



521A

پارسا رحیمی
کتاب زبان انگلیسی با پارسا
English 20 with Parsa

کد کنترل

521

A

* تحلیل ویدیویی در کتابخانه آپارات *
* تلگرام
* اینستاگرام
* بله
* روبیکا



ریاست جمهوری
سازمان ملی آموزش و ارزشیابی نظام آموزش کشور

بعد از ظهر پنجشنبه

۱۴۰۳/۰۴/۲۱

در زمینه مسائل علمی باید دنبال قله بود.

مقام معظم رهبری سفید معنی

آزمون اختصاصی (سراسری) ورودی دانشگاهها و مؤسسات آموزش عالی

گروه آزمایشی زبان های خارجی (وبزه متقاضیان زبان انگلیسی)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۷۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۷۰

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	زبان انگلیسی	۷۰	۱	۷۰

نوبت دوم - تیرماه ۱۴۰۳

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.
این آزمون، نمره منفی دارد.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش الکترونیکی و - یا - پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای نقض اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی آنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می باشد و با متفلسفین برابر مغفرت رفتار می شود.

• داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول زیر، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب پارسا با شماره داوطلبی English 2021 with Parsa با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره سندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سوالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سوالات تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence, you will see four options (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the option that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- * make Comparisons
- 1- Job anxiety is not as as it was in the early 1980s; but it is still an important factor. *as+adj+as base form*
- ① great 2) greater 3) greatest 4) more greatly
- 2- In this study, the new approach of content analysis to identify the factors that influence process safety culture. *Correct Past tense form to match the context*
- 1) utilizing ② was utilized 3) utilized 4) that utilizing
- 3- Justice Jackson said in an interview published on Tuesday that she the Jan. 5, 2022 rally in Berlin. *The Correct Past tense form to indicate that the event has already happened*
- 1) attending 2) will attend 3) would attend ④ attended
- 4- The history of the English language continues as Middle English becomes Modern English, today. *Correctly describes the current state of the English*
- ① which is spoken ② it is spoken 3) that spoken 4) of which spoken
- It is a crime to produce a fake document for the purpose of facilitating the illegal entry of another person in a country he is neither a national nor a permanent resident. *Correctly mentioned earlier in the sentence*
- 1) of that 2) that which ③ of which 4) that in
- 6- If I were to propose love as the law of Zimbabwe, those critics something wrong with it. *The correct conditional form to match the hypothetical scenario.*
- 1) have found 2) will find ③ would find 4) find
- 7- Almost four in ten managers avoid college graduates because they judge them to be unprepared for professional life. *Correct gerund*
- ① hiring 2) to hire 3) hire 4) to be hired
- 8- I was wearing gloves in that cold night, I quickly lost feeling in my hands and they are still painful now. *It used to introduce a contrast between wearing gloves*
- 1) In spite of ② Even though 3) However 4) Despite and still *losing, setting in the hands.*
- 9- He bought them books, tutored them and got them essays that would support their applications to the schools. *We need's inisitive*
- 1) have written 2) write 3) wrote ④ to write
- 10- The farm land around the village gets flooded, ruining the crops, leaving people with hardly any food. *Correctly describes the sequence of events*
- ① and then later dries out 2) then to dry out 3) it later dried out 4) which it dries out later

To describe the Process of the disease's development.

11- After being arrested, most juveniles are released to their parents, charged with serious crimes.

- 1) but being
- 3) contrary to those are

It introduces a contrast between being released and being charged with serious crimes.

12- I think that he through something pretty nasty to have produced a play that bleeds with so much private emotion.

- 1) must go
- 2) should have gone
- 3) must have gone
- 4) will be gone

Strong assumption about past.

13- My first patient was a schizophrenic. After working with him, I wanted to understand how

- 1) this terrible disease developed
- 2) did this terrible disease develop
- 3) this terrible disease's development
- 4) about this terrible disease's development

14- The famous psychiatrist advised that the depressed actress to a rest home.

- 1) admitted
- 2) is admitted
- 3) to be admitted
- 4) be admitted

It is the correct subjunctive form used after 'advised that'

15- the concepts of whiteness and maleness from the concept of power can we see the damage the association has done.

- 1) When we disentangle
- 2) Only when we disentangle
- 3) Not only to disentangle
- 4) Not while was disentangled

It correctly sets up the conditions needed to see the damage

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 16-35 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

16- Computer experts have long warned the dangers of public internet in coffee shops and airports.

- 1) at
- 2) in
- 3) about
- 4) out

warn sb about sth

17- I an effort to be a productive member of the community here. I grew up here and want to remain here for the rest of my life.

- 1) focus
- 2) play
- 3) gather
- 4) make an effort to do sth

= to try to do sth, when you find this difficult

18- A museum in Switzerland brings together works that, despite sharing a common cultural, come from different worlds.

- 1) equation
- 2) tradition = custom
- 3) academy
- 4) festival

19- Please note that net worth is a much more concept to understand than salary.

- 1) complicated
- 2) vulnerable
- 3) contrary
- 4) equivalent

involved, problematic

20- Shopping sustainably, with the goal to protect the environment, is one way to more consciously.

- 1) promote
- 2) require
- 3) consume = deplete
- 4) precede

gobble (up)

generous welcoming, kind

21- A proper comparison might show Italy is more to refugees than Sweden.

- 1) hospitable
- 2) indicative
- 3) preliminary
- 4) intrinsic

22- Each year, editors at Science magazine a list of the year's top achievements in science and technology.

- 1) postpone
- 2) compile = accumulate
- 3) think
- 4) ensure

Put together

23- According to one of his oldest friends, this tale was pure and had no basis in truth.

- 1) discovery
- 2) isolation
- 3) memory
- 4) invention = creation

24- People with BMI less than 18.5 are often classed as "underweight." What percent of young men and women are underweight by this

- 1) exaggeration
- 2) nomination
- 3) criterion = Principle
- 4) reservoir

bench mark = standard

25- A serious MBA student, hell-bent on achieving his career goal, can secure a satisfactory job, even if not a dream job.

- 1) eventually
- 2) formerly
- 3) mutually
- 4) diametrically

in the end

26- The Cresset Press have no pains to give a well-edited text and a handsome book.

- 1) ignored
- 2) spared = go easy on
- 3) treated
- 4) restored

27- To our attention to terrestrial matters would be to limit the human spirit.

- 1) confine = restrict
- 2) dispute
- 3) initiate
- 4) accomplish

28- Platforms would not be held responsible for content individually, but for how they are in protecting the digital environment.

- 1) potential
- 2) consequent
- 3) grateful
- 4) diligent = hard-working

29- The new, bipolar and dangerous world made possible by the atom bomb was a far from the harmonious global order its creators hoped for.

- 1) district
- 2) formality
- 3) cry
- 4) location

30- She was appointed program coordinator in 2000 and quickly made herself to the company, on account of her detail-oriented approach and keen insight.

- 1) indispensable
- 2) comfortable
- 3) scarce
- 4) desiring

essential necessary

31- It is our duty to help, not to stay and be indifferent to the loss of thousands of human lives in gruesome wars.

- 1) drawn
- 2) put
- 3) committed
- 4) lodged

not to stay put = to not move or go anywhere

32- Young mothers try to a balance between what they think a good mother should be and what society is telling them.

- 1) gather
- 2) undermine
- 3) classify
- 4) negotiate

try to gather = to bring together

33- Producers, directors and agents walked a little lighter Monday as news that a tentative contract agreement had been reached.

- 1) sank in
- 2) broke down
- 3) brought up
- 4) backed off

Sank in = to become completely known

Phrasal verb

34- The house is in a fairly spot which is nice to rest in for a couple of days.

- 1) equivocal
- 2) envious
- 3) secluded place
- 4) constrained

isolated away from other people

35- The grandmaster Aron Nimzovich, author of "My System," was the first writer on chess to reduce a of arbitrary ideas to a related number of principles.

- 1) volition
- 2) welter
- 3) cessation
- 4) venerate

jumble confusion, erratic

Part C: Sentence Structure

Directions: Choose the sentence with the best word order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

36-

- 1) He got into the car and drove up to the nondescript hall where the wedding was still being celebrated.
- 2) Getting into the car, he drove up to the nondescript hall where the wedding was still celebrating. ⇒ in correct because celebrating ⇒ being celebrate
- 3) As he got into the car and drove up to the nondescript hall where the wedding was still celebrating. ⇒ in complete sentence
- 4) While getting into the car and driving up to the nondescript hall where the wedding was still being celebrated. ⇒ This sentence suggests simultaneous action but

37-

- 1) The report focused on African American households, but this checklist could apply for all people who seek improve their finances. → should be seek to improve
- 2) The report focused on African American households, but this checklist could apply to all people seeking to improve their finances. doesn't complete the main clause.
- 3) The report focused on African American households, but this checklist could apply to all people seek improving their finances. → in correct seeking to improve
- 4) The report focused on African American households, but this checklist could apply for all people that seeking improvement in their finances.

to all...

38-

- 1) They have a large library with interesting books and surprises people not quite familiar with them. Awkward and unclear
- 2) That they have a large library with interesting books surprise people not quite familiar with them. ⇒ singular subject
- 3) They have a large library full of interesting books which of them surprise people who are not quite familiar with them. surprises
- 4) That they have a large library full of interesting books surprises people who are not quite familiar with them. wich... familiar with them

39-

- 1) Current voice recognition software is best suited to a well-defined task in a controlled environment, like the dictation of legal briefs by lawyers in their own offices.
- 2) Current voice recognition software to best suit a well-defined task in a controlled environment, such as the dictation of legal briefs by lawyers in their own offices. ⇒ is best suit to
- 3) Current voice recognition software best suit to a well-defined task in a controlled environment, like the dictation of legal briefs of lawyers in their own offices. ⇒ is best suit to
- 4) Current voice recognition software which suits a well-defined task in a controlled environment, such as the dictation of legal briefs of lawyers in their own offices.

40-

- 1) Students who attend SI sessions regularly usually average one or more letter grades higher than them who do not attend SI sessions. → those → refer to students
- 2) Students attending SI sessions on a regular basis usually average one or more letter grades higher than those do not attend SI sessions. those who do not attend
- 3) Students who attend SI sessions on a regular basis usually average one or more letter grades higher than those who do not attend SI sessions.
- 4) Students attend SI sessions regularly usually average one or more letter grades higher than those not attending SI sessions.

who ☺

Part D: Language Functions

Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A: Hey, there!

B: Hi! How are you?

A: Great! Oh! Did you (41) to tell the boss about your problems yesterday?

B: No. I arrived late at work after he had left, and he will not return from that work trip any time soon. I think I have missed my (42). Miss the boat

A: (43), man! Things are going to be fine.

41- 1) get on the wagon

2) break a leg

3) zero in on

4) jump at the chance = Accept an opportunity or offer

42- 1) heart

2) boat

3) pearl

4) check with great eagerness.

43- 1) It's now or never

2) Face your fears

3) Take heart

4) Don't push your courage

Often used as away of telling sb not to worry or be sad

A: Jack! I've heard on the (44) that all the employees are going to get a raise soon!

B: Yeah, apparently good things are about to happen, (45) on wood.

A: Yeah, let's hope for the best.

44- 1) treetops

2) grapevine

3) wind

4) whisper

45- 1) hand

2) sit

3) rely

4) knock

44 ⇒ Hear (sth) through/on the grapevine

⇒ To hear news from sb who heard the news from sb else

45 ⇒ Knock on wood ⇒ said in order to avoid bad luck

بزرگوار به تخته خودمون!

Part E: 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.

Most of the (46) of the Dartmouth summer seminar were interested in mimicking the higher levels of human thought. Their work benefitted from a certain amount of introspection about how humans solve problems. Yet, many of our (47) abilities are beyond our power of introspection. We don't know how we recognize speech sounds, read cursive script, (48) a cup from a plate, or identify faces. We just do these things automatically without thinking about them. (49), early researchers interested in automating some of our perceptual abilities based their work (50) on intuitive ideas about how to proceed, on networks of simple models of neurons, and on statistical techniques.

Here I intend to describe work during the 1950s and 1960s on what is called "pattern recognition." This phrase (51) of analyzing an input image, a segment of speech, an electronic signal, or any other sample of data and (52) it into one of several categories. For character recognition, for example, the categories would correspond to the (53) alphanumeric characters. Most of the pattern-recognition work in this period dealt with two-dimensional material, such as printed pages or photographs. It was already possible to scan images to convert them into arrays of numbers (later called "pixels"), (54) by computer programs. Russell Kirsch and colleagues at the National Bureau of Standards were among the early pioneers in image processing, who (55) the way for those entering the scene later on.

- 46- 1) dwellers 2) citizens 3) tenants 4) attendees sb who is at an event
- 47- 1) rusty 2) supernatural 3) mental = cerebral 4) pointless
- 48- 1) distinguish 2) specify 3) mention 4) grant
- 49- 1) Lacking clues from introspection
2) As clues from introspection lacked
3) They lacked clues from introspection
4) Due to them lacked clues from introspection
- 50- 1) contrary 2) instead 3) rely 4) according
- 51- 1) refers processing 2) referring to the process
3) refers to the process
4) which refers to the processing
- 52- 1) being classified 2) classify 3) to classify 4) classifying = categorize
- 53- 1) so or several dozens
2) several dozen or so
3) so dozens or several
4) dozen or several so
- 54- 1) that could have been processing
2) when could then processed
3) and then processing
4) which could then be processed
- 55- 1) paved 2) passed 3) helped 4) gave

determine

Describe or indicate a specific series of actions

1 - There aren't enough hints
2 - introspection lacked
3 - There wasn't enough self-reflection

means approximately 36 or more

means that st can undergo a series of action or steps to achieve a particular result.

55 => who paved the way
=> sb who made it easier for others to follow or achieve sth by taking the initial steps or overcoming initial

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Direction: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

The Everest region in Nepal is more than just climbing and trekking; it is a life-changing experience and some see it as a journey close to achieving inner peace. Located in the northeastern province of Nepal, this region is in a world of its own with vast glaciers, icefalls, the highest mountains, deep valleys, precarious settlements, and hardy people challenging the harshest conditions thrown at them by nature in the thin air of high altitude. Passing through legendary Sherpa villages, the trek is a mix of deep cultural and spiritual experiences and physical challenges that test your strength and endurance.

The journey to Everest, or Everest Base Camp, begins with a dramatic flight from Kathmandu to Lukla, after which you hike up the Everest region to reach your destination in the Himalayas. However, for die-hard lovers of trekking, there is an alternative, starting from Jiri through the mid-hills of Solu. For those with sufficient time, a 10-12 day trek through Solu to the Khumbu and the Sagarmatha National Park is an excellent itinerary both in terms of acclimatization and to observe the changing customs, traditions, and lifestyles as you go from the lower altitude settlements to those in the higher altitudes. A part of the Himalayan ecological zone, the park was added to the list of UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites in 1979. The park has three of the world's highest mountains: Everest, Lhotse, and Cho Oyu besides countless other peaks that rise above 6,000 meters from sea level, such as Thamserku.

- 56- The underlined word "harshest" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) longest | 2) most beautiful |
| 3) most disagreeable | 4) richest |
- 57- Which of the following techniques is used by the author in paragraph 2?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Definition | 2) Appeal to authority |
| 3) Exemplification | 4) Function description |
- 58- If climbers want to see the changing lifestyles of the people along the way, which path should they choose?
- 1) The path through Solu to the Khumbu
 - 2) The trek that starts from the Khumbu and ends in Solu
 - 3) The path from Solu through the mid-hills of Jiri
 - 4) The trek that avoids the Sagarmatha National Park

ترجمه فارسی متن شماره ۱

منطقه اورست در نپال بیش از یک تجربه صعود و پیاده‌روی است؛ این یک تجربه تغییر دهنده زندگی است و برخی آن را به عنوان سفری نزدیک به دستیابی به آرامش درونی می‌بینند. این منطقه که در استان شمال شرقی نپال واقع شده است، دنیایی خاص خود دارد با یخچال‌های وسیع، آبشارهای یخی، بلندترین کوه‌ها، دره‌های عمیق، سکونتگاه‌های خطرناک و مردمانی سخت‌کوش که در هوای نازک ارتفاعات بالا با سخت‌ترین شرایط طبیعی مقابله می‌کنند. عبور از روستاهای افسانه‌ای شریپا، این پیاده‌روی ترکیبی از تجربیات فرهنگی و معنوی عمیق و چالش‌های فیزیکی است که قدرت و استقامت شما را آزمایش می‌کند.

سفر به اورست یا کمپ پایه اورست با یک پرواز دراماتیک از کاتماندو به لوکلا آغاز می‌شود، پس از آن شما به منطقه اورست پیاده‌روی می‌کنید تا به مقصد خود در هیمالیا برسید. با این حال، برای عاشقان سرسخت پیاده‌روی، یک جایگزین وجود دارد که از جیری از طریق تپه‌های میانی سولو شروع می‌شود. برای کسانی که زمان کافی دارند، یک پیاده‌روی ۱۰-۱۲ روزه از طریق سولو به خومبو و پارک ملی ساگارماتا یک برنامه عالی است هم از نظر تطبیق با ارتفاع و هم برای مشاهده تغییرات آداب و رسوم، سنت‌ها و سبک‌های زندگی از سکونتگاه‌های ارتفاع پایین تا آن‌هایی که در ارتفاعات بالاتر قرار دارند. بخشی از منطقه بوم‌شناسی هیمالیا، این پارک در سال ۱۹۷۹ به فهرست میراث جهانی طبیعی یونسکو اضافه شد. این پارک دارای سه کوه از بلندترین کوه‌های جهان است: اورست، لهوتسه و چو اوپو علاوه بر بی‌شمار قله دیگر که بالای ۶۰۰۰ متر از سطح دریا قرار دارند، مانند تامسرکو.

- 59- According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- 1) Tourist attractions in the Everest region are restricted to natural ones, and there is barely any cultural heritage there.
 - 2) It is possible to reach Mount Everest through the Himalayan ecological zone in Nepal.
 - 3) The path through the picturesque Sherpa villages is safe and very easy to pass for inexperienced climbers.
 - 4) All of the famous peaks worldwide that rise above 6,000 meters are located in the Sagarmatha National Park.
- 60- Why does the author mention the list associated with UNESCO in paragraph 2?
- 1) To refer to the reason behind the popularity of the mountain in the late 1970s
 - 2) To draw attention to the many dangers facing the cultural heritage in the area
 - 3) To complain that UNESCO ignored the park until 1979
 - 4) To highlight the importance of a region on a global scale

Passage 2 :

The psychology of memory belongs to the least known aspects of Wilhelm Wundt's psychology. In his classic *A History of Experimental Psychology*, Boring closes his brief account of the relevant work of the Leipzig laboratory with the comment that these studies "made little impression as compared with the effective research upon memory by Ebbinghaus and G.E. Miller" (Boring 1957, p. 343). [1] Boring's account is correct insofar as the "Verbal Learning" perspective prevalent until the sixties of the 20th century indeed may be traced to the Ebbinghaus-Miller-Meumann tradition. [2] Nevertheless, Wundt has dealt extensively with a number of problems that today would be treated under the heading of memory. Because his views should be more attractive to the modern "cognitivist" trend in memory research than those of the rival "Verbal Learning" theorists, it is perhaps a useful enterprise to unearth the Wundtian tradition of memory research.

[3] There is one simple reason why the Wundtian psychology of memory should have escaped the attention of many psychologists: it was not presented under the heading "memory." Wundt had little use for the term "memory;" he felt that it was a remnant of the old faculty psychology, which in turn had derived it from the pre-scientific psychology of common sense. According to Wundt, the concept of memory, as it is usually employed, refers to the general ability for the renewal of ideas, and thus it carries the misleading implication that ideas are substance-like entities waiting for their renewal. However, Wundt conceded that the term had a certain limited usefulness. It may serve as a shorthand expression for certain highly complex products of association and of active apperception; it is needed by descriptive psychology in the classification of individual differences; and finally, it finds its place in the practical applications of psychology, primarily in education. [4]

- 61- The underlined word "his" in paragraph 1 refers to

1) Wundt 2) Boring 3) Ebbinghaus 4) Miller

ترجمه فارسی متن شماره ۲

روان‌شناسی حافظه به یکی از جنبه‌های کمتر شناخته شده روان‌شناسی ویلهلم وونت تعلق دارد. در کتاب کلاسیک خود "تاریخچه روان‌شناسی تجربی"، بورینگ گزارش مختصر خود از کارهای مرتبط با آزمایشگاه لایپزیگ را با این نظر به پایان می‌رساند که این مطالعات "در مقایسه با تحقیقات مؤثر بر حافظه توسط ایننگهاوس و جی. ای. میلر تأثیر کمی داشتند" (بورینگ ۱۹۵۷، ص. ۳۴۳). گزارش بورینگ درست است تا جایی که دیدگاه "یادگیری کلامی" که تا دهه شصت قرن بیستم غالب بود، واقعاً می‌تواند به سنت ایننگهاوس-میلر-میومان برگردد با این حال، وونت به طور گسترده‌ای با تعدادی از مشکلاتی که امروزه تحت عنوان حافظه مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرند، پرداخته است. از آنجا که دیدگاه‌های او باید برای روند مدرن "شناخت‌گرایی" در تحقیقات حافظه جذاب‌تر از نظریه پردازان رقیب "یادگیری کلامی" باشد، شاید یک کار مفید باشد که سنت وونتیان در تحقیقات حافظه را کشف کنیم.

یک دلیل ساده وجود دارد که چرا روان‌شناسی حافظه وونت از توجه بسیاری از روان‌شناسان فرار کرده است: این موضوع تحت عنوان "حافظه" ارائه نشده بود. وونت استفاده کمی از اصطلاح "حافظه" داشت؛ او احساس می‌کرد که این اصطلاح باقی‌مانده‌ای از روان‌شناسی قدیمی است که به نوبه خود آن را از روان‌شناسی پیش‌علمی عقل سلیم گرفته است. به گفته وونت، مفهوم حافظه، همانطور که معمولاً به کار می‌رود، به توانایی عمومی برای تجدید ایده‌ها اشاره دارد و بنابراین دلالت گمراه‌کننده‌ای دارد که ایده‌ها مانند موجودیت‌های مادی منتظر تجدید هستند. با این حال، وونت پذیرفت که این اصطلاح دارای یک کاربرد محدود است. این اصطلاح می‌تواند به عنوان یک بیان کوتاه برای برخی محصولات بسیار پیچیده از تداعی و ادراک فعال خدمت کند؛ در روان‌شناسی توصیفی در طبقه‌بندی تفاوت‌های فردی مورد نیاز است؛ و در نهایت، جایگاه خود را در کاربردهای عملی پیدا می‌کند.

- 62- According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- 1) The reason why psychologists have overlooked the Wundtian approach to memory remains obscure.
 - 2) Reading Boring's *A History of Experimental Psychology* was influential in Wundt's career as a practicing psychologist.
 - 3) Wundt barely touched on any subject related to memory in his works.
 - ④ In the practical applications of psychology, the place of memory is particularly observed in the context of education.
- 63- The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
- 1) What is the most popular trend in modern psychology nowadays?
 - 2) In which year did Wundt first propose his idea of the psychology of memory?
 - ③ Why did Wundt consider the concept of memory, as it was generally used, problematic?
 - 4) In which one of his works did Wundt refer to the function of memory in the classification of individual differences?
- 64- In which position marked by [1], [2], [3], or [4], can the following sentence best be inserted in the passage?
- Accordingly, Wundt treated memory, together with imagination and intelligence, in a special chapter of the *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie* which was first entitled "mental Endowments," and afterwards, "Complex Intellectual Functions."
- 1) [4] ② [3] 3) [2] 4) [1]
- 65- Which of the following words best describes the author's tone in the passage?
- 1) Humorous 2) Passionate 3) Ironic ④ Objective

Passage 3:

Much has been written about the distinctive qualities of Persian art. One reads about its essentially romantic outlook, its sensuous approach, its taste for the precious, its glorification of color, its thrilling lyricism of line, and its marked decorative tendency. Yet little attempt has been made to take poetry, the monumental art of Persia, into consideration, and explore fully the features it shares with the visual arts of the country. Poetry is the most significant artistic achievement of Persia, and, as an art with wide scope, sustained energy and universal appeal, provides the broadest stage for artistic and intellectual expression. Therefore, it claims our foremost attention in deciding the common traits of Persian art in general.

In this paper, I shall first try to suggest some parallel features of Persian poetry and painting, and then pass to some of their divergent and complementary aspects, because both similarities and divergences in motivation, treatment and range are significant for such a comparison. They help to give an overall picture. Perhaps a few words in definition of terms will not be amiss. By the Classical poetry of Persia, I mean the poetry produced between the tenth and fifteenth centuries AD, that is, roughly from Rudaki to Jami. It has two main phases as far as the ode or Qasida is concerned: the Early Classical, characterized by lively diction and freshness of thought; and the Late Classical, which is marked by its more florid, stilted and conventional style.

Now, perhaps, I could pass to an aspect of Persian poetry, which finds eloquent echoes in Persian painting, in fact in all Persian design; that is, its abstract quality. The Persian poet is concerned more with subjective interpretation of reality than with its external manifestation. Consequently, he treats real objects not so much as entities in themselves, but as abstractions of themselves. Portraiture is as far removed from his art as it is from that of the Persian artist. The Persian poet is not interested in individual traits. He deals with "types" rather than individuals. In the vast body of Persian lyrics, it is well-nigh impossible to tell one poet's beloved from the other's, or the youth who served wine and played music to Rudaki from the one who inspired Farrokhi.

66- According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- 1) An investigation of Persian poetry is essential in determining the common characteristics of Persian art.
- 2) Persian poetry has a universal appeal, being the most outstanding achievement of Persia.
- 3) An essentially romantic outlook and the glorification of color are among the distinctive qualities of Persian art.
- 4) There are some common features in Persian poetry and Persian visual arts.

67- The underlined word "glorification" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- 1) personification 2) intermixture 3) idealization 4) eradication

→ Praise/honor
sch his

ترجمه فارسی من شماره ۳

بسیار درباره ویژگی‌های متمایز هنر ایرانی نوشته شده است. از دیدگاه رماتیک آن، رویکرد حسی، سلیقه برای چیزهای گرانبها، تجلیل از رنگ، لیرسیم هیجان‌انگیز خط و تمایل تزئینی آن صحبت شده است. با این حال، تلاش کمی برای در نظر گرفتن شعر، هنر برجسته ایران، و بررسی کامل ویژگی‌هایی که با هنرهای بصری کشور به اشتراک می‌گذارد، انجام شده است. شعر مهم‌ترین دستاورد هنری ایران است و به عنوان هنری با دامنه وسیع، انرژی پایدار و جذابیت جهانی، گسترده‌ترین صحنه برای بیان هنری و فکری را فراهم می‌کند. بنابراین، در تصمیم‌گیری درباره ویژگی‌های مشترک هنر ایرانی به طور کلی، توجه اصلی ما را به خود جلب می‌کند.

در این مقاله، ابتدا سعی خواهیم کرد برخی ویژگی‌های موازی شعر و نقاشی ایرانی را پیشنهاد دهم و سپس به برخی از جنبه‌های متفاوت و مکمل آن‌ها پردازم، زیرا هم شباهت‌ها و هم تفاوت‌ها در انگیزه، برخورد و دامنه برای چنین مقایسه‌ای مهم هستند. آن‌ها کمک می‌کنند تا یک تصویر کلی ارائه شود. شاید چند کلمه در تعریف اصطلاحات بی‌فایده نباشد. منظور من از شعر کلاسیک ایران، شعری است که بین قرن دهم و پانزدهم میلادی تولید شده است، یعنی تقریباً از رودکی تا جامی. این شعر دو مرحله اصلی دارد: کلاسیک اولیه که با دیکته زنده و تازگی فکر مشخص می‌شود و کلاسیک متأخر که با سبک پرزرق و برق، مصنوعی و متعارف خود مشخص می‌شود.

اکنون، شاید بتوانم به جنبه‌ای از شعر ایرانی پردازم که در نقاشی ایرانی، در واقع در تمام طراحی ایرانی، بازتاب‌های بلیغی پیدا می‌کند، یعنی کیفیت انتزاعی آن. شاعر ایرانی بیشتر به تفسیر ذهنی واقعیت علاقه‌مند است تا تجلی خارجی آن. بنابراین، او اشیاء واقعی را نه به عنوان موجودیت‌های خودشان، بلکه به عنوان انتزاعی از خودشان می‌نگرد. پرتره‌نگاری به اندازه هنر هنرمند ایرانی از هنر او دور است. شاعر ایرانی به ویژگی‌های فردی علاقه‌ای ندارد. او با "نوع‌ها" به جای افراد سروکار دارد. در بدنه وسیع اشعار ایرانی، تقریباً غیرممکن است که معشوق یک شاعر را از دیگری تشخیص داد، یا جوانی که به رودکی شراب می‌داد و موسیقی می‌نواخت را از کسی که الهام می‌داد، تشخیص داد.

- 68- **Why does the author mention Rudaki and Jami in paragraph 2?**
- 1) Because these two poets conveniently mark the beginning and the end of the Classical Persian poetry period
 - 2) Because these two famous contemporary poets help readers better understand the time period of Classical Persian poetry
 - 3) Because these two poets were personal favorites of the writer and were both well-versed in writing Persian ode
 - 4) Because these two poets best embody the spirit of the Early and the Late Classical phases of Persian poetry respectively
- 69- **Which of the following best describes the author's purpose in the passage above?**
- 1) To prove, by way of example, that it is essential to pay attention to both the similarities and the differences when comparing two things
 - 2) To compare Persian poetry and Persian painting as two of the most significant art forms of Persia with universal appeal
 - 3) To write about an under-addressed form of Persian art and its relation to visual arts in Persia
 - 4) To define the Classical Persian poetry and elaborate on its different poetic forms, e.g. the ode
- 70- **According to paragraph 3, which of the following statements can best be inferred about portraiture?**
- 1) Portraiture values individuals as real objects, though it is an essentially abstract art form.
 - 2) Portraiture generally tends to be about types rather than individual traits.
 - 3) Portraiture is mainly concerned with an abstract version of individual entities.
 - 4) Portraiture can be said to be incompatible with treating real objects as abstractions of themselves.

پاسخنامہ کلیدی کنکور تخصصی زبان تیر ماہ ۱۴۰۳

۱	۵۱
۲	۵۲
۳	۵۳
۴	۵۴
۵	۵۵
۶	۵۶
۷	۵۷
۸	۵۸
۹	۵۹
۱۰	۶۰
۱۱	۶۱
۱۲	۶۲
۱۳	۶۳
۱۴	۶۴
۱۵	۶۵
۱۶	۶۶
۱۷	۶۷
۱۸	۶۸
۱۹	۶۹
۲۰	۷۰
۲۱	۷۱
۲۲	۷۲
۲۳	۷۳
۲۴	۷۴
۲۵	۷۵
۲۶	۷۶
۲۷	۷۷
۲۸	۷۸
۲۹	۷۹
۳۰	۸۰
۳۱	۸۱
۳۲	۸۲
۳۳	۸۳
۳۴	۸۴
۳۵	۸۵
۳۶	۸۶
۳۷	۸۷
۳۸	۸۸
۳۹	۸۹
۴۰	۹۰
۴۱	۹۱
۴۲	۹۲
۴۳	۹۳
۴۴	۹۴
۴۵	۹۵
۴۶	۹۶
۴۷	۹۷
۴۸	۹۸
۴۹	۹۹
۵۰	۱۰۰

