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اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

**آزمون ورودی دوره های دکتری (نیمه متمرکز) داخل
در سال ۱۳۹۲**

زبان انگلیسی (عمومی)

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اسفندماه سال ۱۳۹۱

این درس نمره منفی ندارد.

حل جانب و تکرار سوالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود.

PART A: Grammar I

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

- 1- This model assumes ----- it grows generally better able to cope with its problems.
 1) as society being evolved 2) that as society evolves
 3) the society evolving as 4) that the society evolves as
- 2- Although all of the chapters in this book are shaped ----- the author's sense of paradigms, this perspective plays a greater role in this chapter.
 1) at least in part by 2) at the least part by 3) in a least part by 4) in a part by at least
- 3- ----- the image of patriarchy as violence practiced by men and by male-dominated organizations against women.
 1) Central to this analysis is 2) Central is the analysis of
 3) This analysis is central of 4) There is a central analysis that
- 4- Competition among states, especially those having different economic systems, is ----- to achieve a higher rate of economic growth than its rivals.
 1) too strong for each strive 2) as strong for each as to strive
 3) very strong as each strives 4) as strong as each to strive
- 5- ----- the Empire may freely opt to join or reject membership, and members are free to leave the commonwealth at any time.
 1) Granting independence, states from 2) Granting independence, states of
 3) States that grant independence of 4) States granted independence from
- 6- As science gets closer to the intersection of biology and creativity, ----- we consider to be the essential qualities that make art unique.
 1) its worth to ponder what 2) its worth is to ponder that
 3) it's worth pondering what 4) it's worthy pondering that
- 7- Trying to measure, for example, if the brain has a different electrical reaction to music it likes ----- quite difficult.
 1) that it doesn't is 2) as it doesn't like music is
 3) than to music it doesn't is 4) the music than it doesn't
- 8- The natural law that Hume accepted as the ground of political sciences ----- the attacks of sceptics.
 1) was, in its contemporary modes, open to
 2) was, open to its contemporary modes, in
 3) to its contemporary modes was open in
 4) to its contemporary modes opened to
- 9- This double vision of competition ----- classical and neo-classical schools of economic theory.
 1) have been remaining for the so-called typically
 2) have remained typically of all the so-called
 3) has been remaining for the so-called typical
 4) has remained typical for all so-called
- 10- Although ----- the founder of serious philosophical study in the US, Peirce thought of himself as a man of science.
 1) he considers by many as 2) considered by many as
 3) considering as many as 4) he is considered as many as



PART B: Grammar IIwww.Ekhtebare.com

In questions 11 to 20, each sentence has three underlined words or phrases, marked (1), (2), and (3). Choose the word or phrase that must change for the sentence to be correct. If the sentence is correct and needs no change, choose "NO ERROR" (choice 4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 11- This school is a loose structured group of artists, flourishing particularly from the late 1940s to the early 1960s, who concentrated their activities in the Cornish fishing port of St Ives. NO ERROR
- 12- Vigarny, a Burgundian-born sculptor who spent all his known career in Spain, is first documented in 1498, when he contracted to carve three large stone reliefs of Christ's passion. NO ERROR
- 13- Einstein's general theory of relativity is rooted in the idea that the laws of motion in an accelerating frame is equivalent to those in a gravitational field. NO ERROR
- 14- Although a statement is theory-laden if its terms only make sense in the light of a set of theoretical principles, but it is widely believed that all statements are theory-laden. NO ERROR
- 15- Paradigm is a term used and popularized by Thomas Kuhn to refer to a common set of philosophies shared by a scientific community within its basic assumptions are uncriticized. NO ERROR
- 16- Sanskrit, a language still used in India as the literary language, was recognized by Jones based on similarities between Sanskrit and Greek, thereby allowing the possibility of language families. NO ERROR
- 17- Field working is a powerful archeological technique to systematic sample the upper surface of cultivated or disturbed ground in an effort to map the extent of archeological sites. NO ERROR



- 18- "Equal opportunity" is an elastic notion because of the problem of deciding at what point in a process is appropriate to measure it. NO ERROR
- 19- In Parliament, after a committee has examined legislation, the report stage "reports" the bill back in the house, when further amendments can be proposed. NO ERROR
- 20- Perfect competition is an economic ideal in which many perfectly informed buyers purchase identified goods in a market freely able to expand or shrink. NO ERROR

PART C: Vocabulary

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

- 21- The ugliness of the resort is ----- by the excellence of the skiing.
1) obtruded 2) underpinned 3) countenanced 4) counterbalanced
- 22- The regulations ----- that everything has to comply with the relevant safety standards.
1) incline 2) emanate 3) stipulate 4) interrogate
- 23- The chancellor ----- the criticism leveled against his educational policy and held firm.
1) withstood 2) withheld 3) withdrew 4) witnessed
- 24- He ----- in stocks and hoped that we would make a large profit when we sell our product.
1) specified 2) speculated 3) underestimated 4) undermined
- 25- We have decided to ----- the committee's recommendations in full despite objections made by a few members.
1) implement 2) implicate 3) capitulate 4) captivate
- 26- The studio planned to make a movie of the book but the deal ----- due to budget problems.
1) fell out 2) fell over 3) fell apart 4) fell through
- 27- A boundary dispute is making it impossible for the neighbors to live in -----.
1) tranquility 2) stringency 3) folly 4) agenda
- 28- The teacher commended me on my improvement in writing, but ----- me for my lateness to class.
1) lapsed 2) confined 3) abhorred 4) admonished
- 29- The company has shown a ----- disregard for the customers' complaint concerning the product.
1) contagious 2) contemplative 3) contemptuous 4) contaminated
- 30- What happens in the film bears little ----- to what actually happened.
1) contour 2) affliction 3) symmetry 4) resemblance
- 31- This little book represented the ----- of 15 years of successful work and effort by the research team.
1) culmination 2) cultivations 3) dilemmas 4) inceptions
- 32- Graduation and marriage are important ----- in people's lives.
1) milestones 2) cultivations 3) dilemmas 4) inceptions
- 33- Few musicians are as ----- as he is since he plays, composes, arranges, and teaches.
1) multitudinous 2) collaborative 3) vertiginous 4) versatile

- 34- The scandal put the president in an ----- position and finally caused the overthrow of the government.
1) untidy 2) inclusive 3) untenable 4) incompatible
- 35- John didn't do well at school; he was intelligent, but very ----- and didn't study enough.
1) persevere 2) indolent 3) undaunted 4) detrimental
- 36- It was so sad that his face was ----- any warmth or humor in his birthday.
1) de facto 2) devoid of 3) laden with 4) crammed full of
- 37- It seems ----- wearing a red shirt at the funeral in any part of the world.
1) obscure 2) bona fide 3) incidental 4) incongruous
- 38- The seminar on inflation was attended by a/an ----- collection of students, businessmen, and housewives.
1) miscellaneous 2) mischievous 3) permanent 4) spacious
- 39- We ----- invite you to visit our country, enjoy our community, and spend a few days touring our sights.
1) roughly 2) cordially 3) exhaustively 4) habitually
- 40- Although traveling can be exhausting, I always feel ----- when I arrive in a new country.
1) dreary 2) arduous 3) grueling 4) exhilarating

PART D: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Infancy is variously defined from time to time and in different cultures. However, technically it is the period from birth to the onset of walking or, (41) -----, the time of life prior to the emergence of independent behavior. In humans, the (42) ----- of walking without support and the beginning of definable 'speech' appear almost (43) ----- . Among the significant issues surrounding the nature of development (44) ----- have been: (a) The question of the relative influence of organic or biogenic factors, on the one hand, and environmental, psychogenic, or learned factors, (45) ----- . (b) The role of early experience in the determination or control of later behavior and development, (46) ----- includes questions about the durability of early influences, the reversibility of effects of infantile trauma, (47) ----- the effects of educational interventions on the behavioral (48) ----- of the young. (c) The ever-present reality of individual differences in psychological characteristics (49) ----- like height, eye-colour, and hair texture in the biological realm. (d) The mechanisms and processes (50) ----- behavior change and emotional development occur in the early months of life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 41- 1) putting poetic | 2) put more poetically | 3) putting it poetic | 4) to put it poetic |
| 42- 1) onset | 2) talent | 3) merger | 4) morale |
| 43- 1) succinctly | 2) presumably | 3) simultaneously | 4) predominantly |
| 44- 1) of infancy onward | | 2) from infancy onward | |
| 3) in onward infancy | | 4) from infancy till onward | |
| 45- 1) on the other | 2) on the others | 3) on other hand | 4) on another hand |
| 46- 1) a concern which | 2) concerning it | 3) to concern it | 4) which its concern |
| 47- 1) but | 2) and | 3) whereas | 4) besides |
| 48- 1) quotient | 2) organism | 3) maturation | 4) consequence |
| 49- 1) paralleling those | 2) to parallel ones | 3) which parallel one | 4) which parallels those |
| 50- 1) that are | 2) by which | 3) which their | 4) that they are |

PART E: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing the answer (1), (2), (3) or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

In the context of Renaissance art, liberal arts is a term applied to pursuits that were considered primarily as exercises of the mind rather than of practical skill and craftsmanship. The concept of a distinction between 'liberal' (worthy of a free man: Latin *homo liber*) and 'vulgar' arts goes back to classical antiquity, and survived in one form or another up to the Renaissance, forming the basis of secular learning in the Middle Ages. The name *quadrivium* was given to the subjects concerned with physical reality (arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music—that is the mathematical theory of music) and *trivium* to the arts of grammar, rhetoric, and logic. Collectively these were known as the seven liberal arts, and were subservient to philosophy, the supreme art. In these, as in all classifications that preceded the concept of the fine arts, the word 'art' carries a very different signification from that which it bears in normal language today—closer to the meaning that survives in academic terminology such as 'arts degree'.

In the early Renaissance the lowly position accorded to the visual arts was increasingly contested, providing a theoretical basis for the social struggle that took place to raise them from the status of manual skill to the dignity of a liberal exercise of the spirit. The most formidable champion of the visual arts was Leonardo, who more than anyone else was responsible for creating the idea of the painter as a creative thinker. His revolutionary approach is illustrated in the following anecdote told by Vasari. When Leonardo was painting his *Last Supper* the prior of the monastery was puzzled by the way in which 'he sometimes spent half a day at a time contemplating what he had done so far: if he had had his way, Leonardo would have toiled like one of the labourers hoeing in the garden and never put down his brush for a moment'. When the prior complained to the Duke of Milan, Leonardo explained 'that men of genius sometimes accomplish most when they work the least, for they are thinking out inventions and forming in their minds the perfect ideas that they subsequently express and reproduce with their hands'. By about 1500 painting and sculpture were generally accepted as liberal arts by Italian humanists (significantly so in Baldassare Castiglione's influential *Book of the Courtier* of 1528, which was translated into English in 1561). However, as Anthony Blunt points out (*Artistic Theory in Italy: 1450-1600*, 1940), 'As soon as the visual arts became generally accepted as liberal, the protagonists began to quarrel among themselves about which of them was the noblest and most liberal'. The acceptance came later in other parts of Europe than in Italy. Hilliard was one of the first English artists to make a claim for the nobility of his profession. In his treatise *The Arte of Limning* (written c. 1600) he suggests that miniature painting is especially suited to gentlemen as it is such a private art; the miniaturist can work in secret and his portraits are intended for intimate enjoyment.

The original seven liberal arts (sometimes paired with the seven principal virtues—faith, hope, charity, etc.) are often represented in painting and sculpture, personified as women holding various attributes and being followed by famous masters of the arts concerned (e.g. Cicero with Rhetoric). The system was formulated by the 5th-century scholar Martianus Capella in his elaborate allegorical treatise *The Marriage of Philologia and Mercury*, which was much studied in the Middle Ages (more than 200 manuscripts of it survive). For the Baroque age the types of the liberal arts were codified by Cesare Ripa in his handbook of iconography.

- 51- The first paragraph is mainly aimed at describing -----.
- 1) exercise of the mind
 - 2) the context of Renaissance
 - 3) liberal arts as a terminology
 - 4) the contrast between vulgar and liberal arts
- 52- According to the passage, Leonardo -----.
- 1) never put down his brush
 - 2) considered painting to be too manual
 - 3) contributed to the status of a liberal art
 - 4) worked the least compared with other painters
- 53- The author mentions Hilliard to -----.
- 1) show the nobility of limning
 - 2) document the acceptance of visual arts outside Italy
 - 3) introduce the second most famous painter in Europe
 - 4) compare an Italian painter with an English painter
- 54- It can be understood from the passage that Rhetoric was -----.
- 1) among attributes
 - 2) a book written by Cicero
 - 3) as famous as Cicero
 - 4) followed by famous masters
- 55- The word "it" (line 11) refers to -----.
- 1) art
 - 2) concept
 - 3) signification
 - 4) classification
- 56- The visual arts -----.
- 1) remained a manual skill
 - 2) were unknown in Europe in 1600
 - 3) finally acquired the status of a liberal art
 - 4) were given a low status throughout Renaissance
- 57- As a branch of philosophy, -----.
- 1) logic was named a collective art
 - 2) only music had a theoretical foundation
 - 3) music represented the most real type of art
 - 4) *trivium* along with *quadrivium* made up seven arts

Passage 2:

Fundamental interactions are the four different types of interaction that can occur between bodies. These interactions can take place even when the bodies are not in physical contact and together they account for all the observed forces that occur in the universe. While the unification of these four types of interaction into one model, theory, or set of equations has long been the aim of physicists, this has not yet been achieved, although progress has been made in the unification of the electromagnetic and weak interactions.

The *gravitational interaction*, some 10^{40} times weaker than the electromagnetic interaction, is the weakest of all. The force that it generates acts between all bodies that have mass and the force is always attractive. The interaction can be visualized in terms of a classical field of force in which the strength of the force falls off with the square of the distance between the interacting bodies. The hypothetical gravitational quantum, the *graviton*, is also a useful concept in some contexts. On the atomic scale the gravitational force is negligibly weak, but on the cosmological scale, where masses are enormous, it is immensely important in holding the components of the universe together. Because gravitational interactions are long-ranged, there is a well-defined macroscopic theory in general relativity. At present, there is no satisfactory quantum theory of gravitational interaction. Superstring theory may give a consistent quantum theory of gravity as well as unifying gravity with the other fundamental interactions.

The *weak interaction*, some 10^{10} times weaker than the electromagnetic interaction, occurs between leptons and in the decay of hadrons. It is responsible for the beta decay of particles and nuclei. In the current model, the weak interaction is visualized as a force mediated by the exchange of virtual particles, called intermediate vector bosons. The weak interactions are described by electroweak theory, which unifies them with the electromagnetic interactions.

The *electromagnetic interaction* is responsible for the forces that control atomic structure, chemical reactions, and all electromagnetic phenomena. It accounts for the forces between charged particles, but unlike the gravitational interaction, can be either attractive or repulsive. Some neutral particles decay by electromagnetic interaction. The interaction is either visualized as a classical field of force or as an exchange of virtual photons. As with gravitational interactions, the fact that electromagnetic interactions are long-ranged means that they have a well-defined classical theory given by Maxwell's equations. The quantum theory of electromagnetic interactions is described by quantum electrodynamics, which is a simple form of gauge theory.

The *strong interaction*, some 10^2 times stronger than the electromagnetic interaction, functions only between hadrons and is responsible for the force between nucleons that gives the atomic nucleus its great stability. It operates at very short range inside the nucleus (as little as 10^{-15} metre) and is visualized as an exchange of virtual mesons. The strong interactions are described by quantum chromodynamics.

- 58- **The weak interaction -----.**
 1) is weaker than the other types
 2) has no theoretical foundation
 3) happens between a lepton and a hadron
 4) is facilitated by intermediate vector bosons
- 59- **According to the passage, it is NOT true that -----.**
 1) the gravitational interaction is long-ranged
 2) the gravitational interaction is only attractive
 3) two types of interaction have been unified
 4) atomic nucleus is visualized as an exchange of virtual mesons
- 60- **The word "negligibly" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to -----.**
 1) certainly 2) generally 3) insignificantly 4) understandably
- 61- **The passage implies that physics has shed light on all of the following Except -----.**
 1) the interaction in no-contact contexts 2) the integrity of the four interactions
 3) the strength of each interaction 4) the existence of separate interaction types
- 62- **The main purpose of the passage is to -----.**
 1) describe the theory explaining
 2) show the achievements of physics
 3) explain physical contacts between bodies
 4) describe four types of between-bodies interaction

Passage 3:

Ageism, discrimination against a person on the grounds of age, has arisen in Western societies as life expectancy has increased and the actual retirement age has lowered, leaving an increasing number of people who are over the retirement age and may be perceived by some as a burden on society. Rapidly changing technologies, major social changes, and new trends in fashion, music, and many other areas of life in the 1960s made it fashionable to be young. This in itself was an unprecedented social change. Public awareness of ageism has emerged since the 1970s as part of the liberal movement that drew attention to other major forms of prejudice

and discrimination, such as racism and sexism. Ageism has developed more slowly in the Far East, however, as in these societies elders tend to be respected for their skills and knowledge. However, this respect is waning in Eastern countries such as Japan, where industrialization has become the driving force in society, and therefore new technologies are valued more highly than inherited wisdom.

Ageism in Western societies has intensified with the emergence of youth culture and a more comprehensive economic system; youth tends to be associated with health, vigor, flexibility, a nimble mind, and beauty. Old people are, on the other hand, associated in many people's minds with death and illness, and the ageing process is often depicted as a stage in life to be feared rather than accepted. Prevalent images in the mass media, particularly magazines and advertising, have emphasized these qualities in women more than in men; television and the cinema rarely present old people as attractive or as living full lives, while presenting stereotypes of them. Ageism, like other forms of prejudice, is also reflected in, and affected by, usages and colloquialisms in language. Such usages imply that older people are redundant and out of touch with modern thinking. This has, in recent decades, accompanied a tendency to abandon older people as natural authority figures.

Older people may suffer discrimination in health care. For example, the very old are likely to be given low priority for major operations or expensive state-funded treatment, because it is assumed that the potential length or quality of their lives after the treatment would not justify the cost.

There have been sporadic attempts to counter ageism, with varying degrees of success. In the United States and Canada, there is legislation that prohibits employers from refusing to take on older workers unless tests prove that they are incapable of doing the job. However, this legislation has had little effect in practice. In France, it is illegal to state an upper age limit on job advertisements, but there is evidence that this law is largely ignored. The United Kingdom government has so far not legislated against ageism, but in November 1998 published a voluntary code of practice for employers giving advice on eradicating ageist employment practices. Other positive initiatives include retraining schemes for older people that have been set up by governments in the United States, Japan, and Canada, by the European Community Horizon Fund in Europe, and by cooperatives and charities in a number of countries. Also, changing attitudes by businesses mean they are increasingly accepting that the growing number of older, more affluent people constitute an important market.

63- Language increases ageism because it -----.

- 1) encourages young people to disregard old people
- 2) reinforces the idea that women have a young identity
- 3) suggests that elders cannot adopt the modern life-style
- 4) directs young people toward the acceptance of new trends

64- The word "them" (as underlined in paragraph 2) refers to -----.

- 1) men and women
- 2) old people
- 3) full lives
- 4) qualities

65- Discrimination against elders in health care causes them to -----.

- 1) be more likely to get only no-price treatment
- 2) be always able to complain against this injustice
- 3) be less likely to receive the expensive treatments they need
- 4) get no medical treatment at all



- 66- Ageism happens due to the fact that -----.
- 1) money is not spent on old people
 - 2) society considers old people as a burden
 - 3) elders are not professionally as effective as young people
 - 4) old people are not allowed to retire, based on retirement policies
- 67- According to the passage, the liberal movement predominant in the 1970s -----.
- 1) worsened discrimination against elders
 - 2) brought about a new trend in music and fashion
 - 3) resulted in new fashions and legislations
 - 4) focused on ageism and other discriminations
- 68- The word "they" (as underlined in paragraph 4) refers to -----.
- 1) attempts
 - 2) tests
 - 3) employers
 - 4) old workers
- 69- Ageism has less impact on Far East because -----.
- 1) they pay more respect to old people
 - 2) their culture does not include any discrimination
 - 3) they have been strongly affected by recent trends
 - 4) Far East policies do not allow any kind of discrimination
- 70- The word "counter" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to -----.
- 1) resist
 - 2) show
 - 3) remove
 - 4) decrease

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