

مجموعه سؤالات دکتری

آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۴۰۰

• درس عمومی (زبان انگلیسی)

• دروس تخصصی

**PART A: Grammar**

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

🦋 1- Over the history of the galaxy, hundreds of millions of solar-type stars have run out of hydrogen fuel red giants and white dwarfs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) their days ended in | 2) by ending their days of |
| 3) and ended their days as | 4) thereby their days ending as |

🦋 2- , huge artillery pieces were demolishing castle walls with projectiles the weight of an upright piano.

- 1) Centuries before the development of effective cannons
- 2) As of centuries ago when developed effective cannons
- 3) Having developed effective cannons centuries ago
- 4) Effective cannons developed centuries ago

🦋 3- In this era of biotechnology, especially, novel organisms can be engineered

- 1) with vaccines and antibiotics against which are useless
- 2) for vaccines and antibiotics be useless against them
- 3) useless against which are vaccines and antibiotics
- 4) against which vaccines or antibiotics are useless

🦋 4- The word *tephra*, from the Greek word meaning ash, has come into use among geologists to describe the assortment of fragments, ranging from blocks of material to dust, ejected into the air during a volcanic eruption.

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|--------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1) are | 2) that is | 3) being | 4) which are |
|--------|------------|----------|--------------|

🦋 5- the advance guard, the trailblazers — explorers, trappers, and mountain men, hide and tallow traders, freelance adventurers, the military.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) First to arrive was | 2) Those first arrived there were |
| 3) Arriving first were | 4) There were those first arrived |

🦋 6- The strike by the factory workers in Mexico poses a dilemma for the ruling party, which must choose between its union ally or undermining its fight against inflation.

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|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1) them alienating | 2) whether alienating | 3) alienating | 4) the alienating of |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|

🦋 7- It's only after you and your friends go through a lot together, good or bad, become close friends.

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|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) then can you | 2) can you | 3) that you can | 4) such that you can |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|

🦋 8- The difficulty in designing nanoscale circuit boards lies in keeping electrons from leaving they flow.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) the material through which it conducted and | 2) conducting the material which through that |
| 3) the material conducting through which | 4) the conducting material through which |

**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.

✎ 9- You'd better all your facts and figures so that you have a convincing case when you meet with the boss.

- 1) marshal 2) disabuse 3) condone 4) bowdlerize

✎ 10- Todd hated to drive with his Uncle Jasper, a notorious, who complained non-stop about the air-conditioning and Todd's driving.

- 1) naysayer 2) curmudgeon 3) pushover 4) soothsayer

✎ 11- In order to turn around its ailing company and concentrate on imaging, Eastman Kodak itself of peripheral businesses in the areas of household products, clinical diagnostics, and pharmaceuticals.

- 1) diversified 2) debunked 3) disavowed 4) divested

✎ 12- Lavinia felt sure that water in all foreign countries, including Canada, was not, so only bottled water touched her lips while she was on the road.

- 1) limpid 2) potable 3) stagnant 4) murky

✎ 13- The executives at the computer software and technology convention found the keynote speaker's remarks on the future of high tech startups to be so that they booed him off the stage.

- 1) tremulous 2) ubiquitous 3) platitudinous 4) hell-bent

✎ 14- His seeming recovery of his better self was nothing but a, his fawning courtesy a grimace, his suave kindliness a mockery, his effusive benevolence a snare.

- 1) sham 2) odyssey 3) peregrination 4) recuperation

✎ 15- The crowd attacked the platters of cheeses and hors d'oeuvres as if they hadn't eaten in weeks.

- 1) bovine 2) ursine 3) equine 4) lupine

✎ 16- In the 19th century, Thomas Carlyle called economics "the science," in part because of Malthus's theory that population growth would outpace our natural resources, causing widespread famine.

- 1) dismal 2) flashy 3) marginal 4) benign

✎ 17- From the battle's opening volleys to its bloody conclusion, the forces of destruction razed a path through the city, ultimately leaving behind an eerie where there once had been streets and squares teeming with life.

- 1) ecstasy 2) forte 3) stillness 4) aurora

✎ 18- When the guilty verdict was announced, the guards promptly the defendant by the shoulders and took him away.

- 1) dallied 2) pinioned 3) requited 4) bedazzled

✎ 19- Procedural justice and fairness are crucial to democracy—they healthy party competition and help ensure citizens' faith in a democratic system.

- 1) extrapolate 2) undergird 3) skirt 4) enfranchise

✎ 20- The queen's attendants insisted that she'd never made a bad decision during her entire reign, but the queen ignored this puffery, recognizing it as the chatter of toadies.

- 1) fickle 2) derisive 3) analgesic 4) unctuous



پاسخنامه زبان عمومی

۱- گزینه «۳»

We use *as* to tell what someone or something is. In this item the author uses *as* to indicate that *solar-type stars* are *red giants and white dwarfs*. This eliminates options 1 and 2. Also, option 1 is wrong because it is not possible to connect two independent clauses without the use of connectors or conjunctions. Option 4 is wrong because when we use an ing-verb (*ending* in this case) with *thereby*, it is necessary that *thereby* be preceded by comma. Last but not least, option 3 is the only choice that uses proper parallel structures:

...*solar-type stars* **have run out of hydrogen fuel and (have) ended their days as**

۲- گزینه «۱»

In this item, the phrase *centuries before the development of effective cannons* is an adverbial phrase moved to an initial position for greater emphasis.

Also compare: *Huge artillery pieces were demolishing castle walls with projectiles the weight of an upright piano centuries before the development of effective cannons.*

۳- هیچکدام از گزینه‌ها صحیح نیست.

This sentence is adapted from a book by Chuck Missler. The sentence, as used in the book, reads:

In this era of biotechnology, especially, novel organisms can be engineered against which vaccines and antibiotics are useless.

Though structures like this are common, they are not, grammatically speaking, correct. As you know, an adjectival clause must be as close as possible to its antecedent. As a result, the adjectival clause *against which vaccines and antibiotics are useless* must be as close as possible to its antecedent *novel organisms*, but it is not. Actually, this sentence is correct if it is worded:

In this era of biotechnology, especially, novel organisms, against which vaccines and antibiotics are useless, can be engineered.

۴- گزینه «۲»

Whenever a phrase or clause is inserted between commas, it can be deleted because it provides additional information and as a result doesn't affect the grammatical structure. Therefore, in this item, we are allowed to delete the phrases *from the Greek word meaning ash* and *ranging from blocks of material to dust* which do not affect the sentence structure:

The word tephra has come into use among geologists to describe the assortment of fragments ejected into the air during a volcanic eruption.

Now it is easier to notice that the blank needs a relative pronoun (*which* or *that*) as well as a singular verb that agrees in number with *assortment* (i.e. *is*). This eliminates options 1 and 4. Option 3 is wrong because *that is ejected* is usually reduced into *ejected* not the unnecessarily long phrase *being ejected*.

۵- گزینه «۱ و ۳»

Whenever a sentence begins with an adjective, subject and verb are inverted.

Gone are the days when she was beautiful.

First to inhabit the barren land are moss and lichen.

Therefore, the first and third options can be both correct, also considering the fact that we can use infinitives after ordinal numbers. Options 2 and 4, however, are clearly incorrect. The difference between the first and third options is that the first one uses a singular verb (*was*) and the third one uses a plural verb (*were*). Therefore, what determines the correct choice is the subject that follows the blank. Sazemane Sanjesh considers choice 1 correct. This choice is only correct if we consider as appositive the phrase *the trailblazers-explorers, trappers, and mountain men, hide and tallow traders, freelance adventure, the military*. Otherwise, option 3 can also be correct.

۶- گزینه «۳»

We use *either ...or* to connect two choices, not *whether ...or* (so option 2 is wrong). Also, the coordinate conjunction *or* requires that we take rules of parallelism into account. Thus, option 4 is wrong because *the alienating of its union ally* and *undermining its fight* are not parallel, but *alienating its union ally* and *undermining its fight against inflation* are. Finally, Option 1 is wrong because *them* is redundant.

۷- گزینه «۳»

This sentence is an example of an It-cleft sentence. The information that comes after *it* is emphasized for the reader. The clause which follows the *it*-clause is connected using *that* and it contains information that is already understood.

It was to the dance that Sam wore his best suit.

A: *Would you like to borrow this book?*

B: *No, it's the other book that I want to read.*

It is only after you and that you can

۸- گزینه «۴»

The first option is incorrect for numerous reasons, the easiest one being tense inconsistency. In this option *conducted* is in a past form while *flow* is in present form. Option 2 is incorrect because we do not use gerunds (*conducting*) immediately after *leave*. Option 3 is wrong because it uses *conducting*, which is a transitive verb, as if it is intransitive. We can ask: *conducting what?* Even if we consider *conducting* an adjective, it is wrong because it uses *conducting* after *material*. Option 4 is the only acceptable choice. Here *the conducting material* means ماده هدایت کننده.

۹- گزینه «۱» بهتر است تمام امار و ارقام را متمرکز کنی (ساماندهی کنی) تا وقتی رئیس احضارت کرد، مدارک قانع کننده ای داشته باشی.

Marshal: to organize all the people or things that you need in order to be ready for a battle, election etc

{نظم دادن، مرتب کردن، متمرکز کردن}

Disabuse: to persuade someone that what they believe is not true {از اشتباه در آوردن}

Condone: to accept or forgive behavior that most people think is morally wrong {اغماض کردن، چشم پوشی کردن}

Bowlerize: to remove all the parts of a book, play etc that you think might offend someone {سانسور کردن}

۱۰- گزینه «۲» «تد» خیلی دوست نداشت با عمویش «جسپر» سفر کند چون او یک فرد بسیار بدعق بود که یک ریز در مورد سیستم تهویه هوا و رانندگی تد غر می زد.

Naysayer: someone who says something is not possible, is not good, or will fail {کسی که همیشه می گوید نه}

Curmudgeon: an old person who is often in a bad mood {آدم بدعق}

Pushover: who is easily persuaded or influenced or defeated {آدم هالو}

Soothsayer: someone who is believed to be able to say what will happen in the future {غیب گو}

۱۱- گزینه «۴» برای اینکه صفایی به شرکت آسیب دیده خود بدهد و بر تصویربرداری متمرکز شود، «ایستمن کوداک» خرده فعالیت هایش را در حیطه های محصولات خانگی، پاتولوژی و دارو رها کرد.

Diversify: to start to include more different types or things {متنوع ساختن}

Debunk: to show that something is less important, less good, or less true than it has been made to appear

{رو کردن، پرده گشایی کردن}

Disavow: to say that you are not responsible for something, that you do not know about it, or that you are not involved with it {حاشا کردن، انکار کردن}

Divest yourself of something: to sell or give away something you own {رها کردن، محروم کردن}



۱۲- گزینه «۲» «لومینیا» مطمئن بود که آب بقیه کشورها از قبیل کانادا به او نمی‌سازد (قابل خوردن نیست)؛ بنابراین در طول مسیر فقط از آب معدنی استفاده می‌کرد.

Limpid: clear and transparent {صاف، زلال}

Potable: clean and safe to drink {نوشیدنی، قابل شرب}

Stagnant: (of water or air) not flowing or moving, and smelling unpleasant {راکد}

Murky: dark and dirty or difficult to see through {تیره و تاریک}

۱۳- گزینه «۳» دست‌اندرکاران کنگره تکنولوژی و برنامه‌های کامپیوتری، سخنان گوینده را در مورد آینده استارت‌آپ‌های های‌تک به قدری کسل‌کننده یافتند که با داد و بیداد او را از سر صحنه بیرون راندند.

Tremulous: shaking slightly, especially because you are nervous {لرزان}

Ubiquitous: present everywhere {موجود در همه جا}

Platitudinous: coming from platitude, boring and having no meaning because of being said so many times before {پیش پافتاده}

Be hell-bent on sth: to be extremely determined to do something, without considering the risks or possible dangerous results {مصمم}

۱۴- گزینه «۱» بهیود و تزکیه به‌ظاهر خودش چیزی جز یک دوز و کلک نبود. ادب تملق‌آمیزش، شکلک و اداواصول بود. مهربانیش جز تمسخر نبود و خیرخواهی‌اش تنها پوشش و فریب بود.

Sham: something that is not what it seems to be and is intended to deceive people, or someone who pretends to be something they are not {دوزوکلک}

Odyssey: a long, exciting journey {سفر دور و دراز}

Peregrination: a long journey {سفر طولانی}

Recuperation: the process of becoming well again after an illness or of getting back your strength, health, etc {بهیود}

توجه: طراح سؤال باید قبل از جای خالی به جای a از a / an استفاده می‌کرد، وگرنه گزینه (۲) به راحتی رد می‌شود.

۱۵- گزینه «۴» جمعیت درنده و گرسنه طوری به دیس پنیر و پیش‌غذا حمله کردند که انگار چند هفته است غذا نخورده‌اند.

Bovine: slow and slightly stupid, like a cow {کندذهن، کند}

Ursine: related to bears, bear-like {مربوط به خرس}

Equine: connected with horses, or appearing similar to a horse {مربوط به اسب}

Lupine: ravenous, having characteristics of a wolf {درنده، گرسنه}

۱۶- گزینه «۱» در قرن ۱۹ام، توماس کارلایل براساس نظریه مالتوس مبنی بر اینکه سرعت رشد جمعیت می‌تواند از رشد منابع طبیعی بیشتر شود و باعث قحطی جهانی گردد، علم اقتصاد را «علم ملال‌انگیز» نامید.

Dismal: bad and unsuccessful {بد، تاریک، غم‌انگیز}

Flashy: big, bright, or expensive, and intended to be impressive {خیره‌کننده، پرزرق و برق}

A **marginal** change or difference is too small to be important {اندک، حاشیه‌ای}

Benign: kind and gentle {مهربان، خوش‌طینت}

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آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۴۰۲

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• دروس تخصصی

**PART A: Grammar**

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

- 🦋 1- The energy in rock within the earth's crust represents a nearly unlimited energy source.
- 1) contained
 - 2) that contains
 - 3) being contained
 - 4) having contained
- 🦋 2- There are external costs when the price to include some costs, to anyone, that result from the production and use of the goods.
- 1) set fails buyers and sellers of goods
 - 2) buyers and sellers of goods fail to set
 - 3) set by buyers and sellers of goods fails
 - 4) that buyers and sellers set for goods fail
- 🦋 3- The courts have long justified so-called preventive intervention into the lives of young females viewed as antisocial
- 1) women with the rationale is they especially vulnerable
 - 2) with the rationale that women are especially vulnerable
 - 3) as especially vulnerable with the rationale that they are women
 - 4) with the rationale based on that women are especially vulnerable
- 🦋 4- Thus, just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continental plates, suggest a theory to explain their mutability.
- 1) as if hot-spot activity might
 - 2) likewise hot-spot activity might
 - 3) than may hot-spot activity
 - 4) so hot-spot activity may
- 🦋 5- As cameras become more sophisticated and more automated, some photographers are tempted to disarm themselves or to suggest that they are not really armed, preferring
- 1) submitting to the limits premodern camera technology has imposed on
 - 2) thereby submitting premodern camera technology to the limits imposed
 - 3) to submit themselves to the limits imposed by premodern camera technology
 - 4) to submit the imposition on themselves and that the limits are by premodern camera technology
- 🦋 6- Most people I coach are mortified when they first see their own body language on TV because it's not what they thought they were doing and not to say.
- 1) intending
 - 2) they intended
 - 3) they are intending
 - 4) what they intended
- 🦋 7- Scientific experiments have uncovered to change its behavior when experiencing disruptions of this routine.
- 1) wasps' inability in part
 - 2) an inability on the wasp's part
 - 3) the wasp's part of inability
 - 4) part of an inability on the wasps
- 🦋 8- Each master smith brought a high level of devotion, skill, and attention, and the sword itself was a reflection of his personal honor and ability.
- 1) to detail to the sword-making process
 - 2) to detail and that of the sword-making process
 - 3) paid to the sword-making process and details of
 - 4) was paid to the details of the sword-making process

**PART B: Vocabulary**

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

9- Perhaps one can argue that Sarnoff simply adapted the business model for radio and television from the newspaper industry, the revenue from subscriptions and purchases of individual newspapers with that of selling the television sets themselves.

- 1) compensating 2) garnering 3) snatching 4) replacing

10- Prior to this discovery, it had been thought that the afarensis species had abandoned the habitat of their ape cousins. However, while the lower limbs of this fossil supported findings that afarensis walked upright, its gorilla-like arms and shoulders suggested that it retained the ability to swing through trees.

- 1) colossal 2) airborne 3) arboreal 4) sporadic

11- The road was sparkled by a trivial incident. The man behind me kept blowing his horn and it was driving me mad.

- 1) wrath 2) fury 3) vehemence 4) rage

12- If anything, while humankind has been the warming situation, nature herself, by happy coincidence, has been behaving in such a way as to partially reverse the effects, and, over the last half a century or so, in particular, nature has had a significant cooling effect.

- 1) exacerbating 2) countenancing 3) emitting 4) reverberating

13- Already there is some evidence of the deglaciation of certain ice sheets in the Arctic. Scientists say that this could get worse. The majority of mountain glaciers throughout the world in both hemispheres are also presently in

- 1) limbo 2) retreat 3) intensification 4) cornucopia

14- The price of a bottle of water these days is simply; how could anyone ever justify paying \$3 for something you can get free from a tap?

- 1) credulous 2) extortionate 3) delusional 4) blatant

15- He was to give evidence at the trial of his former business partner, who was charged with trying to defraud the state.

- 1) subpoenaed 2) incarcerated 3) bailed 4) appealed

16- A homeless man came up to me and tried to a cigarette; I told him I don't smoke.

- 1) implore 2) exhort 3) scrounge 4) obligate

17- Steps should be taken to bridge the gulf that separates the lower social class from their ruling elite, a privileged few who enjoy the of Western wealth and the lifestyle that goes with it.

- 1) innumeracy 2) surrogates 3) sustenance 4) trappings

18- Dinner was, and the after-dinner entertainment was equally exceptional.

- 1) delectable 2) ravishing 3) garish 4) soggy

19- In the series, Flash is the hero who tries to help the citizens while the Reverse Flash is a who wants to take down Central City.

- 1) patriarch 2) protagonist 3) villain 4) braggart

20- Among the more effective kinds of publicity that publishers can get for a new book is to have of it published in a high-circulation magazine soon before the book is published.

- 1) epilogues 2) excerpts 3) mélanges 4) slants

1- Choice "1"

Contain is a transitive verb, meaning that when used in the active voice, it requires to have an object. There is, however, no object following the blank. This follows that *contain* must be in the passive voice (This eliminates options (2) and (4)). Also, the blank requires a relative clause:

Unreduced relative clause: *The energy that is contained in rock within the earth's crust represents*

Reduced relative clause: *The energy contained in rock within the earth's crust represents*

Option (3) is out because the reduced form of *that is contained* is *contained*, not *being contained*.

2- Choice "3"

First of all, let's remove the phrase *to anyone* from the stem.

*There are external costs **when** the price to include some costs that result from the production and use of the goods.*

As I have always told you, each clause, whether dependent or independent, must contain a verb. In the above example, our dependent clause (an adverbial clause [*when the price.....the goods*]) requires a verb that agrees in number with *the price* as subject of the adverbial clause. Option (2) lacks such a verb. Therefore, it is ruled out.

Option (4) is out because of subject-verb disagreement:

*There are external costs when **the price** that buyers and sellers set for goods **fail** to include some ...* ☒

Option (1) is out because we never say *fail sb to do sth*, instead we use one of the following:

Fail to do sth: *Doctors failed to save the girl's life.*

Fail in sth: *He failed in his attempt to regain the world title.*

Option (3)'s unreduced form: *There are external costs when the price (that is) set by buyers and sellers of goods fails to include some costs that result from the production and use of the goods.*

3- Choice "2"

Without referring to the stem, we can eliminate options (1) and (4):

گزینه (۱) باید به صورت زیر بیان شود تا قابل بررسی باشد:

*women with the rationale **being that they are** especially vulnerable.*

گزینه (۴) باید به صورت زیر بیان شود تا قابل بررسی باشد:

*with the rationale, based on **which** women are especially vulnerable.*

The whole phrase *so-called preventive intervention into the lives of young females viewed as antisocial* is object, so let's replace it with it:

The courts have long justified it

Now we can see why option (2) is the answer:

The courts have long justified it with the rationale that women are especially vulnerable.

We can also see why option (3) is wrong:

The courts have long justified it as especially vulnerable with the rationale that they are women. ☒

4- Choice "4"

We have an *adverb clause of proportion* introduced with *as so*. When this structure is used, usually inversion occurs:

- **As** his love for her grew stronger, **so did** his need to see her more frequently.
- **As** he reduced his intake, (**so**) his health deteriorated.
- **When** the individual or the environment changes, **so** too does motivation.
- **Just as** earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continental plates, **so** hot-spot activity may suggest a theory to explain their mutability.



5- Choice "3"

Patterns with *prefer*:

- **prefer to do something:** *I prefer to read a book.*
- **prefer doing something:** *We prefer going abroad for our vacation.*

Thus, option (2) is out: *preferring **thereby** submitting* ☒

Option (4) is out due to faulty parallelism: *to **submit** the imposition on themselves and **that the limits are** by premodern camera technology* ☒

Option (1) is ruled out because it is not clear *premodern camera technology has imposed limits on what or whom.*

6- Choice "4"

The coordinating conjunction *and* requires strict parallelism:

*Most people I coach are mortified when they first see their own body language on TV because it's **not what they thought they were doing** and **not what they intended to say.***

7- Choice "2"

The phrase *its behavior* refers to *wasp's behavior*. Therefore, options (1) and (4), which use the plural form *wasps*, are out because of noun-pronoun disagreement.

Option (1): *...uncovered **wasps'** inability in part to change **its** behavior when* ☒

Option (4): *...uncovered part of an inability on the **wasps** to change **its** behavior when* ☒

Option (3) uses an incorrect expression. The correct expression is *on the part of someone/on someone's part*, which means *done or experienced by someone*:

- *A little humility on her part would be appreciated.*
- *This was a misjudgment on the part of the government.*

8- "None is correct"

In options (3) and (4), *paid* is redundant. Besides, option (4) is wrong because the sentence already contains main verb (*brought*), so *was paid* cannot be used as main verb. Option (3) is wrong because we can ask *details of* what? Option (2) is wrong because it is not clear what *that* refers to. Even if we say it refers to *detail*, the sentence is wrong because it is unnecessarily long:

... level of devotion, skill, and attention to detail and that (= detail) of the sword-making process ... ☒

Option (1), though Sazemane Sanjesh's given key, is out because *detail to* is wrong because of incorrect preposition.

اگر بعد از *detail* از *کا* استفاده می‌شد، این گزینه قابل قبول تر بود:

*Each master Smith brought **a high level of devotion, skill, and attention to detail**, to the sword-making process, and the sword itself was a reflection of his personal honor and ability.*

9- Choice "4"

شاید بتوان گفت که «سارن‌آف» مدل کسب و کار رادیو و تلویزیون را از صنعت روزنامه اقتباس کرد و درآمد حاصل از اشتراک و خرید روزنامه‌ها جای خود را به درآمد فروش تلویزیون‌ها داد.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | compensate: to replace or balance the effect of something bad | جبران کردن |
| 2 | garner: to take or collect something, especially information or support | جمع‌آوری کردن |
| 3 | snatch: to take something away from someone with a quick, often violent, movement | قاپیدن |
| 4 | replace: to start doing something instead of another person, or start being used instead of another thing | جایگزین کردن |

10- Choice "3"

قبل از این کشف، تصور می‌شد که گونه آفارنسیس (نوعی میمون) زیستگاه درختی خویشاوندان خود را ترک کرده است. با این حال، گرچه پاهای این فسیل از این یافته‌ها حمایت می‌کند که آفارنسیس به صورت ایستاده راه می‌رفته، اما دست‌ها و شانه‌های گوریل‌مانند آن حاکی از این هستند که این توانایی را داشته که روی درختان تاب‌بازی کند.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 | colossal: used to emphasize that something is extremely large | بسیار بزرگ، عظیم‌الجثه |
| 2 | airborne: carried through the air | در هوا |
| 3 | arboreal: relating to trees, or living in trees | درختی |
| 4 | sporadic: happening fairly often, but not regularly | متناوب، گهگاهی |

11- Choice "4"

یک تصادف کوچک عامل آن همه خشم و عصبانیت توی خیابان بود. مردی که پشت من بود، بی‌وقفه بوق می‌زد و این کار داشت من را دیوانه می‌کرد.
road rage | violence and angry behavior by car drivers towards other car drivers | خشم و عصبانیت راننده‌ها

12- Choice "1"

انسان وضعیت {بد} گرمایش جهانی را بدتر کرده است. این در حالی است که طبیعت دارد طوری رفتار می‌کند که این اثرات {بد} را تا حدودی معکوس و خنثی سازد و خصوصاً در طول پنجاه شصت سال گذشته، طبیعت اثر خنک‌کننده بسیاری داشته است.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | exacerbate: to make a bad situation worse | بدتر کردن |
| 2 | countenance: to accept, support, or approve of something | پذیرفتن، رضایت دادن |
| 3 | emit: to send out gas, heat, light, sound etc | بیرون دادن، ساطع کردن |
| 4 | if an event, action, or idea reverberates , it has a strong effect over a wide area and for a long time | طنین‌افکن شدن، طنین انداختن |

13- Choice "2"

در حال حاضر شواهدی وجود دارد مبنی بر اینکه برخی از صفحات یخی قطب شمال دارند آب می‌شوند. دانشمندان می‌گویند که این {فاجعه} ممکن است بدتر هم بشود. اکثر یخچال‌های طبیعی جهان، چه در نیمکره شمالی چه جنوبی، در حال عقب‌نشینی هستند.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | be in limbo: to be in an uncertain situation that you cannot control and in which there is no progress or improvement | در هاله‌ای از ابهام، در وضعیتی معلق و نامشخص |
| 2 | if an area of water, snow, or land is in retreat , it gradually gets smaller
<i>Ex. Glacier retreat</i> | عقب‌نشینی |
| 3 | intensification: the fact of becoming greater, more serious, or more extreme, or of making something do this | تشدید، افزایش |
| 4 | cornucopia: a lot of good things
<i>Ex. a cornucopia of delights</i> | کلی، یک دنیا |



سوالات زبان انگلیسی – آموزش زبان انگلیسی

زبان‌شناسی

Linguistics (Questions 1 -15)

1- Egyptians developed a system known as..... . This system influenced many peoples, including the Phoenicians, who developed the West..... syllabary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) hieroglyphics, semitic | 2) hieroglyphics, consonantal |
| 3) petroglyphs, semitic | 4) petroglyphs, consonantal |

2- Which of the following is the most accurate definition of Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

- 1) Differences in lexical items cause people to view the world differently.
- 2) Differences in language forms cause people to view the world differently.
- 3) Differences in linguistic concepts cause people to view the world differently.
- 4) Differences in language structure cause people to view the world differently.

3- NORMS are..... .

- 1) some rules in discourse analysis and pragmatics
- 2) a choice of form in the set of descendant languages
- 3) short quick movements of the head or fingers in ASL
- 4) a kind of speakers selected as informants in dialect surveys

4- The language that provides most of the lexical items of a pidgin or creole is called a..... language.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) lexifier | 2) superstrate | 3) synthetic | 4) supraorder |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|

5- Which of the following is NOT a result of the Great Vowel Shift?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) [a:] → [e:] | 2) [u:] → [æ] | 3) [i:] → [e:] | 4) [ɔ:] → [o:] |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|

6- What kind of sound change can happen in the pronunciation of the word "ample"?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) Epenthesis | 2) Metathesis | 3) Prothesis | 4) Elision |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|

7- Which statement is TRUE about sign languages?

- 1) Sign Languages are based on mimicry.
- 2) Sign languages have syntactic rules that follow hierarchical structure.
- 3) The critical age hypothesis does not apply to sign languages, since they are not acquired.
- 4) Sign languages differ fundamentally from spoken languages, lacking units that correspond to phonetic elements of spoken languages.

8- Which statement is TRUE?

- 1) The word "picturesque" is monomorphemic.
- 2) The word "exactly" contains one inflectional morpheme.
- 3) The word "turnaroundable" is an instance of morphological rules productivity.
- 4) Unsystem could be a possible word in English, but it has not yet been recognized.



9- The words "robot", "jumbo" and "broassted" are considered

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) acronym, clipping, and backformation | 2) eponym, clipping, and backformation |
| 3) acronym, eponym, and blend | 4) eponym, eponym, and blend |

10- The following sentence is the best example of

"Michael prepared the elaborate presentation, while Jessica the detailed report."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1) pronominalization | 2) backtracking | 3) gapping | 4) declension |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|

11- Hearing the word "car" influence a listener's speed in making a lexical decision on the word "drive".

This is known as.....

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1) priming | 2) parsing | 3) riming | 4) segmenting |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|

12- Which item is NOT correct?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1) NP → (Det) (AP) N | 2) VP → V (NP) (PP) | 3) S → Aux NP VP | 4) CP → C PP |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|

13- In all natural languages, represent(s) a kind of sound symbolism

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1) phonological codes | 2) onomatopoeic words | 3) mining | 4) signaling |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|

14- A patient suffering from would say "want..store..go" instead of "I want to go to store".

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) Broca's aphasia | 2) Wernicke's aphasia | 3) split brain | 4) spoonerism |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|

15- Jargon aphasia is often produced by patients who are suffering from aphasia.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1) Transcortical Motor | 2) Anomic | 3) Wernicke's | 4) Broca's |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|

آزمون‌سازی زبان – روش تحقیق در مسائل آموزش زبان – مسائل آموزش زبان (نظریه‌ها – مهارت‌ها – اصول و روش تدریس – تهیه و تدوین مطالب درسی)

16- What does logical task analysis pertain to?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Task-based language testing | 2) Item response theory |
| 3) Reliability | 4) Validity |

17- What is the main problem with extensive naturalistic observation of non-test language use?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1) Practicality | 2) Efficiency | 3) Vagueness | 4) Dynamism |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|

18- Which of the following is/are NOT relevant to item specifications according to Propnam(1981)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Specification supplement | 2) Stimulus specifications |
| 3) Response attributes | 4) Sample item |

19- The and can help teachers to select that subset of CRT items that are most closely related to the instruction and learning in a course and/or that subset most closely related to the distinction between students who passed or failed the test.

- 1) differential groups strategy, B-index
- 2) intervention strategy, differential groups strategy
- 3) difference index, B-index
- 4) item facility, intervention strategy

20- How many assumptions underlie the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient?

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1) 2 | 2) 3 | 3) 4 | 4) 5 |
|------|------|------|------|



21- What is the most difficult method of standards setting logistically?

- 1) The Nedelsky method 2) The Ebel's method 3) The Angoff method 4) The Jaeger method

22- Which technique is NOT a technique for testing writing?

- 1) Building from words 2) Recognizing errors 3) Building from texts 4) Copying

23- In....., before making any suggestion on the basis of test scores, the degree of their predictive power should be experimentally determined.

- 1) aptitude tests 2) knowledge tests 3) proficiency tests 4) selection tests

24- Which of the following is NOT an indirect measure for testing oral proficiency?

- 1) Free discussion 2) making transformation 3) Retelling 4) Explanation

25- In IRT, the relationship between the test takers' ability and their performance on a given item is explicitly stated in

- 1) item specification curve 2) item characteristic curve
3) item probability curve 4) item guessing curve

26- "..... would perhaps require nothing but a requiem and a sigh of relief were it not that wishful thinking is too deep in psychologists' reasoning to be easily eradicated."

- 1) Face validity 2) Content validity 3) Construct validity 4) Predictive validity

27- Lack of authenticity in the material used in a test raises issues about

- 1) the validity of the test results 2) the reliability of the test results
3) the dependability of the test results 4) the generalizability of the test results

28- The progressive matrix is generally related to the test

- 1) dependability 2) appropriateness 3) validity 4) reliability

29- In the model of linguistic competence, "sensitivity to differences in register" is linked to all of the following EXCEPT

- 1) field of discourse 2) mode of discourse 3) type of discourse 4) style of discourse

30- The primary limitation of is that it focuses on tests, rather than test scores.

- 1) face validity 2) content validity 3) convergent validity 4) divergent validity

31- The generalizability study would provide us with specific information about the of various sources of variance in a set of test scores.

- 1) quality 2) magnitude 3) diversity 4) accuracy

32- If the ID equals 0.20 to 0.29, what does it show about the test items?

- 1) Marginal items, usually needing and being subject to improvement
2) Poor items, to be rejected or improved by revision
3) Reasonably good items
4) Unacceptable items



پاسخنامه زبان انگلیسی – آموزش زبان انگلیسی

زبان‌شناسی

1- Choice "1"

The Egyptians also developed a pictographic system known as hieroglyphics. This system influenced many peoples, including the Phoenicians, who developed the West Semitic Syllabary. The Greeks borrowed the Phoenician system, and in adapting it to their own language they used the symbols to represent both consonant and vowel sound segments, thus inventing the first alphabet.

2- Choice "4"

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is the general idea that differences in language structure cause people to view the world differently, from the names of two American linguists, Edward Sapir and Benjamin Whorf.

3- Choice "4"

The informants in the major dialect surveys of the twentieth century tended to be NORMS or “non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers.” Such speakers were selected because it was believed that they were less likely to have influences from outside the region in their speech.

4- Choice "1 & 2"

The language that provides most of the lexical items of a pidgin or creole, typically the language of the socially or economically dominant group, is called superstrate or lexifier language.

5- Choice "3"

The following occurred as a result of the Great Vowel Shift:

Middle English		Modern English
[i:]	→	[aɪ]
[u:]	→	[aʊ]
[e:]	→	[i:]
[o:]	→	[u:]
[ɛ:]	→	[e:]
[ɔ:]	→	[o:]
[a:]	→	[e:]

6- Choice "1"

Ample is pronounced with the insertion of a schwa before the final “l”. The insertion of a segment into a string of sounds is called epenthesis.

7- Choice "2"

All languages have rules of syntax similar in kind, if not in detail, to those of English, and sign languages are no exception. Signed languages have phrase structure rules that provide hierarchical structure and order constituents. A signer distinguishes The dog chased the cat from The cat chased the dog through the order of signing.

8- Choice "3"

The suffix -able can productively turn a verb into an adjective, e.g., readable and touchable.

9- Choice "4"

Robot is an eponym: After the mechanical creatures in the Czech writer Karel Capek's play R.U.R., the initials standing for "Rossum's Universal Robots."

Jumbo is an eponym: After an elephant brought to the United States by P. T. Barnum. ("Jumbo olives" need not be as big as an elephant, however.)

Broast is a blend of "broil" and "toast".

10- Choice "3"

Gapping is the syntactic process of deletion in which subsequent occurrences of a verb are omitted in similar contexts, e.g., Michael prepared the elaborate presentation, while Jessica (prepared) the detailed report.

11- Choice "1"

This effect (priming) might arise because semantically related words are located in the same part of the mental lexicon, so when we hear a priming word and look it up in the lexicon, semantically related, nearby words are "awakened" and more readily accessible for a few moments.

12- Choice "4"

The correct phrase structure rule is CP --> C S.

13- Choice "2"

There is some sound symbolism in language—that is, words whose pronunciation suggests the meaning. Most languages contain onomatopoeic words like buzz or murmur that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

14- Choice "1"

In the example given, the patient deletes the function words "I" and "to". This represents agrammatism as a symptom of Broca's area.

15- Choice "3"

People with damage to Wernicke's area have difficulty naming objects presented to them and also in choosing words in spontaneous speech. They may make numerous lexical errors (word substitutions), often producing jargon and nonsense words.

16- Choice "4" Source: Bachman (1990, p. 270). Fundamental Considerations in Language Testing.

In a recent paper, Grotjahn (1986) outlined an integrated program of research that combines quantitative psychometric analyses of test data with qualitative analytic methods. He argues convincingly that the validation of language tests must include, in addition to the quantitative analysis of test takers' responses, the qualitative analysis of test taking processes and of the test tasks themselves. He describes a strategy of logical task analysis that can suggest what kind of cognitive processes may be involved when the subject is confronted with the task or that a specific solution may be generated by several alternative processing strategies.

17- Choice "1" Source: Bachman (1990, p. 314).

The main problem with extensive naturalistic observation of non-test language use is that of practicality. Spolsky and Shohamy and Keves recognize, as do Clark and Jones, that such techniques are time-consuming, cumbersome and expensive, and hence not feasible in most language testing situations. A different but perhaps more important problem pointed out by Spolsky (1985) concerns the serious ethical questions raised by using information obtained surreptitiously, without individuals' knowledge, for making decisions about them.



18- Choice "2" Source: James Dean Brown (1996, pp. 76-77). Testing in Language Programs.

Item specifications, in Popham's (1981) terms, are clear item descriptions that include a general description, a sample item, stimulus attributes, response attributes, and specification supplements, which will be defined here as follows:

1. General description: A brief general description of the knowledge or skills being measured by the item.
2. Sample item: An example item that demonstrates the desirable item characteristics (further delimited by the stimulus and response attributes below).
3. Stimulus attributes: A clear description of the stimulus material-that is, the material that will be encountered by the student-or the material to which they will be expected to react through response attributes.
4. Response attributes: A clear description of the types of (a) options from which students will be expected to select their receptive language choices (responses), or (b) standards by which their productive language responses will be judged.
5. Specification supplement: For some items, supplemental material will be necessary for clarifying the four previous elements; for example, the specification supplement might include a list of vocabulary items from which the item writer should draw, or a list of grammatical forms, or a list of functions of the language.

19- Choice "3" Source: James Dean Brown (1996, p. 84).

In short, *the difference index* and *B-index* can help teachers to select that subset of CRT items that are most closely related to the instruction and learning in a course and/or that subset most closely related to the distinction between students who passed or failed the test. With sound CRTs in place, teachers can indeed judge the performance of their students.

20- Choice "2" Source: James Dean Brown (1996, p. 157).

One requirement of the Pearson *r* is that the two sets of numbers must both be *interval* or *ratio* scales rather than ordinal or nominal scales. I am not saying that correlational analysis cannot be applied nominal and ordinal scales. I am saying that statistics other than the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient must be used to do so. In addition to this design requirement, there are three assumptions that underlie the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient:

1. *Independence*: Each pair of scores is independent from all other pairs.
2. *Normally distributed*: Each of the two sets of numbers is normally distributed.
3. *Linear*: The relationship between the two sets of scores is linear.

While James Dean Brown introduces three assumptions, other books provide four or more assumptions. Thus, this item is faulty.

21- Choice "4" Source: James Dean Brown (1996, p. 255).

The single greatest disadvantage to applying *the Jaeger method* for standard setting is its complexity. Because of its iterative nature, this method is clearly the most difficult to set up logistically. However, that disadvantage may be outweighed by the political advantages gained by including all interested groups as judges and by having them discuss, think about, and judge the individual test items.

22- Choice "3" Source: Farhady, et al. (FAJAB) (1994, pp. 234-241). Testing Language Skills: From Theory to Practice.

A. Writing Readiness

Copying; Spelling; Punctuating; Combining sentences; Reducing sentences; Completing sentences; Transforming sentences; Expanding sentences; Recognizing errors;

B. Controlled Writing

Transforming sentences; Building from words; Building from answers to questions; Building sentences from notes; Organizing a paragraph; Completing a paragraph;

C. Free Writing