

ای نام تو بهترین سرآغاز

بی نام تو نامه کی کنم باز

ای نام تو نیست بر زبانم

جز نام تو نیست بر زبانم

بر ه تعالی  
دانشکده علوم انسانی شهید کمالی تهران

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تذکرات بسیار مهم:

(۱) پاسخهای خود را فقط با خودکار مشکی یا آبی بنویسید. پاسخنامه خود را به هیچ وجه خط خود، ده نکنید.  
پاسخهای خود را فقط در پاسخنامه بنویسید. این آزمون ۱۶ نمره دارد و ۲ نمره به فعالیت شما در کلاس، و ۲ نمره باقی مانده به فعالیت خارج از کلاس شما اختصاص دارد.

**Part A: Read the following sentences and then choose the best answer by selecting a, b, c, or d.**  
(5 points)

1. Pay has fallen in the last decade. Motivation to work has decreased. Therefore,  
**a. Our staffs are unmotivated to cooperate in our external programs.**  
b. The old-timers are well cooperating with us to implement our external programs.  
c. The new-comers keep asking about our external programs and the payment permanently.  
d. The employers have all lost their motivations to employ external old-timers to do the programs.
2. "It would have been a good picture if the camera hadn't been so far away." means:  
a. It wasn't a good picture because the camera was not far enough away.  
b. Because the camera was too far away, it was a good picture.  
**c. The picture was not good enough as the camera was too far away.**  
d. The camera was close enough for the picture to be a good one.

3. "Since you didn't study hard enough last week, you couldn't pass the exam." Therefore
- a. *If you had studied harder, you wouldn't have failed the exam.*
  - b. *If you studied harder now, you wouldn't fail the exam.*
  - c. *If you study harder, you won't fail the exam.*
  - d. *If you study harder, fail the exam.*
4. "If the weather is fine today, we will go on a trip to the seaside," my father said.
- a. *My father said if the weather was fine, we would go on a trip to the seaside.*
  - b. *My father said if the weather is fine, we would go on a trip to the seaside.*
  - c. *My father said if the weather was fine, we will go on a trip to the seaside.*
  - d. *My father said if the weather was fine, they would go on a trip to the seaside.*
5. "An adult human being has thirty-two teeth. The front teeth called "incisors", cut like scissors. The pointed teeth, which look like dogteeth, are called "cuspids". There are eight other teeth, called "bicuspid", which have two points. The back teeth, called "molars", have several points."

What is the main idea of this passage?

- a. *There are eight teeth called bicuspids.*
- b. *The front teeth are called incisors and cut like scissors.*
- c. *Molars have several points.*
- d. *There are four different kinds of teeth.*

**Part B: Read the following passage and then answer the questions by choosing from a, b, c, or d which gives the best answer to the question. (11 points)**

### Passage 1

Early measurements were as different as the unequal length of a man's five fingers. A foot has not always equaled twelve inches. The first measuring was probably done by cave men, who had to make crude measurements to put together tools and weapons.

Early measurements were based on the human body: the length of a man's hand, the width of man's thumb, the distance between his outstretched fingertips, the though these standards were unequal, they were uniform enough to serve as the basis for measurement at that time.

As commerce and trade increased, however, the need arose for standards that would be accepted by all people in a region or a country. You can see that if wood was measured by the length of a man's foot, someone with a size 10 foot would get more wood than someone with a size 6 foot. The best person to set a single standard was, of course, the king or ruler of the country. This is where the name for our short measuring stick, the "ruler", comes from.

Long ago in Europe, the unit of measuring land was established, or set in the following way. On a Sunday morning, sixteen men were selected as they came out of church. They were lined

up, heel to toe. Then he combined lengths of their feet was measured. This number was divided by 16, and the final result was called a “foot”.

Strange or unusual standards were found in the New World as well as the Old. William Penn, in buying land from the Indians, found that the unit of measure was the amount of land a man could walk around in a single day. Accordingly, he hired the fastest walker he could find as his standard.

6. What is this passage about?
- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>a. Europe</i>              | <i>c. rulers</i> |
| <i><b>b. measurements</b></i> | <i>d. kings</i>  |
7. What is the main idea of this passage?
- a. **Early measurements were not always the same.***
- b. Kings could set standards.*
- c. There were no rulers long ago.*
- d. Men have different size feet.*
8. What is the purpose of this passage?
- a. to tell you something funny about measurements*
- b. to describe how measurements were determined centuries ago***
- c. to tell you how to measure something if you don't have a ruler*
- d. to tell you how the ruler got its name*

### Passage two

About one out of four hundred blacks will die when he is approximately twenty years old of a hereditary disease called sickle-cell anemia. There is no known cure for the disease, which almost only occurs among blacks.

Each year, deaths from the disease go almost unnoticed. This is largely because people who work in the field of public health have not labeled sickle-cell anemia a major community health problem. The poorly informed public is not aware of the dangers of the disease and has not supported research to fight it. Compared with other diseases, little money has been given to find a cure for it. For example, in 1967 there were an estimated 1,155 new cases of sickle-cell anemia, 1,206 of cystic fibrosis, and 813 of muscular dystrophy. Volunteer organizations raised \$1,900,000 for cystic fibrosis and \$7,900,000 for muscular dystrophy, but less than \$100,000 for sickle-cell anemia.

Research grants awarded to scientists by National Institute of Health for studying sickle-cell anemia have been fewer in number than those awarded for other diseases. In 1968, 92

grants were awarded for leukemia research, 66 for muscular dystrophy, and 22 for sickle-cell anemia.

Blacks have begun raising money and telling people about the disease in order to combat it. They say that the difference in the efforts to fight sickle-cell anemia and those to fight other diseases is caused by racism. Health problems of the black and the poor, they say, have frequently been neglected before. Drug addiction, for instance, only became a public concern when white middle class teenagers became addicts. Blacks feel a cure for sickle-cell anemia has not been found because the disease doesn't affect white people. But some doctors and scientists say that the problem is more complex than that.

One reason, scientists claim, is that there is no national organization whose aim is to fight the disease. Other diseases have organizations like Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, The American Cancer Society, and The National Kidney Foundation. Although many local organizations are trying to curb sickle-cell anemia, a unified effort is needed.

The problem can be solved in part by public awareness of the disease through voluntary mass screening. Sickle-cell anemia can be found by a simple test. By this test, a couple knows before marriage if there was the possibility of their children having sickle-cell anemia.

9. Which title best expresses the main idea of this passage?

- a. *Only Black People Get Sickle-cell Anemia*
- b. *Sickle-cell Anemia Test Available*
- c. *Public Awareness of Sickle-cell Anemia is needed*
- d. ***A Major Community Health Problem***

10. What two opinions are expressed in this passage?

- a. ***Those of the writer and those of the scientists***
- b. *Those of the black people and those of the public*
- c. *Those of the black leaders and those of the scientists*
- d. *Those of the national organizations and those of the writer*

11. What is implied by scientists' claim "No cure has been found for the sickle-cell anemia because there is no national organization whose aim is to fight the disease"?

- a. *National organizations are better than local ones.*
- b. *National organizations can help people all over the country.*
- c. ***National organizations can raise enough money for the research to find a cure.***
- d. *National organizations have laboratories where scientists can work.*

### Passage three

The headline in the newspaper article announced the death of Alfred Nobel on April 13, 1888. The reporter called him a salesman of death, "The Dynamite King," because he invented this powerful explosive. In fact, Alfred Nobel's dynamite business had made him a very rich man. The newspaper story continued giving Alfred Nobel's age, nationality, and other information about his business. However, the words "The Dynamite King" were all that the 55-year-old Swedish man read.

Alfred Nobel sadly put down the newspaper. No, he wasn't dead-his brother Ludwig had died the day before, and the French newspaper had made a mistake. All the same, Alfred Nobel was disturbed. Was this the way the world was going to remember him? He did not like that idea at all. He had spent his life working for peace in the world. He hated violence and war. He had invented dynamite to save lives-lives that were lost because other explosives were dangerous to use. He wanted people to remember him as a man of peace.

Alfred Nobel invented dynamite at a perfect moment in time. Many countries were beginning to build railroads and tunnels, and needed a safe, powerful explosive to construct railroad tracks through mountains. People also needed dynamite to blow up stone in order to construct buildings, dams, and roads. Alfred Nobel invented dynamite for these peaceful uses. Moreover, he believed that if all countries had the same powerful weapons, they would see how impossible war was, and wars would end. In fact this was a popular idea of his day.

Nobel was very upset about the image the world had of him, but he did not know what to do about it. He thought about his problem for years. He wanted to think of the best way for people to use his fortune of \$9 million after his death. Then, in 1895, an adventurer named Salomon August Andree made plans for an expedition to reach the North Pole. People all over the world were excited about Andree's journey. Nobel read about Andree's plan, too, and had an inspiration. He finally knew what to do with his fortune. He wrote his Last Will and Testament. In his will, he instructed people to use all of his money for an annual reward to honor leaders of science, literature, and world peace. He stated that these leaders could be men or women of any nationality. Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896, at the age of 63.

He was unmarried and had no children. People all over the world wondered who was going to get Nobel's money. They were amazed when they learned of Alfred Nobel's plan to award annual prizes in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, and they very soon 45 became the greatest honor that a person could receive in these fields. In 1969, an award for economics was added.

The report of Alfred Nobel's death had been a mistake, but the decision he made because of this error gave the world the image he wanted. Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prize, and the world thinks of him as he wanted to be remembered: Alfred Nobel, man of peace.

12. "Dynamite King", as stated in the passage, was .....
- a. *Alfred Nobel's title due to his invention*
  - b. *the name newspapers had given to the King*
  - c. *Alfred Nobel's another name as he was very rich*
  - d. *the King's nickname because he used the explosive powder*
13. The second paragraph implied that .....
- a. *He did not like that idea stated in the paper.*
  - b. *He had spent his life working for peace in the world.*
  - c. *He hated violence and war.*
  - d. *He had invented dynamite for peace.*
14. Nobel was very upset about .....
- a. *the image the world had of him*
  - b. *countries' beginning to build railroads and tunnels*
  - c. *people's need for dynamite to blow up stone to construct roads*
  - d. *his not know what to do about it*
15. Nobel's idea of spending his fortune for the best attempt for peace was inspired from ...
- a. *Salomon August Andree's plan of expedition to reach the North Pole*
  - b. *the newspaper mistaken story of his death on April 13, 1888.*
  - c. *his Last Will and Testament instructing people to use his money for peace.*
  - d. *leaders of any nationality who could decide on peace or war.*
16. The passage stated that people were amazed when they learned of .....
- a. *Nobel's plan to award annual prizes in the fields of science and peace.*
  - b. *the first Nobel Prizes which were awarded in 1901.*
  - c. *the greatest honor that a person could receive in these fields.*
  - d. *the award for economics which was added In 1969.*

**Part C: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given from a, b, c, or d. (10 points)**

17. Your reply to the question really ..... me as I didn't expect to give such an answer after so many years of studying politics.
- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>disappointment</i> | c. <i>disappointing</i>  |
| b. <i>disappointed</i>   | d. <i>disappointedly</i> |
18. Dreams List is similar because it is an outline of the major events, scenes and experiences in the most successful and ..... life you can imagine for yourself.
- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>satisfying</i>   | c. <i>satisfied</i> |
| b. <i>satisfaction</i> | d. <i>satisfy</i>   |

19. The central argument is that capitalism sows the seeds of its own .....  
a. *destroy* c. *destructiveness*  
b. *destruction* d. *destructive*
20. The front-page ..... stated that social and political problems might lead to the outbreak of war.  
a. *fortune* c. *instruction*  
b. *story* d. *image*
21. He drove over a landmine and his car .....  
a. *projected* c. *lead to*  
b. *repaired* d. *blew up*
22. The name ..... but I couldn't remember where I had heard it before.  
a. *took a back seat* c. *rang a bell*  
b. *felt at home* d. *went up in smoke*
23. Teenagers usually adopt behavior that is more socially acceptable among their .....  
a. *parents* c. *principals*  
b. *teachers* d. *peers*
24. After I ..... I remembered what I wanted to say.  
a. *hung up* c. *disagreed with*  
b. *picked up* d. *faced off*
25. He ..... He's just passed all his exams.  
a. *stands on his own two feet*  
b. *adds fuel to the fire*  
c. *keeps my head*  
d. *feels on top of the world today*
26. He said that the children's bad behavior often ..... from boredom.  
a. *affects* c. *stems*  
b. *tackles* d. *lacks*



**Part D: Choose the phrase among a, b, c, or d which gives the closest meaning to the underlined part. (3 points)**

27. When I looked at exam questions, my mind went blank.

- a. ***I forgot everything***
- b. *something sparkled in my mind*
- c. *I had to keep everything in my mind*
- d. *I tried to keep off from letting the cat out of the bag*

28. You're an adult now; you have to learn to stand on your own two feet.

- a. *make the situation worse*
- b. *show you how to do the job*
- c. *add fuel to the fire*
- d. ***be independent; look after your self***

29. The boss has given me a free hand at work.

- a. ***allow me to take whatever action I want***
- b. *dismiss from their jobs*
- c. *show the advantages and disadvantages*
- d. *express my final and definite opinion*

**Part E: Answer the following questions by choosing from a, b, c, or d which gives the closest meaning to the quoted part. (3 points)**

30. Which of the following words mean "flock together"?

- a. *association*
- b. *contamination*
- c. ***congregation***
- d. *paralysis*

31. Which word means "carry somebody or something under your authority"?

- a. *succeed*
- b. ***support***
- c. *suppress*
- d. *suppose*

32. In which of the following words does the root mean "lead"?

- a. ***product***
- b. *report*
- c. *sentimental*
- d. *camouflage*

*Good luck- H. Golebostan*



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ای نام تو مونس روانم جز نام تو نیست بر زبانم

بسمه تعالی

دانشکده علوم انسانی شهیدای مکه تهران

آزمون درس: خواندن و درک مفاهیم ۳ دوره: کارشناسی ناپیوسته رشته: آموزش زبان انگلیسی نیمسال: دوم ۹۳-۹۲  
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نام و نام خانوادگی: شماره دانشجویی: رشته تحصیلی: آموزش زبان انگلیسی مقطع تحصیلی: کارشناسی

نمره ارزیابی: آزمون نهایی  نمره کار کلاسی  نمره فعالیت خارج از کلاس  = نمره نهایی  امضاء استاد

No.	a	b	c	d	No.	a	b	c	d	Scoring	
1	a	b	c	d	18.	a	b	c	d	نمره فعالیت کلاسی	
2	a	b	c	d	19.	a	b	c	d	نمره به عدد	نمره به حرف
3	a	b	c	d	20.	a	b	c	d		
4	a	b	c	d	21.	a	b	c	d		
5	a	b	c	d	22.	a	b	c	d	نمره فعالیت خارج از کلاس	
6	a	b	c	d	23.	a	b	c	d	نمره به عدد	نمره به حرف
7	a	b	c	d	24.	a	b	c	d		
8	a	b	c	d	25.	a	b	c	d		
9	a	b	c	d	26.	a	b	c	d	نمره آزمون نهایی	
10	a	b	c	d	27.	a	b	c	d	نمره به عدد	نمره به حرف
11	a	b	c	d	28.	a	b	c	d		
12	a	b	c	d	29.	a	b	c	d		
13	a	b	c	d	30.	a	b	c	d	امضاء	
14	a	b	c	d	31.	a	b	c	d		
15	a	b	c	d	32.	a	b	c	d		
16	a	b	c	d	33.						
17	a	b	c	d	34.						

نام و نام خانوادگی استاد

امضاء