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سوالات درک مطلب و کلوز تست آزمون زبان دکترا

دانشگاه آزاد (EPT)

دی ماه ۱۳۹۸

گردآوری و ارائه پاسخ تشریحی

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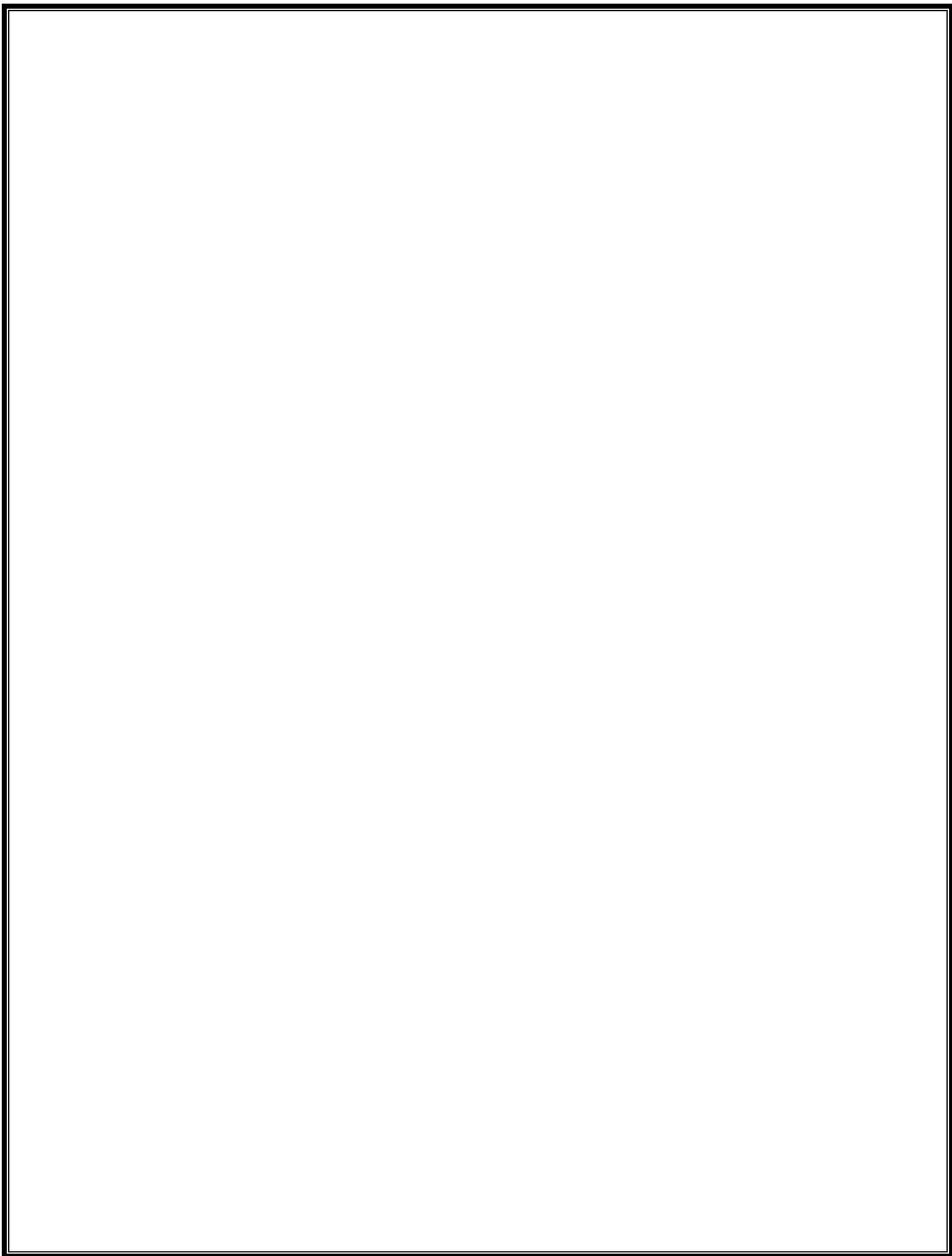
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انطباق **۹۶.۳%** کلمات این آزمون با

جزوه لغات اختصاصی آزمون زبان دکترا (EPT , MSRT)

برای کسب اطلاعات بیشتر و دریافت جزوه واژگان اختصاصی تصویر زیر را اسکن کنید





Passage 1

In raising and caring for children, every parent, regardless of ethnicity, income, education, or geographic location, watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill. However, it is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, which can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural **enthusiasm** for life and his desire to find out new things for himself. Parents vary greatly in their degree of **strictness** towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others **are severed** over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, **the controls imposed** represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own benefit.

1. **what is NOT mentioned the passage as a parental control over children.**
 - 1) Eating habits.
 - 2) Punctuality for meals
 - 3) Leaving a child alone.
 - 4) Talking too early.
2. **We understand from the passage that**
 - 1) education plays a significant role in parental restrictions on children.
 - 2) a child's failure is due to his acquisition of new skills.
 - 3) if a child is unaided, he will lose desire to discover new things for himself
 - 4) values of the community are more important than the child's own benefit.
3. **Paragraph 1, Line 8, enthusiasm is closet in meaning to**
 - 1) viewpoint
 - 2) eagerness
 - 3) coordination
 - 4) approach
4. **Paragraph 2, Line 1, strictness is the OPPOSITE of**
 - 1) firmness
 - 2) determination
 - 3) favor
 - 4) leniency
5. **Paragraph 2, Line 2, are severed can be rewritten as**
 - 1) are allowed
 - 2) are strict
 - 3) are punished
 - 4) are tolerated
6. **paragraph 2, Line 3, the controls imposed can be rewritten as the controls**
 - 1) that are imposed
 - 2) to impose
 - 3) have imposed
 - 4) imposing

Passage 2

Writing a test is like running a marathon. Both activities require you to do your best for a long time. There are a couple of strategies you can use to stay relaxed, **focused**, and motivated for the whole test.

Runners train before a big race. They practice their skills in the same conditions they will face in the marathon. You can train for a test in a similar way. Start by thinking about the types of questions that will likely be on the test. For a reading test, there may be comprehension questions on vocabulary, main idea, details, cause and effect, sequence, and inferences. You may also be asked to summarize the text. For a writing test, you will likely be asked to write a paragraph about a given topic. The topics will often involve describing something, explaining how to do something, telling a story about something, or giving your opinion about something. Study what your instructor has taught you about how to answer each question type. The goal of a test is usually to independently apply the skills you have learned and practiced in class.

Just like before a big race, it is a good idea to take care of your basic needs before the test begins. For example, get plenty of sleep the night before. During the day of the test, get enough to eat. Go to the bathroom ahead of time. These things will help you focus.

When you get the test, don't forget to put your name on it. Then, take a quick look at each page. A long test may have different sections. Notice how many marks each section is worth. Like a runner, you will want to be careful about your **pace**. If you have a limited amount of time to complete the test, you will want to leave yourself enough time for the sections that are worth the most marks.

Now you are ready to begin answering the questions. Read the instructions and questions very carefully. Make sure you understand what you are being asked to do. If you do not understand a question, ask your instructor. If you feel nervous, you may want to build your confidence by starting with the questions that are easiest for you.

Some runners use positive self-talk when they are struggling. They tell themselves things like, "I feel good about myself and my abilities. I am not going to worry. I will do the best that I can." Give this strategy a try. You can also take short brain breaks between sections to take some deep breaths, roll your neck and shoulders, and massage your temples.

During a reading test, it can help to do a quick pre-reading exercise you have been taught, even if it is not part of the instructions. For example, try scanning the text to figure out the topic before you read the whole thing more carefully. Then think about what you already know about the topic. Predict the details that might be in the reading. For a writing test, pre-writing is a very important first step. Brainstorm your ideas and organize them before you start writing. Some students **skip** these two things, but they probably shouldn't. These activities warm up your brain so that it will work more efficiently.

Before you hand in your test, review your answers. Unlike a marathon, it doesn't matter who finishes first during a test. Check your grammar and spelling. Make sure your instructor will be able to read your handwriting. Finally, be sure that you answered every question.

7. **The main purpose of the passage is to help the reader**
- 1) to do well on a test
 - 2) to pay attention to the requirements of a test
 - 3) to use strategies to become motivated
 - 4) to compare a marathon runner to a test taker
8. **According to the passage, which of the following items is NOT correct?**
- 1) Get lots of sleep the night before a test.
 - 2) Get enough to eat the day before a test.
 - 3) Pay attention to your basic needs before a test.
 - 4) Do a pre-reading exercise during a reading test.
9. **It is important to think about the topic when you begin a reading test because it may help**
- 1) to relax you and boost your self confidence
 - 2) you to predict the details in the passage
 - 3) you to scan the whole reading passage
 - 4) to brainstorm and support your main ideas

- 10. We can understand from the passage that taking a test is like running a marathon because**
- 1) success is the final goal in both
 - 2) you should take care of your basic needs
 - 3) cooperation is involved in both of them
 - 4) both need preparation in advance
- 11. Scanning is important when you take a test because it helps you**
- 1) to understand the instructions to each section of the test
 - 2) to stay undisturbed in order to read more carefully
 - 3) to realize what the reading passage is about
 - 4) to keep motivated to answer the questions correctly
- 12. According to the passage, the first thing to do when you receive a test paper is to**
- 1) put your name on the paper
 - 2) check how many marks each part of the test is worth
 - 3) make sure what you are being asked to do
 - 4) start answering the easiest questions

Cloze Passage

Getting friends and family members to pose for photos is hard enough, but how would you cope with a naughty rabbit, an owl or a butterfly that simply ... (13) ... to keep still? Simon King, wildlife film-maker and photographer, says you don't need any formal ... (14) ... to get started. "The whole ... (15) ... is that photographing wildlife should be fun". Simon offers the following ... (16) ...

Specialize from the start. You're more likely to get good ... (17) ... sooner if you ... (18) ... on one type of wildlife, insects for instance ... (19) ... than just going off to the woods with your camera and snapping whatever you see.

... (20) ... something that isn't hard to photograph. Choosing an animal that's hard to ... (21) ... or will run away if it sees you ... (22) ... unnecessary problems ... (23) ... second-hand camera shops and local papers for quality ... (24) ... You don't need to ... (25) ... a fortune. The photographer himself started with just a cheap second-hand camera. But you will need a single lens reflex camera.

Remember it's the ... (26) ... photograph that counts, not just the subject ... (27) ... you're composing a picture and try to be as artistic as possible.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 13. | 1) chooses | 2) refuses | 3) favors | 4) prefers |
| 14. | 1) understanding | 2) exercise | 3) training | 4) learning |
| 15. | 1) perspective | 2) attitude | 3) preparation | 4) idea |
| 16. | 1) tips | 2) opinions | 3) arrangements | 4) facts |
| 17. | 1) feedbacks | 2) results | 3) benefits | 4) achievements |
| 18. | 1) wander | 2) suppose | 3) concentrate | 4) imagine |
| 19. | 1) better | 2) other | 3) more | 4) rather |
| 20. | 1) Pick | 2) Prefer | 3) Collect | 4) Reject |
| 21. | 1) mention | 2) meet | 3) glance | 4) spot |
| 22. | 1) starts | 2) puts | 3) creates | 4) leads |
| 23. | 1) Forget | 2) Search | 3) Look | 4) Take |
| 24. | 1) papers | 2) equipment | 3) material | 4) tools |
| 25. | 1) lose | 2) make | 3) cost | 4) spend |
| 26. | 1) whole | 2) full | 3) big | 4) all |
| 27. | 1) Invent | 2) Guess | 3) Imagine | 4) Believe |