

**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- A paper published online last year in *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* by José L. Duarte and his colleagues attempts to organize
- 1) the debate existed in the relevant research
 - 2) the research existing and relevant to the debate
 - 3) the debate existing and the research being relevant
 - 4) the existing research relevant to this debate
- ✎ 2- Philosophers long ago suggested that awe binds people together,....., an assistant professor of psychology and social behavior at the University of California, Irvine.
- 1) as explained lead author Paul Piff
 - 2) explains lead author Paul Piff
 - 3) a lead author Paul Piff explains
 - 4) explained by the lead author Paul Piff
- ✎ 3-, but it gave her much needed time to refocus and heal.
- 1) Grad school's giving up was a blow
 - 2) A blow it was to grad school to give up
 - 3) Giving up on grad school was a blow
 - 4) To give up on grad school though a blow was
- ✎ 4- Every Mirus transfection product is the result of intensive scientific discovery and development facilitated by a team of chemists and biologists the very best transfection reagents in the world.
- 1) to deliver
 - 2) deliver
 - 3) delivered
 - 4) by delivering
- ✎ 5- Networks have come into their own at precisely the same time that the world is going through a wave of free-market reforms,..... .
- 1) that later there is much more to say
 - 2) about which I have more to say later
 - 3) only to say more about it later
 - 4) later saying more about it
- ✎ 6- The practices of creating signature science artifacts, playing with identities, and negotiating new roles for participation integral components of school science, resulting in what we refer to as new hybrid spaces.
- 1) which allowed the sociocultural worlds of girls by becoming
 - 2) and allowing the sociocultural worlds of the girls to become
 - 3) allowing the girls the sociocultural worlds that become
 - 4) allowed the sociocultural worlds of the girls to become
- ✎ 7- A computer equipped with signature-recognition software, which restricts access to a computer to those people whose signatures are on file, identifies a person's signature by analyzing not only the form of the signature
- 1) but also by characterizing such things as pen pressure and signing speed
 - 2) but also such characteristics as pen pressure and signing speed
 - 3) characterized but also by pen pressure and signing speed
 - 4) characterized by also pen pressure and signing speed
- ✎ 8-, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational—given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.
- 1) Like Auden's
 - 2) As was Auden
 - 3) As well as Auden
 - 4) Likewise, the language by Auden

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

گرامر

۱- گزینه «۴» سال گذشته مقاله‌ای آنلاین از خوزه ال. دورات و همکارانش در مجله «علوم رفتاری و مغز» منتشر شد که در تلاش برای سازمان‌دهی تحقیق حاضر در رابطه با این مباحثه بود.

Explanation: a relative clause can be shortened in two ways:

• If the clause contains the **be** form of the verb, omit the pronoun and the **be** form:

The man (who is) walking outside owns this place.

• If there is no **be** form, omit the pronoun and change the verb into -ing form

Anyone who wants (or wanting) to join the army is welcome.

The original form of option 4 is as follows:

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 3 is wrong because *being* is redundant. Be clear, so option 2 can be eliminated.

۲- گزینه «۲» پل پیف، استادیار روان‌شناسی و رفتار اجتماعی دانشگاه کالیفرنیا، ایروین، چنین می‌گوید که فیلسوفان مدت‌ها پیش مطرح کردند که ترس، مردم را به هم پیوند می‌دهد.

Explanation: There are two ways to cite a direct quotation.

"direct quotation" + reporting verb + subject
 "direct quotation" + subject + reporting verb

"I love you" whispered Jan / "I love you" Jan whispered

Tip 1: if the subject is a pronoun, it usually precedes the verb

"What do you mean?" he said.

Thus options 1 and 4 are wrong. An appositive should be placed as close as possible to its antecedent.

In this question, *an assistant professor of* is an appositive modifying the antecedent *Paul Piff*. Thus option 3 is wrong.

۳- گزینه «۳» رها کردن مدرسه آموزش عالی، یک ضربه روحی به او وارد کرد اما به او وقت کافی برای تمرکز دوباره و شفا یافتن را داد.

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 of option 4, one can claim it is wrong because *though* and *but* cannot be used together.

۴- گزینه «۱» هر فراورده تراآلودگی میروس، نتیجه کشف و توسعه علمی متمرکز است که توسط یک تیم از شیمی‌دانان و زیست‌شناسان برای تحویل بهترین شناساگرهای تراآلودگی در جهان تسهیل شده است.

Explanation: Infinitives can be used to express purpose.

I sat down to rest.

To express purpose, we can also use *in order to* and *so as to* followed by a bare infinitive.

I am going to leave now so as not to be late

۵- گزینه «۲» شبکه‌ها دقیقاً زمانی رشد کرده‌اند که جهان در موجی از اصلاحات شبکه آزاد به سر می‌برد که ما بعداً در این مورد بیشتر صحبت خواهیم کرد.

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 preposition later in the clause.

He is the man about whom I spoke. Or: He is the man whom I spoke about.

The same is true about option 2. Option 1 is wrong because "that" cannot be used after comma.

۶- گزینه «۴» تکنیک‌های خلق مصنوعات علم امضا، بازی با هویت و بحث در مورد نقش‌های جدید مشارکت اجازه داد تا جهان جامعه‌شناسی فرهنگی دختران به جزء جدایی‌ناپذیری از علم دانشگاهی تبدیل شود که حاصلش، آن چیزی است که ما به آن «فضاهای ترکیبی» می‌گوییم.

Explanation: two types of clauses can be distinguished in a sentence: a dependent and an independent or main clause. The former is optional in a sentence but the latter is obligatory.

Tip 1: each clause (dependent or independent) should contain a subject and a verb. Adverb clause, adjective clause and noun clause are examples of dependent clauses.

Incorrect: *That Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.*

Correct: *I know that Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.*

To put it simply, each sentence to function as a sentence needs to contain a main verb otherwise it will be a fragment. This question lacks a main verb thus only option 4 is correct.

۷- گزینه «۲» یک کامپیوتر مجهز به نرم‌افزار تشخیص امضا، (که دسترسی به یک کامپیوتر را محدود به افرادی که امضایشان در فایل است، می‌کند) امضای شخص را نه تنها با تحلیل شکل امضا بلکه با تعیین آن براساس فشار خودکار و سرعت امضا شناسایی می‌کند.

Explanation: paired conjunctions are as follows:

Either.....or.... / neither....nor.../ bothand.../ whetheror..../ not onlybut also

Structures connected by *Either.....or.... / neither....nor.../ bothand.../ not onlybut also* must be parallel.

Thus: not only + N phrase + but also + N phrase

۸- گزینه «۱» زبان جیمز مریل، همچون زبان اودن، پر حرف، شوخ و مکالمه‌ای است که به صورت گریزهای نحوی پیچیده ارائه می‌شود که همچو شعر آزاد منثور در گردش است.

Explanation: a comparison should be logically possible. In other words, you cannot compare a taxi driver with the salary of another taxi driver. Moreover, stylistically speaking, you can omit repetition of the words that will be obvious from context.

My car is faster than the car of Henry.

In this sentence, comparison is logically acceptable, but it would be better to revise it as follows:

My car is faster than that of Henry / My car is faster than Henry's.

In this grammar test, the correct comparison is only made in option 1. Language of James Merrill can only be compared with that of Auden.

۹- گزینه «۳» چیز در مطالعه‌اش در زمینه آگهی تلویزیونی به این نتیجه رسید که هرچند تصور می‌شود اسامی خاص عموماً یک نقش ارجاعی اکید دارند، اما انتخاب اجزای واژگانی به کار رفته برای ساخت اسامی فرآورده‌های تبلیغاتی منجر می‌شود که خود اسم تأثیر ترغیب‌کننده داشته باشد.

Explanation: *result in* is a phrasal verb which can be used as follows:

The cyclone has resulted in many thousands of deaths.

result in somebody/something doing something: *These policies resulted in many elderly people suffering hardship.*

۱۰- گزینه «۲» در یک جمعیت معین، سه برابر افراد بیست و یک سال یا زیر آن، افراد بالای بیست و یک سال وجود دارد.

Explanation: the following patterns can be of great help:

Subject 1 + V + object + half / twice/ three times etc. as + much / many + as + subject 2

Subject 1 + V + half / twice/ three times etc. as + much / many + object + as + subject 2

There is / are + half / twice/ three times etc. as + much / many + subject + as

Option 1 is thus wrong because a comparative cannot be followed by *as*.

واژگان

۱۱- گزینه «۲» رئیس هیئت مدیره به خاطر کله‌شقی‌اش مشهور نبود، برعکس اعضای هیئت، انعطاف‌پذیری او را تحسین می‌کردند.

(۱) انعطاف‌پذیری (۲) کله‌شقی (۳) شادمان (۴) از روی نادانی

۱۲- گزینه «۱» هرچند 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، دوددلی (۲) ندامت (۳) توهین‌ها (۴) حیرت
-
- 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) آشپزی (۴) مورد پسند
-
- ۱۵- گزینه «۱» زیرزمین ویلیامز سرد و مرطوب بود، حتی پیش از فصل بارانی زمستان.
- (۱) سرد و مرطوب (۲) زمخت (۳) بهاری (۴) بحث
-
- ۱۶- گزینه «۴» با این همه درس احمقانه‌ای که توأم با خستگی و میان‌مایگی 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 دانستن (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) تحذیر، اخطار (۲) نابهنجاری تاریخی (۳) توهم (۴) اتهام متقابل
-
- ۱۹- گزینه «۱» با نزدیک شدن سریع ترم و فلسفه اسلکتیویزم که ما را در خطری اغراق‌آمیز و فراخوانی پوچ برای شروع فعالیت قرار می‌دهد، باید فعالانه در اجتماع خود برای یافتن تغییری که بیشتر به آن نیاز داریم، دخیل باشیم.
- (۱) اغراق‌آمیز (۲) کوشا (۳) واضح (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) جادار (۳) آتش‌افروز، فتنه‌انگیز (۴) مقصر، مجرم
-
- ۲۱- گزینه «۴» پلیس از استراتژی‌های «ترس مستقیم» در مورد جوانان در معرض خطر استفاده می‌کند؛ درس‌هایی مربوط به پیامدهای منفی اعمال‌شان به آنها تلقین می‌کند و کم‌کم ترس از حبس را به آنها می‌فهماند.
- (۱) زنجیره‌بندی (۲) خیانت (۳) بخش‌بندی (۴) حبس
-
- ۲۲- گزینه «۲» تغییر فصول یک رخداد تغییرناپذیر است، زیرا نمی‌توانید روند تغییر یک فصل به فصل دیگر را متوقف کنید.
- (۱) پایدار، ثابت قدم (۲) تغییرناپذیر (۳) اصلاح‌ناپذیر (۴) سنجش‌پذیر
-
- ۲۳- گزینه «۴» یک فرد شورانگیز فرد جوانی است که خود را با فرض هویت‌های متفاوت، در دل یک امپراطوری میلیونر جا کند.
- (۱) رقیق کردن (۲) تکه‌تکه شدن (۳) مشتری دائم بودن (۴) در دل (کسی) جا کردن
-
- ۲۴- گزینه «۳» افزایش حقوق کار جدیدش برای پیشبرد تحصیلاتش که این روزها گران است، کافی است.
- (۱) استعداد هنری (۲) سزا، اجر (۳) حقوق (۴) خودنمایی
-
- ۲۵- گزینه «۳» تد سرانجام موفق شد دلخوری اولیه‌اش در امتناع سوزان از پذیرش آن شغل را فراموش کند.
- (۱) سستی (۲) دلهره، احساس ناگهانی (۳) دلخوری (۴) پررویی، گستاخی
-
- ۲۶- گزینه «۱» توریست‌ها از دیدن کلبه‌های شل و ول که ساکنین جزیره در آنها زندگی می‌کردند، شوکه و ناراحت شدند.
- (۱) شل و ول (۲) برجسته (۳) نفوذناپذیر (۴) بی‌ادب

**PASSAGE 3:**

Students' questions play a crucial role in the learning process since "questioning lies at the heart of scientific inquiry and meaningful learning" (Chin et al., 2002, p.521). As Dillon (1988) has stated: "No other event better pretends learning than a question arising to the mind." The value of students' questions in science learning has been emphasized by several authors (for example, Pedrosa de Jesus, 1991; Shodell, 1995; Watts et al., 1997).

A series of studies place the responsibility of questioning onto students rather than their teachers, and indicate that this benefits student learning (King, 1994; Pedrosa de Jesus et al., 2003). Student-generated questions play a significant role in motivating meaningful learning and can serve different functions within this. For example, these functions can include confirmation of expectations, answers to unexpected puzzles, and filling a recognized knowledge gap (Biddulph and Osborne, 1982). The questions that learners ask are also indicative of their need for resolution in their thinking, for understanding within the domains in which they are working and studying, and for some degree of interaction with both teachers (Pedrosa de Jesus et al., 2003) and other students within sessions (Dillon, 1988). Student questioning, particularly at the higher cognitive levels, is also an essential aspect of problem solving (Chin and Chia, 2004).

Besides helping students learn, student questioning can also guide teachers in their work. Some researchers (Crawford et al., 2000) have explored the potential for using students' questions to influence the curriculum. Some questions indicate that students have been thinking about the ideas presented and have been trying to extend and link these with other things they already know. Questions can also reveal much about the quality of students' thinking and conceptual understanding (Watts et al., 1997), their alternative frameworks and confusion about various concepts (Maskill and Pedrosa de Jesus, 1997), their reasoning (Donaldson, 1978) and what it is they want to know (Elstgeest, 1985).

56- What part of an experimental research article does the passage most probably belong to?

- 1) Abstract 2) Introduction 3) Method 4) Data Analysis

57- The statement quoted from Dillon (1988) in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- 1) By analyzing questions, teachers can read students' minds more realistically.
2) The learning process seems to have reached its final stage when it comes complete with the students' questions.
3) Students ask questions if they wish to make sure whether they have learned the content being presented.
4) The questions that students ask can be taken as a sign that student learning is actually in progress.

58- Which of the following words best describes the function of paragraph 3 in relation to paragraph 2?

- 1) Expansion 2) Modification 3) Reiteration 4) Reconsideration

59- The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) teacher-induced questions 2) student motivation
3) meaningful learning 4) student questioning

60- The passage mentions all of the following as functions that student questions serve EXCEPT that they

- 1) are instrumental in problem solving 2) help students fill recognized knowledge gaps
3) shed light on students' conceptual understanding 4) make students restructure what they already know

LITERARY TERMS AND CRITICISM

61- In the figure of speech 'antiphrasis'..... is / are used in a sense to its usual meaning; it is a brief form of irony.

- 1) multiple words / directly 2) multiple words / obliquely
3) a single word / directly 4) a single word / obliquely



62- All of the following about the term ‘cyberpunk [fiction]’ are correct EXCEPT that it

- 1) foresees a near future in which multinational corporations dominate the ‘cyberspace’
- 2) was influenced by hard-boiled detective fiction and by film noir thrillers
- 3) was a phase of American science fiction in the 1980s and 1990s
- 4) involved a Utopian confidence in technological progress

63- The ‘objectivists’ were a group of early American poets spearheaded by

- 1) 1930s / Allen Tate
- 2) 1930s / Louis Zukofsky
- 3) 1950s / Allen Tate
- 4) 1950s / Louis Zukofsky

64- All of the following about the term ‘burlesque’ are correct EXCEPT that it is

- 1) a type of literature or drama that can mock an entire genre
- 2) originally an outgrowth of the eighteenth century heroic drama
- 3) a frequently employed element of popular literature and film
- 4) inclined towards simple entertainment (difference with satire)

65- The correct order of the following ‘periods’ in English literature is

- 1) Jacobean → Caroline → Commonwealth
- 2) Caroline → Jacobean → Commonwealth
- 3) Jacobean → Commonwealth → Caroline
- 4) Caroline → Commonwealth → Jacobean

66- ‘Sprung rhythm’ is a distinctive variation of normal meter in which any number of syllables may occur syllables.

- 1) unstressed / without intervening stressed
- 2) stressed / with several intervening unstressed
- 3) unstressed / with several intervening stressed
- 4) stressed / without intervening unstressed

67- All of the following about the term ‘troubadours’ are correct EXCEPT that they

- 1) converted medieval hymns into earthly love songs
- 2) celebrated the idea of courtly love
- 3) are a group of 12th to 14th c. French Provence poets
- 4) composed the music and lyrics of their songs

68- The term ‘rococo’, as applied to literature, refers to an elegant, witty, graceful that framed certain ideas associated with

- 1) (mainly) verse style / the Enlightenment
- 2) prose and verse style / post-Augustan
- 3) prose and verse style / the Enlightenment
- 4) (mainly) verse style / post-Augustan

69- Neo-Scholasticism in American criticism is a movement of that adapted the aesthetic theories of and other medieval scholastic philosophers.

- 1) 1940s and 1950s / Quintilian
- 2) 1940s and 1950s / St. Thomas Aquinas
- 3) 1880s and 1890s / Quintilian
- 4) 1880s and 1890s / St. Thomas Aquinas

70- Hermetic poetry, first associated with the 19th-century French symbolists, is a term for the kind of poetry that employs allusions and symbols.

- 1) obscure and difficult / universal
- 2) palpable and easy to grasp / universal
- 3) palpable and easy to grasp / private
- 4) obscure and difficult / private

71- The method of interpretation employed in the Middle Ages to explore the various levels of significance of a literary or biblical text, is called

- 1) ‘exegetical typology’
- 2) ‘mystical vision building’
- 3) ‘literal-allegorical explication’
- 4) ‘four levels of meaning’



۵۷- گزینه «۴»

The quoted statement from Dillon (1988):

"No other event better portends learning than a question arising to the mind."

Here *portend* means *to be a sign of*.

معنی فارسی: هیچ رویداد دیگری به اندازه سوالی که از ذهن {یادگیرنده یا دانش‌آموز} تراش می‌کند، نمی‌تواند نشانه (وقوع) یادگیری باشد.

Therefore, only option 4 is correct.



۵۸- گزینه «۱»

To answer this question, we need to figure out what each paragraph is primarily concerned with. Paragraph 2 is concerned with the benefits offered and the functions served by students' questions. Paragraph 3 also deals with the functions served by such questions. Also note that the word *Besides* in the beginning of paragraph 3 is used to mean *in addition to what you have just mentioned*. This means that these two paragraphs discuss the same thing and paragraph 3 is actually an *expansion* of paragraph 2.



۵۹- گزینه «۳»

This requires a singular antecedent. This eliminates *teacher-induced questions* (option 1).

Student-generated questions play a significant role in motivating meaningful learning and can serve different functions within this.



۶۰- گزینه «۴»

Option 1 is out because: *Student questioning, particularly at the higher cognitive levels, is also an essential aspect of problem solving* (Para. 2)

Option 2 is out because: *For example, these functions {of student-generated questions} can include confirmation of expectations, answers to unexpected puzzles, and filling a recognized knowledge gap.* (Para. 2)

Option 3 is out because: *Questions can also reveal much about the quality of students' thinking and conceptual understanding.*



زبان تخصصی

61- Choice "3"

Antiphrasis: a figure of speech in which a **single word** is used in a sense **directly opposite** to its usual meaning, as in the naming of a giant as 'Tiny' or of an enemy as 'friend'; the briefest form of irony. The word *opposite* is not written, which makes this question wrong.



62- Choice "4"

Cyberpunk: a phase of American science fiction in the 1980s and 1990s most often associated with William Gibson's novel *Neuromancer* (1984) and its sequels, and with the work of Bruce Sterling, who edited *Mirrorshades: The Cyberpunk Anthology* (1986). **By contrast with earlier mainstream science fiction, which commonly implied a utopian confidence in technological progress**, cyberpunk fiction is influenced by the gloomier world of hard-boiled detective fiction and by *film noir* thrillers; it foresees a near future in which sinister multinational corporations dominate the 'cyberspace' (that is, the world computerized information network) upon which an impoverished metropolitan populace depends. In a broader sense, the term refers to a larger body of work in the 1980s and after-including such films as Ridley Scott's *Blade Runner* (1982)-in which the interpenetration of human and technological or electronic realms, in androids or in 'virtual' reality, is taken as the basis of fictional speculation, usually Oystopian.



63- Choice “2”

In 1930–31, Zukofsky spearheaded the “Objectivist” movement, a short-lived conjunction of poets—among them Williams, Kenneth Rexroth, George Oppen, and Charles Reznikoff—that only much later would be recognized as one of the first and most significant American poetic avant-gardes of the twentieth century. Zukofsky was soon to become the central figure in the short-lived but important “Objectivist” movement of the early 1930s. Objectivism was in some ways an extension of Imagism, though it sought a greater complexity of thought and emotion than Imagism had provided.

64- Choice “2”

Burlesque: A type of literature or drama designed to mock a serious work or an entire genre. As a form of parody, burlesque is usually distinguished from satire by its broad comic effects and its willingness to **depart from serious criticism of its subject in favor of simple entertainment**. As a result, **burlesque is a frequently employed element of popular literature and film**. Notable 18th-century burlesques include John Gay’s *The Beggar’s Opera* (1728), a burlesque of Italian opera, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan’s *The Critic* (1779), a send-up of heroic drama. Contemporary examples of burlesques include *Monty Python and the Holy Grail* (1975), a spoof of the Arthurian legend, and *Airplane!* (1980), which targets airplane disaster films.

65- Choice “1”

1500–1660 The Renaissance (or Early Modern)

1558–1603 Elizabethan Age

1603–1625 Jacobean Age

1625–1649 Caroline Age

1649–1660 Commonwealth Period (or Puritan Interregnum)

66- Choice “4”

Sprung rhythm: A distinctive variation of normal meter, in which any number of **stressed syllables** may occur **without intervening unstressed** syllables. According to the VICTORIAN poet Gerard Manley Hopkins, who devised this technique, sprung rhythm approximates the rhythm of ordinary English speech.

67- Choice “1”

Troubadours: The term for a **group of poets from the 12th to the 14th centuries in the Provence section of France** who composed poems and songs in praise of love. The troubadours **composed the music as well as the lyrics of their songs**, which **celebrated the idea of Courtly Love**.

68- Choice “3”

Rococo: In architecture, a highly decorative style originating in early 18th-century France as a development of the Baroque style. As applied to literature, the term refers to an elegant, witty, **graceful prose and verse style** that framed certain ideas associated with **the Enlightenment**, an era that celebrated free thought. Among works that qualify as rococo are Alexander Pope’s *The Rape of the Lock* (1712–14), Voltaire’s *Candide* (1759), and Tobias Smollett’s *Humphrey Clinker* (1771). Helmut Hatzfield’s *The Rococo* (1972) is a comprehensive treatment of the subject.

69- Choice “2”

Neo-Scholasticism: In American criticism, a movement of **the 1940s and ’50s** that adapted the aesthetic theories of **St. Thomas Aquinas** and other medieval scholastic philosophers. Its chief figure was Jacques Maritain, whose *Creative Intuition in Art and Poetry* (1953) was highly regarded by followers of New Criticism and of the Chicago School. One of the best known features of Aquinas’s aesthetic theory is his characterization of the beautiful as consisting of wholeness, harmony, and radiance. This definition receives a detailed analysis in the final chapter of James Joyce’s *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916).

**70- Choice “4”**

Hermetic Poetry: A term for the kind of **obscure and difficult poetry** that employs **private** allusions and symbols. First associated with the 19th-century French symbolists, the term is now used to describe poetry in which the sound qualities, the music, of a poem appear to be more important than the sense.

71- Choice “4”

Four levels of meaning: A method of interpretation employed in the middle ages to explore the various levels of significance of a literary or biblical text.

These four levels were characterized as follows:

1. **Literal** In the Bible, the historical event being described; in fictional texts, the story.
 2. **Allegorical** Any person or event in the Old Testament who anticipates a figure in the New Testament; in literature, a truth applicable to all people.
 3. **tropological** In the Bible and literature, the moral meaning of the text.
 4. **Anagogical** In the Bible and literature, the spiritual truth or mystical vision of the text.
-

72- Choice “3”

Surfiction: a term coined in 1973 by the American experimental writer Raymond Federman to designate a new kind of fiction which is now more often referred to as postmodernist. Rather than attempt to mirror some pre-existing reality, surfiction abandons **realism in favour of metafiction, self-consciously advertising its own fictional status**. Federman proposed that the new fiction will not attempt to be meaningful, truthful, or realistic.

73- Choice “1”

While heavily indebted to Greek literature, and in particular to Aristotle (especially the *Poetics* and *Rhetoric*), the *Ars Poetica* is neither a systematic exposition of a coherent theory of poetic composition nor a comprehensive textbook for aspiring writers. Instead, it is an argument for poetry as a craft. Poetry is not merely inspired madness (as in Plato) or genius; it is an art and, as such, has rules and conventions that require both instruction and practice. Horace understands the concept of *ars* in three ways: **as a practiced mastery of a craft, as a systematic knowledge of theory and technique, and as a capacity for objective self-criticism**.

74- Choice “3”

An Apology for Poetry is a classic statement of Renaissance literary theory primarily because of its scope, its typicality, and its grace and clarity, **Sidney displays little interests in formulating the technical rules of poetry or rhetoric**; he treats the subject of poetry much more broadly. At the same time, Sidney's debts are dear; he is a synthesizer, not a trailblazer. An apology is a veritable encyclopedia of Renaissance humanism. Though structured as a classical oration with the standard seven parts, Sidney's texts is more usefully understood as treating three major topics. The first part defends the dignity of poetry, demonstrating its superiority to philosophy and history because it combines the moral precepts of the one with the entertaining examples of the other, all the while cloaking its lessons with the pleasurable devices of art. The second part deals with the specific objection raised against poetry in particular the charge that the poet is a liar. The third part of the essay examines the current state of English literature. He offers some critical comments on diction, poetic figures, meter, rhythm and the English vernacular compared to other languages.

75- Choice “2”

1. *The New Science* is written by Giambattista Vico
2. The only literary work of significant interest that Young composed in his final decades is the curiously spirited and life-affirming treatise *Conjectures on Original composition*.
3. David Hume's '*Of the Standard of Taste*' is a celebrated literary performance, and it bears suggestively on modern and contemporary debates about standards in criticism, reader-response theory, interpretive communities, and Canon formation.
4. In *On the Aesthetic Education of Man* (1795), Schiller was writing in the immediate aftermath of the French regicide and Reign of Terror, during which thousands were executed.

PART A: Structure

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

✎ 1- Shiraz is a great city that one's mood quickly perks up on jumping out of the taxi.

- 1) very 2) so 3) too 4) such

✎ 2- a restless, uncompromising intelligence and a life of practicing what she preaches, of taking the kind of artistic risks she so fiercely espouses.

- 1) She who has a book born of 2) Her is the books bearing
3) Hers is a book born of 4) Hers book bearing of

✎ 3- I would not have minded if Mike had gotten off relatively lightly— contrition and begged forgiveness.

- 1) provided that the charges he had admitted, shown
2) provided, that is, that he had admitted the charges, shown
3) provided, that is, he had admitted the charges, that showed
4) provided they were the charges he had admitted, which showed

✎ 4- pleased her instructors and parents, who were among the audience, basking in the glory of the rising star's success.

- 1) That Turquoise Finn delivered an outstanding performance
2) Given that Turquoise Finn earned a standing ovation, which
3) Turquoise Finn, who delivering an outstanding performance, that
4) The fact that Turquoise Finn delivered an outstanding performance that

✎ 5- this controversial stop-motion oddity from Spain centers on a sausage-making contest and the pet chicken destined for the meat grinder.

- 1) To taste something acquiring 2) Something of an acquired taste,
3) Something to be acquired, tasting 4) Given that the taste acquired something,

✎ 6- To paraphrase Samuel Johnson, Rand had just one vision and it was the wrong one. Even Eilenberger,impatient with and staggered by Rand's potted version of the Nietzschean superman and will to power.

- 1) however he has even-handed interpretations, seemingly turns
2) even though even-handed were his interpretations, turning him
3) whose seemingly even-handed interpretations turned him
4) despite his even-handed interpretations, seems by turns

✎ 7- They are still in the unjustified position some way to deal with the problem of Donald Junior a century and a half later, rather than the reading offered at the time of ratification that has stood unchallenged since.

- 1) to claim that the true reading of the amendment sought by
2) of claimers whom their true reading of the amendment would seek in
3) of claiming that theirs is the true reading of the amendment, seeking
4) to claim the reading of the amendment to be true, that would be seeking



8- Having drawn a unique picture with a finesse characteristic of the genius,

- 1) the masterpiece was not admired by the critics to everybody's surprise
- 2) the artist was really disappointed that his masterpiece was not admired by the critics
- 3) the disappointment resulting from the critics' lack of admiration was barely surprising
- 4) the lack of admiration on the critics' part was both disappointing and surprising

PART B: Vocabulary

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

9- I don't get about anything; I find it comical when people get upset about travel problems that are beyond their control.

- 1) stressed out
- 2) stressful
- 3) exhilarated
- 4) exhilarating

10- The capsule, built by a famous space firm, was propelled into orbit by a Falcon 9 rocket at the second attempt; the first, scheduled for June 20th, was because of bad weather.

- 1) counted in
- 2) sold out
- 3) called off
- 4) served up

11- The productivity of England's businesses improved during the first quarter of the year; but it was much less than previously estimated slightly.

- 1) hypothetically
- 2) formerly
- 3) miserably
- 4) slightly

12- His aunt's unfortunate to viruses meant she was nearly always sick.

- 1) susceptibility
- 2) calamity
- 3) affinity
- 4) alacrity

13- As many a young girl has learned to her, pathological liars are great at deception.

- 1) plight
- 2) memory
- 3) chagrin
- 4) declaration

14- James Jackson, a retired English teacher, spent months at home in gloomy thoughts, replaying wistful memories and berating the cruel and idiotic ways of the world and his fellow men.

- 1) distending
- 2) postulating
- 3) surmounting
- 4) wallowing

15- We looked at the dealer's preposterous assertion that the car had never been in an accident.

- 1) askance
- 2) shifty
- 3) suspicious
- 4) beseechingly

16- You were given an estimate..... of fees; but the actual repair cost could be much higher.

- 1) inclusive
- 2) additive
- 3) collaborative
- 4) dependent

17- We must be prepared to buttress the family, to strengthen and to marriage, doing everything in our power to save marriages.

- 1) undergird
- 2) acquiesce
- 3) propose
- 4) articulate

18- Exactly how this position might be positively determined remains moot, and it is probably to resist giving it definitional closure.

- 1) inexorable
- 2) gratuitous
- 3) specious
- 4) salutary

19- They got into a childish about what color lamps to buy for their room.

- 1) tiff
- 2) cabal
- 3) intrigue
- 4) collusion

20- Though he's known for his athleticism, he's also become known for his prowess on account of his peculiar choice of clothing.

- 1) listless
- 2) sartorial
- 3) abashed
- 4) penurious



پاسخنامه آزمون سراسری ۱۴۰۳

زبان عمومی (انگلیسی)

1- Choice "4"

The expression *such + (adj.) + noun + that-clause* is used:

- *He is **such** a bad-tempered person **that** no one can work with him for long.*
- *Shiraz is **such** a great city **that** one's mood quickly perks up on jumping out of the taxi.*

2- Choice "3"

Option (1): The phrase *She who has* is not acceptable in standard English. Besides, the sentence lacks main verb, so the correct choice must contain main verb.

Option (2): *her* is a possessive adjective, so it must be followed by a noun not a verb: *her is the...*

Option (3): *hers* is a possessive pronoun, which here means *her book*.

Unreduced clause: *Her book is a book that is born of a restless, uncompromising intelligence*

Reduced clause: *Hers is a book born of a restless, uncompromising intelligence*

Option (4): The phrase *hers book* is wrong.

3- Choice "2"

Option (1): Let's place this option in the blank:

*Provided that the charges he had admitted, **shown** contrition and begged forgiveness.*

First of all, the comma is redundant. Secondly, *shown* is a p.p. form while we need a past form (*showed*). Thirdly, the phrase *the charges showed contrition and begged forgiveness* is anomalous.

Option (2): The conjunction *provided that* means *if, on condition that*. Also, notice the presence of parallel structures:

Unreduced form: *Provided that he had admitted the charges, had shown contrition and had begged forgiveness.*

Reduced form: *Provided that he had admitted the charges, **shown** contrition and **begged** forgiveness.*

Option (3): The relative pronoun *that* cannot follow comma.

Option (4): It is not clear what *they* refers to.

4- Choice "1"

Option (1) is a *that-clause* (noun clause) used in a subject position:

*That Turquoise Finn delivered an outstanding performance **pleased** her instructors and parents.*

Options (2), (3), and (4) lack main verb.

5- Choice "2"

Option (1): We cannot say *to taste centers on sth*.

To taste something acquiring this controversial stop-motion oddity from Spain centers on

Option (2):

Unreduced form: *This controversial stop-motion oddity from Spain, which is something of an acquired taste, centers on*

Reduced form: *This controversial stop-motion oddity from Spain, something of an acquired taste, centers on*

Appositive phrase moved to initial position: *Something of an acquired taste, this controversial stop-motion oddity from Spain centers on*

Option (3): We cannot say *tasting centers on sth*.

Something to be acquired, tasting this controversial stop-motion oddity from Spain centers on



6- Choice "4"

We don't need the first sentence, so let's delete it:

Even Eilenberger,..... impatient with and staggered by Rand's potted version of the Nietzschean superman and will to power.

Our sentence lacks main verb, so our choice must contain main verb. This eliminates options (2) and (3). Option (1) is out because *however* means *no matter how*. This is while we need a contrast conjunction such as *although*, *though*, etc.

Option (4): *Even Eilenberger, despite his even-handed interpretations, seems by turns impatient with and staggered by Rand's potted version of the Nietzschean superman and will to power.*

7- Choice "3"

This test is really hard, considering the fact that we cannot easily figure out what it means. Thus, let's eliminate the choices that are explicitly wrong. Option (4) is out because we cannot use *that* following comma.

همچنین دو عبارت *would seek in some way to deal with* و *sought by some way to deal with* به قول خودمان یه جور ی و غیرمتعارف هستند. در واقع انتظار داریم این دو عبارت به این شکل که متعارف‌تر است، بیان شوند:

که این شکل صرفاً در گزینه (۳) رعایت شده است:

They are still in the unjustified position of claiming that theirs is the true reading of the amendment, seeking some way to deal with

8- Choice "2"

Who has drawn a unique picture with a finesse characteristic of the genius? The artist

Who was really disappointed that his masterpiece was not admired by the critics? The artist

Thus, the blank must begin with *the artist*, or we would have a *dangling* modifier.

9- Choice "1"

من بابت هیچ چیز استرسی نمی‌شوم. به نظر من خنده‌دار است که مردم بابت مشکلات مربوط به سفر که دست خودشان نیست ناراحت و مضطرب می‌شوند.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | <i>stressed out</i> : worried and nervous | نگران و مضطرب |
| 2 | <i>stressful</i> : making you feel worried and nervous | استرس‌زا |
| 3 | <i>exhilarated</i> : very excited and happy | شاد و هیجان‌زده |
| 4 | <i>exhilarating</i> : making you feel very excited and happy | مسرت‌بخش |

10- Choice "3"

کپسول {مدنظر} که توسط یک شرکت فضایی معروف ساخته شده، با استفاده از موشک فالکون ۹ به مدار زمین فرستاده شد؛ اولین تلاش (برای پرتاب این کپسول) که برای ۲۰ ژوئن برنامه‌ریزی شده بود، به دلیل آب و هوای بد لغو شد.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| 1 | <i>count sb in</i> : to include someone in an activity or arrangement | کسی را لحاظ کردن |
| 2 | <i>sell out</i> : to sell all of the supply that you have of something | فروختن |
| 3 | <i>call off</i> : to decide that a planned event will not take place | کنسل کردن، لغو کردن |
| 4 | <i>serve up</i> : to give food to someone as part of a meal | سرو کردن |

11- Choice "4"

بهره‌وری کسب‌وکار انگلیس در سه ماهه اول سال اندکی بهبود یافت؛ اما بسیار کمتر از آنچه که قبلاً برآورد می‌شد.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | <i>hypothetically</i> : based on a situation that is not real, but that might happen | فرضاً |
| 2 | <i>formerly</i> : in earlier times | سابقاً |
| 3 | <i>miserably</i> : in a way that is very unpleasant and makes you unhappy | به‌طور رقت‌انگیزی |
| 4 | <i>slightly</i> : a little | اندکی |



12- Choice "1"

حساسیت تأسفبار عمه‌اش به ویروس‌ها به این معنا بود که او تقریباً همیشه بیمار می‌شد.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | <i>susceptibility</i> : how easily someone or something is affected by something | آسیب پذیری، حساسیت |
| 2 | <i>calamity</i> : a terrible and unexpected event that causes a lot of damage or suffering | فلاکت، فاجعه |
| 3 | <i>affinity</i> : a strong feeling that you like and understand someone or something | احساس نزدیکی |
| 4 | <i>alacrity</i> : quickness and eagerness | چابکی، نشاط |

13- Choice "3"

دختران جوان بسیاری آزرده و دلخور می‌شوند؛ از این که می‌بینند دروغگوهای قهار در فریبکاری عالی هستند.

To sb's chagrin: annoyance and disappointment because something has not happened the way you hoped.

14- Choice "4"

جیمز جکسون، معلم بازنشسته انگلیسی، چندین ماه را در خانه سپری کرد و در افکار غم‌انگیز غرق شد، خاطرات تلخ را مرور کرد و از روش‌های بی‌رحمانه و احمقانه دنیا و هم‌نوعانش گلایه کرد.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| 1 | <i>distend</i> : to swell or make something swell because of pressure from inside | متورم شدن |
| 2 | <i>postulate</i> : to suggest that something might have happened or be true | فرض نمودن |
| 3 | <i>surmount</i> : to succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty | فایق شدن، غلبه کردن |
| 4 | <i>wallow in sth</i> : to allow yourself to enjoy something completely | فرو رفتن، غرق شدن |

15- Choice "1"

وقتی فروشنده ادعا کرد ماشین هرگز تصادف نداشته، ما بابت ادعای مضحکش به او چپ‌چپ نگاه کردیم.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | If you <i>look askance at someone or something</i> , you do not approve of them or think they are good | به کسی / چیزی چپ‌چپ نگاه کردن (به نشانه عدم تأیید) |
| 2 | <i>shifty</i> : looking dishonest | حیله‌گر |
| 3 | <i>suspicious</i> : thinking that someone might be guilty of doing something wrong or dishonest | مشکوک، مظنون |
| 4 | <i>beseechingly</i> : in an emotional way that shows that someone wants or needs something very much | متضرعانه، به حالت تمنا |

16- Choice "1"

برآوردی که در اختیار شما قرار گرفته شامل دستمزد هم می‌شود؛ اما هزینه واقعی تعمیر ممکن است بسیار بالاتر باشد.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | an <i>inclusive price or cost</i> includes everything. Collocation: <i>inclusive of</i> | شامل ... شدن |
| 2 | <i>additive</i> : a substance that is added to food to improve its taste, appearance etc. | افزودنی |
| 3 | <i>collaborative</i> : based on working together | مبتنی بر تعامل و همکاری |
| 4 | <i>dependent</i> : needing someone or something in order to exist, be successful, be healthy etc. | وابسته |

17- Choice "1"

ما باید آماده باشیم از {نهاد} خانواده حمایت کنیم، ازدواج را تقویت و مستحکم کنیم و هر آنچه در توان داریم برای حفظ ازدواج‌ها انجام دهیم.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 | <i>undergird</i> : to support something by forming a strong base for it | تقویت و مستحکم کردن |
| 2 | <i>acquiesce</i> : to do what someone else wants, or allow something to happen, even though you do not really agree with it. Collocation: <i>acquiesce in/to</i> | تسلیم شدن، موافقت کردن |
| 3 | <i>propose</i> : to ask someone to marry you, especially in a formal way | خواستگاری کردن |
| 4 | <i>articulate</i> : to express your ideas or feelings in words | روشن و شیوا بیان کردن |