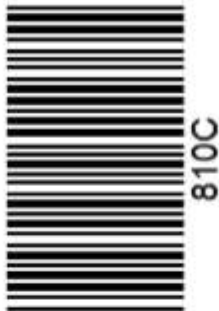


پیاچدی تست: نخستین وبسایت تخصصی آزمون دکتری

کد کنترل

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صبح جمعه ۱۳۹۷/۱۲/۳ دفترچه شماره (۲)		«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.» امام خمینی (ره)		
جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور				
آزمون ورودی دوره دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) - سال ۱۳۹۸				
گروه آزمایشی زبان (ویژه رشته فرهنگ و زبان‌های باستانی - کدرشته ۲۸۰۹)				
مدت پاسخگویی: ۹۰ دقیقه	تعداد سؤال: ۶۰			
عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات				
ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	استعداد تحصیلی	۳۰	۱۰۱	۱۳۰
۲	زبان انگلیسی - عمومی	۳۰	۱۳۱	۱۶۰
این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.		استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.		
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 منخلین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.				
۱۳۹۸				

پیاچدی تست: نخستین وبسایت تخصصی آزمون دکتری

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810 C

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- 147- Although skeptics say financial problems will probably prevent our establishing a base on the Moon, supporters of the project remain enthusiastic, saying that human curiosity should such pragmatic constraints.
- 1) scrutinize
2) overcome
3) postpone
4) involve
- 148- When I stood before a large number of students I almost forgot what I wanted to say and began trembling all over; the presentation turned out to be nothing but a complete, unfortunately.
- 1) restriction
2) fiasco
3) imitation
4) uncertainty
- 149- By putting the on me, my friends actually used me as a scapegoat. It was actually they who started the fire and caused the damage.
- 1) consequence
2) chore
3) function
4) blame
- 150- The notion that fat in general is to be avoided mainly observations that affluent Western countries have both high intakes of fat and high rates of coronary heart disease.
- 1) challenges
2) generates
3) stems from
4) results in

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 common phenomenon in arid regions of the world is the whirling vortex called the “dust devil.” Although they resemble tornadoes, dust devils are generally much smaller and less intense than their more destructive cousins. Most dust devils are only a few meters in diameter and reach heights no greater than about 100 meters. Further, these whirlwinds are usually short-lived microscale phenomena: most form and die out within minutes. Unlike tornadoes, which are associated with clouds, dust devils form on days when clear skies prevail. Further, these whirlwinds form from the ground upward, exactly the opposite of tornadoes. Because surface heating is critical to their formation, dust devils occur most frequently in the afternoon, when surface temperatures are highest.

Dust devils form when the hot surface of the earth warms the air above it. When the air near the surface is considerably warmer than the air a few tens of meters overhead, the layer of air near Earth’s surface becomes unstable. In this situation, warm surface air begins to rise, causing air near the ground to be drawn into the developing whirlwind. A light wind will start this rising air to rotate, and once the rotation has begun, it becomes faster due to the same physical principle that causes ice-skaters to spin faster as they pull their arms closer to their body. As the inwardly spiraling air rises, it carries sand, dust, and other loose debris tens of meters into the air. It is this material that makes a dust devil visible. Occasionally, dust devils form above ground covered with vegetation. Under these conditions, the vortices may go undetected unless they interact with objects at the surface.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

پیاچدی تست: نخستین وبسایت تخصصی آزمون دکتری



810 C



- 151- What does the phrase “their more destructive cousins” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- 1) tornadoes
 - 2) dust devils
 - 3) arid regions
 - 4) whirlwinds
- 152- The author uses the phrase “microscale phenomena” in paragraph 1 to emphasize the idea that
- 1) all whirlwinds behave in similar ways, whether they are tornadoes or dust devils
 - 2) whirlwinds are very similar to tornadoes
 - 3) whirlwinds are too small to be observed
 - 4) whirlwinds last only a few minutes
- 153- Paragraph 1 supports which of the following inferences about the formation of dust devils?
- 1) Dust devils tend to form under clear skies because sunshine is required for surface heating.
 - 2) Dust devils often form in arid regions because these regions have strong winds.
 - 3) Dust devils are common because they are short-lived.
 - 4) Dust devils tend to form in the morning.
- 154- Why does the author mention ice-skaters in paragraph 2?
- 1) To compare the directions of movement in a skater’s rotation to the direction of a whirlwind’s movement
 - 2) To explain the effect of wind on the rotation of ice-skaters
 - 3) To explain the motion of dust devils in familiar terms
 - 4) To emphasize that whirlwinds move independently
- 155- According to paragraph 2, what makes the situation in which a dust devil forms unstable?
- 1) The tendency of dust and other debris to be drawn into the air
 - 2) The fact that a layer of cool air is above a layer of warm air
 - 3) The movement of air tens of meters above Earth’s surface
 - 4) The fact that winds tend to disturb the warmer surface air

Passage 2:

The basic scenic background in the Roman theater was the *scaenae frons*. In comedy, it usually consisted of a series of houses opening onto a city street, represented by the stage. In tragedy, the facade normally became a palace or temple. Although some plays were set in the country or other open places, there was probably little attempt to change the visual appearance of the stage from one play to another. As the prologue to one play says: “This city is Epidamnus during the performance of this play; when another play is performed it will become another city.” The audience probably depended primarily upon the dramatists’ words to locate the action.

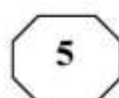
There were, notwithstanding, a number of problems relating to scenic background. One concerns the amount and kind of three-dimensional detail required by the plays of Plautus and Terence, some scholars arguing that there must have been porticos, alcoves, or other similar architectural features, with others maintaining that all details were painted. The question has arisen largely because of the many scenes in the comedies involving eavesdropping or scenes in which one character is not supposed to see others who were on stage at the same time. One group of historians has insisted that three-dimensional

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

پیاچدی تست: نخستین وبسایت تخصصی آزمون دکتری



810 C



structures would have been necessary to stage the scenes convincingly, while another group insists that the conventions of the Roman stage permitted characters to see each other or to pretend not to see each other as the dramatic situation dictated.

Closely connected with this problem is another involving interiors. Since a few scenes in the comedies depicted banquets or other actions that would ordinarily occur indoors, some scholars have argued that such scenes were staged in porches or vestibules in front of doors, to give a more convincing sense of an interior. Others have insisted that none of these scenes occurred indoors, and that it is only the influence of modern realism that has led historians to such conjectures. Neither of these arguments can be proven, although it seems likely that convention was stronger than realism in the time of Plautus and Terence.

156- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Scenes from plays by Plautus and Terence
- 2) Differences between Roman comedy and tragedy
- 3) The use of scenic background facades in Roman theater
- 4) Disagreements scholars have about the meaning of Roman theater

157- Why does the author quote from the prologue of a play in paragraph 1?

- 1) To support the assertion that from play to play there was probably little attempt to alter the appearance of the stage
- 2) To illustrate how the setting for most Roman comedies was in the city, even when they were presented in the country
- 3) To indicate that Roman theater emphasized action rather than words
- 4) To describe varieties of the Roman *scaenae frons*

158- According to the passage, the audience probably relied most upon which of the following as an indication of the location of a scene in a Roman play?

- 1) The facade
- 2) What the writer said about the location
- 3) Whether the play was a comedy or tragedy
- 4) The three-dimensional detail in the background

159- According to the passage, some scholars believed that Roman comedies required scenery with three-dimensional architectural features because

- 1) the ruins of Roman theater show signs of having had such features
- 2) this type of scenery was so durable that it could be reused in other plays
- 3) Roman dramatists were known to be concerned with the realistic portrayal of scenic backgrounds
- 4) there were many scenes in which some characters were not supposed to see other characters

160- Which of the following statements about Plautus and Terence is best supported by paragraph 3?

- 1) Plautus and Terence frequently disagreed with each other.
- 2) The plays of Plautus and Terence were extremely realistic.
- 3) Plautus and Terence were exceptionally skillful at pleasing their audiences.
- 4) The banquet scenes in the plays of Terence and Plautus probably did not occur indoors.

This is the end of Section 5.

پی‌اچ‌دی تست: نخستین وب‌سایت تخصصی آزمون دکتری

