

In the name of God

Tarbiat Modarres University

English Exam



Date: 87/6/8 , morning
Time: 100 min.

accommodate even very large animals comfortably.

D

23. A cup of whole milk provides roughly one hundred sixty-six calories of energies.

A

B

C

D

24. It has been said that the essayist Henry David Thoreau was outspoken and usually put forth

A

B

few effort to please others.

C

D

25. Horseback riding embraces both the skill of handling a horse and the mastery of diversity

A

B

C

D

riding styles.

26. The increasing popularity of the motorcycle as a convenience, economical form of

A

B

C

transportation has been just short of astounding.

D

27. Rubidium exists only as it impurity in other minerals.

A

B

C

D

28. Novelists Richard Wright strongly encouraged Ralph Ellison to pursue a career in writing.

A

B

C

D

29. The woodwind section of an orchestra may enrich the melody by providing different tonally

A

B

C

D

qualities.

30. A little German works have been thoroughly translated into our language.

A

B

C

D

31. In the past, colonial peoples whom asked for autonomy were usually told that they were not

A

B

C

ready to govern themselves.

D

32. No responsible leader, would tell the people that, if he elected, he will solve all their

A

B

C

D

problems.

33. To find a quiet place to study, Bruce had to seclude himself at the attic.

A

B

C

D

34. For a student with an average quit school two months before graduation is sheer mania.

A

B

C

D

35. If dairies did not homogenize milk, the cream would be concentrated on the top instead of

A

B

being evenly distributed.

C

D

36. Expelled form the university because poor grades, the student applied for readmission the

A

B

C

D

following term.

37. Before the game, each team had exclusive use of the field for a ten-minutes practice period.
 A B C D
38. The arts department is exhibiting the outstanding posters produced in its classes.
 A B C D
39. The author of the pamphlet advocating the overthrew of the government was arrested for sedition.
 A B C D
40. If I were given the choice of making either an oral or a written report, I would picked the second alternative.
 A B C D

C. Choose the best choice with the nearest meaning to the underlined word and mark your answer sheet.

41. Meat or meat alternates are necessary to avoid protein deficiency.
 a. procurement b. percentage
 c. ailment d. shortage
42. Be careful about those people who are vulnerable to criticism.
 a. awkward b. sensitive
 c. scarce d. unique
43. A dove is an emblem of peace.
 a. symbol b. resource
 c. spine d. convenience
44. The natural balance between prey and predator has been increasingly disturbed, most frequently by human intervention.
 a. destruction b. persistence
 c. interference d. misunderstanding
45. Consider the universal cannibalism of the sea, all of whose creatures prey on one another.
 a. satisfy with b. depend on
 c. deal with d. feed on
46. Even though they tended to be hostile to strangers, fifteenth century Europeans did not automatically associate foreignness and danger.
 a. steady b. perceptive
 c. adverse d. curious
47. Researchers have demonstrated not only that gravitational radiation exists but that it also does exactly what theory predicted it should do.
 a. experienced b. hoped
 c. substantiated d. agitated
48. Your rude reply was an affront to his pride.
 a. ease b. insult
 c. maintenance d. interiority
49. We saw the rainbow as the storm began to subside.
 a. run away b. discount
 c. eradicate d. die down

50. We enjoyed the varied cuisine and the excellent theater in New York.
- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a. food | b. entertainment |
| c. parks | d. museums |
51. The presidential candidate was a man of intellectual strength, moral character, and personal integrity.
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a. ability | b. instinct |
| c. honesty | d. superiority |
52. Astronauts go through rigorous training programs to prepare for space flights.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. coherent | b. demanding |
| c. rightful | d. placid |
53. Every year each household in the country discards approximately a ton of trash.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. reportedly | b. crucially |
| c. obviously | d. nearly |
54. Fossils of plants that have been extinct for fifty million years have been found in large deposits of amber near the Baltic Sea.
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a. discarded | b. alive |
| c. restored | d. dead |
55. When well fitted, glasses can correct most sight defects in healthy eyes.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. defaults | b. flaws |
| c. misuses | d. operations |
56. Social reformer Jane Addams played a prominent role in the formation of the National Progressive party in 1912.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. purposeful | b. risky |
| c. leading | d. promising |
57. The crude craft in which the Wright brothers made the first successful flight in 1903 was the prototype of the modern airplane.
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a. model | b. appearance |
| c. basis | d. challenge |
58. Yuri Gagarin, the world's first astronaut, orbited the earth in an artificial satellite on April 12, 1961.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. balanced | b. circled |
| c. encompassed | d. concluded |
59. Most mammals try to maintain a relatively constant body temperature, regardless of what the air temperature might be.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. heedless of | b. in spite of |
| c. partial to | d. according to |
60. Some studies suggest that enthusiasm may be an inherited trait.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. enchantment | b. precision |
| c. earnestness | d. humanity |
61. In 1988, a graduate student named Robert Morris created a virus that crippled a nationwide network of government and university computers.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. criticized | b. devaluated |
| c. isolated | d. impaired |

technical excellence of the book makes it unlikely that this was the first that Gutenberg attempted, and we know that it was preceded by a number of less perfect efforts, almost certainly attributable to Gutenberg, including several editions of Donatu's "Ars Grammatica" and a prayer book printed at Constance between 1448 and 1452.

English printing was pioneered by William Caxton, who learned the craft at Cologne about 1472 and subsequently operated a press in Bruges. From this press came the first book to be printed in English. "The recuyell of the Historyes of Troye", probably produced in 1475. The following year Caxton returned to London and established the first press in England.

71. The first book to be printed in the English language was done in ...
 - a. Bruges
 - b. Cologne
 - c. London
 - d. Mania
72. The writer suggests that the very high quality of the Bible in 1455
 - a. is also to found in the early editions of the "Ars Grammatica"
 - b. is evidence that Gutenberg had previously worked on other books
 - c. helped scholars originally to identify it as the work of Gutenberg
 - d. makes it difficult to believe that the same printer was responsible for the Constance prayer book
73. According to the information given in the passage, which of the following countries was most probably the first to produce paper?
 - a. Holland
 - b. England
 - c. Germany
 - d. China
74. According to the passage, the first printing press was established in England in the year ...
 - a. 1476
 - b. 1475
 - c. 1474
 - d. 1472
75. We may conclude from the passage that one reason why printing with movable type was more successful in the West than in China was ...
 - a. the ability of the European to profit from earlier Chinese mistake
 - b. the development of superior type of paper in Europe
 - c. The relatively small number of letters in European alphabets
 - d. the larger number of Europeans who were able to read books

Pidgin English, though sometimes ignored and derided as 'baby talk', is a legitimate, useful language that continues to gather converts. It is still the lingua franca of a large part of the Pacific Islands, and an estimated 30 to 50 million people speak some form of it, either solely or as an adjunct to their native tongues.

The English pidgin we know today was born on the China coast 300 years ago when the Western nations first began to trade there. The crews of merchant vessels were disinclined to learn Chinese, and the Chinese saw little sense in the involved grammatical locutions of the traders' languages. They compromised by adapting the Westerners' words to Chinese syntax. The resultant goulash became known as 'business' language, or because the closest a Chinese could come to pronouncing business was 'bishin' or 'bijin' – eventually pidgin. (It has nothing to do with a pigeon though it's sometimes spelt that way.)

Might pidgin some day become the one international 'earth language'?

Professor William Marquardt of New York University's linguistics department said, 'Although all the varieties of pidgin are alike in that they lack case, gender, tense and number, each form of pidgin must rely on the structural pattern of the native language to make sense.'

In the latter-day compulsion to 'civilize' every 'backward' nation in sight, pidgin is invariably considered by Western-world policy makers one of the first backwardnesses to be jettisoned. This could prove to be a mistake. Robert Hall, professor of linguistics at Cornell University, points out in his book, *Hands Off Pidgin English!*, that the New Guinea native can learn Melanesian pidgin well enough in six months to begin instruction as a medical assistant. To achieve a command of English sufficient to undertake the same instruction would require five or six years.

In 1953, a U.N. Trusteeship Council recommended – among other improvements – that the pidgin used in New Guinea's trust territory be abolished and gradually replaced by English. But the language appears to be here to stay, beyond the powers of prohibition. In July 1962, when the U.N. invited one of the native members of its Trusteeship Council – a prosperous copra planter named Somu Sigob – to address meeting at the New York headquarters, he nonplussed the delegates by addressing them in pidgin.

76. People like to use pidgin most probably because
- a. it doesn't have grammatical rules
 - b. it uses their native language grammar
 - c. it use English words
 - d. it is becoming an international language
77. The Western-world policy makers admit all EXCEPT
- a. usage of pidgin is a sign of being undeveloped
 - b. pidgin must not be used anymore
 - c. pidgin must be used as a means of communication between nations
 - d. undeveloped countries need to be civilized
78. What do you think 'nonplussed' means (last paragraph)
- a. made angry
 - b. pleased
 - c. insulted
 - d. surprised and confused
79. Pidgin is basically
- a. a very bad kind of English
 - b. a mixture of English, Chinese, Australian and Melanesian
 - c. simplified Chinese
 - d. a language containing mainly English-based words but using the grammatical system of another language
80. Which of the following suggestions is not contained in the text?
- a. Pidgin is spoken by a lot of people
 - b. Some people can learn pidgin much more quickly than English
 - c. Pidgin is an official language at the United Nations
 - d. It is impossible to stop people speaking pidgin

There are many methods of producing hypnosis; indeed, almost every experienced hypnotist employs variations differing slightly from those of others. Perhaps the most common method is something along these lines. The hypnotist tries to obtain his subject's co-operation by pointing out to him the advantages to be secured by the hypnosis, such as, for instance, the help in curing

a nervous illness to be derived from the patient's remembering in the trance certain events which otherwise are inaccessible to his memory. The patient is reassured about any possible dangers he might suspect to be present in hypnosis, and he may also be told (quite truthfully) that it is not a sign of instability or weakness to be capable of being put in a hypnotic trance, but that, quite on the contrary, certain amount of intelligence and concentration on the part of the subject is absolutely essential.

Next, the subject is asked to lie down on a couch, or sit in an easy-chair. External stimulation is reduced to minimum by drawing the curtains and excluding, as far as possible, all disruptive noises. It is sometimes helpful to concentrate the subject's attention on some small bright object dangled just above eye-level, thus forcing him to look slightly upwards. This leads quickly to a fatigue of the eye-muscles, and thus facilitates his acceptance of the suggestion that he is feeling tired and that his eyes are closing. The hypnotist now begins to talk to the subject in a soft tone of voice, repeating endlessly suggestions to the effect that the subject is feeling drowsy, getting tired, that his eyes are closing, that he is falling into a deep sleep, that he cannot hear anything except the hypnotist's voice, and so on and so forth. In a susceptible subject, a light trance is thus induced after a few minutes, and the hypnotist now begins to deepen this trance and to test the reactions of the subject by giving suggestions which are more and more difficult of execution. Thus, he will ask the subject to clasp his hands together, and tell him that it is impossible for him to separate his hands again. The subject, try as he may, finds, to his astonishment, that he cannot in actual fact pull his hands apart. Successful suggestions of this kind are instrumental in deepening the hypnotic trance until, finally, in particularly good subjects, all the phenomena which will be discussed presently can be elicited.

Having induced a reasonably deep hypnotic trance in our subject, what types of phenomena can be elicited? The first and most obvious one, which, indeed, may be responsible in large measure for all the others, is a tremendous increase in the subject's suggestibility. He will take up any suggestion the hypnotist puts forward and act on it to the best of his ability. Suggest to him that he is a dog, and he will go down on all fours and rush around the room barking and yelping. Suggest to him that he is Hitler, and he will throw his arms about and produce an impassioned harangue in an imitation of the raucous tones of the Fuhrer! This tremendous increase in suggestibility is often exploited on the stage to induce people to do foolish and ridiculous acts., such practices are not to be encouraged because they go counter to the ideal of human dignity and are not the kind of way in which hypnosis ought to be used; nevertheless, they must be mentioned because it is probably phenomena such as these which are most familiar to people from vaudeville acts, from reading the papers, and so forth.

It would not be true to say, however, that all suggestions are accepted, even in the very deepest trance. This is particularly true when a suggestion is made which is contrary to the ethical and moral conceptions held by the subject. A well-known story may be quoted to illustrate this. Charcot, the great French neurologist, whose classes at one time were attended by Freud, was lecturing on hypnosis and was demonstrating the phenomena of the hypnotic trance on a young girl of eighteen. When he had been hypnotized deeply he was called away, and handed over the demonstration to one of his assistants. This young man, lacking the seriousness of purpose so desirable in students of medicine, even French ones, suggested to the young lady that she should remove her clothes. She immediately awakened from her trance, slapped his face, and flounced out of the room, very much to his discomfiture.

81. What does 'others' refer to? (line 2)
- a. methods
 - b. variations
 - c. hypnosis process
 - d. experienced hypnotists
82. The main objective of hypnosis is
- a. to make people sleep soundly
 - b. to help people improve their health
 - c. to cure mental illness
 - d. to remember forgotten memories
83. Many people are reluctant to be hypnotized because
- a. they think it is a sign of not being stable
 - b. they don't want to remember everything
 - c. they think it is dangerous
 - d. they think they can sleep well themselves
84. The dangling object causes the patient
- a. to become alert
 - b. not to think about the past
 - c. not to pay attention to the hypnotist
 - d. to become drowsy
85. In addition to a dangling object, the doctor tries to put the patient into sleep by
- a. getting him tired
 - b. talking to him in a monotonous voice
 - c. using a lamp
 - d. suggesting to look at the object
86. The subject is asked to do difficult tasks
- a. so that the hypnotist is assured of his deep sleep
 - b. to find out he can do whatever he wishes
 - c. so that the hypnotist can elicit any possible answers
 - d. to get ready for the process
87. The hypnotized person
- a. would act like a dog
 - b. would have a different personality
 - c. would do foolish acts
 - d. would do whatever he is told to
88. From the passage you can infer that
- a. hypnosis can be used as a treatment
 - b. because of the great suggestibility of the patient, the hypnotist can ask him to do different things.
 - c. respecting human dignity, the author thinks that hypnosis should not be used as an entertainment
 - d. the author thinks that the young man did something wrong.

Hydrogeology is a science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere. The hydrologic cycle, a major topic in this science, is the complete cycle of phenomena through which water passes, beginning as atmospheric water vapor, passing into liquid and solid form as precipitation, thence along and into the ground surface, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor by means of evaporation and transpiration.

The term "geohydrology" is sometimes erroneously used as a synonym for "hydrogeology". Geohydrology is concerned with underground water. There are many formations that contain water but are not part of the hydrologic cycle because of geologic changes that have isolated them underground. These systems are properly termed geohydrologic but not hydrogeologic. Only when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries that associated the water within it with the hydrologic cycle may the entire system properly be termed hydrogeologic.

89. The author's primary purpose is most probably to
- a. present a hypothesis
 - b. describe a mystery
 - c. predict an occurrence
 - d. reject an argument
90. It can be inferred that which of the following is most likely to be the subject of study by a geohydrologist?
- a. water depositing minerals on the banks of a gorge through which the water runs
 - b. water becoming unfit to drink through the release of pollutants into it from a manufacturing plant
 - c. the changing course of a river channel as the action of the water wears away the rocks past which the river flows
 - d. soft, porous rock being worn away by a waterfall
91. The author refers to "many formations" (line 8) primarily in order to
- a. emphasize a similarity
 - b. draw an analogy
 - c. clarify a distinction
 - d. resolve a conflict
92. A system is called 'hyerogeologic' only if
- a. it is related to hydrologic cycle
 - b. it stays underground
 - c. it becomes vapor
 - d. it changes in form

Traditional research has confronted only Mexican and United States interpretations of Mexican-American culture. Now we must also examine the culture as we Mexican Americans have experienced it, passing from a sovereign people to compatriots with newly arriving settlers to, finally, a conquered people – a charter minority on our own land.

When the Spanish first came to Mexico, they intermarried with and absorbed the culture of the indigenous Indians. This policy of colonization through acculturation was continued when Mexico acquired Texas in the early 1800's and brought the indigenous Indians into Mexican life and government. In the 1820's, United States citizens migrated to Texas, attracted by land suitable for cotton. As their numbers became more substantial, their policy of acquiring land by subduing native populations began to dominate. The two ideologies clashed repeatedly, culminating in a military conflict that led to victory for the United States. Thus, suddenly deprived of our parent culture, we had to evolve uniquely Mexican-American modes of thought and action in order to survive.

93. The author's purpose in writing this passage is primarily to
- a. suggest the motives behind Mexican and United States intervention in Texas
 - b. provide a historical perspective of Mexican-American culture
 - c. document certain early objectives of Mexican-American society
 - d. bring to light acculturation occurred Mexico
94. The author most probably uses the phrase "charter minority" (line 4) to reinforce the idea that Mexican Americans
- a. played an active political role when Texas first became part of the United States
 - b. are a native rather than an immigrant group in the United States
 - c. recognized the need for official confirmation of their rights of citizenship
 - d. have been misunderstood by scholars trying to interpret their culture
95. According to the passage, a major difference between the colonization policy of the United States and that of Mexico in Texas in the 1800's was the
- a. degree to which policies were based on tradition

- b. number of people who came to settle new areas
- c. relationship between the military and the settlers
- d. treatment of the native inhabitants

96. Which is NOT true?

- a. While Texas was under Mexican control, many people migrated from the United States
- b. By the time Mexico acquired Texas, many Indians had already married people of Spanish heritage
- c. Most Indians living in Texas resisted Spanish acculturation and were either killed or enslaved
- d. Many Mexicans living in Texas returned to Mexico after Texas was controlled by the United States

Tillie Olsen's fiction and essays have been widely and rightly acknowledged as major contributions to American literature. Her work has been particularly valued by contemporary feminists. Yet few of Olsen's readers realize the extent to which her vision and choice of subject are rooted in an earlier literary heritage – the tradition of radical political thought, mostly socialist and anarchist, of the 1910's and 1920's, and the Old Left tradition of the 1930's. I do not mean that one can adequately explain the eloquence of her work in terms of its political origins, or that left-wing politics were the single most important influence on it. My point is that its central consciousness – its profound understanding of class and gender as shaping influences on people's lives – owes much to that earlier literary heritage, a heritage that, in general, has not been sufficiently valued by most contemporary literary critics.

97. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- a. argue that Olsen's understanding of class and gender is her greatest gift as a writer
- b. acknowledge Olsen's importance as the leading spokesperson for feminism
- c. urge literary critics to investigate the origins of a literary heritage
- d. point out the literary heritage of Olsen's work which is not valued appropriately

98. According to the author, which of the following is true of the heritage mentioned in the passage?

- a. It includes political traditions of almost three decades of the twentieth century
- b. It emphasized gender as the determinate influence on people's lives
- c. It has been the most important influence on Olsen's work
- d. It explains the eloquence but not the subject matter of Olsen's work

99. In the sentence "I do not ... influence on it" (lines 5-7), the author does which of the following?

- a. contradicts the passage's central thesis
- b. denies possible interpretations of an earlier assertion
- c. qualifies a commonly accepted point of view
- d. presents conflicting explanations for a phenomenon

100. According to the author, Olsen's work has been

- a. rightly acknowledged for its contribution to political thought
- b. thought to represent the beginning of a new literary tradition
- c. deservedly admired by readers
- d. a needed impetus for social change

GOOD LUCK!