



9- In his study of television advertising, Geis found that, although proper nouns are generally thought to have strictly a referring function, the choice of lexical items used to construct the names of products advertised could result in the name itself impact.

- 1) to persuasively have an
2) of a persuasive
3) having a persuasive
4) and having as persuasive as an

10- In a certain population, there are 3 times twenty-one or under as there are people over twenty-one.

- 1) older than those of
2) as many people aged
3) of people with the age of
4) as much as those whose age is

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.

11- The chairperson was not noted for being; on the contrary, the members praised her flexibility.

- 1) ductile
2) recalcitrant
3) exhilarated
4) frivolous

12- Though Socrates was by his students who found truth in his teachings, his philosophy constituted a menace to the existent government.

- 1) revered
2) mandated
3) elicited
4) discerned

13- Much to the of her parents, Stephanie, who was only eighteen, announced her engagement to a man twice her age.

- 1) reservations
2) contrition
3) aspersions
4) consternation

14- The sale of books and related items increased dramatically as the popularity of television cooking shows rose.

- 1) gourmet
2) didactic
3) culinary
4) savory

15- The Williams' basement was even before the rainy winter season.

- 1) dank
2) crass
3) vernal
4) moot

16- More than that, they had left him physically exhausted and mentally by all these stupid lessons, besieged by boredom and mediocrity.

- 1) edified
2) flayed
3) meted
4) addled

17- The award-winning actress is known for her snobby attitude and would never to appear in a low-budget film.

- 1) disdain
2) deign
3) canter
4) toady

18- In the film, the wife did everything she could to make sure her about her husband's death did not come true.

- 1) premonition
2) anachronism
3) figment
4) recrimination

19- With the close of the semester rapidly approaching, and the philosophy of slacktivism threatening to leave us with, empty calls-to-action, we must continue to actively engage within our community to seek the change we need most.

- 1) sententious
2) sedulous
3) perspicuous
4) virile

20- His remarks were certainly not necessary, as the crowd was already emotionally charged.

- 1) ribald
2) specious
3) incendiary
4) culpable

21- Police use "scared straight" strategies with at-risk youth, inculcating them with lessons related to the negative consequences of their actions, and instilling the fear of

- 1) concatenation
2) perfidy
3) clemency
4) incarceration



پاسخنامه آزمون سراسری ۹۵

زبان عمومی

بخش اول: گرامر

۱- گزینه «۴»

Original form: A paper published online last year in Behavioral and Brain Sciences by José L. Duarte and his colleagues attempts to organize the existing research (which is) relevant to this debate.

Option 1 is wrong because *existing* is correct (not *existed*). Option 2 is wrong because *existing* and *relavant* are not parallel. (*Existing* and *relating* are correct). Option 3 is grammatically correct, but it changes meaning.

۲- گزینه «۲»

"an assistant professor of psychology" is an appositive. Therefore, it must be as close as possible to *Paul Piff*. Therefore, option 3 is wrong. Also note that we can invert subject and main verb in reporting and storytelling. Thus, only option 2 is correct.

۳- گزینه «۳»

Explanation: An -ing form (gerund) can be used just like a noun as the subject or complement of a verb.

Smoking is bad for you. (subject)

My favorite activity is reading. (complement)

Infinitives are also possible in these cases. Option 3 is an example of a gerund functioning as the subject and option 4 is an example of an infinitive. Excluding other problems with option 4, one can claim it is wrong because *though* and *but* cannot be used together.

۴- گزینه «۱»

The item is testing a purpose clause:

Why is every Mirus transfection product the result of intensive scientific discovery and development?

To deliver the very best

۵- گزینه «۲»

Explanation: a preposition in a relative clause can be used at the beginning of the clause especially in formal English. In informal English, it is more common to use a preposition later in the clause. Therefore, the answer to this item can be as follows:

... free market reforms, **about which** I have more to say later

...free market reforms, **which** I have more to say **about** later.

۶- گزینه «۴»

This is a sentence and each sentence must have at least one independent clause. An independent clause must have a subject and a verb. In this question, *the practices of creating signature science artifacts, playing with identities, and negotiating new roles for participation* is our subject. Our verb, however, is missing, so we should choose an option with a main verb. Thus, only option 4 is correct.

۷- گزینه «۲»

Explanation: *not only ... but also* requires parallel structures:

not only + N phrase + but also + N phrase

... **not only the form of the signature** but also **such characteristics as pen pressure and signing speed**

۸- گزینه «۱»

In this grammar test, the author wants to compare *language of James Merrill* with *the language of Auden*. Therefore, for his comparison to be logically parallel, only the following are correct:

Like that of Auden, the language of / Like Auden's, the language of



۹- گزینه «۲»

Explanation: The proper collocation is **result in somebody/something doing something**:

These policies resulted in many elderly people suffering hardship.

... result in the name itself having ...

۱۰- گزینه «۲»

The presence of *as* following *or under* means that options 1 and 3 are wrong. Also, we use *much* with uncountable noun. This is while *those* requires *many* not *much*. (so option 4 is also wrong). Similarly, note that *as many/much ... as* is a widely used structure that almost everyone is familiar with.

In a certain population, there are 3 times as many people aged twenty as there are

بخش دوم: واژگان

۱۱- گزینه «۲» رئیس هیئت مدیره به خاطر کله شقی‌اش مشهور نبود، برعکس اعضای هیئت، انعطاف‌پذیری او را تحسین می‌کردند.
 (۱) انعطاف‌پذیر، رام (۲) کله شق (۳) شادمان (۴) سبک سر

۱۲- گزینه «۱» هر چند سقراط مورد احترام شاگردانش بود که حقیقت را در آموزه‌های او یافتند، فلسفه او تهدیدی برای دولت وقت بود.
 (۱) مورد احترام قرار دادن (۲) اجبار کردن (۳) موجب شدن (۴) تشخیص دادن

۱۳- گزینه «۴» استفانی که فقط هجده سال داشت با اعلام نامزدی‌اش با یک مرد دو برابر سن خودش، حیرت پدر و مادرش را برانگیخت.
 (۱) نگهداری، دودلی (۲) ندامت (۳) افترا، تهمت (۴) حیرت، بهت

۱۴- گزینه «۳» همزمان با محبوبیت برنامه‌های تلویزیونی آشپزی، فروش کتاب‌های آشپزی و موارد مربوطه به طور چشمگیری افزایش یافت.
 (۱) خوراک‌شناس (۲) آموزشی (۳) وابسته به آشپزی (۴) خوش طعم

۱۵- گزینه «۱» زیرزمین ویلیامز سرد و مرطوب بود، حتی پیش از فصل بارانی زمستان.
 (۱) سرد و مرطوب (۲) زمخت (۳) بهاری (۴) قابل بحث

۱۶- گزینه «۴» با این همه درس احمقانه‌ای که توأم با خستگی و معمولی بودن بود، آنها بیش از حد، او را به لحاظ جسمی خسته و به لحاظ روحی سردرگم کردند.
 (۱) تهذیب کردن (۲) به باد انتقاد گرفتن (۳) سهم دادن (۴) سردرگم کردن

۱۷- گزینه «۲» هنرپیشه برنده جایزه، به خاطر طرز فکر پُرآفاده‌اش مشهور است و هرگز لطف نمی‌کند که در یک فیلم با بودجه پایین ظاهر شود.
 (۱) کسر شأن دانستن (۲) لطف کردن، منت گذاردن (۳) تاخت رفتن (۴) چرب‌زبانی کردن

۱۸- گزینه «۱» در فیلم، زن هر کاری توانست کرد تا مطمئن شود تحذیرش از مرگ شوهرش درست از آب درنیاید.
 (۱) پیش‌آگاهی، اختار، تحذیر (۲) نابهنجاری تاریخی (۳) توهم (۴) اتهام متقابل

۱۹- گزینه «۱» با نزدیک شدن اتمام سریع ترم و فلسفه اسلکتیویزم که تهدیدی برای رها کردن ما با فراخوانی پوچ و نصیحت‌آمیز برای شروع فعالیت بود، باید فعالانه در اجتماع خود برای یافتن تغییری که بیشتر به آن نیاز داریم، دخیل باشیم.

(۱) نصیحت‌آمیز، پرمغز و کوتاه (۲) کوشا (۳) واضح، روشن (۴) مردانه

۲۰- گزینه «۳» مطمئناً نیازی به اظهارات فتنه‌انگیز او نبود، چرا که مردم از پیش، به لحاظ روانی شارژ (آماده) شده بودند.
 (۱) مستهجن (۲) موجه‌نما، درست نما (۳) آتش‌افروز، فتنه‌انگیز (۴) مقصر، تقصیرکار



- 64- The source sentence 'She wears glasses' translated into "او عینک می‌زند" contains a/an shift.
 1) rank 2) class 3) unit 4) intra-system
- 65- Rewriting *Marzban-nameh* as a simple book of stories for children is an example of translation.
 1) intralingual 2) interlingual 3) intrasemiotic 4) intersemiotic
- 66- In Steiner's hermeneutic model, the stage where the translator captures the foreign text is called
 1) trust 2) penetration 3) incorporation 4) compensation
- 67- In Koller's typology, the kind of equivalence achieved in the translation of such items as puns and wordplays is called equivalence.
 1) pragmatic 2) dynamic 3) connotative 4) formal
- 68- Nida's dynamic equivalence corresponds to Koller's
 1) stylistic equivalence 2) pragmatic equivalence
 3) formal equivalence 4) lexical equivalence
- 69- Which principle is the most important for Etienne Dolet?
 1) Avoiding clumsiness in translation 2) Avoiding word for word translation
 3) Avoiding unusual forms of language 4) Understanding the sense of the original writer
- 70- Newmark's semantic translation is appropriate for translating
 1) informative texts 2) popular fiction
 3) technical texts 4) serious literature
- 71- Crowdsourcing falls within the domain of in Holmes's map.
 1) translation aids 2) testing techniques
 3) translator training 4) translation evaluation
- 72- Cowley's very free translation corresponds to.....
 1) imitation 2) metaphrase 3) paraphrase 4) literal translation
- 73- Which simultaneous mode is feasible without special equipment?
 1) Classic SI 2) SI with text 3) Simul-consec 4) Signing
- 74- Analyzing chunking, parsing, and establishing a hierarchy of importance can be grouped together as the skills which need to be enhanced in sight translation.
 1) production 2) public speaking 3) reading 4) performance
- 75- Bidirectional interpreting is typically linked with the notions of interpreting and interpreting.
 1) whispered, dialogue 2) liaison, dialogue
 3) dialogue, sight 4) consecutive, liaison
- 76- According to Gile's model, the is shared by phase 1 and phase 2 of consecutive interpreting.
 1) note-taking effort 2) remembering effort
 3) coordination effort 4) short-term memory effort
- 77- Tenor, according to the Hallidayan model of language, is associated with meaning, which is realized through
 1) ideational, transitivity patterns 2) interpersonal, modality patterns
 3) textual, information structures 4) textual, lexical cohesion
- 78- Situationality, as a standard of textuality, is immediately governed by the principle of
 1) coherence 2) markedness 3) acceptability 4) informativity



- 79- Which one is NOT an instance of vertical intertextuality?
1) Allusions
2) Straight quotations
3) Cues conjuring up images of other genres
4) References to an entire mode of expression
- 80- Which item is NOT true about Toury's concept of norm?
It
1) includes the translation strategies translators opt for
2) includes what professional translators consider as standard translation
3) describes how TT fits into the socio-cultural system of the target
4) describes translational behavior of a particular textual situation
- 81- Stereotyping a group of people as inferior through the discourse of colonialization is described as
1) interpellation
2) colonization
3) suppression
4) post-colonialism
- 82- *Les belle infideles* highlights the of translation.
1) beauty
2) originality
3) untrustworthiness
4) trustworthiness
- 83- The first generation of machine translation systems was called
1) direct
2) indirect
3) automatic
4) mechanized
- 84- Which one does NOT define "translation of ideology"? Translators'
1) intervention in the transfer process
2) feeding their beliefs into processing texts
3) mediation when translating sensitive texts
4) basic tendencies in the social and cultural context
- 85- Theo Hermans calls the translator's voice
1) discursive presence
2) visibility
3) narration
4) ideology
- زبان‌شناسی
- 86- Which phonological rule is involved in the production of "aminal" instead of "animal" in children's speech?
1) metathesis
2) reduction
3) epenthesis
4) dissimilation
- 87- The vowel /E/ will become nasalized in the word "den" but not in the word "desk". This process is called
1) aspiration
2) dissimilation
3) palatalization
4) assimilation
- 88- are drawn by human in caves many years ago and can be "read" today.
1) Ideograms
2) Petroglyphs
3) Hieroglyphics
4) Pictograms
- 89- What item shows the common property of alveolars and palatals?
1) + back
2) + strident
3) + coronal
4) + anterior
- 90- Which of the following rules would NOT be considered as a phrase structure rule in English?
1) PP → P NP
2) AP → Adj (PP)
3) CP → Comp S
4) VP → V (NP)PP
- 91- Jargon Aphasia is often produced by patients who suffer from
1) anomia
2) Broca's aphasia
3) Turner's syndrome
4) Wernick's aphasia
- 92- In what stage of language acquisition, children start producing speech-like sounds?
1) Cooing
2) Babbling
3) Holophrastic
4) Telegraphic speech
- 93- The following example contains
"It suddenly appeared on the road. The black cat was in front of my car."
1) anaphora
2) cataphora
3) recursion
4) synchronic variation
- 94- The phonemic description of the vowel [ɔ] would be
1) low central
2) high central
3) mid back
4) high back



95- Regarding language planning, in the process of, literary books are written in the standard language.

- 1) selection 2) elaboration 3) codification 4) implementation

بررسی مقابله‌ای

96- Theoretical studies in contrastive analysis

- 1) are language dependent
2) look for the category X in both languages A and B
3) are bidirectional (from language A to B and vice versa.)
4) are unidirectional (either from language A to B or language B to A)

97- The following is an example ofin second language learning.

Learner: I talked the bus.

Teacher: You taked the bus?

Learner: Oh, sorry. I

- 1) systematic stage 2) emergent stage 3) stabilization stage 4) prosystematic stage

98- According to the hierarchy of difficulty, which of the following items describes the level of difficulty of this example for the English learner of Persian?

سیر → full, garlic

- 1) Transfer 2) Reinterpretation 3) Convergence 4) Divergence

99- According to Krzeszowski (1985), which of the following items are horizontal processes of interlanguage?

- 1) Transfer from the SL, strategies of TL learning
2) Strategies of communication, transfer from the SL
3) Overgeneralization of SL rules, transfer of training from the SL
4) Overgeneralization of TL rules, transfer of training from the TL

100- According to Keshavarz (2006), the first series of studies in contrastive analysis were aimed at

- 1) comparing languages 2) solving learners' errors
3) developing translation techniques 4) studying structural similarities between languages

101- Which of the following items cannot be categorized as developmental errors?

- 1) False analogy 2) Hyperextension
3) Cross-association 4) Faulty categorization

102- When generative semantics is adopted to compare vocabulary items,

- 1) both syntax and semantics are studied 2) lexical items are studied decontextually
3) only word formation processes are studied 4) both cognates and false cognates are studied

103- All of the following statements are true about Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis, EXCEPT that

- 1) the stimulus generalization is a psychological principle
2) the weak version has explanatory and predictive nature
3) the strong version only accounts for interlingual errors
4) both intralingual and interlingual errors are studied in the moderate version

104- Which of the following statements is TRUE about using translation as a procedure in error analysis?

- 1) A translation test is similar to interpreting.
2) Written translation test can be described as sight translation.
3) The subjects translate passages and not sentences, since passages are context-based.
4) A translation test may encourage mother tongue influence.

105- In executing a contrastive analysis of two languages, what stage follows the comparison step?

- 1) Description 2) Verification 3) Prediction 4) Selection

69- Choice “4”

Dolet sets out five principles in order of importance as follows:

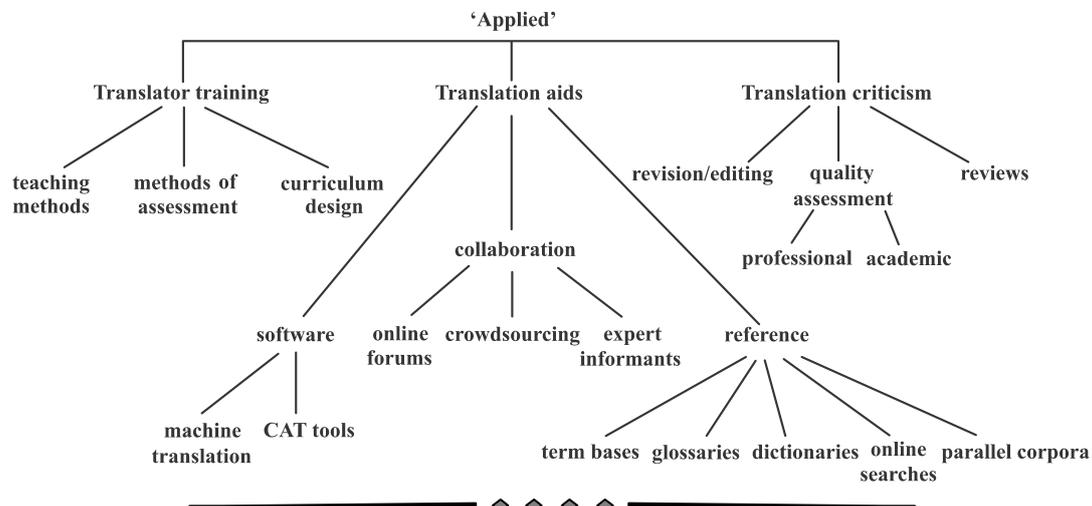
1. The translator must perfectly understand the sense and material of the original author, although he [sic] should feel free to clarify obscurities.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both SL and TL, so as not to lessen the majesty of the language.
3. The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings.
4. The translator should avoid Latinate and unusual forms.
5. The translator should assemble and liaise words eloquently to avoid clumsiness.

70- Choice “4”

While communicative translation is appropriate for the vast majority of texts, e.g. non-literary writing, technical and informative texts, publicity, standardized types and popular fiction, semantic translation is appropriate for serious literature, autobiography, ‘personal effusion’, and any important political (or other) statement.

71- Choice “1”

The applied branch of translation studies include:

**72- Choice “1”**

Dryden reduces all translation to three categories: (1) ‘metaphrase’: ‘word by word and line by line’ translation, which corresponds to literal translation; (2) ‘paraphrase’: ‘translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view by the translator, so as never to be lost, but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense’; this involves changing whole phrases and more or less corresponds to faithful or sense-for-sense translation; (3) ‘imitation’: ‘forsaking’ both words and sense; this corresponds to Cowley’s very free translation and is more or less what today might be understood as adaptation.

73- Choice “4”

Signing (i.e. voice-to-sign, sign-to-sign or text-to-sign interpreting) is feasible in the simultaneous mode without special equipment.

74- Choice “3”**75- Choice “2”**

While the interpreting process always proceeds in one direction – from source to target language – the issue of direction is more complex at the level of the communicative event. In the prototype case of mediated face-to-face dialogue, the interpreter will work in both directions that is, ‘back and forth’ between the two languages involved, depending on the turn-taking of the primary parties. Bilateral interpreting is thus typically linked with the notions of ‘liaison interpreting’ and ‘dialogue interpreting’, but it may equally occur in conference-type interaction, where interpreters may work in a ‘bilingual booth’, or are said to provide ‘small retour’ (i.e. interpret questions and comments back into the language chiefly used on the floor).



76- Choice “3”

Gile’s (2009) efforts model of **consecutive interpreting (CI)** divides CI into two phases, namely: Listening and note-taking (Phase 1), followed by the stage of target speech production (Phase 2):

Phase 1: Interpreting = L + N + M + C

This phase is composed of listening and analysis (L), note-taking (N), short-term memory operations (M), coordination (C)

Phase 2: Interpreting = Rem + Read + P + C

It is composed of remembering (Rem), note-reading (Read), production (P), coordination (C)

77- Choice “2”

In Hallidayian model of language, the three elements of **field, tenor and mode** are respectively associated with **ideational, interpersonal and textual** strands of meaning. They are also realized through **transitivity, modality and thematic patterns**, respectively.

78- Choice “4”

Aspects of texture link bottom-up with **situationality**, a cover term for the way utterances relate to situations. Situational appropriateness (together with efficiency and effectiveness provided by **cohesion** and **coherence**) is regulated by the principle of **informativity**, or the extent to which a text or parts of a text may be expected or unexpected, thus exhibiting varying degrees of **dynamism** (i.e. uncertainty or interestingness). The entire communicative transaction is driven by the **intentionality** of a text producer, matched by **acceptability** on the part of a text receiver, which together ensure that the text is purposeful and that it functions in a particular way to serve the purposes for which it is intended. Finally, **intertextuality** ensures that texts or parts of texts link up in meaningful ways with other texts.

79- Choice “2”

Option 2 has to do with horizontal intertextuality. According to Fairclough (1989), horizontal intertextuality involves concrete reference to, or straight quotation from, other texts (e.g. Shakespeare, Norman Tebbit).

80- Choice “2”

The term norm has had many uses in Translation Studies, but its most influential has been through the descriptive translation theorists, notably Gideon Toury, who view norms as translation behaviour typically obtaining under specific socio-cultural or textual situations. These TT-oriented norms encompass not only translation strategy but also how, if at all, a TT fits into the literary and social culture of the target system.

81- Choice “1”

Interpellation is a term coined by Althusser to describe the way ideology, through institutions and laws, constructs and stereotypes people as suppressed social subjects. Interpellation now has a broader focus and is used to describe the reformulation of one perspective or discourse by another. In translation it refers to the subjection of a given people by the discourse of colonialism which constructs a stereotype of that people as inferior.

82- Choice “3”

“Les belles infidèles” is a centuries-old metaphor which sees translations as being ‘belles’ (beautiful) and ‘infidèles’ (unfaithful). The word traduction is feminine in French, lending itself to be used in the metaphor which stressed the feminine and potentially untrustworthy nature of translation (the woman) compared to the masculine originality and trustworthiness of the source.

83- Choice “1”

The first generation of machine translation systems were known as **direct systems** since they were basically word-based direct replacement systems; each ST word would be looked up and replaced by a corresponding TL term.

84- Choice “4”

For Hatim and Mason, ideology encompasses ‘the tacit assumptions, beliefs and value systems which are shared collectively by social groups’. They make a distinction between ‘the ideology of translating’ and ‘the translation of ideology’. Whereas the former refers to the basic orientation chosen by the translator operating within a social and cultural context (the choice, for example, between Venuti’s domesticating and foreignizing translation), in the translation of ideology they examine the extent of mediation supplied by a translator of sensitive texts. ‘Mediation’ is defined as ‘the extent to which translators intervene in the transfer process, feeding their own knowledge and beliefs into processing the text’.

**85- Choice “1”**

Theo Hermans defines the concept of **translator’s voice** as **discursive presence** of the translator in the text.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

86- Choice “1”

Metathesis is a kind of sound change that involves a reversal in position of two sounds in a word. Examples include *aks* instead of *ask* or *aminal* instead of *animal*.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

87- Choice “4”

In *den*, the sound segment /e/ becomes nasalized because it precedes a nasal consonant. This is an example of **regressive assimilation**. In the word *desk*, however, the segment /e/ does not become nasalized because /s/ is not a nasal consonant.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

88- Choice “2”

Petroglyph is a drawing on rock made by prehistoric people.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

89- Choice “3”

Choice 1 is wrong: Alveolars are – back, but palatals are + back.

Choice 2 is wrong: Alveolars are – strident, but palatals are + strident.

Choice 4 is wrong: Alveolars are + anterior, but palatals are – anterior.

Choice 3 is correct: Alveolars [t] [d] [n] [s] [z] and the palatals [ʃ] [ʒ] are + coronal.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

90- Choice “4”

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

91- Choice “4”

Jargon aphasia is a form of aphasia in which phonemes are substituted, resulting in nonsense words; often produced by people who have severe **Wernicke’s aphasia**.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

92- Choice “1”

The earliest use of speech-like sounds is described as **cooing**.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

93- Choice “2”

Cataphora is a kind of referential relationship in which an earlier expression (here *it*) refers ahead to another expression (i.e., the referent (here *the black cat*)).

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

94- Choice “3”

The vowel sound /ɔ/ as in *bore* is **mid and back** as well as **rounded**.

_____ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ _____

95- Choice “2”

Language planning consists of the following stages:

- **Selection:** in this stage an official language is chosen.
- **Codification:** in this stage grammars, dictionaries, and written models are used to establish the standard variety.
- **Elaboration:** in this stage the standard variety is developed for use in all aspects of social life and a body of literary words written in the standard language appear.
- **Implementation:** in this stage the government attempts to encourage the use of the standard variety.
- **Acceptance:** it is the final stage and is when a substantial majority of the population come to use the standard language and think of it as the national language.

**PART A: Structure**

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

- ✎ 1- By the Roman times, plumbing to bring the river to inland settlements- though wastewater still flowed back out into the same rivers that might elsewhere be used for drinking.
- 1) invented
2) was to be invented
3) would have been invented
4) had been invented
- ✎ 2- One of the world's most prestigious inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, to introduce the idea of cabinets and other furniture made out of concrete.
- 1) creator of the light bulb and the phonograph, tried
2) created the light bulb and the phonograph by trying
3) who created a light bulb and phonograph when trying
4) the creator of the light bulb and the phonograph, who tried
- ✎ 3- The number of hamburgers sold in the summer is shown in the previous chart.
- 1) by a stand on the beach of a given week
2) at a stand near the beach for a given week
3) on a given week near the beach at a stand
4) for a given week near the beach by a stand
- ✎ 4- Discussion of personal income is generally seen as impolite when among people who are not close friends, as it can easily be interpreted as either bragging, whining,
- 1) or attempting to make the other party feel inferior
2) which is an attempt made for the other party feel inferior
3) who attempt to make a feeling of inferiority in the other party
4) when attempts are made that the other party has an inferiority feeling
- ✎ 5- is primarily composed of keratin, a protein, which grows out through the skin from follicles deep within the dermis.
- 1) Hair is defined biologically that
2) Hair, being defined biologically
3) Defined biologically, hair
4) Biologically defining hair
- ✎ 6- They cite Eriksson's in relation to known areas where bog irons could have been extracted.
- 1) 1962's plots map of locations of major settlements and
2) map in 1962 that plot locations of major settlements
3) map of 1962 plot locations of major settlements are
4) 1962 map that plots locations of major settlements
- ✎ 7-, the Narrative is for this reason the most comprehensive one of slavery in the English language.
- 1) Arresting is today as in 1845
2) Today as arresting as 1845
3) As arresting today as in 1845
4) In 1845 was as arresting as in today
- ✎ 8- illustrated by a study of fourteen such models.
- 1) Clouds, that represented the weakest elements in climate models, was
2) The weakest elements in climate models, clouds represented and
3) That clouds represented the weakest elements in climate models was
4) The weakest elements in climate models as clouds represented and

**PART B: Vocabulary**

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

- ✎ 9- Since Matt did not follow the instructions, his chemistry experiment produced a scent that led to the evacuation of the laboratory.
1) tenacious 2) fetid 3) rotund 4) condescending
- ✎ 10- When the teacher saw Kate trying to her schoolwork, he threatened to keep her in at recess.
1) rue 2) protract 3) shirk 4) emulate
- ✎ 11- I am emotion. I have been ever since I can remember, which is helpful when people appeal to my sympathy. I don't seem to have any.
1) extreme for 2) unpredictable in 3) indispensable to 4) immune to
- ✎ 12- He felt that the stars had been by the sound of the black jets and that in the morning the earth would be covered with their dust like a strange snow.
1) veiled 2) pulverized 3) expatriated 4) gerrymandered
- ✎ 13- But my night was wretched, my rest broken: the ground was damp, the air cold: besides, intruders passed near me more than once, and I had again and again to change my quarters: no sense of safety or tranquility me.
1) befriended 2) estranged 3) rehashed 4) regressed
- ✎ 14- Phoning at two o'clock in the morning, walking in without knocking, eating out of our refrigerator, and calling my great-grandmother "Babe"-all these have made me realize that Joshua is a real
1) naysayer 2) pushover 3) braggart 4) boor
- ✎ 15- Unlike the carefully weighted and planned compositions of Dante, Goethe's writings have always the sense of and enthusiasm.
1) superfluity 2) salience 3) insouciance 4) immediacy
- ✎ 16- The valedictorian's rancid remarks about the school's curriculum the principal at the graduation ceremony.
1) embellished 2) proselytized 3) embarrassed 4) sparked
- ✎ 17- Ben was for missing his varsity basketball game when he produced a note from his dentist, detailing his emergency root canal.
1) vindicated 2) variegated 3) vaunted 4) vilified
- ✎ 18- A by avocation, Charlene loved to visit the Franklin Mint, D.C., because it had a famous collection of rare and antique coins.
1) lepidopterist 2) deltiologist 3) paleontologist 4) numismatist
- ✎ 19- The humorous story may be spun out to great , and may wander around as much as it pleases, and arrive nowhere in particular.
1) extent 2) range 3) length 4) stock
- ✎ 20- Clare stood her during the meeting and refused to be intimidated even when others got angry with her point of view.
1) chin 2) ground 3) rank 4) stake
- ✎ 21- He once had artistic aspiration, but he's himself to a career of office drudgery.
1) resigned 2) relinquished 3) reverted 4) resorted
- ✎ 22- During the Black Friday sales, customers rush through stores merchandise up at incredibly low prices.
1) writing 2) burning 3) shoring 4) snapping



1- Choice "4"

The preposition 'by' at the beginning of this sentence is a signal word for the **past perfect** (had + P.P.)

- *By the end of the 15th century, the Americas **had been rediscovered** by Christopher Columbus and the printing revolution **had begun** with the mass production of books.*
- *By the Roman times, plumbing **had been invented** to ...*

همچنین به معنی جمله دقت کنید:

«تا زمان {پیدایش} امپراتوری روم، لوله‌کشی برای انتقال {آب} رودخانه به نشیمن‌گاه‌های داخلی ابداع شده بود، گرچه هنوز هم ...»

Reminder: Past perfect verbs are used to talk about actions that happened before a point of time or an action in the past.

2- Choice "1"

Reminder: Each sentence must contain a main (or independent) clause, and may contain one or more dependent clauses.

- I like this class.
- I like this class because it is very interesting.

This follows that each sentence must contain a main verb; otherwise, it will be a sentence fragment.

Item 2 analysis: The main verb is missing in the stem (صورت) of this question. This means only options that contain main verbs can fill the blank. This rules out options (3) and (4), because they lack main verb.

ساده‌ترین ایرادی که می‌شود از گزینه (۲) گرفت، آن کامی قبل از جای خالی است:

Incorrect: One of the world's most prestigious inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, **created** the light

Correct: One of the world's most prestigious inventors, Thomas Alva Edison **created** the light

پس این شما و این هم گزینه (۱):

One of the world's most prestigious inventors, Thomas Alva Edison, creator of light bulb and the phonograph, tried to introduce the idea of

The two underlined phrases are appositives (بدل) or adjective phrases modifying the antecedent *Thomas Alva Edison*. Because they only provide additional information, we are allowed to remove them:

- *Thomas Alva Edison **tried** to introduce the idea of cabinets and other furniture made out of concrete.*

3- Choice "2"

در این تست، ما اساساً سه تا prepositional phrase داریم که باید order (ترتیب) مناسب به کارگیری آن‌ها را انتخاب کنیم. ضمناً بد نیست بدانید stand در اینجا یعنی «دکه». خُب، قبل از جای خالی sold را داریم و بعد از جای خالی عبارت in the summer را. پس تا اینجا می‌توان گفت که time prepositional phrase (در اینجا for / on / of a given week) باید بلافاصله قبل از in the summer بیاید. پس گزینه‌های (۳) و (۴) کنار می‌روند.

Option (1) is out because *the beach of a given week* means *the given week has a beach*, considering the fact that *of* shows possession.

پس این شما و این هم گزینه (۲). ضمناً اصل جمله را هم بد نیست ببینید:

- *The number of hamburgers (**that was**) sold at a stand (**that was**) near the beach for a given week in the summer is shown in the previous chart.*

«تعداد همبرگرهای فروش‌رفته در / توسط دکه نزدیک ساحل ...». این یعنی عبارت near the beach باید حتماً بلافاصله بعد از stand بیاید.

4- Choice "1"

The correlative (paired) conjunction *either ...or* (or *neither ...nor*) is used to give a choice. The number of choices given, however, can be more than two:

- *You can have **either** cake, ice-cream, **or** lizard legs.*
- *We could **either** watch a movie, go out for dinner, **or** play a board game.*

Correlative conjunctions require strict parallelism:

*Discussion of personal income is generally seen as impolite when among people who are not close friends, as it can be easily interpreted as **either bragging, whining or attempting** to make the other party feel ...*

**5- Choice "3"**

Unreduced adverbial clause: When it is defined biologically, **hair** is primarily composed of

Reduced adverbial clause: (When) defined biologically, **hair** is primarily composed of

Or: Hair, (when) defined biologically, is primarily composed of

Option (1): This option is out because *that*, a relative pronoun, must be as close as possible to *hair*, the antecedent.
گزینه (۲) به دو دلیل رد می‌شود: مورد اول: بعد از *biologically* باید کاما بیاید. مورد دوم: *being* حشو و *redundant* است.

Note: When the verb of the dependent clause is *be*, we are not allowed to reduce it to *being*:

- John, who is a successful businessman, lives in London.
- **Reduced relative clause:** John, a successful businessman, lives in London. (Don't say *being a ...*)
- Butter melts quickly when it is heated.
- **Reduced adverbial clause:** Butter melts quickly when heated. (Don't say *being heated*.)

Option (4): *defining* is in this case either a gerund or a present participial adjective:

اگر فرض کنیم *gerund* است، معنی جمله می‌شود: «تعریف بیولوژیکی مو اساساً از کراتین تشکیل شده است ...»

اگر فرض کنیم *present participial adjective* (صفت فاعلی) است، معنی جمله می‌شود: «مو که به لحاظ بیولوژیکی تعریف کننده است، از کراتین...»
در هر صورت، این گزینه به لحاظ معنایی اشتباه است.

6- Choice "4"

If a map *plots* sth, it shows or represents its location using marks or a line.

- *The map plots the location of enemy cities and bases.*

Item 6 analysis: *plot* in this item is a verb, not a noun. In as simple expressions as possible, the item means:

Eriksson's map plots (= shows) locations of major settlements

Note that *Eriksson's map* is a singular noun phrase. It, therefore, must agree in number with the verb (*plots* not *plot*).

پس گزینه‌های (۲) و (۳) به خاطر *noun-verb disagreement* کنار می‌روند:

Option (2): *They cite Eriksson's map in 1962 that plot the locations*

Option (3): *They cite Eriksson's map of 1962 plot locations*

این دو گزینه ایرادات دیگری هم دارند، که همین مورد بالا برای کنار رفتنشان کفایت می‌کند.

Option (1) is out because *1962* (not *1962's*) is correct. Besides, the relative pronoun *that* is missing:

They cite Eriksson's 1962 map that plots

7- Choice "3"

The Narrative is most probably the title of a book, so the blank must be filled with an appositive or an adjectival phrase. Also note that *arresting* is an adjective meaning *striking; eye-catching*.

Note: Appositives do not need main verbs:

Correct: Their youngest child, Timothy is very musical.

Incorrect: Is their youngest child, Timothy is very musical.

Redundant: Being their youngest child, Timothy is very musical.

Correct: Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city, has a population of around 450,000.

Correct: Edinburgh, which is Scotland's capital city, has a population of around 450,000.

Incorrect: Edinburgh, is Scotland's capital city, has a population of around 450,000.

بنابراین گزینه‌های (۱) و (۴) کنار می‌روند:

Option (1): Arresting is today as in 1845, the Narrative....

Option (4): In 1845 was as arresting as in today, the Narrative....

Option (2) is out because *in 1845* is correct.

پس این شما و این هم گزینه (۳):

Unreduced relative clause: The Narrative, which is as arresting today as in 1845, is for this reason

Or: The Narrative, which is today as arresting as it was in 1845, is for this reason

Reduced relative clause (appositive): The Narrative, as arresting today as in 1845, is for this reason

Or: The Narrative, today as arresting as (it was) in 1845, is for this reason

یکی دیگر از دلایل نادرست بودن گزینه (۴) استفاده از ساختار نادرست *in today* است.



8- Choice "3"

We can use a *that-clause* (i.e., noun clause) as the subject before a verb:

That we won the match surprised everyone.

That coffee grows in Brazil is well known.

That در اینجا به صورت «اینکه» ترجمه می‌شود.

That clouds represented the weakest elements in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models.

9- Choice "2"

چون «مت» از دستورالعمل‌ها پیروی نکرد، آزمایش شیمی او بوی متعفن (نامطبوعی) تولید کرد که به تخلیه آزمایشگاه انجامید.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 | tenacious: determined to do something and unwilling to stop trying | سرسخت، استوار |
| 2 | fetid: having a strong bad smell | بدبو، متعفن، نامطبوع |
| 3 | rotund: having a fat round body – used humorously | تپل، خپله |
| 4 | condescending: behaving as though you think you are better, more intelligent, or more important than other people | خودپسندانه، افاده‌آمیز |

10- Choice "3"

وقتی آقا معلم دید «کیت» سعی می‌کند از {انجام} تکالیفش شانه خالی کند، او را تهدید کرد که {اگر تکالیفش را انجام ندهد} اجازه نخواهد داد زنگ تفریح کلاس را ترک کند.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | rue: to wish that you had not done something; regret. <i>Rue the day</i> | افسوس خوردن |
| 2 | protract: to make something last for a long time or last longer than necessary | کش دادن، طولانی کردن |
| 3 | shirk: to deliberately avoid doing something you should do, because you are lazy. <i>shirk your responsibilities/duties/obligations</i> | در رفتن، شانه‌خالی کردن |
| 4 | emulate: to do something or behave in the same way as someone else, especially because you admire them; imitate | تقلید کردن |

11- Choice "4"

من در برابر احساسات اثرناپذیرم. از وقتی یادم می‌آید، همین‌طوری بوده‌ام، که البته این ویژگی خوبی است، خصوصاً زمانی که افراد برای ابراز همدردی به من روی می‌آورند. ظاهراً اصلاً میل به همدردی ندارم.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Extreme beliefs and political parties are considered by most people to be unreasonable and unacceptable | افراطی |
| 2 | Someone who is unpredictable tends to change their behavior or ideas suddenly, so that you never know what they are going to do or think | غیرقابل پیش‌بینی |
| 3 | Someone or something that is indispensable is so important or useful that it is impossible to manage without them | ضروری، واجب |
| 4 | immune to: not affected by something that happens or is done Ex. <i>The Labour Party is not immune to new ideas.</i> | اثرناپذیر، مقاوم در برابر |

12- Choice "2"

او احساس می‌کرد که ستاره‌ها در اثر صدای جت‌های مشکی پودر شده‌اند و اینکه صبح‌ها، گردوغبار آن‌ها مثل برفی عجیب و غریب، زمین را می‌پوشاند.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | veil: to partly hide something so that it cannot be seen clearly | پوشاندن |
| 2 | pulverize: to crush something into a powder | پودر کردن |
| 3 | expatriate: to move from your own country, or to cause someone to move from their own country | تبعید کردن |
| 4 | gerrymander: to change the borders of an area in order to increase the number of people within that area who will vote for a particular party or person.
<i>Ex. The districts are so badly gerrymandered that a challenger can't win.</i> | تقسیم کردن (غیرعادلانه حوزه‌های انتخاباتی) |

**13- Choice "1"**

شب فلاکت‌باری بود و استراحتم برهم‌خورد: زمین خیس بود و هوا سرد. چند بار هم افرادی مزاحم از کنارم عبور کردند و چندین مرتبه مجبور شدم جایم را عوض کنم؛ اصلاً احساس امنیت و آرامش نمی‌کردم. {هیچ حس امنیت و آرامشی یار و همدم من نبود}

- 1 **befriend**: to behave in a friendly way towards someone, especially someone who is younger or needs help
یار و همدم کسی بودن
- 2 **estrangle**: to cause someone to no longer have a friendly relationship with another person or other people
دور کردن، بیگانه کردن
- 3 **rehash**: to repeat something that was discussed earlier, especially in an annoying way
تکرار کردن
- 4 **regress**: to go back to an earlier and worse condition, or to a less developed way of behaving
پس‌رفت کردن

14- Choice "4"

اینکه ساعت دو نصف شب زنگ بزند، بدون در زدن وارد خانه ما شود، مواد غذایی داخل یخچالمان را بدون اجازه بخورد، و مادر مادربزرگم را «بچه» صدا بزند، همگی به من فهماند که «جوشوا» یک آدم گستاخ و بی‌تربیت است.

- 1 **naysayer**: someone who says something is not possible, is not good, or will fail
آدم منفی‌باف، کسی که مدام آیه آس می‌خواند.
- 2 **pushover**: someone who is easily persuaded or influenced or defeated
هالو، آدم ساده‌لوح و زودباور
- 3 **braggart**: someone who is always talking too proudly about what they own or have done
آدم لافزن و خودستا
- 4 **boor** (deriving from **boorish**): a man who behaves in a very rude way
آدم گستاخ و بی‌تربیت

15- Choice "4"

برخلاف سروده‌های از قبل برنامه‌ریزی شده و جانبدارانه «دانه»، نوشته‌های «گوته» همیشه مملو از احساس هیجان (حضور در صحنه) و شوروشوق هستند.

- 1 **superfluity**: the state of being more than is wanted or needed
وفور، ازدیاد
 - 2 **salience**: the fact of being important to or connected with what is happening or being discussed
برجستگی، اهمیت
 - 3 **insouciance**: a cheerful feeling of not caring or worrying about anything
بی‌اعتنایی
 - 4 **immediacy**: the quality that makes sth seems real, important, and exciting, so that you feel directly involved with it
اهمیت، هیجان، حس نزدیکی به چیزی
- Ex. The orchestra played with fierce immediacy.*

16- Choice "3"

اظهارات مشمزکننده شاگرد اول کلاس درباره برنامه‌درسی مدرسه، مدیر را در مراسم فارغ‌التحصیلی خجالت‌زده و شرمسار کرد.

- 1 **embellish**: to make a story or statement more interesting by adding details that are not true
آب و تاب دادن، آذین کردن
 - 2 **proselytize**: to try to persuade someone to join a religious group, political party etc
تبلیغ (دین) کردن
 - 3 **embarrass**: to make someone feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable, especially in front of other people
شرمنده کردن، دستپاچه کردن، خجل کردن
 - 4 **spark**: to be the cause of something, especially trouble or violence
تحریک کردن، موجب شدن
- valedictorian**: the student who has received the best marks all the way through school, and who usually makes a speech at the graduation ceremony
آموز ممتاز شاگرد اول کلاس، دانش
- rancid**: unpleasant; repugnant
مشمزکننده، نامطبوع

17- Choice "1"

«ین» عدم حضورش در بازی بسکتبال تیم دانشگاه را با ارائه گواهی استعلاجی‌ای که نشان می‌داد دندان‌ش نیاز به عصب‌کشی فوری داشته، توجیه کرد.

- 1 **vindicate**: to prove that someone who was blamed for something is in fact not guilty
توجیه کردن، رفع اتهام کردن
Ex: The charges are false, and we are sure we will be vindicated in court.
- 2 **variegated**: having a pattern of different colors or marks
رنگارنگ
- 3 a plan, system, achievement etc that is **vaunted** is praised or talked about too much and in a way that is too proud
تحسین شده، پرافتخار
- 4 **vilify**: to say or write bad things about someone or something
بدگویی کردن



18- Choice "4"

«چارلین» که یک سکه‌شناس است، دوست داشت از شرکت «فرانکلین مینت» بازدید کند، چرا که مجموعه‌ای از سکه‌های کمیاب، آنتیک و بسیار مشهور داشت.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | lepidopterist : a person who studies or collects butterflies and moths. | ویژه‌گر حشرات، پروانه‌شناس |
| 2 | deltiologist : a person who collects postcards as a hobby. | علاقمند به گردآوری کارت‌پستال |
| 3 | paleontologist : someone who studies fossils as a way of getting information | دیرینه‌شناس |
| 4 | numismatist : someone who studies or collects coins, paper money, or medals | سکه‌شناس، مدال‌شناس |

19- Choice "3"

داستان‌های طنز و خنده‌دار گاهی **طولانی و درازاند**، و شاید تاجایی که عشق‌شان بکشد، وارد حواشی شوند و راه به جای خاصی نبرند.

spin sth out to great length | to make something continue for longer than is necessary | طولانی کردن

20- Choice "2"

«کلیر» در طول جلسه **جا نزد** و حتی وقتی دیگران نسبت به دیدگاه او ابراز خشم کردند، ترسی به خود راه نداد.

stand your ground | to refuse to be pushed backwards, or to continue in your beliefs in an argument | جانزدن، سر حرف خود ایستادن

21- Choice "1"

روزگاری او آرزوی هنرمند شدن داشت، اما «نهایتاً» به خرحالمی و کار دفتری **تن داد / راضی شد**.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | resign yourself to (doing) something : to make yourself accept something that is bad but cannot be changed | رضایت دادن، به خود قبولاندن |
| 2 | relinquish : to let someone else have your position, power, or rights, especially unwillingly | تسلیم کردن، رها کردن |
| 3 | revert to sb/sth : to change back to a situation that existed in the past | برگشتن، رجعت کردن |
| 4 | resort to sth : to do something bad, extreme, or difficult because you cannot think of any other way to deal with a problem | متوسل شدن، دست به دامن چیزی شدن |
- drudgery**: hard boring work | کار سخت و پرزحمت

22- Choice "4"

در حراجی‌های جمعه سیاه، مشتری‌ها به فروشگاه‌ها هجوم می‌آورند و کالاها را با قیمت پایین و باورنکردنی **خریداری می‌کنند** (روی هوا می‌قاپند).

snap something up | to buy or get something quickly and enthusiastically because it is cheap or exactly what you want | خریدن، روی هوا قاپیدن

23- Choice "4"

داشتن زندگی سبتر طوری که بیشتر دوستدار محیط زیست باشیم، تا حدودی شامل این می‌شود که دنبال راه‌هایی بگردیم که بتواند **ردپای کربنی** ما را کاهش دهد.

carbon footprint | the amount of carbon dioxide that a person or organization produces by the things they do, used as a way of measuring the amount of harm they do to the environment | ردپای کربنی

کلوز تست:

تعداد حیوانات یک منطقه خاص هر سال متفاوت از سال‌های دیگر است؛ با این حال، این نوسانات اغلب موقتی هستند و در دراز مدت، **ناچیز**. دانشمندان برای توضیح این ثبات نسبی، سه نظریه کنترل جمعیت مطرح کرده‌اند.

اولین نظریه، ثابت ماندن نسبی جمعیت را به فجایع اقلیمی دوره‌ای نسبت می‌دهد؛ فجایعی که جمعیت‌ها را می‌کشد تا اجازه ندهد تعداد آنها از یک حد خاص تجاوز کند. در ارگانسیم‌های کوچک با طول عمر کوتاه، لازم نیست که این تغییرات فاجعه‌بار باشند. مثلاً، تغییرات فصلی عادی در فوتوپریود (میزان روزانه نور خورشید) می‌تواند رشد جمعیت را کنترل کند. این نظریه - دیدگاهی مستقل از تراکم - اعلام می‌کند که عوامل اقلیمی، صرف‌نظر از تعداد حیوانات یک منطقه، تأثیر تنظیمی یکسانی بر جمعیت می‌گذارد.

نظریه دوم استدلال می‌کند که رشد جمعیت در وهله اول به تراکم بستگی دارد؛ یعنی میزان رشد جمعیت در یک منطقه کاهش می‌یابد همانطور که تعداد حیوانات افزایش می‌یابد. مکانیسم‌هایی که تنظیم {جمعیت} را کنترل می‌کنند، ممکن است فرق کنند. مثلاً، با افزایش تعداد {حیوانات}، میزان غذا احتمالاً کاهش خواهد یافت، که این موضوع **مرگ و میر** را افزایش می‌دهد. به علاوه، همانطور که لتکا و ولترا نشان داده‌اند، حیوانات شکارچی می‌توانند راحت‌تر طعمه را در جمعیت‌هایی با تراکم بالا پیدا کنند. تنظیم‌کننده‌های دیگر شامل مکانیسم‌های کنترل فیزیولوژیکی می‌شوند: مثلاً کریستین و دیویس نشان داده‌اند چگونه ازدحام که از افزایش تعداد {حیوانات} ناشی می‌شود، باعث تغییرات هورمونی در غدد هیپوفیز و آدرنال می‌گردد که به نوبه خود شاید جمعیت را تنظیم کند.