



201A

201

A

نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضاء:

صبح پنجشنبه
۹۰/۱/۲۵
دفترچه ۲ از دو دفترچه



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

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

**آزمون ورودی دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه متمرکز)
سال ۱۳۹۰**

**کلیه رشته‌های گروه‌های آزمایشی علوم انسانی، علوم پایه، فنی و مهندسی،
کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی، هنر، علوم پزشکی، دامپزشکی، تربیت بدنی و
رشته زبان و ادبیات فارسی از گروه آزمایشی زبان**

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۰۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سوالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان انگلیسی	۱۰۰	۱	۱۰۰

* توجه: این درس نمره منفی ندارد.

فروردین ماه - سال ۱۳۹۰

تذکرات مهم:

کلیه داوطلبانی که به سؤالات آزمون زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) پاسخ می‌دهند لازم است به موارد زیر توجه نمایند:

۱- سؤالات آزمون زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) به صورت تشریحی کوتاه پاسخ طراحی شده و نمره منفی ندارد.

۲- تعداد سؤالات این ماده امتحانی ۱۰۰ سؤال و پاسخگوئی به آن الزامی است.

۳- در برگ پاسخنامه برای برخی سؤالات فقط یک جعبه و برای برخی سؤالات دیگر تعداد ۱۰ جعبه جهت پاسخگوئی به سؤالات در نظر گرفته شده است.

۴- ضروری است که داخل هر جعبه فقط یک حرف لاتین نوشته شود.

مانند: صحیح: $\boxed{A}\boxed{B}$ غلط: \boxed{AB}

۵- حرف نوشته شده داخل هر جعبه می‌بایست بزرگ یا Capital باشد.

مانند: A, B, C, \dots

۶- پاسخگوئی به سؤالاتی که دارای ۱۰ جعبه می‌باشند، الزاماً به معنی پر کردن همه جعبه‌ها نمی‌باشد و لذا پاسخ به این گونه سؤالات حداکثر ۱۰ حرفی است.

۷- استفاده از مداد نرم و پر رنگ برای پاسخگوئی به سؤالات در برگ پاسخنامه الزامی است.

Section I. Grammar

PART A:

The following sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Each sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice D. Then on your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. The other delegates and me immediately accepted the resolution drafted by the neutral states. No Error.
A B C D
2. The dean of the college, together with some other faculty members, is planning a conference on the purpose of lying down certain regulations. No Error.
A B C D
3. The industrial plan is in the direction of more machines and fewer people. No Error.
A B C D
4. Their standard of living is still higher than that of the other countries in the world. No Error.
A B C D
5. Psychologists and psychiatrists argue that it is essential that a disturbed child receives professional attention as soon as possible. No Error.
A B C D
6. Ted's angry outburst was so annoying that it resulted in our guests' packing up and leaving this morning. No Error.
A B C D
7. There remain many reasons for the enmity exists between the two neighboring countries. No Error.
A B C D

8. Because of the size and weight of the stones that constitute Stonehenge, some people
 A
are convinced that it was erected by extraterrestrial beings. No Error.
 B C D
9. The conditions of art are nothing rather a particular way of interpreting reality.
 A B C
No Error.
 D
10. The cyclic rise and fall in population size that has been observed in animal and
 A
 pre-modern human populations reflects sequential phases of population growth and
 B C
 decline. No Error.
 D

PART B:

Look at each line of the following text. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, write 'c' for 'correct' by the number on your answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write 'i' for 'incorrect'. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

- 0 We're predisposed to seek out people like us—shy people **C**
- 00 tend to congregate with other shy people, and ~~an~~ outgoing **i**
11. people congregate with outgoing people—because they
12. unconsciously affirm to our own behaviors. But everyone
13. knows that one person within their group of friends and
14. associates who he seems to engage others with little or no fear.
15. If you're not yet ready to take the big leap of addressing new
 16. people on your own, let these people to help you and show
 17. you the way. Take them with you, when is appropriate, to social
 18. outings and for observe their behaviors. Pay attention to
 19. their actions. Over time, you'll adopt some of their techniques.
 20. Slowly, you'll build up the courage to reach out by yourself.

PART C:

For questions 21-30 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answer on your answer sheet.

Forecasting the (0) *likelihood* of different types of weather coming in **LIKELY**
 the (21) ~~NEAREST~~ future can only be done with an understanding of what **NEARNESS**
 is happening currently. To acquire this, regular and accurate (22) ~~MEASUREMENTS~~ **MEASURE**
 are needed, taken in different places to (23) ~~EXPOSURE~~ patterns of weather **EXPOSURE**
 change. Weather specialists have (24) ~~PLACED~~ instruments all over the world, **PLACEMENT**
 for the (25) ~~RECEIVING~~ and transmission of precise data to weather stations. **RECEIVE**
 Many of these sites are (26) ~~STAFFED~~ by meteorologists However, in some **STAFF**
 sparsely (27) ~~POPULATION~~ or completely uninhabitable areas of the world, **POPULATION**
 readings are often sent back by automatic equipment. For the (28) ~~COLLECTION~~ **COLLECT**
 of data, (29) ~~VARIOUS~~ instruments are used which can measure air-pressure, **VARY**
 wind-speed temperature and rainfall, and observations are made at least
 every day, in some cases (30) ----- **HOUR**

Section II. Vocabulary**PART A:**

Choose the letter of the answer choice that best completes the sentence. Then on your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. Improved consumer confidence is ----- to an economic recovery.
 1) effortless 2) crucial 3) impressive 4) prominent
32. The ----- from their porch encompassed a large part of the Rocky Mountains.
 1) lighting 2) forefront 3) preview 4) panorama
33. Women must ----- working and taking care of the household and the family.
 1) cope with 2) result in 3) search for 4) devote to
34. Unfortunately, a cure for the disease has proven to be -----.
 1) elusive 2) substantial 3) rigid 4) abrupt
35. The earthquake caused widespread ----- throughout the region.
 1) affection 2) removal 3) chaos 4) recognition

36. The academic year ----- at the beginning of October.

- 1) commands 2) comprises 3) compiles 4) commences

37. The youngster ----- without a trace one day and has never been found.

- 1) murdered 2) vanished 3) endangered 4) trembled

38. He had all the ----- of a great manager: charisma, energy, discipline, and resourcefulness.

- 1) possessions 2) incentives 3) attributes 4) perspectives

39. A/An ----- is by definition someone whose behavior is abnormal; someone who refuses to conform to the accepted norms of his society.

- 1) eccentric 2) ascetic 3) effigy 4) orator

40. I'm not a bit ----- and wouldn't change any of my plans just because Friday 13th is supposed to be unlucky.

- 1) prejudiced 2) unfavorable 3) irrelevant 4) superstitious

PART B:

For Questions 41-48, read the text below and decide which answer (A), (B), (C) or (D) best fits each space. Then on your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.

FIRST BICYCLE

The history of the bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Count de Sivrac (41) ----- onlookers in a park in Paris as he showed off his two-wheeled invention, a machine called the 'celerifere'. It was basically an (42) ----- version of a children's toy which had been in use for many years. Sivrac's 'celerifere' had a wooden frame, made in the shape of a horse, which was mounted on a wheel at either end. To ride it, you sat on a small seat, just like a modern bicycle, and pushed hard against the (43) ----- with your legs - there were no pedals. It was impossible to steer a 'celerifere' and it had no brakes, but despite these problems the invention very much (44) ----- to the fashionable young men of Paris. Soon they were (45) ----- races up and down the streets. Minor injuries were common as riders attempted a final burst of (46) ----- . Controlling the machine was difficult as the only way to change (47) ----- was to pull up the front of the 'celerifere' and (48) ----- it round while the front wheel was spinning in the air.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. 1) delighted | 2) cheered | 3) appreciated | 4) overjoyed |
| 42. 1) increased | 2) enormous | 3) extended | 4) enlarged |
| 43. 1) surface | 2) ground | 3) earth | 4) floor |
| 44. 1) attracted | 2) appealed | 3) took | 4) called |
| 45. 1) going | 2) getting | 3) holding | 4) making |
| 46. 1) velocity | 2) energy | 3) pace | 4) speed |
| 47. 1) direction | 2) route | 3) heading | 4) way |
| 48. 1) roll | 2) drive | 3) turn | 4) revolve |

PART C:

Complete the TV review by filling in each blank with one of the items below. The words are lettered A to I. Write the letter of the word you choose in your answer sheet. Use each one only once. Remember there are two words you do not need to use.

- A. *negative* B. *landscape* C. *household* D. *convenience* E. *bustling*
 F. *firsthand* G. *dominating* H. *atmosphere* I. *guaranteed*

TV Tonight: World Wanderers

The first episode of *World Wanderers* takes us to Norway for a (49) ~~F~~ look at the country's beautiful west coast. It starts in the (50) ~~G~~ harbor town of Bergen, where we dine at the busy fish market before setting off on a cruise through Norway's world-famous fjords. This is a relatively well-known destination, with hundreds of thousands of visitors every year, but it's still full of surprises. The unique (51) ~~H~~ of mountains that rise straight up from the sea is truly hypnotic. It's a lot to take in. The only (52) ~~A~~ point about the show is it's just thirty minutes, too short to really relish everything we're seeing. But the producers do a good job of conveying the (53) ~~B~~ of each place we visit.

In the future, the show promises a mix of destinations _ from (54) ~~E~~ names like Paris and the Pyramid of Egypt, to new discoveries, like the Indonesian island of Lombok. It's (55) ~~F~~ to make you want to take a trip!

Section III. Reading Comprehension

PART A:

You are going to read an article about shoplifting in America. Choose the most suitable summary sentence from the list A-I for each part (56-63) of the article. There is one extra summary sentence that you do not need to use. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

- A Different kinds of stores lose different amounts from shoplifting.
- B Goods are stolen by customers and employees.
- ~~C Many shops in America are facing financial difficulty.~~
- D One chain has its own radio station.
- E One chain of stores checks its stock each month.
- F Shops operate on a very low profit margin.
- G Some chains have their own television stations.
- H Some shops are willing to damage their own goods to discourage theft.
- I Some staff are paid extra if they catch someone stealing goods.

Krazy Kirk meets Dr Shortage

56

A

Shrinkage was a hot topic of conversation at the annual congress of America's retailers in New York, which ended on January 16th. Given the fact that store groups are going bust all over the land, getting smaller seems to be the least of their worries. But shrinkage does not mean reducing a store's size. The term is the industry's euphemism for shoplifting, which is itself a euphemism for stealing. And thieves are threatening to send still more of America's shopkeepers to the bankruptcy courts.

57

E

America's shops lose 2% of their merchandise to thieves compared with 1.5% for Canada's shops and less than 1% for shops in Japan. Even the American figure may not sound like much, but in the low-margin business of retailing, where moving large volumes of goods quickly is the key to success, a 2% loss can wipe out a store's profits.

58

A

A recent survey of 160 big American retailers indicated that these chains spend a total of \$365m a year, or 0.3% of sales, trying to stop thieves. And yet their average losses are still 1.9% of sales. Department stores, with a shrinkage rate of 2.2%, and drug stores, with 2.3%, do significantly worse.

59

Thirteen shoppers are caught stealing for every employee who is caught. But at \$1,350, the value of merchandise recovered from employees is seven times greater. So retailers are policing workers as well as shoppers. Some of the methods now being employed by stores to combat shrinkage sound weird, but shopkeepers are in a mood to try almost anything.

60

Saks Fifth Avenue, a chain of high-class department stores, believes 'gimmicks, gimmicks and more gimmicks' are needed to keep staff conscious of security. A Saks manager who has forgotten to lock a door or close a cash register will find a helium balloon floating beside his desk the following morning. Saks gives a cash bonus to anyone detecting a shoplifter. And the chain has installed two types of cameras in its stores: highly visible ones to deter thieves, and hidden ones to record those who try to snatch something. The company displays as many as six television monitors at employees' entrances.

61

Loehmann's, a New York-based chain specialising in ladies' clothes, believes in frequent stock checks. Where other chains physically count their stock once or twice a year, Loehmann's has always done a monthly check. If a store's shrinkage hits an unacceptable level, senior managers arrive to find out why. In the most persistent cases, the backgrounds of recently hired staff and cleaners are investigated. The company has also found that communal dressing rooms discourage shoplifters. And its 'no refunds' policy makes it harder for dishonest cashiers and customers to collude.

62

Carter Hawley Hale, a group that owns five department store chains, cut its shrinkage to 2% in 1990 from 3.5% four years ago with a variety of stunts. At The Broadway, one of its stores, a mock radio station was set up called KSOS: the call letters stood for 'stop our shortage'. Shop

assistants were encouraged to call the radio station's host, a store detective named Krazy Kirk, with questions about shortages and to compete for prizes in a radio quiz on loss prevention. The station also distributed comic books starring three superhero-DJs who oppose the evil plans of a sticky-fingered villain called Dr Shortage. Such methods sound silly, but they work.

63

More conventional has been a new generation of anti-theft technology. Security Tag Systems and Sensormatic, the companies which have stuck most of the clumsy plastic tags on goods across America, both now offer tags filled with ink. If an unauthorised person tries to remove the tag, it breaks and spills the dye on the about-to-be-stolen garment as well as the shoplifter. Once the clothes are stained they cannot be worn or sold, so thieves lose their motive to steal them. Preliminary experiments indicate that the tags work, though retailers are reluctant to attach them to leathers, furs and pricey designer clothes.

Find words (single words but not phrases) in the article which mean the same as the following. Then write your answers on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 64. bankrupt (paragraph 1) | <u>thief</u> |
| 65. a word used to avoid using an unpleasant word (paragraph 1) | <u>euphemism</u> |
| 66. appear to be; look (paragraph 2) | <u>indicated</u> |
| 67. tricks to catch people's attention (paragraph 5) | ----- |
| 68. work secretly together to cheat (paragraph 6) | ----- |
| 69. pretend, not real (paragraph 7) | ----- |
| 70. not willing (paragraph 8) | ----- |

The test continues on the next page →

PART B:

You are going to read a newspaper article about ancient rock art. For questions 71 to 85, choose the answer (A), (B), (C), or (D) which you think best fits according to the text. Then on your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Tens of thousands of ancient pictures carved into the rocks at one of France's most important tourist sites are being gradually destroyed. Scientists and researchers fear that the 36,000 drawings on rocks in Mont Bego in the French Alps are being damaged so rapidly that they will not survive for future generations.

The mountain, believed to have once been a site for prayer and worship, is scattered with 4,000-year-old drawings cut into bare rock. They include pictures of cows with horns, cultivated fields and various religious ceremonies. But as the popularity of the site increases, the pictures are being ruined by thoughtless graffiti.

Jean Clottes is the chairman of the International Committee on Rock Art. He says, 'People think that because the pictures have been there so long they will always continue to be there. But if the damage continues at this rate there will be nothing left in 50 years.'

He describes seeing tourists stamping on the drawings, wearing away the rock and definition of the artwork as they do so.

Some visitors, he says, even chop off parts to take home as souvenirs.

'When people think they can't take a good enough photograph, they rub the drawings to get a clearer picture,' he said. 'The drawings are polished by the weather, and if the sun is shining and the visitors can't see them properly they simply rub and scrape them to make them look fresher.'

Other researchers describe how people arrive carrying long sticks with sharp ends to scratch their own drawings, or even their names, in the rocks.

But experts are divided over the best way to preserve the drawings. Henry de Lumley, director of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, believes that the only way to save the site is to turn the whole mountain into a 'no-go' area, preventing the public from going there except on guided tours. Otherwise, he says, not only will the site be completely destroyed but important research work will be reduced.

Clottes disagrees. 'The measure proposed by Henry de Lumley is the most severe, and while it is the most effective, it is also certain to bring about protests from people who live there,' he said. 'The site was classified as a historic monument years ago by the Ministry of Culture, and we must do as much as possible to save what is there.'

David Lavergne, the regional architect, also wants to avoid closing the site. 'Henry de Lumley's idea isn't ideal,' he said. 'Our department feels that the best solution is to let people look at the site, but because the area is very big it is difficult to prevent visitors from damaging it. I would prefer that everyone was able to look at it, but the main problem is financial. We do not have the funds to employ the necessary number of guards. We may have to consider charging a fee. There seems to be no prospect of government funding.'

In Nice, Annie Echassoux, who also worked on researching the site, is alarmed that as the mountain becomes easier to reach – tourists can now avoid the three-and-a-half-hour walk by hiring vehicles – the damage will increase rapidly. She thinks that the only solution is to rope off the area and provide guides. 'You can't say the plan can't go ahead because there is no money,' she said. 'That is not good enough. Money must be provided because the Ministry of Culture has classified this area as a historic site. If we don't take steps, we will be responsible for losing the drawings for the next generation.'

80. David Lavergne would prefer to -----.
- 1) limit the number of visitors to the site
 - 2) arrange security to protect the site
 - 3) reduce the overall area of the site
 - 4) use tourist fees to finance repairs on the site
81. According to David Lavergne, the problem of using guards to protect the site is -----.
- 1) the government's current economic crisis
 - 2) basically financial
 - 3) the great number of visitors
 - 4) the disinclination to make the area look like a military zone
82. According to the text, it is NOT true that -----.
- 1) some people walk to the site
 - 2) tourists can use car service for traveling to the site
 - 3) the area is now roped off and some guides are provided
 - 4) the possibility of hiring cars by tourists would speed up the damaging of the site
83. The claim that the drawings would not be available for the next generation to look at is -----.
- 1) definite
 - 2) likely
 - 3) being investigated
 - 4) denied by the Ministry of Culture
84. Which word best describes Annie Echassoux's attitude?
- 1) Determined
 - 2) Despairing
 - 3) Unforgiving
 - 4) Understanding
85. This article has been written about Mont Bego to -----.
- 1) advertise the closure of the site
 - 2) warn visitors about the dangers of the site
 - 3) encourage scientists to visit the site
 - 4) describe fears about the future of the site

PART C:

*Read the following newspaper article. Then complete the sentences following the text based on the information included in it. Use **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD or A NUMBER** in each blank. Then write your answers on your answer sheet.*

We British as a nation do all kinds of things in our spare time: we go shopping or jogging, we play darts or football, we collect records or stamps, we go to church or to the park. The average working person has 40 hours of free time a week, sleeps for 49 hours, spends 45 hours at work or travelling to and from work. The remaining hours are spent on 'essential activities' (food shopping, housework, child care, cooking, etc.). Of course, some of our free time activities, like visiting relatives or taking driving lessons, may not be fun, but whatever we do, the way we spend our free time is probably providing other people with work. Leisure is our fastest growing industry.

According to the latest figures, during the past year, the most popular activity of all was walking: 35 million British people regularly walked two miles or more. More energetically, ten million people went to keep fit classes or took part in aerobics or yoga and half as many did some kind of weight training in a gym. Not only did nine million people go cycling but four million went jogging and the same number played football and played golf. Other popular sports were bowling (six million), badminton (five million), tennis (four million) and squash (three million). Less actively, twelve million people played snooker, seven million played darts and three million went fishing.

Watching other people playing is also a popular leisure activity: the favourite sports among TV viewers are football, horse-racing, snooker, cricket and tennis. But although millions watch the matches on TV, not so many regularly go to watch football matches. 'New' television sports like American football, basketball and even darts are attracting loyal armchair experts.

The fitness boom of the eighties led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports. To cater for this boom and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs and the same number of public leisure centres have been built during the past twenty years. These modern centres, with their swimming pools (22 million people went swimming last year), squash courts, gyms and indoor courts for tennis and other sports, are competing with clubs and cinemas as places for people to go to spend their leisure time and their money. Now practically every town has a leisure pool, often with a wave machine, water slides and tropical plants. Families can even spend their holidays at huge indoor water parks, where they can play or relax all day long in warmth and comfort without worrying about the weather outside. But this may not be helping us to get fitter: we may be becoming a nation of splashers, but not a nation of swimmers. The big question fitness experts are asking is: should sport be taken seriously or should it just be fun?

86. The most popular sporting activity in Britain is -----.
87. The second most popular sporting activity in Britain is -----.
88. Over the past 20 years, ----- private health and fitness clubs have been built in Britain
89. Over the past 20 years, ----- public leisure centers have been built in Britain.
90. The average working person has 40 hours of free time per -----.
91. Last year 35 million British people regularly ----- two miles or so.
92. Some of the activities that we do in our free time, like taking, driving lessons may not be -----.
93. Last year the number of people who practiced weightlifting in a ----- was 5 million.
94. Providing people with the opportunity to spend their leisure time is a fast-growing -----.
95. Nowadays it is very likely for one to encounter a wave ----- in a leisure pool.
96. When you are at a huge indoor water park, you do not need to worry about the ----- outside.
97. The number of people who played badminton and those who did weightlifting was the -----.
98. ----- other people playing is also a popular activity which people do in their free time.
99. The number of people who went ----- last year was six million.
100. Fitness experts wonder whether sport should be taken ----- or should it be just for fun.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

رویا ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی

پاسخنامه

1. A

"me" is a subject pronoun

2. C

"laying down" is correct

3. D

There is no error

4. D

There is no error

5. D

There is no error

6. C

There is no need for the apostrophe as there are no objects.

7. A

There are many reasons so there remains many reasons.

8. D

There is no error

9. B

We need rather 'than' or 'But'

10. D

There is no error

11. C

12. C

13. i

"and" is extra

14. i

"engage" is extra

15. C

’رویای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی‘

16. i

"to" is extra

17. i

"when" is extra

18. i

"for" is extra

19. C

20. C

21. Near

22. Measures

23. Expose

24. Placed

25. Receivership

26. Staffed

27. Populated

28. Collection

29. Various

’رویای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی‘

30. Hourly

31. 2

Crucial: بسیار مهم

(اعتماد بازسازی شده‌ی مصرف کننده برای بهبود اقتصادی بسیار مهم است)

Effortless: بدون زحمت

Impressive: مؤثر

Prominent: برجسته

32. 4

Panorama: چشم‌انداز

(چشم‌انداز از ایوان آنها قسمت بزرگی از کوه‌های راکی را در بر می‌گرفت)

Lighting: روشنایی

Forefront: جلو

Preview: پیش‌نمایش

33. 1

Cope with: از پس چیزی برآمدن

(زنان باید از پس کار کردن و مراقبت کردن از خانه و خانواده برآیند)

Result in: منجر شدن به

Search for: جستجو برای

Devote to: وقف کردن

34. 1

Elusive: گنگ، مبهم

(متأسفانه ثابت شده است که درمان بیماری گنگ و مبهم است)

Substantial: محکم، اساسی

Rigid: سفت و محکم

Abrupt: ناگهانی

روای ما: جانی در عمان میران ایرانی

35. 3

Chaos: شلوغی، هرج و مرج

(زلزله سبب گسترده شدن هرج و مرج در سرتاسر منطقه شد)

Affection: محبت، مهربانی

Removal: رفع، برداشتن

Recognition: شناخت، تشخیص

36. 4

Commence: شروع کردن

(سال تحصیلی در اول اکتبر آغاز می شود)

Command: حکم کردن، فرمان دادن

Comprise: شامل بودن، در برداشتن

Compile: گرد آوردن، تألیف کردن

37. 2

Vanish: ناپدید شدن، غیب شدن

(پسر بچه یک روز بدون هیچ ردی ناپدید شد و هرگز هم پیدا نشد)

Murder: به قتل رساندن، کشتن

Endanger: به مخاطره انداختن

Tremble: لرزیدن، لرزیدن

روای ما: جانی در عمان مدیران ایرانی

38. 3

Attribute: صفت/ نشان

(او تمام صفت‌های یک مدیر خوب را داشت: گیرایی، انرژی، نظم و تدبیر)

Possession: دارایی، ثروت

Incentive: انگیزه

Perspective: چشم‌انداز

39. 1

Eccentric: عجیب، غیرعادی

(تعریف یک فرد غیرعادی این است که شخصی که رفتارش ناهنجار است کسی است که از پیروی از هنجارهای جامعه‌اش سر باز می‌زند)

Ascetic: زاهد، عابد

Effigy: تمثال، بیکر

Orator: سخنور

40. 4

Superstitious: خرافاتی

(من یک ذره هم خرافاتی نیستم و هیچ یک از برنامه‌هایم را تنها به این دلیل که جمعه سیزدهم شوم تلقی می‌شود، تغییر نمی‌دهم)

Prejudice: متعصب

Unfavorable: غیر دلخواه، نامطلوب

Irrelevant: نامربوط، بی‌ربط

’رویای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی‘

41. 1
Delighted: خوشحال
Cheered: تشویق
Appreciated: قدردانی
Overjoyed: بسیار لذت برده
42. d
Enlarge: وسیع کردن، بزرگ کردن
Increase: افزایش دادن
Enormous: عظیم، بزرگ
Extend: تداوم داشتن
43. b
Ground: زمین، زمینه
Surface: سطح
Earth: خاک، کره زمین
Floor: طبقه، کف
44. b
Appeal: التماس کردن، درخواست کردن
Attract: جذب کردن
Took (Past of Take): گرفتن
Call: صدا زدن، تلفن زدن

’رویای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی‘

45. c

Hold: نگه داشتن

Go: رفتن

Get: رسیدن، گرفتن

Make: ساختن

46. a

Velocity: شتاب، سرعت

Energy: انرژی

Pace: قدم، گام

Speed: شتاب، سرعت

47. a

Direction: مسیر

Route: مدار

Heading: عنوان

Way: روش، راه

48. c

Turn: برگرداندن، برگشتن

Roll: غل دادن، غلتاندن

Drive: رانندگی کردن

Revolve: دور زدن، چرخیدن

’رویای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی‘

49.	f
First hand:	دست اول
50.	g
Dominating:	مسلط
51.	h
Atmosphere:	هوا، جو
52.	a
Negative:	منفی
53.	b
Landscape:	منظره، چشم‌انداز
54.	e
Bustling:	شلوغ
55.	i
Guaranteed:	تضمین
56.	c
57.	f
58.	a
59.	b

روای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی

60. g
61. e
62. d
63. h
64. thief
65. euphemism
66. sound
67. gimmicks
68. collude
69. mock
70. reluctant

(شما یک مقاله روزنامه درباره‌ی هنر سنگی قدیم خواهید خواند. برای سوالات ۷۱ تا ۸۵ گزینه‌های A, B, C یا D را که فکر می‌کنید بر طبق متن بهترین گزینه می‌باشند انتخاب کنید. سپس بر روی برگه پاسخ‌نامه گزینه خود را یادداشت کنید.)

به تدریج ده‌ها هزار از تصاویر قدیمی حک شده بر روی سنگ‌ها در یکی از مهم‌ترین مناطق توریستی فرانسه در حال نابودی هستند. دانشمندان و محققان می‌ترسند که ۳۶/۰۰۰ نقاشی بر روی سنگ‌ها در منتیگو واقع در کوه‌های آلپ فرانسه به سرعت تخریب شوند و برای نسل‌های آینده باقی نمانند.

کوه که زمانی یک مکان برای دعا و پرسش انگاشته می‌شده، پر است از نقاشی‌های ۴ هزار ساله حک شده بر روی سنگ‌های ساده. آنها در برگزیده‌ی تصاویری از گاوها همراه با شاخ‌ها، مزارع کشاورزی و مراسم مذهبی گوناگون هستند. اما با افزایش محبوبیت این منطقه، تصاویر به وسیله‌ی نقاشی‌های دیواری بدون فکر از بین رفتند.

جین کلوتس رئیس کمیته‌ی بین‌المللی هنر سنگی است. او می‌گوید: مردم فکر می‌کنند چون این نقاشی مدت خیلی طولانی اینجا بوده‌اند، همیشه در آنجا باقی می‌مانند. اما اگر تخریب با این سرعت ادامه پیدا کند در ۵۰ سال آینده هیچ چیزی باقی نخواهد ماند.

او توضیح می‌دهد که توریست‌های بازدید کننده بر روی نقاشی‌ها مهر زده، سنگ‌ها و توضیح اثر هنری را ساییده چنانچه که این کار را انجام می‌دهند. او می‌گوید بعضی از بازدیدکنندگان حتی قسمت‌هایی را خرد کرده تا به عنوان سوغاتی به خانه ببرند.

او می‌گفت: هنگامی که مردم فکر می‌کنند که نمی‌توانند یک عکس خوب بگیرند، نقاشی‌ها را می‌سایند تا یک تصویر واضح‌تری داشته باشند. نقاشی به وسیله‌ی هوا صیقل داده می‌شوند و اگر خورشید بتابد و آنها نتوانند تصاویر را به خوبی ببینند، به راحتی آنها را ساییده و خراشیده تا آنها تازه‌تر به نظر آیند.



روای ما: جانی در عمان ویران ایرانی

سایر محققان توضیح می دهند که چگونه مردمی که وارد می شوند چوبهایی را با سرهای تیز با خود حمل می کنند تا نقاشی های خودشان را یا حتی نامشان را بر روی سنگها حک کنند اما کارشناسان برای بهترین روش نگهداری نقاشی ها، نظرات متفاوتی دارند. هنری دولومی، رئیس موزهی تاریخ طبیعی در پاریس، بر این عقیده است که تنها راه نگهداری این مکان این است که تمامی کوه را به منطقهی ورود ممنوع تبدیل کنیم و از ورود عموم به آنجا جلوگیری کنیم مگر اینکه همراه با تورهای راهنما باشند. از سوی دیگر، او می گوید که نه تنها این که مکان به طور کامل نابود خواهد شد بلکه کار تحقیقاتی مهم نیز کاهش پیدا خواهد کرد.

کلوتس مخالف است. او گفت راه حل ارائه شده از سوی هنری دولومی، سخت گیرانه ترین، روش هاست و در حالیکه بسیار مؤثر است، اما این اطمینان هست که این کار موجب اعتراض مردم ساکن در آنجا شود.

"محوطه به عنوان یک اثر تاریخی سالها قبل توسط وزارت فرهنگ طبقه بندی شد و ما باید تا جایی که ممکن است آنچه را که در آنجا هست، حفظ کنیم." دیوید لاورجن، معمار منطقه ای نیز خواهان جلوگیری از نزدیکی به محوطه است. او گفت: نظر هنری دولومی ایده آل نیست. "حوزهی ما احساس می کند که بهترین راه حل این است که بگذاریم تا مردم محوطه را تماشا کنند اما از آنجا که محوطه بسیار بزرگ است، جلوگیری از آسیب رساندن بازدیدکنندگان دشوار است. من ترجیح می دهم که هر فردی قادر باشد آن را تماشا کند اما مشکل اصلی به لحاظ اقتصادی است. ما بودجه کافی برای استخدام محافظان به تعداد لازم، نداریم. ما مجبوریم که یک هزینه ای را متقبل شویم، هیچ آمیدی به بودجهی دولتی وجود ندارد.

در نایس، آئی اجاسوکس که بر روی محوطه ی تحقیقاتی کار کرده، هشدار می دهد که اگر رسیدن به کوه آسان تر شود- اکنون توریست ها می توانند با اجاره وسایل نقلیه، از ۳ ساعت و نیم پیاده روی، اجتناب کنند- تخریب به سرعت افزایش خواهد یافت. او فکر می کند که تنها راه حل این است که محوطه را طناب کشی کرده و راهنمایی را استخدام کنند. او گفت: شما نمی توانید بگویید که طرح پیش نمی رود، چون که پول نیست. این به تنهایی کافی نیست. پول باید تأمین گردد چرا که وزارت فرهنگ این محوطه را جز منطقه تاریخی دسته بندی کرده است، اگر ما قدمی برنداریم، برای از دست رفتن نقاشی ها در مقابل نسل آینده مسئول خواهیم بود.



روای ما: جهانی در عمان و ایران ایرانی

مقاله روزنامه که در ادامه می آید را بخوانید. سپس جملاتی را که بعد از متن آمده را براساس اطلاعات متن کامل کنید. در هر جای خالی بیش از یک کلمه یا عدد استفاده نکنید. سپس پاسخهایتان را در پاسخنامه بیاورید.

ما انگلیسی ما به عنوان یک ملت، همه جور کاری را در اوقات فراغتمان انجام می دهیم: خرید یا پیاده روی می رویم، دارت یا فوتبال بازی می کنیم، صنفیات گرامافون یا تمبرها را جمع آوری می کنیم، ما به کلیسا یا پارک می رویم. بطور متوسط یک فرد شاغل در هر هفته ۴۰ ساعت وقت آزاد دارد، ۴۹ ساعت میخوابد، ۴۵ ساعت را در سر کار و یا رفت و آمد به محل کار سپری میکند. ساعتی باقیمانده به انجام فعالیتهای ضروری سپری می شوند (مثل خرید مواد غذایی، کار خانه، نگهداری کودک، آشپزی و غیره) البته بعضی فعالیتهای اوقات فراغت ما، مانند دیدار اقوام یا یاد گرفتن رانندگی ممکن است که سرگرمی نباشند اما هر آنچه که ما انجام می دهیم، روشی که ما اوقات فراغتمان را سپری می کنیم احتمالاً کار آفرینی برای سایرین باشد. اوقات فراغت سریعترین صنعت در حال رشد ماست.

بر طبق آخرین ارقام در طول سال گذشته، محبوبترین فعالیتهای پیاده روی بوده است. ۳۵ میلیون نفر از مردم انگلستان بطور منظم ۲ مایل یا بیشتر پیاده روی می کنند. برای صرف انرژی بیشتر ۱۰ میلیون نفر به کلاسهای حفظ تندرستی می روند و یا در کلاسهای ایروبیک یا یوگا شرکت می کنند و نیم بیشتری از آنان بعضی از انواع آموزشهای مربوط به حفظ وزن خود را در یک باشگاه می بینند. نه تنها ۹ میلیون نفر به دوچرخه سواری می روند بلکه ۱ تا ۴ میلیون به پیاده روی آرام می روند و تعداد مسابقات فوتبال و گلف بازی کرده اند. سایر ورزشهای محبوب بولینگ (۶ میلیون)، بدنمیتون (۵ میلیون)، تنیس (۴ میلیون) و اسکواش (۳ میلیون) بودند. در مورد ورزشهای کم تحرک، ۱۲ میلیون نفر استوکر، ۷ میلیون نفر دارت و ۳ میلیون نفر نیز ماهیگیری را انتخاب کردند.

تماشای بازی سایر افراد نیز یکی از فعالیتهای محبوب اوقات فراغت است. ورزشهای دلخواه در میان تماشاگران تلویزیون فوتبال، مسابقات اسب دوایی، استوکر، کریکت و تنیس می باشند، اگرچه که میلیونها نفر مسابقات را از طریق تلویزیون می بینند اما تعداد خیلی زیادی به طور منظم به تماشای مسابقات فوتبال نمی روند. ورزشهای تلویزیونی جدید مانند فوتبال آمریکایی، بسکتبال و حتی دارت کارشناسان علاقمند و خانه نشین را نیز مجذوب می کند.

رواق ورزش تناسب اندام از دهه هشتاد، منجر به رشد زیادی در تعداد افراد شرکت کننده در ورزشها شده است. برای ایجاد روتق در تامین امکانات رفاهی به روز که خواست مردم است، بالغ بر ۱۵۰۰ باشگاه خصوصی تناسب اندام و به همین تعداد مراکز تفریحی و عمومی در ۲۰ سال گذشته ساخته شده اند.

این مراکز مدرن یا استخرهای شناشان (قابل ذکر است که در طول سال گذشته ۲۲ میلیون نفر شنا رفته اند) زمین های اسکواش، ژیمناستیک و زمین های سرپوشیده برای تنیس و سایر ورزشها، در رقابت با کلوبها و سینماهایی هستند که امروزه به عنوان مکانهایی که مردم اوقات فراغت خود را در آنجا سپری می کنند محسوب می شوند. اکنون عملاً هر شهری دارای یک استخر تفریحی همراه با دستگاه تولید موج، سرسره آبی و گیاهان استوایی است. خانواده ها حتی می توانند تعطیلات خود را در پارکهای آبی سرپوشیده بزرگ بگذرانند. جایی که می توانند در آن کل روز را در ملایمت و آسایش بی هیچ نگرانی از آب و هوای بیرون استراحت و بازی کنند. اما این کارها احتمالاً کمکی به سالم بودن ما نمی کنند: ممکن است که ما را مردمی تفریح دوست کند و نه مردمی شناگر!

بزرگترین سوالی که کارشناسان می پرسند این است که: آیا ورزش باید جدی گرفته شود یا تنها یک سرگرمی باشد؟

۷۱.۱ , ۷۲.۲ , ۷۳.۴

۷۴.۴ , ۷۵.۴ , ۷۶.۱

۷۷.۳ , ۷۸.۴ , ۷۹.۱

۸۰.۲ , ۸۱.۲ , ۸۲.۳

۸۳.۲ , ۸۴.۱ , ۸۵.۴

۸۶. walking , ۸۷. fitnessing , ۸۸. over ۱۵۰۰ , ۸۹. over ۱۵۰۰ , ۹۰. week

۹۱. walked , ۹۲. fun , ۹۳. gym , ۹۴. Industry , ۹۵. machin

۹۶. Weather , ۹۷. same , ۹۸. watching , ۹۹. bowling , ۱۰۰. seriously .