when various private and public organizations were working to try and find ways to get computers to communicate with one another. In a sense, this can be considered as the beginning of social media. However, it wasn't until the 1980s, and really the 1990s, that personal computers became more normal, which set the stage for the emergence of social media.

The website credited as being the "first online social media" site is Six Degrees. It's named after the "six degrees of separation" theory, which states that everyone in the world is connected to everyone else by no more than six degrees of separation. The reason Six Degrees is considered to be the first of the social networks is because it allowed people to sign up with their email address, make individual profiles, and add friends to their personal network. It was officially launched in 1997, and it lasted until about 2001. Its number of users peaked at around 3.5 million. It was bought out by YouthStream Media Networks in 1999 for \$125 million, but it shut down just about one year later.

31- The underlined word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to

1) place 2) social media
3) larger community 4) this type of communication

32- According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements is NOT true about social media?

1) It would not have been possible without the pioneering invention of Samuel Morse.
2) It has, in a significant sense, a collective nature and is not limited to two individuals only.
3) It did not originate before the development of the internet.
4) It is by definition an online phenomenon.

33- The underlined word "emergence" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

1) transformation 2) popularity 3) concept 4) appearance

34- **What is the main purpose of the passage?**

- 1) To clarify the impact of the internet on social media
- 2) To define the “six degrees of separation” theory
- 3) To explain the origin of social media
- 4) To compare social media with telegraph

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

- 1) The scholar famous for his theory of “six degrees of separation” actually chose a name for the first social media website.
- 2) The first telegram was transferred between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore approximately in the mid-18th century.
- 3) Until the 1980s, when personal computers became more widely accessible, it was merely the governmental sector that utilized computers for the purpose of communication.
- 4) The first social media website was launched in the 1990s, only to shut down less than half a decade later, roughly one year following its acquisition by another company.

PASSAGE 2:

Historians don't know for certain if the first prosthetics were primarily functional or for appearances. According to Katherine Ott, Ph.D., curator for the Division of Medicine and Science at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, this is partly because different cultures have their own ideas about what makes a person whole. The oldest known prosthetics are two different artificial toes from ancient Egypt. One prosthetic toe, known as the “Greville Chester toe,” was made from cartonnage, which is a kind of papier-mâché made from glue, linen, and plaster. It is thought to be between 2,600 and 3,400 years old, though its exact age is unknown. Because it doesn't bend, researchers believe it was cosmetic. The other prosthetic, a wooden and leather toe known as the “Cairo toe,” is estimated to be between 2,700 and 3,000 years old. It is thought to be the earliest known practical artificial limb due to its flexibility and because it was refitted for the wearer multiple times.

Approximately 300 years later—300 B.C.—in Italy, an ancient Roman nobleman used a prosthetic leg known as the “Capua leg.” The leg was made of bronze and hollowed-out wood and was held up with leather straps. Other known early prosthetics include artificial feet from Switzerland and Germany, crafted between the 5th and 8th centuries. These were made from wood, iron, or bronze and may have been strapped to the amputee's remaining limb.

Soldiers who lost their limbs in battle often used early artificial limbs made of wood or iron. For instance, about 2,200 years ago, the Roman general Marcus Sergius Silus lost his right hand during the Second Punic War. He had it replaced with an iron one that was designed to hold his shield. Knights of the Middle Ages sometimes used wooden limbs for battle or to ride a horse. And in the 16th century, the reputable French surgeon Ambroise Paré designed and developed some of the first purely functional prosthetics for soldiers coming off the battlefield. He also published the earliest written reference to prosthetics in one of his detailed expositions about his ground-breaking discoveries on the subject.

36- According to paragraph 1, what is a possible reason that partly explains the uncertainty regarding the primary role of the first prosthetics?

- 1) Insignificance of prosthetics in ancient cultures
- 2) A difference in various cultures' views of mankind
- 3) The absence of any ancient prosthetic in the modern era
- 4) Misrepresentation of ancient history by modern scholars

37- The underlined phrase “hollowed-out wood” in paragraph 2 best refers to a piece of wood
 1) that is taken from a tree planted for medical purposes
 2) of which the flexibility and durability are ideal
 3) of which the core or inside section is empty
 4) that suits the amputee's weight and height

38- Which of the following pairs of techniques is used in the passage?

- 1) Description based on chronological order and Exemplification
- 2) Rhetorical question and Description based on chronological order
- 3) Exemplification and Personal anecdote
- 4) Personal anecdote and Rhetorical question

39- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
I. What was the popular name of an extant prosthetic retrieved in Switzerland?
II. What was the profession of the person to whom the “Cairo toe” belonged?
III. What was a material used to build prosthetics during the Medieval period?
 1) Only I 2) Only III 3) I and II 4) II and III

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

- 1) Ambroise Paré stands as a seminal figure in the annals of the evolution of prosthetics, whose contributions to the field were not confined to his inventions but included his meticulously documented accounts of his findings.
- 2) Among the surviving ancient prosthetic devices, one fashioned from wood and bronze, known as the “Capua leg,” belonged to a Roman warrior who sustained the loss of a limb during a military conflict in Italy roughly in the 3rd century B.C.
- 3) The Roman general Marcus Sergius Silus, while engaged in the Second Punic War, which occurred sometime prior to 300 B.C., sustained the grievous loss of his right hand, deciding to substitute it with a prosthetic limb composed of iron.
- 4) The so-called “Greville Chester toe,” composed of glue, linen, and plaster, dating back approximately two to three millennia ago, is esteemed as the earliest extant manifestation of a functional prosthetic limb.

