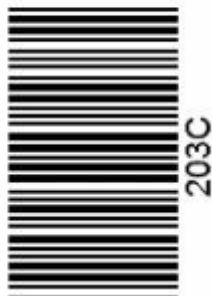


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نام:
نام خانوادگی:
محل امضاء:



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«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»
امام خمینی (ره)

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

صبح جمعه
۹۴/۱۲/۱۴
دفترچه شماره ۲ از ۲

**آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل
سال ۱۳۹۵**

کلیه رشته‌های امتحانی گروه آزمایشی علوم پایه

تعداد سؤال: ۶۰
مدت پاسخگویی: ۹۰ دقیقه

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	ضریب
۱	استعداد تحصیلی	۳۰	۱۰۱	۱۳۰	۱
۲	زبان انگلیسی	۳۰	۱۳۱	۱۶۰	۱

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.
استفاده از ماشین‌حساب مجاز نیست.

اسفندماه - سال ۱۳۹۴

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

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بخش پنجم

راهنمایی:

این بخش، مربوط به سؤالات آزمون زبان انگلیسی است.

PARTA: Grammar

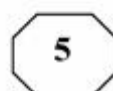
Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 131- One of the skills you acquire as a speed reader is knowing when to slow down and when
- 1) speed up
2) they speed up
3) to speed up
4) speeding up
- 132- I learned years ago that one of the most powerful things influence over others is to smile at them.
- 1) to do that has
2) you can do to have
3) you have to do
4) to do you have
- 133- The study of parent-child interaction may involve videotaping the parent and child in their home either as they go about their daily routine or
- 1) the researcher gives to them as an activity which is to perform
2) the activity they perform given to them by the researcher
3) as they perform an activity given to them by the researcher
4) which the researcher gives them to perform as an activity
- 134- the most advanced supercomputer, the human brain makes it possible for a person to live, speak, solve problems, and create through thoughts and ideas.
- 1) More powerful than
2) It is more powerful than
3) More powerful than it is of
4) More than powerful of all
- 135- Transportation, from one place to another, has made great gains since early civilization.
- 1) that is the act of carrying people and goods
2) is the act of people and goods to be carried
3) the act of people and goods carried
4) the act of carrying people and goods
- 136- Most historians trace the beginning of the Internet to Sputnik, the first satellite
- 1) orbited the earth successfully
2) to successfully orbit the earth
3) which it successfully orbited the earth
4) the earth's being successfully orbited by it

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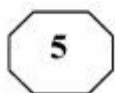
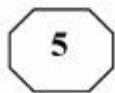
- 137- Much excitement has been created by Prof. Pickering's proposal to build a system of mirrors, light can be rhythmically flashed to Mars.
1) by means of which
2) which by means of it
3) by means of it
4) that by means of
- 138-, simply because conventional plant-breeding techniques have already tapped most of the potential for raising crop yields.
1) To increase crop yields genetically modified crops seldom
2) Genetically modified crops to seldom increase crop yields
3) Seldom do genetically modified crops increase crop yields
4) Crop yields that genetically modified crops seldom increase

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.

- 139- I preferred a definite answer, but my boss kept between the distinct options available to us.
1) fluctuating
2) assessing
3) vacillating
4) diverging
- 140- The students were and weary after the history examination, which was tough as well as lengthy.
1) resilient
2) outgoing
3) exhaustive
4) enervated
- 141- The judge's ruling was based on the simple commonsense that no man is above the law.
1) tenet
2) privilege
3) acclaim
4) endeavor
- 142- The spokesperson made such a/an statement that no one, including the members of his own party, could understand it.
1) somber
2) opaque
3) credulous
4) emphatic
- 143- He is a real sycophant toady; you will often see him flattering his boss; and the behind all this is to get a promotion.
1) motive
2) lucidity
3) causality
4) domination
- 144- The scheme's investors, fearful of bankruptcy, decided to the project and start a new venture.
1) discomfit
2) exacerbate
3) disappoint
4) abandon
- 145- Some company managers are asking for reforms but others have been defenders of the status quo.
1) regrettable
2) obdurate
3) indifferent
4) haphazard
- 146- Some of the best linguists were strict schoolmasters accustomed to give top marks only to those boys who presented accurate translations.
1) willingly
2) adroitly
3) meticulously
4) anxiously

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- 147- A violent temper, which he made no attempt to control or, led him into trouble with his superiors.
1) abolish
2) conceal
3) encourage
4) elevate
- 148- Any time he comes across evidence that is not in harmony with his claim, he tends to it to make it match his claim.
1) verify
2) preserve
3) entail
4) tailor
- 149- Under Pericles, Athens also attained her greatest measure of commercial, and the activity of her traders all over the Levant, the Black Sea and the West, is attested not only by literary authority, but also by numerous Attic coins and vases.
1) beneficiary
2) originality
3) heredity
4) prosperity
- 150- I am now losing my trust in you because what you said yesterday is not what you are suggesting now.
1) consistent with
2) peripheral to
3) heedless of
4) extraneous to

Part C: Reading Comprehension

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

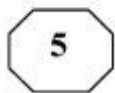
Passage 1:

A corporate brand, like a human reputation, is something of great value. But there is always a temptation to do something for short-term profit that can damage a brand in the long term. Many companies have given in to this temptation and reduced the quality of their products or stretched their brands unwisely. They then spend years trying to repair the damage. This gives those companies that manage to resist the temptation the chance to develop brands that have huge value both to customers and shareholders.

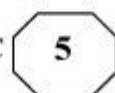
Google is an example of an outstanding brand. The Internet domain name *google.com* was only registered in September 1997. But, less than 10 years later, Google's determination to become the top search-and-information service allowed it to outstrip Yahoo. And it did this at the cost of not putting display advertisements on its home page. There have been many examples of brands that have been damaged by strategic errors, for example Levi's, with its unsuccessful move into suits. The good news is that well-established brands can recover when things go wrong. One example is Apple. It lost its direction after the departure of Steve Jobs, its co-founder, but regained its position with his return. Apple's expansion out of computers into audio and visual products was extremely important in its revival.

Without question, brands are more important than ever before. More companies now consist essentially of intangible assets such as patents plus the value of their brands. "In today's world, the advantages of innovation do not last as long, and there are fewer things that protect companies from competition. As other things become equal, they are left with brands," says the Executive Vice-President Millward Brown Optimor.

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- 151- The author has used "human reputation" in paragraph 1 (line 1) as
- 1) an example
 - 2) a contrast
 - 3) an analogy
 - 4) a step in a process
- 152- All of the following are mentioned as a likely variable adversely affecting the image of a brand EXCEPT
- 1) a temptation to include more shareholders
 - 2) improvident spread of a service
 - 3) a reduction in product quality
 - 4) short-term profit
- 153- The author refers to Google as a brand
- 1) that spent many years to restore its lost brand value
 - 2) that did not yield to the urge to make short-term profit
 - 3) which many companies now turn to for advertising their products
 - 4) that proves the inefficacy of the notion of combining search-and-information service with advertisements
- 154- The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to
- 1) Yahoo's mistake of underestimating the competing power of a rival
 - 2) Google's refusal to display advertisements on its home page
 - 3) Google's great success in ten years' time
 - 4) Yahoo's being left behind by Google
- 155- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
- 1) What provides the companies resisting the temptation to do something for short-term profit with the chance to develop brands?
 - 2) Why does it take a company a long time to recover its brand value once it is damaged?
 - 3) How did Levi's suffer when it initiated a business enterprise in the domain of suits?
 - 4) What role do intangible assets play in establishing a company's brand?

Passage 2:

CAN'T sleep? You are not alone. Insomnia affects one in five men and one in three women at some point in their adult lives, making it the world's most common sleep disorder.

All that missed shut-eye has serious consequences. Insomnia has been linked to accidents and poor mental and physical health. It also causes economic damage because of reduced productivity and absenteeism. According to the America Insomnia Survey, published in 2011, the US loses 253 million days of productivity a year to insomnia at a cost to the economy of \$63 billion.

Insomnia can be remedied if it is the result of a treatable condition such as restless legs syndrome or sleep apnoea. But for the majority of cases no underlying cause is found, and relief is hard to come by. People are told to buy blackout shades, reduce screen time or sort out whatever problem might be keeping them awake. Drugs are another option, but they don't offer a long-term solution.

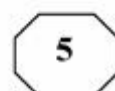
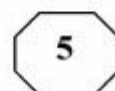
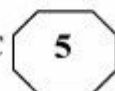
The key problem is that we still don't really understand insomnia. Is it psychological? Is it physical? Is it both? No one can agree.

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That may be changing, thanks to one unfortunate group of insomniacs who think they cannot drop off even though laboratory tests suggest they are logging hours of solid sleep. For years they were dismissed as "sleep hypochondriacs". Now better techniques for measuring sleep states have shown that their sleep is fundamentally different from normal, which probably explains their subjective reports of being unable to switch off.

The same tricks hold promise for researchers hoping to pin down less exotic forms of insomnia. Advances can't come too soon: a 2012 survey found that cases in the UK have risen steadily over the past 15 years.

A better understanding of insomnia won't necessarily lead to a cure. But knowing that scientists are finally making inroads means there is one less thing to keep us awake at night.

156- What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Wake up to Insomnia's Impact
- 2) Ways to Combat Insomnia
- 3) Insomnia About to Vanish
- 4) Insomnia: A Reality or an Illusion

157- The facts and figures supplied in paragraph 2 serve to

- 1) qualify the main point of the same paragraph
- 2) furnish evidence that gives credence to an earlier assertion
- 3) indicate that insomnia has affected technologically advanced economies the most
- 4) rectify the misconception that insomnia only has physical and mental repercussions

158- Which of the following statements is TRUE about the problem of insomnia?

- I. There is no panacea to the problem of insomnia.
- II. Insomnia is a treatable condition under any circumstances.
- III. We are still far from a flawless understanding of what constitutes insomnia.
- IV. People suffering from sleep apnoea can find a way to end their predicament.

- 1) Only IV
- 2) Only I & IV
- 3) Only I & II
- 4) Only I, III & IV

159- The word "their" in paragraph 5 refers to

- 1) laboratory tests
- 2) logging hours
- 3) techniques
- 4) a group of insomniacs

160- Which of the following best reveals the tone of the passage?

- 1) Critical and demanding
- 2) Calculated pessimism
- 3) Neutral and impartial
- 4) Alarmed and disparaging

This is the end of Section 5.