سوالات زبان انگلیسی عمومی گروہ علوم انسانی کنکور دکتری ۹۶ سؤالات زبان انگلیسی عمومی آزمون دکتری ۹۶ – ۹۷ گروہ کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی سؤالات زبان انگلیسی عمومی آزمون دکتری ۹۶ – ۹۷ گروہ دامپزشکی سؤالات زبان انگلیسی عمومی آزمون دکتری ۹۶ – ۹۷ گروہ دامپزشکی





کنکور کارشناسی، ارشد و دکتری (مبحث زبان) بسته های آموزشی متنوع با تخفیف های ویژه با ارائه مدرک معتبر از آکادمی شریف زاده

1396

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.

131- School social workers play an important role in gathering data about the students with whom they work and the circumstances

- 1) in which they live
- 2) where do they live in
- 3) where they live in them
- 4) in which do they live in them

132- The classifications for the revenue and expense items, as with the classifications of various assets and claims in the statement of financial position, by those who design the accounting system.

- 1) that are often a matter of judgement which
- 2) which are often a matter of judgement
- 3) are often a matter of judgement that
- 4) are often a matter of judgement

133- Grosseteste and Roger Bacon, Aristotle's inductive -- deductive pattern of scientific inquiry, also made original contributions to the problem of evaluating competing explanations.

- 1) additionally restated
- 2) in addition to restating
- 3) who additionally restating
- 4) that restated in addition to

134- Jung and Myers were not the first to observe personality types, about a typology of awareness.

- 1) neither Jung was the first to write
- 2) nor was Jung the first to write
- 3) neither did Jung first write
- 4) nor Jung did first write

135- to move from a project manager position to a senior project manager, it may be necessary for them to complete some form of project management certification.

- 1) Did a person want
- 2) Had a person wanted
- 3) Should a person want
- 4) A person who wants

136- Early marketing economists examined agricultural and industrial markets and described them the classical economists.

- 1) in greater detail than
- 2) in far greater detail from
- 3) in the greatest detail than
- 4) in the greatest detail from



137- From the viewpoint of the insured person, an insurable risk is one for which the probability of loss is not excessive premiums.

- 1) such high that requires
- 2) as high as to require
- 3) so high as to require
- 4) so high that requires

138- readily acknowledged that workers are not motivated by money alone, their abstractions were based only on the economic aspects of reality.

- 1) Despite classical economists
- 2) Classical economists, while
- 3) Classical economists, however,
- 4) Although classical economists

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- Research Institute for Social Development is a(n) body which is responsible for doing research into issues of social and economic development worldwide.

- 1) autonomous
- 2) incredulous
- 3) sedentary
- 4) spontaneous

140- When Mary reached for the receiver, he released it and then lounged

against the wall where he could hear her conversation.

- 1) exclusively
- 2) reluctantly
- 3) functionally
- 4) profoundly

141- My son appears to be behaving well now, yet my husband and I are still preparing

for his prison sentence.

1) tangible

- 2) invincible
- 3) ostensible
- 4) inevitable

142- When the volcano erupts, lava will the town and force people out of their homes.

- 1) humiliate
- 2) inundate
- 3) alienate
- 4) accelerate



143- The new minister demands more, especially between employers and employees through new forms of cooperation and communication.

- 1) solidarity
- 2) verbosity
- 3) obscurity
- 4) frigidity

144- Many people believe that the informal atmosphere of the Student Lounge was to making new friends.

- 1) inquisitive
- 2) submissive
- 3) addictive
- 4) conducive

145- The girl's features, which were originally noble and not irregular, were by her malady.

- 1) depleted
- 2) distorted
- 3) despised
- 4) discarded

146- In 1969, a leading American surgeon claimed that for the majority of people, the use of tobacco has a effect.

- 1) nocturnal
- 2) vocational
- 3) beneficial
- 4) conventional

147- My cousin is a famous writer who enjoys his privacy so he uses a to hide his true identity.

- 1) synopsis 💊
- 2) paradigm
- 3) pseudonym
- 4) hierarchy

148- Martin's gaze fell on the stone in front of him, and he read aloud to himself the there.

- 1) corruption
- 2) aspiration
- 3) disposition
- 4) inscription

149- These oil paintings show a respect for the Pre-Raphaelites, Picasso, Munch and Van Gogh, yet are highly, urban and modern.

- 1) contemporary
- 2) vulnerable
- 3) impulsive



4) arbitrary

150- The doctor's about using herbs as medicine disappeared when the patient was cured of malaria.

- 1) plagiarism
- 2) skepticism
- 3) syllogism
- 4) fatalism

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:

Most countries in the world now have a similar professional organization for psychiatrists. The American Psychiatric Association, for example, like the UK Royal College of Psychiatrists, dates from the early part of the nineteenth century and the period of the asylum doctor. However, it was not until 1961 that the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) was formally founded, signifying a move toward an international professional identity. The 1950s, as we have seen, were a time of great change and development in psychiatry. Jean Delay, who with Pierre Deniker had discovered chlorpromazine, pioneered the establishment of the WPA with Henry Ey, another distinguished French psychiatrist who served as its first secretary-general. This was an important period for international collaboration because the World Health Organization had just published the sixth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, which for the first time included a section devoted to "mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders." A few years later the American Psychiatric Association would publish the first edition of its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Every three years the WPA organizes the World Congress of Psychiatry, in addition to a large number of regional meetings. It has representatives across five world regions and attempts to provide representation for all member national organizations. It also has many different scientific sections which aim to increase international scientific collaboration in the profession. Today, it is also increasingly developing an educational role, particularly in developing countries, in collaboration with the World Health Organization. However, the role for which the WPA has become best known is the part it has played in responding to complaints about the political abuse of psychiatry.

151- Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- 1) Both the American Psychiatric Association and the UK Royal College of Psychiatrists were established in the early 1800s.
- 2) Both the American Psychiatric Association and the UK Royal College of Psychiatrists were established in the early 1900s.
- 3) The American Psychiatric Association was established a century after the UK Royal College of Psychiatrists.
- 4) The American Psychiatric Association was established prior to the UK Royal College of Psychiatrists.



152- Which of the following phrases in the passage is the word "asylum" in line 4 associated with?

- 1) Political abuse
- 2) Personality disorders
- 3) Professional identity
- 4) Scientific collaboration

153- Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- 1) The World Health Organization urged the American Psychiatric Association to publish the first edition of its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
- 2) The establishment of the American Psychiatric Association was the result of a huge international collaboration.
- 3) The sixth revision of the International Classification of Diseases played an important role in the discovery of chlorpromazine.
- 4) The sixth revision of the International Classification of Diseases played an important role in the establishment of the WPA

154-The passage supplies sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?

I. How often does the World Psychiatric Association organize the World Congress of Psychiatry?

II. Why was chlorpromazine discovered and what is it good for?

III. Who was the first secretary-general of the World Psychiatric Association?

- 1) Only III
- 2) I and III
- 3) I and II
- 4) I, II, and III

155- Which of the following psychiatrists is NOT referred to in the passage?

- 1) Jean Delay
- 2) Henry Ey
- 3) Adolf Meyer
- 4) Pierre Deniker

Passage 2:

Like most people, you probably believe advertising is a relatively modern phenomenon -perhaps a century or two old -- and that it was invented in America. Both are <u>twaddle</u>. Advertising shop signs existed some 6,000 years ago, and were common in Rome and throughout the ancient world. But it was the classical Athenians who can probably lay claim to the invention of commercial advertising as we know it today. In Athens, town criers, chosen for their mellifluous voices and clear elocution, strolled through the streets

making public proclamations, and interrupted their proclamations with paid-for advertisements (just as advertisements interrupt television newscasts today). Aesclyptoe, an early Athenian cosmetician, used town criers to promote his lotions and potions with consummate professionalism.



During the "dark ages" after the fall of the Roman Empire, advertising appears to have disappeared. Then it reappeared, in Britain and France during the 13th century, again being sung by town criers. Printed advertising followed hard upon Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in Germany in about 1450. The first known printed advertisement in English was published in 1477, printed by William Caxton, who had brought printing to Britain a few years earlier. By the start of the 17th century, advertising was already so common that in 1712 the British government introduced a tax of one shilling (a sizable sum) on every advertisement published in a newspaper. But this tax did little to restrain advertising's growth. In 1759, the great lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote: "Advertisements are now so numerous they are very negligently perused," an opinion many people express to this day, without realizing its centuries-old ancestry.

156- What does the first paragraph mainly discuss?

- 1) How advertising was done in the ancient world
- 2) Why town criers with mellow voices were employed
- 3) Why advertisements interrupt television newscasts today
- 4) How Aesclyptoe used town criers to promote his lotions and potions

157- What does the word "twaddle" in paragraph 1 mean?

- 1) Mischievous
- 2) Optimistic
- 3) Nonsense
- 4) Tentative

158- Who should be given credit for the invention of commercial advertising?

- 1) The English
- 2) The French
- 3) The Romans
- 4) The Greeks

159- Which of the following can be understood from the passage?

- 1) The tax imposed on newspapers by the British government for published advertisements did not restrict their further growth.
- 2) Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in Germany was introduced to the public through the town-criers' attempts.
- 3) The printing press was brought to England by William Caxton 27 years after it was invented in Germany.
- 4) The majority of town criers lost their job during the "dark ages" after the fall of the Roman Empire.

160- What does Samuel Johnson's comment about advertisements mean?

- 1) People are so busy that they rarely peruse what advertisements say.
- 2) People are often neglectful of advertisements although they cost a lot.
- 3) Advertisements are so widespread that people often pay little attention to them.
- 4) There are various types of advertisements in newspapers and people often fail to read them.





مشاوره در تدوین مقالات انگلیسی و پایان نامه ها و اخذ پذیرش از مجلات و همایش ها

MHLE, TOEFL, TOLIMO, IELTS, EPT, MCHE, MSR1

کنکور کارشناسی، ارشد و دکتری (مبحث زبان) بسته های آموزشی متنوع با تخفیف های ویژه با ارائه مدرک معتبر از آکادمی شریف زاده

واتس اب و تلگرام: ۰۹۳۳۲۸۰۰۲۹۷ https://www.instagram.com/SharifzadehAcademy/ https://t.me/SharifzadehAcademyCom سؤالات زبان انگلیسی عمومی آزمون دکتری ۹۴ – ۹۷ گروه علوم پایه

زبان عمومي كروه علوم يايه

شمارہ سوال	کرینه صحيح
131	2
132	1
133	3
134	1
135	4
136	2
137	3
138	3
139	4
140	1
141	2
142	4
143	3
144	1
145	3
146	2
147	2
148	1
149	4
150	1
151	3
152	4
153	2
154	2
155	3
156	1
157	4
158	2
159	4
160	1



MHLE, TOEFL, TOLIMO, IELTS, EPT, MCHE, MSRT

کنکور کارشناسی، ارشد و دکتری (مبحث زبان) بسته های آموزشی متنوع با تخفیف های ویژه با ارائه مدرک معتبر از آکادمی شریف زاده

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.

131- In his Physics, concerned with the philosophical question of the nature of motion as one variety of change.

- 1) Aristotle who was primary
- 2) Aristotle was primarily
- 3) as Aristotle whose primary
- 4) that Aristotle was primarily

132- earlier discussions of the possibility of Earth's motion, the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus was the first to propound a comprehensive heliocentric theory.

- 1) Although there had been
- 2) Despite there were
- 3) Nevertheless, it had been
- 4) Even though they were

133- Not until optical instruments were sufficiently developed to reveal cells, possible to formulate a general hypothesis that satisfactorily explained how plants and animals are organized.

- 1) it was
- 2) that was it
- 3) was it
- 4) that it was

134- Toward the end of the 18th century on physiology became pronounced through Antoine Lavoisier's brilliant analysis of respiration as a form of combustion.

- 1) the influence of chemistry
- 2) it was the influence of chemistry
- 3) that it was the influence of chemistry
- 4) the influence of chemistry which

135- Many rocks have a more complex mineralogy, and in some the mineral particles they can be identified only through specialized techniques.

- 1) which are those so minute
- 2) are too minute that
- 3) which are too minute
- 4) are so minute that



136- The major plasma protein is serum albumin, a relatively small molecule, is to retain water in the bloodstream by its osmotic effect.

- 1) its principal function which
- 2) the principal function of which
- 3) that it principal function
- 4) whose its principal function

137- In all vertebrates, the respiratory protein hemoglobin acts as oxygen carrier in the blood, oxygen from the lung to body organs and tissues.

- 1) it transports
- 2) which it transports
- 3) transporting
- 4) whose transporting

138- Once a substance as hazardous to the existing ecological balance, it is the responsibility of chemists to locate that substance and neutralize it.

- 1) had it been identified
- 2) which had been identified
- 3) has been identified
- 4) that it has been identified

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. The alchemists' most familiar was to find the philosopher's stone, a magical substance that would transmute ordinary metals into gold.

- 1) apex
- 2) relic
- 3) omen
- 4) quest

140- When the library was destroyed by fire not long after, the enemies of Avicenna accused him of burning it, in order for ever to the sources of his knowledge.

- 1) conceal
- 2) convert
- 3) concoct
- 4) consecrate

141- This afternoon's solar eclipse will be a(n) phenomenon, so make sure you are ready to observe it as soon as it begins.



- 1) intrinsic
- 2) transient
- 3) arbitrary
- 4) precarious

142- The prince was silent, but the princess noticed the ironical and look that showed itself on his face.

- 1) unanimous
- 2) voluminous
- 3) homogeneous
- 4) contemptuous

143- If you have children, then you know how important it is to keep them from doing things that may harm them.

- 1) subsequently
- 2) substantially
- 3) inadvertently
- 4) chronologically

144- A large number of manuscripts were saved from deterioration under the program of library

- 1) conservation
- 2) compilation
- 3) congregation
- 4) commemoration

145- Jim does not wish tohis mother's worries, so he is not going to tell her about his problems at work.

- 1) humiliate
- 2) captivate
- 3) exacerbate

4) eradicate

146- The chairman of a major airline once remarked that coffee stains on the flip-down trays mean to the passengers that we do our engine wrong.

- 1) resemblance
- 2) maintenance
- 3) exuberance
- 4) forbearance



147- For the first time Aunt Rachel thought about the fact that she had no toward her nephews at all, yet she had risked her life for them.

- 1) compliment
- 2) commitment
- 3) amendment
- 4) testament

148. It is important for a person in a leadership role to have and the knack for interacting with a large variety of people.

- 1) vivacity
- 2) diversity
- 3) immunity
- 4) prosperity

149- Adults love fairy tales as much as kids because it gives them the hope that even their own lives will be touched by magic one day.

- 1) legitimate
- 2) prevalent
- 3) dominant
- 4) mundane

150- I had to return the software back to the store because it was not with my computer.

- 1) compatible
- 2) plausible
- 3) eligible
- 4) ostensible

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:

Any device that maintains blood circulation and oxygenation in the human body for varying periods of time is called an artificial heart. There are two main types: the heart- lung machine and the mechanical heart.

The heart-lung machine is a mechanical pump that maintains a patient's blood circulation and oxygenation during heart surgery by diverting blood from the venous system, directing <u>it</u> through tubing into an artificial lung (oxygenator), and returning it to the body. The first successful clinical use of a heart-lung machine was reported by American surgeon John H. Gibbon Jr. in 1953. During this operation for the surgical closure of an atrial septal defect, cardiopulmonary bypass was achieved by a machine equipped with an oxygenator developed by Gibbon and a roller pump developed in 1932 by American surgeon Michael E. DeBakey.



Since then, heart-lung machines have been greatly improved with smaller and more efficient oxygenators, allowing them to be used not only in adults but also in children and even newborn infants.

Mechanical hearts, which include total artificial hearts and ventricular assist devices (VADs), are machines that are capable of replacing or assisting the pumping action of the heart for prolonged periods without causing excessive damage to the blood components. Implantation of a total artificial heart requires removal of both of the patient's ventricles (lower chambers). However, with the use of a VAD to support either the right or the left ventricle, the entire heart remains in the body.

The first successful use of a mechanical heart in a human was performed by Michael E. DeBakey in 1966. After surgery to replace the patient's aorta and mitral valve, a left VAD was installed, making it possible to wean the patient from the heart-lung machine. After 10 days of pump flow from the VAD, the heart recovered, and the VAD was removed. During the 1970s synthetic materials were developed that greatly aided the development of permanent artificial hearts. One such device, designed by American physician Robert K. Jarvik, was surgically implanted into a patient by American surgeon William C. DeVries in 1982. The aluminum and plastic device, called the Jarvik-7 for its inventor, replaced the patient's two ventricles. Two rubber diaphragms, designed to mimic the pumping action of the natural heart, were kept beating by an external compressor that was connected to the implant by hoses. This first recipient survived 112 days and died as a result of various physical complications caused by the implant.

151- What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- 1) Why the first heart-lung machine turned out to be a success
- 2) What an oxygenator does during cardiopulmonary bypass
- 3) What a heart-lung machine is and how it works
- 4) When the first heart-lung machine was made

152- What dos the word "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- 1) Venous system
- 2) Heart surgery
- 3) Pump
- 4) Blood

153- Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- 1) The first roller pump was made by John H. Gibbon Jr. in the 1930s.
- 2) The first successful use of a heart-lung machine occurred in the 1950s.
- 3) The first successful use of a mechanical heart was tested prior to the use of a heart-lung machine.
- 4) The first synthetic materials to develop permanent artificial hearts were designed by William C. DeVries.

154- The passage supplies sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?



I. How long did Michael E. DeBakey's patient continue to live after the surgery?

II. What did the first patient who received the Jarvik-7 die of?

III. Why is it necessary to wean the patients who receive a VAD from the heart-lung machine?

- 1) I and II
- 2) II and III
- 3) Only II
- 4) I, II, and III

155- What does the word "mimic" in paragraph 4 mean?

- 1) Renew
- 2) Monitor
- 3) Imitate
- 4) Reinforce

Passage 2:

As he began to teach inorganic chemistry, Mendeleyev could not find a textbook that met his needs. Since he had already published a textbook on organic chemistry in 1861 that had been awarded the prestigious Demidov Prize, he set out to write another one. The result was Osnovy Khimii ("The Principles of Chemistry", 1868-71), which became a classic, running through many editions and many translations. When Mendeleyev began to compose the chapter on the halogen elements (chlorine and its analogues) at the end of the first volume, he compared the properties of this group of elements to those of the group of alkali metals such as sodium. Within these two groups of dissimilar elements, he discovered similarities in the progression of atomic weights, and he wondered if other groups of elements <u>exhibited</u> similar properties. After studying the alkaline earths, Mendeleyev established that the order of atomic weights could be used not only to arrange the elements within each group but also to arrange the groups themselves. Thus, in his effort to make sense of the extensive knowledge that already existed of the chemical and physical properties of the chemical elements and their compounds, Mendeleyev discovered the periodic law.

His newly formulated law was announced before the Russian Chemical Society in March 1869 with the statement "elements arranged according to the value of their atomic weights present a clear periodicity of properties." Mendeleyev's law allowed him to build up a systematic table of all the 70 elements then known. He had such faith in the validity of the periodic law that he proposed changes to the generally accepted values for the atomic weight of a few elements and predicted the locations within the table of unknown elements together with their properties. At first the periodic system did not raise interest among chemists. However, with the discovery of the predicted elements, notably gallium in 1875, scandium in 1879, and germanium in 1886, <u>it</u> began to win wide acceptance. Gradually the periodic law and periodic table became the framework for a great part of chemical theory. By the time Mendeleyev died in 1907, he enjoyed international recognition and had received distinctions and awards for his dedicated attempts from many countries.

156- Which of the following statements is TRUE?



- 1) Mendeleyev used the order of atomic weights to arrange the elements both within and across the available groups.
- 2) Mendeleyev became interested in organic chemistry when he started to write the chapter on the halogen elements.
- 3) Mendeleyev completely rejected the extensive knowledge available on the chemical and physical properties discovered till then.
- 4) Mendeleyev was awarded the Demidov Prize for the book he wrote on inorganic chemistry.

157- What does the word "exhibited" in paragraph 1 mean?

- 1) Observed
- 2) Stimulated
- 3) Possessed
- 4) Displayed

158- What do we understand from paragraph 2?

- 1) The periodic law and periodic table became a widely recognized framework in the late 1860s.
- 2) Mendeleyev's prediction about discovery of future elements and their locations in the periodic table came true.
- 3) The discovery of three more elements in the 1880s prompted Mendeleyev to propose a new version of the periodic law.
- 4) The Russian Chemical Society had already arranged elements according to their atomic weights before Mendeleyev's formulated law.

159. What does the word "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- 1) Interest
- 2) Discovery
- 3) Germanium
- 4) The periodic system

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

- 1) Appreciative
- 2) Disapproving
- 3) Incredulous
- 4) Hypercritical

This is the end of Section 5.

