

سوالات زبان عمومی دکتری ۹۸ علوم انسانی (کلیه رشته ها بجز رشته زبان و ادبیات عرب)

سوالات زبان عمومی دکتری ۹۸ کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی

سوالات زبان عمومی دکتری ۹۸ گروه هنر

سوالات زبان عمومی دکتری ۹۸ دامپزشکی

دکتری بدون آزمون دکتری پرورس مشاوره مقاله نویسی آخرین اخبار آزمون دکتری دکتری خارج از کشور	
پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون دکتری ۱۳۹۸	
زبان عمومی - گروه علوم انسانی	
شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
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مشاوره در تدوین مقالات انگلیسی و پایان نامه ها و اخذ پذیرش از مجلات و همایش ها

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

واتس اپ و تلگرام: ۰۹۳۳۲۸۵۰۲۹۷
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PART A: Grammar

این بخش مربوط به سوالهای آزمون زبان انگلیسی - عمومی است.

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- When for the finest, freshest ingredients, always purchase organic meats, vegetables, and condiments when possible.

- 1) to shop
- 2) it is shopped
- 3) are shopping
- 4) shopping

132- Knowing that we have left the world it is the essence of self-worth and real happiness.

- 1) is a little better than you found in
- 2) a little better than we found
- 3) you found in a little better than
- 4) where you find a little better than

133- The longest hiccup on record was by an American farmer persisted from 1922 to 1987.

- 1) whose hiccup
- 2) that his hiccup
- 3) with hiccup
- 4) who hiccupped

134- Everyone has his or her own mode, one wants to meditate in order to be dynamic and transformed in the Divine Force one needs to be diligent and sincere.

- 1) although
- 2) however when
- 3) but if
- 4) despite the fact

135- Research in the field of linguistics has shown that the higher up the social or management ladder a person is, to communicate in words and phrases.

- 1) better able he is
- 2) the better able he is
- 3) he is better able
- 4) he has better ability

136- Those kinds of dreams,, are the most potent source of motivation I know.

- 1) with purposeful energy to fill their minds
- 2) those with purposeful energy fill their minds
- 3) the dreams that fill their minds with purposeful energy
- 4) that are the dreams to fill their minds with purposeful energy

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137- Suppose, for example, that an internal report of a large company becomes public, and it states that the average employee arrives late for work

- 1) 5.3 percents of times
- 2) with 5.3 percentage of time
- 3) 5.3 percent of the time
- 4) for 5.3 percentage of time

138- Children don't need to have a lot of money spent on them. What they do need is priceless: your time, patience,

- 1) to have comfort and to be loved
- 2) have comfort and love
- 3) comfort and to be loved
- 4) comfort and love

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. When I offered my witty friend a piece of bubble gum, he shook his head and said, "Bubble gum is something I, not chew".

- 1) eschew
- 2) spew
- 3) skew
- 4) withdrew

140- Although she had received an invitation, Patty was unable to attend the of the new governor.

- 1) appointment
- 2) inauguration
- 3) ritual
- 4) registration

141- Trying to generalize about postmodern literature is not only difficult but also foolish because this work many different styles and elements.

- 1) inspires
- 2) deserves
- 3) foretells
- 4) encompasses

142- There is no difficulty which we cannot resolve by courage and

- 1) determination
- 2) appreciation
- 3) speculation
- 4) correlation

143- The soldiers were ordered not to eat the plant because it was But they were dying anyway from hunger.

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- 1) novel
- 2) sparse
- 3) noxious
- 4) adventurous

144- Throughout this work, Anthony became widely recognized as the face of the women's rights movement. She also began to receive attention; male columnists from antisuffrage papers mocked her cruelly.

- 1) autonomous
- 2) unwelcome
- 3) inconsistent
- 4) judicious

145- Crops need a favorable environment to give a good

- 1) irrigation
- 2) outcome
- 3) yield
- 4) plowing

146 Since time, countless scholars have asked the question: What is beauty?

- 1) immemorial
- 2) archaic
- 3) immortal
- 4) permanent

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

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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.

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

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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 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

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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.

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سوالات زبان عمومی دکتری ۹۸ علوم پایه

سوالات زبان عمومی دکتری ۹۸ فنی و مهندسی

پاسخ کلیدی سوالات آزمون دکتری ۱۳۹۸

زبان انگلیسی - گروه علوم پایه

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144	4
145	2
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154	2
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156	3
157	2
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159	1
160	2

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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- Thunder is caused by lightning, essentially a stream of electrons flowing between or within clouds or between a cloud and the ground.

- 1) which is
- 2) that is
- 3) to be
- 4) it is

132- In ancient Egypt and India, people produced large blocks of ice with the help of evaporative cooling (the principle draw heat from their surroundings).

- 1) water molecules that vaporizes
- 2) that vaporizing water molecules
- 3) to vaporize water molecules
- 4) water molecules are vaporized

133- By the end of the 1800s, naturally occurring reserves of nitrogen-based compounds had been so badly depleted by their use as fertilizers some feared a worldwide famine when supplies ran out.

- 1) that
- 2) then
- 3) which
- 4) when

134. Work is currently under way on planes that could potentially fly the speed of sound.

- 1) faster than 20 times of
- 2) more than 20 times as much as that of
- 3) at 20 times
- 4) 20 times faster than that of

135- In 1894, by the theories of physicist James Clerk Maxwell, Italian physicist Guglielmo Marconi began work on a technique to transmit electromagnetic signals through the air over long distances.

- 1) when was inspired
- 2) having inspired
- 3) to be inspired
- 4) inspired

136- Because concrete generates considerable heat as it sets, large volumes can become exceedingly hot,

- 1) so the material's structural strength damaged
- 2) that damages the material's structural strength
- 3) and the material's structural strength damages
- 4) damaging the material's structural strength

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137- Back in the 1966 movie *Fantastic Voyage*, a band of intrepid travelers were scrunched down to the size of blood cells they could swim through the veins of a big-shot diplomat and destroy a life-threatening blood clot.

- 1) so that
- 2) since
- 3) as though
- 4) in which

138- The space telescope, after all, has broken all kinds of records, including probably

- 1) any single astronomical project produces the most newspaper headlines
- 2) the most newspaper headlines produced by any single astronomical project
- 3) producing the most newspaper headlines by any single astronomical project
- 4) the most newspaper headlines of any single astronomical project is ever produced

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- Ten years ago such huge telescopes were impossible, but since then engineers have developed various ways to and support their huge, unwieldy mirrors.

- 1) reflect
- 2) replicate
- 3) detect
- 4) fabricate

140- A barrage of natural and man-made forces threaten bridges, from the imperceptibly slow degradation of salt water, corrosive soils and heavy traffic to the sudden destruction of earthquakes.

- 1) inflexible
- 2) sluggish
- 3) cataclysmic
- 4) sarcastic

141- The real test of a building is its ability to hurricanes and earthquakes.

- 1) withstand
- 2) deter
- 3) consolidate
- 4) repudiate

142- The study of contemporary climates incorporates meteorological data over many years, such as records of rainfall, temperature and atmospheric composition.

- 1) complicated
- 2) assured
- 3) accumulated
- 4) estimated

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143- The harmful use of animals in experiments is often because animals do not get many of the human diseases that people do.

- 1) pragmatic
- 2) inevitable
- 3) authentic
- 4) ineffective

144- In a comprehensive and compelling fashion, Sustaining Life, edited by Eric Chivian and Aaron Bernstein, makes the case that the maintenance of biological diversity and human well-being are deeply; we cannot have one at the expense of the other.

- 1) reversed
- 2) interceded
- 3) proscribed
- 4) entwined

145- Unwilling to submit to the forces of weather and time that break down mountains, Japan, in 1982, erected a wall to halt erosion of the perfectly formed, snow-capped cone of their sacred Mount Fuji.

- 1) tenuous
- 2) inexorable
- 3) intrinsic
- 4) dormant

146- A recent study shows that the prevalence and sometimes misuse of cell phones and computers has led to an in some people about the benefits of technology.

- 1) impression
- 2) impulse
- 3) ambivalence
- 4) ignorance

147- One example of a is seen in the life of the butterfly. Butterflies go through a four-stage metamorphosis from egg to larva (a caterpillar) to pupa (the resting stage) to adult.

- 1) transformation
- 2) disappearance
- 3) propagation
- 4) redundancy

148- As you plan your speech, make sure your examples are your topic. You should use examples that deal with the subject you are talking about.

- 1) at odds with
- 2) devoid of
- 3) germane to
- 4) replete with

149- Many people today enjoy the ease of shopping, banking, and paying bills online. However, if your personal information is not securely, problems can arise.

- 1) intervened

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- 2) divulged
- 3) disregarded
- 4) encrypted

150- In the 1960s a historian suspected foul play in Napoleon's death in 1821 on the island of St. Helena. Arrangements were made to exhume his body, and a hair sample was then taken. Because hair doesn't, scientists were able to do chemical studies on it checking for toxic substances.

- 1) evolve
- 2) decay
- 3) persist
- 4) sap

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:

The cumulative effects of rain and flowing water are in large measure responsible for the surface features of the landforms around us. There are, however, two common misconceptions about the role of water in shaping landforms. The first is that it is the flowing of water down the incline of the ground surface that ultimately produces topographic form, and the second is that valleys are cut by progressive erosion of riverbanks.

These ideas are somewhat inaccurate. The former is erroneous in that water erosion over the surface of a slope, or inclined surface, is only one process, and often a minor one, involved in the movement of soil material downslope. The latter idea of the role of erosion by rivers is at best a misleading generalization. A river erodes its bed. As the bed at the foot of a riverbank is eroded, soil material above the water level tends to fall or slide into the river because it is no longer supported sufficiently. Such movements spread upslope, as each time soil slides into the river the soil material that was above it, further upslope, is left unsupported.

The form of the slope, or the nature of the scars and other surface features left by the sliding or other movement of the material, cannot be said to be necessarily the product of river erosion. Landslides, mudflows, and other displacements occur on the slope at points distant from the river without any direct and immediately preceding involvement of the river. Any other agent that removed the support at the base of the slope, such as earthmoving equipment, would initiate similar effects. Within any slope there are forces of gravitational origin as well, which have the potential for causing movements of materials toward lower elevations. Such forces find expression in movements of many types. Counteracting them is the resistance, or strength, of materials comprising the slopes. The form of a slope depends on the properties of the materials of which the slope is composed, which in turn depend on the climate and the history of the slope.

151- What is the main idea of the passage?

- 1) Riverbed erosion causes riverbanks to slide.
- 2) Movement of earth causes riverbed erosion.
- 3) Topographic form is produced by the movement of water over earth.

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- 4) The role of water in shaping surface landforms is often misunderstood.

152- What happens as a result of erosion of the bed at the foot of a riverbank?

- 1) Soil falls into the river from the bank above.
- 2) Water trickles down into the river.
- 3) The river flows more smoothly.
- 4) The river becomes deeper.

153- It can be inferred from the passage that the surface of the Earth

- 1) consists of many different interconnected waterways
- 2) is not affected by weather conditions
- 3) is basically stable in form
- 4) is constantly changing

154- The author mentions all of the following as causes for the movement of soil material EXCEPT

- 1) landslides
- 2) volcanoes
- 3) mudflows
- 4) earthmoving equipment

155- The effect of gravitation on the slope is limited by the

- 1) strength of materials that make up the slope
- 2) movement of material to lower elevations
- 3) age of the slope
- 4) flow of water

Passage 2:

Copper ore can be smelted (melted to extract its copper content) at about 750 degrees centigrade, and copper metal melts at just under 1,100 degrees centigrade. Both temperatures were well within the range of early pottery kilns (ovens), and it is most likely that the two technologies (pottery and metals) were initially closely linked.

The introduction of heatproof containers of stone or pottery allowed metalworkers to shape copper by casting-pouring molten metal into a mold. The first molds-for items such as axe heads-were simple open molds carved into the surface of stone blocks. These were followed by two-piece molds that enabled more complex shapes to be formed.

Some copper ores also contain small amounts of other metals, notably arsenic. When smelted, these ores produce an alloy (a substance composed of a mixture of metals) significantly stronger than pure copper, with an attractive silvery color. Some metalworkers seem to have deliberately selected these ores, and arsenical copper remained popular (especially in Egypt) even after it had been superseded by a superior alloy -- bronze.

Bronze is a strong, versatile alloy made by mixing copper with tin. Deposits of tin ore are much rarer than copper ores -- sometimes tin had to be obtained from sources as much as 1,000 kilometers away -- but bronze was well worth the trouble. Copper has several advantages over stone as a material for tools -- it is heavier, denser, and does not break so easily -- but it is also softer, and copper cutting edges are quickly blunted. Bronze, however, is superior to stone in

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almost every respect, except cost. Making a stone tool can be a quick, one-person operation, but making a bronze one requires the extraction and combination of two expensive materials, considerable expertise, and far more time.

In about 3200 B.C., Mesopotamia became the first region to organize sufficient supplies of copper and tin to begin producing bronze in quantity. Metalworking was under state control, and virtually all of the production went into prestige personal items and weapons -- agricultural tools had a much lower priority.

In Egypt, which was slower to adopt metals, the same pattern of production emerged, whereas in the unwarlike Indus Valley, bronze was put to more utilitarian purposes from the outset.

156- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The use of molds to cast copper into shapes
- 2) The advantages of copper tools over stone tools
- 3) The early production and use of copper and its alloys
- 4) The close connection between early pottery and early metalworking

157- According to the passage, why is it probable that the technologies of pottery and metalworking were at first closely connected?

- 1) Metal alloys could frequently be combined with clay in the production of pottery.
- 2) Pottery kilns could attain the high temperature required for metalworking.
- 3) Pottery could not be shaped properly without using molds made of metal.
- 4) Pottery could be used to strengthen artifacts made of metal.

158- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about bronze in ancient times?

- 1) It was harder than copper but softer than stone.
- 2) It had a more silvery color than modern bronze does.
- 3) It was generally manufactured rather than found in nature.
- 4) It generally contained a higher proportion of tin than of copper.

159- According to the passage, which of the following is true about metalworking in Mesopotamia?

- 1) Most bronze objects made in Mesopotamia were weapons or personal items indicating status.
- 2) Mesopotamia's production of bronze items consisted mainly of farming tools.
- 3) Mesopotamia controlled the bronze production of neighboring regions.
- 4) Mesopotamia exported expensive bronze items to Egypt.

160- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the inhabitants of the Indus Valley?

- 1) Their production of bronze items was very similar to that of the Egyptians.
- 2) They used bronze mainly for making items of practical use such as tools.
- 3) They had to import bronze weapons and jewelry from Mesopotamia.
- 4) They adopted the use of metals even later than the Egyptians did.

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