

به نام خداوند بخشنده مهربان

جامع‌ترین بانک تست زبان دکتری

شامل کلیه سوالات و پاسخ تشریحی ۹۳ تا ۱۴۰۱ و تطبیق ۱۰۰ با
مهارت‌های کتاب زبان عمومی دکتری ماهان

مشتری کلیه رشته‌ها

مه‌دا پورموسوی

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آمادگی آزمون دکتری

سرشناسه: پورموسوی، مهدا

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کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این اثر متعلق به مؤسسه آموزش عالی آزاد ماهان می‌باشد و هرگونه اقتباس و کپی‌برداری از این اثر بدون اخذ مجوز پیگرد قانونی دارد.

مقدمه ناشر

به نام خدا

ایمان داریم که هر تغییر و تحول بزرگی در مسیر زندگی بدون تحول معرفت و نگرش میسر نخواهد بود. پس بیایید با اندیشه توکل، تفکر، تلاش و تحمل در توسعه دنیای فکریمان برای نیل به آرامش و آسایش توأمان اولین گام را برداریم. چون همگی یقین داریم دانایی، توانایی می آورد.

شاد باشید و دلی را شاد کنید

برادران سیاری

باسمه تعالی

مجموعه حاضر در واقع workbook یا کتاب کار «جامع‌ترین منبع آزمون دکتری و آزمون‌های تولیمو و MSRT و MHLE» است. در آن کتاب مهارت‌های گرامر و درک مفاهیم به تفصیل و ترتیب استاندارد که موسسه لانگمن (LONGMAN) تعریف نموده تقدیم عزیزان شده است. می‌دانیم که آموختن مهارت‌های مختلف شرط لازم برای موفقیت در آزمون‌های مذکور در عنوان کتاب است اما شرط کافی این است که آموخته‌های عزیزان در بوته آزمون‌های استاندارد قرار گیرد. پنج سری آزمون تشخیصی با استاندارد جهانی موسسه لانگمن در انتهای کتاب «جامع‌ترین منبع آزمون دکتری و آزمون‌های تولیمو و MSRT و MHLE و EPT» آمده است که به کمک آن‌ها، مهارت‌هایی که عزیزان در آن‌ها ضعف دارند مشخص می‌شوند. لازم است عزیزان متقاضی آزمون‌های دکتری و تولیمو و MSRT و MHLE و EPT ابتدا از کتاب مذکور، مهارت‌ها را به دقت آموخته و تمرین‌های مربوط به آن‌ها را حل نمایند؛ سپس آزمون‌های تشخیصی انتهای آن کتاب را حل کرده و بعد این کتاب را شروع نمایند.

تهیه و تدارک تست‌های استاندارد جهانی که تا حد امکان در سطح سوالات آزمون‌های مذکور باشد وظیفه‌ای است بر دوش ما مدرسان زبان. در این مجموعه پنج سری تست واقعی تافل Paper Test از کتاب Toefl Kit گنجانده شده است که ضمن تعیین سختی سوالات، درصد دقیق پاسخ درست به هر سوال در بین تمامی شرکت کنندگان در این آزمون‌های واقعی در کل جهان آمده است و می‌تواند مبنای درستی برای سنجش توانایی‌های عزیزان نسبت به شرکت کنندگان این آزمون در سراسر جهان باشد. سوالات استاندارد دیگری که می‌تواند محک مناسبی برای سطح آمادگی عزیزان باشد آزمون‌های کنکور دکتری از سال نود و سه تا کنون است. متأسفانه گاهی دوستان متقاضی رشته‌های زیر مجموعه علوم پایه و فنی مهندسی یا علوم انسانی و هنر در تحلیل سوالات زبان سال‌های قبل فقط سوالات مربوط به گروه خود را بررسی می‌کنند. کلیه داوطلبان عزیز لازم است که تمامی سوالات مربوط به هر دو گروه را به دقت پاسخ داده و بعد از پاسخ، تحلیل و کارشناسی کنند. مطابقت سوالات زبان آزمون‌های دکتری با مهارت‌های کتاب در پاسخ تشریحی مربوط به هر سوال آمده است. در پایان این کتاب، چند سری آزمون‌های تالیفی و شبیه‌سازی کنکور دکتری آمده است که در طی سال‌های قبل به صورت آزمون آزمایشی در موسسه محترم ماهان برگزار شده‌اند.

نکته مهمی که داوطلبان عزیز باید بدان توجه کنند این است که برای بخش واژگان آزمون دکتری سه راه بیشتر وجود ندارد: راه اول مطالعه منابع واژگانی استاندارد مانند 504 و Essential Words for the Toefl / Ielts و Vocabulary for the High school Students و 1100 و 601 و واژگان GRE است. استانداردهای علمی بزرگترین موسسات جهانی تولید محتوا برای کتاب‌های آموزش زبان بر این کتاب‌ها حاکم است؛ به طوری که واژگان به ترتیب خاصی چیدمان شده و در لابلای متون درس‌های بعدی تکرار می‌شوند. بدیهی است که، علیرغم تمام استانداردهای رعایت شده در این منابع، مطالعه این حجم از منابع واژگانی کاری طاقت فرسا و مستلزم صرف وقت بسیار است. راه دوم اعتماد به منابعی است که واژگان این کتاب‌ها را به شکل لیست واژگان درآورده و معمولاً با آوردن معنی آن و حداکثر یک جمله مثال آن را آموزش می‌دهند. متأسفانه این منابع ضمن بر زدن استانداردهای موجود در کتاب‌های اصلی مانند 504 و بقیه، همان کار طاقت‌فرسا را به شکلی فشرده‌تر و کاملاً غیر علمی بر داوطلبان عزیز تحمیل می‌کنند. راه سوم و منطقی‌تر آن است که ضمن مطالعه دو منبع حاضر، چه در تمرینات و سوالات مربوط به گرامر و چه درک مفاهیم، ضمن توجه به معنی واژگان جدید در صدد به خاطر سپردن این واژگان باشیم.

عموم واژگانی که در بخش تست‌های واژه‌آزمون دکتری آمده‌اند در متن کتاب «جامع‌ترین منبع آزمون دکتری و آزمون‌های تالیفی و *MSRT* و *MHLE* و *EPT*» و کتاب حاضر بوده‌اند. برای بررسی صحت و سقم این مطلب گزینه‌های درست بخش واژگان آزمون دکتری سال ۱۳۹۹ علوم انسانی و علوم پایه و فنی و مهندسی با هم بررسی می‌کنیم:

۱. علوم انسانی: هر واژه با تعداد تکرارش در این دو منبع به شکل زیر بوده است:

Spread 7, sweep 1, taking 50, adroit 2, enhance 4, secure 3, diminish 2, pragmatic 2, realistic 7

نه واژه از متن کتاب‌ها آمده است و واژه *sinister* در درس اول 504 بوده و *dogmatic* هم واژه سطح پایینی است که عموماً شنیده‌ایم.

۲. علوم پایه و فنی و مهندسی: هر واژه با تعداد تکرارش در این دو منبع به شکل زیر بوده است:

Multitude 1, decent 2, camouflage 1, impede 2, corruption 2, relentless 1, deterioration 3, premature 1 (mature 2), margin 2, diversity 12.

ده واژه در متن یکی از دو کتاب بوده و واژه *destiny* هم واژه سطح پایینی بوده است که عموماً شنیده‌ایم.

به هر روی، انتخاب منابع و رویکردها در اختیار داوطلبان و متقاضیان عزیز است و ما مدرسان فقط واقعیات را بیان می‌کنیم.

در پایان ذکر دو مطلب ضروری است. نخست آن که از همه عزیزان، اعم از همکاران ارجمندمان و دانش‌پذیران گرامی، که نقاط ضعف و ایرادات این منبع را به هر طریقی به نویسندگان برسانند پیشاپیش قدردانی می‌شود. امید گردآورندگان این مجموعه آن است که این اثر در چاپ‌های بعدی، روی در تکامل و بهبود داشته باشد. دوم آن که نهایت قدردانی و سپاسگزاری نویسندگان این مجموعه تقدیم می‌شود به همگی دوستان و عزیزانی که شرایطی را فراهم آوردند تا این مجموعه آماده گردد؛ به ویژه همکاران ارجمندمان در موسسه ماهان: برادران سیاری عزیز، جناب آقای دکتر سیفی و خانم دکتر سعیدی. در پایان تشکر ویژه و نهایی از سرکار خانم سمیه بیگی، مسئول محترم و باحوصله و دلسوز موسسه ماهان، به عمل می‌آید که نهایت لطف و همکاری را در مدت گردآوری این اثر با نویسندگان داشتند.

مرداد نود و نه

نویسندگان: پور موسوی / رحیمی

فهرست مطالب

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بخش اول

تست های کنکور سراسری

از سال ۹۳ تا ۱۴۰۱

همراه با پاسخ تشریحی



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) 10 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 sound as a wave with a finite propagation speed.

- 1) when does an object break what 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 heal by
 3) Heating with
 4) Heat it by

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 best 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 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

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



Part A: Grammar

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

1- 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

2- 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

3- 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

4- 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

5- 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 from and consolidate the parts of the brain where memories
4) the parts of the brain where memories are formed and consolidated

6- 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

7- 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 for 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) annihilation
3) refurbishing
4) precluding

12- Jeff was so in his view 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

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

PART C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following two passages and select the best 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 humans' being able to live a longer life in the future.
4) are losing hope about preventing oxygen from doing damage to human cells 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 we now grow?
- 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 |



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- In about 387 BC Plato the Academy as an institute for the systematic pursuit of philosophical and scientific teaching and research.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) founded | 2) was founded |
| 3) who founded | 4) who had founded |

2- With its radiant color and plantlike shape, the sea anemone a flower than an animal.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) looks the same | 2) is looking more like |
| 3) looks more like | 4) is looking the same |

3- Critics often claim that *Don Quixote*, he would undoubtedly be an obscure writer in world literature today.

- 1) if Cervantes did not write
- 2) Cervantes had not written
- 3) if Cervantes would not write
- 4) had Cervantes not written

4- An impressive set of studies demonstrates that cognitive development during the school years by complex and demanding work without close supervision and by high teacher expectations.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) and has enhanced | 2) is enhanced |
| 3) which is enhanced | 4) which has been enhanced |

5- Neither sympathy nor empathy is identical to the "I know how you feel" type of response that some people offer when another's expression of emotion.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1) facing to | 2) are facing to |
| 3) faced with | 4) they faced with |

6- Despite intensive research into causes and treatments, a constant threat and topic for discussion for many researchers.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) cancer remains | 2) the cancer remains of |
| 3) but cancer remains of | 4) but the cancer remains |

7- Oil spills can occur on land or in rivers and lakes, but the most serious spills tend to involve tankers the open seas.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) when travel | 2) that travel |
| 3) in which travel | 4) that they travel |

8- Although Freud himself was primarily concerned with research and psychoanalytic theory rather than with therapy, many people would like to know today, and whether it is considered an effective treatment for neurotic disorders.

- 1) how docs psychoanalysis stand 2) how psychoanalysis stands
3) that how psychoanalysis stands 4) that how does psychoanalysis stand

Part B. Vocabulary

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

9- Although aluminum is not a heavy metal, evidence suggests that this substance may be harmful to our health .

- 1) inundated 2) simulated 3) duplicated 4) accumulated

10- Anorexia nervosa, self-induced starvation out of an intense fear of becoming was first described 100 years ago.

- 1) obese 2) gullible 3) maniac 4) skeptical

11- Located between Germany and France and in of other European nations, the region known as Alsace has attracted travelers as well as invaders through history.

- 1) immunity 2) diversity 3) proximity 4) superiority

12- The defense attorney was not able to find a witness whose version of the incident with that of the accused.

- 1) concurred 2) contended 3) congregated 4) contemplated

13- The airplane crash was tragic, killing many people immediately and inflicting injuries on others that would eventually prove

- 1) hostile 2) stealthy 3) cynical 4) fatal

14- The pioneers who lived through the first bitter winters in the rugged wilderness must have had remarkable

- 1) precision 2) magnificence 3) stamina 4) seclusion

15- With it is easy to say that they should not have released the man. I wonder how they could ever trust such a person.

- 1) humility 2) hindrance 3) hindsight 4) homogeneity

16- While there are numerous talks and courses that focus on presentation techniques, the best way to presentation skills is through practice and experience.

- 1) exploit 2) hone 3) divulge 4) curtail

17- Although no one was interested in buying Vincent Van Gogh's paintings during his lifetime, they now sell for prices.

- 1) eccentric 2) equivocal 3) exuberant 4) exorbitant

18- The ability of the Wright brothers to analyze a mechanical problem and move toward a solution was apparent from the of their work in aeronautics.

- 1) outset 2) vigilance 3) foresight 4) charisma

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

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

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

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

Part C. Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1:

The human ABO blood groups were discovered by Austrian-born American biologist Karl Landsteiner in 1901. Landsteiner found that there are substances in the blood, antigens and antibodies, that induce clumping of red cells when red cells of one type are added to those of a second type. He recognized three groups-A, B, and O-based on their reactions to each other. A fourth group, AB, was identified a year later by another research team. Red cells of the A group clump with donor blood of the B group; those of the B group clump with blood of the A group; those of the AB group clump with those of the A or the B group because AB cells contain both A and B antigens; and those of the O group do not generally clump with any group, because they do not contain either A or B antigens. The application of knowledge of the ABO system in blood transfusion practice is of enormous importance, since mistakes can have horrible consequences. In 1914 sodium citrate was added to freshly drawn blood to prevent clotting. Blood was occasionally transfused during World War I, but three-quarters of a pint was considered a large amount. These transfusions were given by directly linking the vein of a donor with that of the recipient. The continuous drip method, in which blood flows from a flask, was introduced by Hugh Marriott and Alan Kekwick at the Middlesex Hospital, London, in 1935. The discovery of the Rh system by Landsteiner and Alexander Wiener in 1940 was made because they tested human red cells with antisera (animal or human serum containing antibodies specific for one or more antigens) developed in rabbits and guinea pigs by immunization of the animals with the red cells of the rhesus monkey *Macaca mulatta*. Other blood groups were identified later, such as Kell, Diego, Lutheran, Duffy, and Kidd. The remaining blood group systems were first described after antibodies were identified in patients. Frequently, such discoveries resulted from the search for the explanation of an unexpected unfavorable reaction in a recipient after a transfusion with formerly compatible blood.

21- What is the passage mainly about?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 2:

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

advances in communication technology through the last century (from radio to television and the internet) mean that the symbolic environment plays an increasingly powerful role in shaping values, ideas, attitudes and lifestyles, so Bandura's work is particularly relevant to contemporary developments in the growth of information and communication technology.

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

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

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

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

28- What does "he ceased to be a strict behaviorist" in line 15 mean?

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

29- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

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

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

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

Part B. Vocabulary

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

9- Since there is a huge between the results of the first and second experiment, the laboratory team will conduct a third test.

- 1) moderation 2) controversy 3) discrepancy 4) corruption

10- The atmosphere in the room was negatively affected by an unexplained outburst of anger by one of those present, and presumably directed against the vice president of the company.

- 1) cordial 2) susceptible 3) quaint 4) tedious

11- If you damage your refrigerator while trying to fix it, you could possibly your warranty and find yourself responsible for all the repair costs.

- 1) elude 2) nullify 3) manipulate 4) postpone

12- A true scientist is not expected to let his compromise his scientific work.

- 1) recognitions 2) argumentations 3) initiations 4) preconceptions

13- The attorney lost his license to practice when it was discovered he often took steps to evidence to keep his clients out of jail.

- 1) fabricate 2) substantiate 3) purify 4) intimidate

14- If there was an award for being, my aunt would win because she is always complaining about something.

- 1) benevolent 2) reticent 3) fanatical 4) querulous

15- Because education is not in all countries, there are many children who do not attend school.

- 1) autonomous 2) flexible 3) compulsory 4) authentic

16- Given such animals' rapid in numbers, she did not actually think she would ever get a chance to see one in the wild.

- 1) execution 2) domination 3) depletion 4) alienation

17- He her blank stare as boredom and stopped telling her about his new job.

- 1) construed 2) detested 3) scrutinized 4) regretted

18- The value of a college degree is worth more than the financial cost of obtaining a higher education.

- 1) arbitrary 2) intrinsic 3) complementary 4) innovative

19- Interrogators were reportedly frustrated by their inability to useful information from him.

- 1) elicit 2) augment 3) extend 4) speculate

20- He has got such a memory that even now, at the age or seventy, he can recall the formulae he had studied in his school days.

- 1) vigilant 2) deft 3) prodigious. 4) feasible

Part C: Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1:

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

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

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

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

21- What is the best title for the passage?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) Letting constraints filter and guide your thinking can often be the best way to reach truly creative solutions.
- 2) Becoming aware of the relevant constraints may adversely affect the generation of certain pragmatic solutions.
- 3) When faced with a difficult problem, getting caught up in a web of relevant and irrelevant constraints is inevitable.
- 4) When solving problems, make no use of that part of your background knowledge that is part of folk culture.

25- According to the passage, the "necessary attributes" mentioned in paragraph 4

.....

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

Passage 2:

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

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

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

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

The main stress facing bees is the varroa mite, a parasite from Siberia that has now spread everywhere but Australia. Mite infestations steeply reduce bees' resistance to viral infection.

Worryingly, the mites are developing resistance to the pesticides used to control them, forcing beekeepers to use methods that are often less effective.

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

26- Which of the following best describes "this complexity" as it is used in paragraph I?

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

27- What is the function of paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph I?

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

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

- 1) Why did Italy lose fewer honeybees than the US and the UK?
- 2) Why does the author state that each single cause of honeybee die-offs is not catastrophic on its own?
- 3) Why is Siberia a good place for the growth of a parasite that is said to be the main culprit for honeybees' dying off across the world?
- 4) Why is it that the author claims that the synergistic effect of various causes of honey bee losses would be clearer in the near future?

29- The word "them" in paragraph 5 refers to

- 1) mites
- 2) pesticides
- 3) infestations
- 4) bees

30- Why does the author mention "France" in the last paragraph of the passage?

- 1) To emphasize the inefficacy of current anti-parasite strategies
- 2) To refer to the length of the existence of a persistent problem
- 3) To introduce a country with a novel solution
- 4) To refute an earlier assertion

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- Mr. Shwarz has turned hundred today, and the secret of his is regular exercise and well balanced diet.

- 1) longevity
2) revival
3) persistence
4) permanence

10- He did not consider the journalist's question was to the main issue of the press conference. and chose to ignore it.

- 1) attentive
2) sensitive
3) peripheral
4) pertinent

11- The balcony of his new home his neighbor's land and thus had to be demolished.

- 1) imposed on
2) infiltrated into
3) deprived of
4) encroached on

12- Our neighbor's house has merely beauty and is rather dirty from within.

- 1) tender
2) extrinsic
3) aesthetic
3) decorous

13- We were impressed by the with which the sculptor carved out the ice statue.

- 1) dexterity
2) aggression
3) implementation
4) abruptness

14- The public soon became aware of his Machiavellian tactics to win the election, and his deceitful methods.

- 1) threatened
2) dissatisfied
3) condemned
4) overlooked

15- Kim is a eater who manages to find faults in food cooked even by the finest of chefs.

- 1) crucial
2) daunting
3) superfluous
3) fastidious

16- The little girl very cleverly my question about the occupation of her father, asking me instead about the gadget in my hand.

- 1) deflected
2) exposed
3) accused
4) retaliated

17- I made a/an between plant and animal-life, and told her that seeds are eggs as hens' eggs and birds' eggs—that the mother hen keeps her eggs warm and dry until the little chicks come out.

- 1) generalization
2) distinction
3) equilibrium
4) analogy

18- The omnipresence of the mosquitoes us from sleeping; we had to spend the whole night looking for something that could drive away the mosquitoes.

- 1) avoided
2) prevented
3) withdrew
3) withheld

19- The way he dresses up and spends money lavishly clearly indicates his family background.

- 1) opulent 2) influential 3) benevolent 4) frugal

20- I am desperately looking for a late evening, part-time job to my meager earnings from the job I have now.

- 1) prolong 2) amalgamate 3) augment 4) release

Part C: Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1:

Terman was a proponent of the view that gifted children are globally gifted—evenly talented in all academic areas. Indeed, some special children have exceptional verbal skills as well as strong spatial, numerical and logical skills that enable them to excel in mathematics. The occasional child who completes college as an early teen—or even as a preteen—is likely to be globally gifted. Such children are easy to spot: they are all around high achievers. But many children exhibit gifts in one area of study and are unremarkable or even learning disabled in others. These may be creative children who are difficult in school and who are not immediately recognized as gifted. Are difficult in school and who are not immediately recognized as gifted. Unevenness in gifted children is quite common. A recent survey of more than 1,000 highly academically gifted adolescents revealed that more than 95 percent show a strong disparity between mathematical and verbal interests. Extraordinarily strong mathematical and spatial abilities often accompany average or even deficient verbal abilities. Julian Stanley of Johns Hopkins University has found that many gifted children selected for special summer programs in advanced math have enormous discrepancies between their math and verbal skills. One such eight-year-old scored 760 out of a perfect score of 800 on the math part of the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) but only 290 out of 800 on the verbal part.

In a retrospective analysis of 20 world-class mathematicians, psychologist Benjamin S. Bloom reported that none of his subjects had learned to read before attending school (yet most academically gifted children do read before school) and that six had had trouble learning to read. And a retrospective study of inventors (who presumably exhibit high mechanical and spatial aptitude) showed that as children these individuals struggled with reading and writing.

21- What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Gifted Children: A Fallacy 2) Verbal Skills in Gifted Kids
 3) The Unevenly Gifted 4) Giftedness in Teens

22- The word “others” in paragraph 1 refers to

- 1) gifts 2) learning
 3) high achievers 3) areas of study