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با ما با خیالی راحت به سراغ کنکور بروید

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در قسمت "تماس با ما" درخواست دهید تا در اولین فرصت در اختیار شما قرار گیرد

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نام خانوادگی

محل امضاء



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عصر جمعه

۹۱/۱۲/۱۸



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) داخل
در سال ۱۳۹۲

زبان انگلیسی (عمومی) خاص

رشته‌های آموزش زبان انگلیسی - ادبیات انگلیسی - ترجمه - زبان‌شناسی همگانی
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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
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اسفندماه سال ۱۳۹۱

این درس نمره منفی ندارد.

حق جاب و تکثیر سؤالات پس از برگزاری آزمون برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

PART A: Grammar

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- _____, I started looking up the telephone number of a professional juggler I had met, thinking he could entertain the kids indoors.
- 1) Drizzling making the prospect dismal
 - 2) Dismal as the prospect of drizzle is
 - 3) Given the dismal prospect of drizzle
 - 4) In spite of the dismal drizzling prospect
- 2- Students are expected to develop critical thinking skills ----- they are studying and engage in critical dialogue with its main theories and arguments.
- 1) so that they can dig deeper below the surface of the subjects
 - 2) by digging deeper the subjects below the surface which
 - 3) of the subjects because they can dig deeper below the surface of which
 - 4) which helps them so much as to dig below the surface of the subjects
- 3- Despite years of record oil revenues, PDVSA accumulated liabilities of almost \$70 billion by last September, up from less than \$30 billion in 2006, -----.
- 1) which the company's financial office reported
 - 2) and reported by the company's financial offices
 - 3) when the company's financial reports reveal
 - 4) as of the company's financial reports
- 4- The utility meter's native habitat is the understairs cupboard, behind the ironing board, covered in dust -----.
- 1) to colonize a host of playing spiders
 - 2) and is a colony for their host, spiders
 - 3) that played host to a colony of spiders
 - 4) and playing host to a colony of spiders
- 5- A pirate ship was often organized democratically: they divided up the treasure fairly, sometimes voted on whether to attack a ship, -----.
- 1) and where to sail next
 - 2) which they all helped to decide where it was sailing next
 - 3) or they decided where to sail next
 - 4) and could all help decide where to sail next
- 6- When J. Langdon Down first described savant syndrome in 1887, ----- its association with astounding powers of memory, he cited a patient who could recite Edward Gibbon's *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* verbatim.
- 1) coined its name, noting
 - 2) he coined its name and noted
 - 3) coining its name and noting
 - 4) by coining its name and noting

- 7- At this level, the cause of cancer is not entirely a mystery. In fact, a decade ago many geneticists were confident that science was homing in on a final answer: cancer is the result of cumulative mutations that alter specific locations in a cell's DNA -----.
- 1) change the particular proteins that cancer-related genes at those spots encode
 - 2) and thus change the particular proteins encoded by cancer-related genes at those spots
 - 3) which cancer-related genes at those spots change and then is encoded by the particular proteins
 - 4) at those spots encode cancer-related genes to be then changed by the particular proteins
- 8- Is there a copy of you reading this article? A person who is not you ----- on a planet called Earth, with misty mountains, fertile fields and sprawling cities, in a solar system with eight other planets?
- 1) and live
 - 2) yet he lives
 - 3) though living
 - 4) but who lives
- 9- Broken spirits, not bones, may be the worst result of falling down. Many older people fall, but for some, the experience makes them so afraid of toppling again ----- to walk without trembling or losing balance.
- 1) that their mind impairs their ability
 - 2) with their mind and ability impaired
 - 3) their ability is impaired by their mind
 - 4) they are impaired and disable enough
- 10- ----- that our brains use far fewer cells to interpret any given image than previously believed.
- 1) A recent study published in the journal *Nature* by some eminent scientists suggests
 - 2) Some eminent scientists published in the journal *Nature* a recent study suggests
 - 3) Suggested by a recent study in the Journal *Nature* done with some eminent scientists published
 - 4) Having Published in the journal *Nature*, a recent study by some eminent scientists suggests

PART B: Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

11. Sandy's mid-term grades were passing but hardly ----- of a great year: she had three C's and two D's.
- 1) cacophonous
 - 2) portentous
 - 3) presumptuous
 - 4) perfidious
12. Originally conceived as a comic satire against the chivalric romances then in literary vogue, Don Quixote describes realistically what ----- an elderly knight who, his head bemused by reading romances, sets out on his old horse Rosinante, with his pragmatic ----- Sancho Panza, to seek adventure.
- 1) enthalls ... swagger
 - 2) transpires ... buffoon
 - 3) befalls ... squire
 - 4) forsakes ... potentate

13. The ----- of one of his estates was a grievous loss to the young Squire Moulton, and he ----- the day he had signed the bond for his feckless friend Bounderby.
 1) appropriation ... evoked
 2) restitution ... ruminated
 3) decrepitude ... expiated
 4) forfeiture ... rued
14. "You're fired!" Mr. Hardy shouted at Nathan, citing his careless filing methods, his unkempt appearance, and his ----- attendance record as the reasons.
 1) dilatory 2) unflagging 3) indulgent 4) itinerant
15. When Sam's mother asked him where he was going so late at night, his answer was so full of ----- that she was sure he was up to some trouble.
 1) obfuscation 2) artlessness 3) equanimity 4) transgression
16. Peter tried hard to keep his temper, but when Ralph used the ----- words, "You're not man enough to fight with me," he instinctively came out swinging.
 1) piquant 2) esoteric 3) improvident 4) incendiary
17. But O'grady himself he did not forgive, and the Irishman continued to plague him with what Macdonell called "most scurrilous -----."
 1) infraction 2) chicanery 3) invective 4) notoriety
18. While in so many ways the personalities of the two could not have been more different—she ebullient where he was -----, relaxed where he was awkward, ----- where he was taciturn.
 1) glum ... garrulous
 2) ineffable ... verbose
 3) unctuous ... extroverted
 4) sullen ... curt
19. Until we are able to improve substantially the financial status of the underprivileged in our country, a substantial ----- in our crime rate is remote.
 1) exculpation 2) attenuation 3) complicity 4) adjournment
20. A desire to be applauded by those in attendance, not his sensitivity to the ----- of the poor, was the reason for his ----- at the charity affair.
 1) ardor ... philanthropy
 2) plight ... munificence
 3) diatribe ... prodigality
 4) plethora ... magnanimity
21. Richard Wager was frequently peevish; moreover, his fickle behavior caused most of his acquaintances to ----- the composer whenever possible.
 1) fawn on 2) opine 3) recede from 4) shun
22. The most memorable character of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* is Shylock, a rapacious moneylender who charges ----- interest rates.
 1) insouciant 2) exorbitant 3) implacable 4) untenable

23. Well, usually—especially at the beginning of a deception—you won't have any actual proof of dishonesty. But your ----- will tell you that something smells funny, so to speak, and you'll grow -----.
- 1) intuition ... wary
 - 2) foresight ... duplicitous
 - 3) perspicuity ... penitent
 - 4) acumen ... culpable
24. The June 1995 collapse of a Seoul, South Korea, department store (in which hundreds of shoppers were killed) was blamed on ----- construction.
- 1) diabolic
 - 2) shoddy
 - 3) eclectic
 - 4) specious
25. Quite a few interactive computer games seem to have been so elaborately contrived and require such ----- strategies that only the most adroit player can hope to master them.
- 1) ingenuous
 - 2) unremitting
 - 3) byzantine
 - 4) execrable
26. Panurge, for instance, has no consistent nature. A resourceful and intelligent poor scholar in *Pantagruel*, he becomes a credulous dupe in the third book and an ----- coward in the fourth.
- 1) arrant
 - 2) invidious
 - 3) inchoate
 - 4) adverse
27. In 1769, a literary critic argued that if a story we read is "lively and a (fairly good) picture of nature, we are thrown into a -----, from which if we awaken it is the ----- of the writer.
- 1) reverie ... fault
 - 2) infatuation ... ennui
 - 3) slumber ... celerity
 - 4) vertigo ... chore
28. Reference is often made to the new director's films as -----, although most of them are not so sentimental as to deserve such a description.
- 1) prosaic
 - 2) captious
 - 3) effulgent
 - 4) treacly
29. If, in 1856, the colonial government expected the native population to pay a new tax, they were ----- of that notion when the people rose angrily in protest.
- 1) exonerated
 - 2) divested
 - 3) disabused
 - 4) occluded
30. The newly observed bird has a ----- for amassing the bright shiny objects which it seems to collect to adorn its nest: it will enter houses to ----- cutlery, coins , thimbles, nails, screws, even car keys.
- 1) knack ... burnish
 - 2) penchant ... pilfer
 - 3) paean ... dispense
 - 4) stratagem ... clutter

PART C: 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.

We had now reached the summit of the loftiest crag. For some minutes the old man seemed too much exhausted to speak.

"Not long ago," said he (31) -----, "and I could have guided you on this route as well as the youngest of my sons ; but, about three years past, (32) ----- never happened to mortal man—or at least such as no man ever survived to tell of— and the six hours of deadly terror which I then (33) ----- have broken me up body and soul. You suppose me a _very_ old man—but I am not. It took less than a single day to change these hairs from a jetty black to white, (34) -----, and to unstring my nerves, so that I tremble at the least (35) -----, and am frightened at a shadow. Do you know I can scarcely look over this little cliff without getting (36) -----?"

The "little cliff," upon whose edge he had so (37) ----- that the weightier portion of his body hung over it, while he was only kept from falling by the tenure of his elbow on its extreme and slippery edge—this "little cliff" arose, a sheer unobstructed precipice of black shining rock, some fifteen or sixteen hundred feet from the world of crags beneath us. Nothing would have tempted me to (38) ----- . In truth so deeply was I excited by the perilous position of my companion, that I fell at full length upon the ground, clung to the shrubs around me, and dared not even glance upward at the sky—while I struggled in vain to get rid of the idea that the very foundations of the mountain were in danger from the (39) ----- of the winds. It was long before I could reason myself into sufficient courage to sit up and look out into the distance.

"You must get over these fancies," said the guide, "(40) ----- you might have the best possible view of the scene of that event I mentioned—and to tell you the whole story with the spot just under your eye."

31- 1) in the clear 2) at length 3) on the dot 4) on the quiet

32- 1) an event happening to me such that
2) it happened to me such an event that
3) such an event happened to me that there
4) there happened to me an event such as

33- 1) protracted 2) petrified 3) hovered 4) endured

34- 1) when my weakening limbs 2) which weakened my limbs
3) to weaken my limbs 4) to my limbs weak

35- 1) fortitude 2) compulsion 3) exertion 4) lethargy

36- 1) pithy 2) plucky 3) giddy 4) fluffy

37- 1) thrown himself down to carelessly rest
2) carelessly thrown himself down to rest
3) carelessly thrown down to rest himself
4) down thrown himself to rest carelessly

- 38- 1) within half a dozen yards of its brink
 2) its brink half a dozen yards within
 3) half a dozen yards within its brink
 4) within half a dozen of yards from its brinks
- 39- 1) fury 2) thrill 3) zephyr 4) veracity
- 40- 1) for which I have brought you here
 2) I have brought you here so that
 3) that I have brought you here and that
 4) for I have brought you here that

PART D: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following five passages and choose the option (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best answers each question. Then, mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

Insects are the only group of invertebrates to have developed flight. The evolution of insect wings has been a subject of debate. Some entomologists suggest that the wings are from paranotal lobes, or extensions from the insect's exoskeleton called the notum, called the *paranotal theory*. Other theories are based on a pleural origin. These theories include suggestions that wings originated from modified gills, spiracular flaps or as from an appendage of the epicoxa. The *epicoxal theory* suggests the insect wings are modified epicoxal exites, a modified appendage at the base of the legs or coxa. In the Carboniferous age, some of the *Meganeura* dragonflies had as much as a 50 cm (20 in) wide wingspan. The appearance of gigantic insects has been found to be consistent with high atmospheric oxygen. The respiratory system of insects constrains their size; however, the high oxygen in the atmosphere allowed larger sizes. The largest flying insects today are much smaller and include several moth species such as the Atlas moth and the White Witch (*Thysania agrippina*). Insect flight has been a topic of great interest in aerodynamics due partly to the inability of steady-state theories to explain the lift generated by the tiny wings of insects.

Unlike birds, many small insects are swept along by the prevailing winds, although many of the larger insects are known to make migrations. Aphids are known to be transported long distances by low-level jet streams. As such, fine line patterns associated with converging winds within weather radar imagery, like the WSR-88D radar network, often represent large groups of insects.

41- Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- 1) A contentious issue is put forth and models to account for it are introduced.
 2) A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative one introduced.
 3) A current interpretation of a phenomenon is described and then ways in which it was developed are discussed.
 4) The validity of the data included in several theories is compared point by point.

42- According to the passage, the current large insects -----.

- 1) fly at high altitudes
- 2) are not as varied as they used to be
- 3) are of great interest in aerodynamics
- 4) include species that are not the same size as their gigantic predecessors

43- It can be understood from the passage that the correlation between the size of a flying insect and that of its breathing system -----.

- 1) is of less significance in the *paranotal* theory than it is in the *epicoxal* theory
- 2) varies according to the insect's appearance
- 3) is still obscure
- 4) is positive

44. Which of the following information is supplied in the passage?

- I. The way diminutive wings can provide the power for insects' getting up in the air still begs the question.
 - II. It is fallacious to presume that all insects can migrate simply because they have wings and can fly.
 - III. Birds are not swept away out of their migration routes by strong winds.
 - IV. Some insects have wingspans as wide as half a meter.
- 1) I only
 - 2) I and III only
 - 3) III and IV only
 - 4) I, II, and III

Passage 2

Internal evidence is evidence that comes from the text itself, independent of the physical characteristics of the document. Various considerations can be used to decide which reading is the most likely to be original. Sometimes these considerations can be in conflict.

Two common considerations have the Latin names *lectio brevior* (shorter reading) and *lectio difficilior* (more difficult reading). The first is the general observation that scribes tended to add words, for clarification or out of habit, more often than they removed them. The second, *lectio difficilior potior* (the harder reading is stronger), recognizes the tendency for harmonization—resolving apparent inconsistencies in the text. Applying this principle leads to taking the more difficult (unharmonized) reading as being more likely to be the original. Such cases also include scribes simplifying and smoothing texts they did not fully understand.

Another scribal tendency is called *homoioteleuton*, meaning "same endings". *Homoioteleuton* occurs when two words/phrases/lines end with the same sequence of letters. The scribe, having finished copying the first, skips to the second, omitting all intervening words. *Homeoarchy* refers to eye-skip when the beginnings of two lines are similar.

The critic may also examine the other writings of the author to decide what words and grammatical constructions match his style. The evaluation of internal evidence also provides the critic with information that helps him evaluate the reliability of individual manuscripts. Thus, the consideration of internal and external evidence is related.

After considering all relevant factors, the textual critic seeks the reading that best explains how the other readings would arise. That reading is then the most likely candidate to have been original.

45- The primary purpose of the passage is to -----.

- 1) shed light on what mistakes scribes used to make
- 2) explain some textual clues critics heed to decide on the authenticity of a piece of writing
- 3) trace the origin of certain words which were utilized by scribes to evaluate texts of unknown sources
- 4) provide guidelines as to what to do when internal evidence turns out to be at odds with the physical characteristics of a document

46- All of the following are in one way or another relevant to "the harder reading is stronger" (paragraph 2) EXCEPT that -----.

- 1) a text with more incongruities may be more reliable than another version of the same in which no inconsistencies exist
- 2) a lucid and well-organized text emerged when a scribe was unable to decipher the information in a text
- 3) scribes were so scrupulous and painstaking as to simplify a text that was originally intended to be abstruse
- 4) some scribes might have changed texts unnecessarily only because they had not been able to figure out the relationships between certain ideas which they thought to have been supporting different theses

47- According to the passage, which of the following is referred to as what scribes might have done, leading to the unoriginality of their production?

- I. Paraphrasing
- II. Harmonizing
- III. Style comparison
- IV. Omission

- 1) I and II only
- 2) I and III only
- 3) I, II, and IV only
- 4) I, II, III and IV

48- When one claims that a manuscript is unoriginal because the words and grammatical patterns used in it do not seem to belong to those characterizing the writing style of an author, one is using -----.

- 1) an external factor
- 2) a combination of external and internal factors
- 3) an amalgamation of all the variables alluded to in paragraphs 2 and 3
- 4) a factor mentioned in paragraph 1 and probably discussed in the paragraph preceding this passage

49- Which of the following best reveals the author's attitude towards the topic of the passage?

- 1) Dispassionate
- 2) Skeptical
- 3) Disparaging
- 4) Condescending

Passage 3

It is the purported effects of ECT (electroconvulsive therapy) on long-term memory that give rise to much of the concern surrounding its use. The acute effects of ECT can include amnesia, both retrograde (for events occurring before the treatment) and anterograde (for events occurring after the treatment). Memory loss and confusion are more pronounced with bilateral electrode placement rather than unilateral, and with outdated sine-wave rather than brief-pulse currents. The vast majority of modern treatment uses brief pulse currents. Research by Harold

Sackeim has shown that excessive current causes more risk for memory loss, and using right-sided electrode placement may reduce verbal memory disturbance. It was Harold Sackeim who also admitted that the 1 in 200 figure he said for transient memory loss was in fact a guess estimate not rooted in actual statistical analysis of any data. It was his 2007 study that also showed global cognitive impairment in all forms of ECT, including the most benign.

Retrograde amnesia is most marked for events occurring in the weeks or months before treatment, with one study showing that although some people lose memories from years prior to treatment, recovery of such memories was "virtually complete" by seven months post-treatment, with the only enduring loss being memories in the weeks and months prior to the treatment. Anterograde memory loss is usually limited to the time of treatment itself or shortly afterwards. In the weeks and months following ECT these memory problems gradually improve, but some people have persistent losses, especially with bilateral ECT. One published review summarizing the results of questionnaires about subjective memory loss found that between 29% and 55% of respondents believed they experienced long-lasting or permanent memory changes. In 2000, a psychiatrist named Sarah Lisanby and colleagues found that bilateral ECT left patients with more persistently impaired memory of public events as compared to RUL ECT.

Some studies have found that patients are often unaware of cognitive deficits induced by ECT. For example, in June 2008, a Duke University study was published assessing the neuropsychological effects and attitudes in patients after ECT. Forty-six patients participated in the study, which involved neuropsychological and psychological testing before and after ECT. The study documented substantial cognitive impairment after ECT on a variety of memory tests, including "verbal memory for word lists and prose passages and visual memory of geometric designs." Based on their findings, the authors issued the following recommendation:

"When ECT is provided to adolescents, the potential impact of such cognitive changes should be discussed with the patients and their parents or guardians in terms of implications for not only the patient's emotional functioning but cognitive functioning as well, particularly upon his or her academic performance. In summary, we argue that an individual cost-benefit analysis should be made in light of the implications of the potential benefits versus costs of ECT upon improving emotional functioning and the impact that potential memory changes may have on real-world functioning and quality of life."

50- Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- 1) A procedure is described and its demerits are listed.
- 2) A hypothesis is advanced, and supporting evidence is supplied.
- 3) The effects of a procedure are mentioned and a related recommendation is made.
- 4) The pros and cons of a prevailing method are listed and then an alternative approach is suggested.

51- The prefix "ante-" in the word "anterograde" (paragraph 1) is most related to _____.

- 1) posterity
- 2) recollection
- 3) beforehand
- 4) oblivion

52- The passage suggests that ECT -----.

- 1) seems to be benign in some application forms
- 2) can lead to one's forgetting some events for good
- 3) affects past memories more profoundly than it does future ones
- 4) affects memory and cognition in bilateral electrode placement as intensely as it does in unilateral electrode placement

53- The author refers to Harold Sackeim in paragraph 1 in order to -----.

- 1) debunk the current strong reservations about the utility of ECT
- 2) mention the first scholar who accentuated the need for further investigation about the efficacy of ECT
- 3) prove that treatment by ECT in all its forms does not produce the same effects in all people
- 4) make the point that ECT treatment types are all accompanied by detrimental effects on cognition

54- The questionnaire-based study reported in paragraph 2 seem to support the assertion that -----.

- 1) there are at times persistent losses after ECT
- 2) retrograde amnesia is more severe than anterograde amnesia
- 3) people do not seem to respond to ECT treatment all in the same way
- 4) the degree to which people experience memory losses is highly subjective and thus hard to quantify

55- Reference is made to Sarah Lisanby in paragraph 2 in order to -----.

- 1) address the social impact that amnesia due to ECT can have on patients' lives
- 2) add to the findings of the published review in the same paragraph
- 3) reveal that research findings about ECT effects are conflicting
- 4) serve as a thesis for the paragraph to follow

56- All of the following are TRUE about the Duke University study EXCEPT that it -----.

- 1) included both a pretest and a posttest
- 2) confirmed that ECT provokes substantial cognitive impairment
- 3) demonstrated that patients often have cognizance of the impairment induced by ECT
- 4) ECT has adverse as well as salutary effects on emotional functioning and potential memory

Passage 4

Famine strikes Sub-Saharan African countries the hardest, but with exhaustion of food resources, overdrafting of groundwater, wars, internal struggles, and economic failure, famine continues to be a worldwide problem with hundreds of millions of people suffering. These famines cause widespread malnutrition and impoverishment. The famine in Ethiopia in the 1980s had an immense death toll, although Asian famines of the 20th century have also produced extensive death tolls. Modern African famines are characterized by widespread destitution and malnutrition, with heightened mortality confined to young children.

Relief technologies including immunization, improved public health infrastructure, general food rations and supplementary feeding for vulnerable children, have provided temporary mitigation to the mortality impacts of famines, while leaving their economic consequences unchanged, and not solving the underlying issue of too large a regional population relative to food production capability. Humanitarian crises may also arise from genocide campaigns, civil

wars, refugee flows and episodes of extreme violence and state collapse, creating famine conditions among the affected populations.

Despite repeated stated intentions by the world's leaders to end hunger and famine, famine remains a chronic threat in much of Africa and Asia. In July 2005, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network labeled Niger with emergency status, as well as Chad, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia and Zimbabwe. In January 2006, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization warned that 11 million people in Somalia, Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia were in danger of starvation due to the combination of severe drought and military conflicts. **In 2006, the most serious humanitarian crisis in Africa was in Sudan's region Darfur.**

Some believed that the Green Revolution was an answer to famine in the 1970s and 1980s. The Green Revolution began in the 20th century with hybrid strains of high-yielding crops. Between 1950 and 1984, as the Green Revolution transformed agriculture around the globe, world grain production increased by 250%. Some criticize the process, stating that these new high-yielding crops require more chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which can harm the environment. However, it was an option for developing nations suffering from famine. These high-yielding crops make it technically possible to feed more people. However, there are indications that regional food production has peaked in many world sectors, due to certain strategies associated with intensive agriculture such as groundwater overdrafting and overuse of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

Frances Moore Lappé, later co-founder of the Institute for Food and Development Policy (Food First) argued in *Diet for a Small Planet* (1971) that vegetarian diets can provide food for larger populations, with the same resources, compared to omnivorous diets.

Noting that modern famines are sometimes aggravated by misguided economic policies, political design to impoverish or marginalize certain populations, or acts of war, political economists have investigated the political conditions under which famine is prevented. Amartya Sen states that the liberal institutions that exist in India, including competitive elections and a free press, have played a major role in preventing famine in that country since independence. Alex de Waal has developed this theory to focus on the "political contract" between rulers and people that ensures famine prevention, noting the rarity of such political contracts in Africa, and the danger that international relief agencies will undermine such contracts through removing the locus of accountability for famines from national governments.

57- Asian famines of the 20th century are mentioned in paragraph 1 in order to -----.

- 1) substantiate a long-held conviction that famine transpires in countries with desiccated land
- 2) accentuate the common afflictions of famine-stricken victims regardless of their location
- 3) demonstrate that famine can hit any place whose people are afflicted with poverty
- 4) help prevent any facile generalization to the effect that famine is a uniquely African adversity

58- What is the author's attitude towards the efficacy of relief technologies?

- 1) Euphoric
- 2) Guarded approval
- 3) Harshly disdainful
- 4) Denunciatory

59- The word "their" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.

- 1) famines
- 2) vulnerable children
- 3) the mortality impacts
- 4) relief technologies

- 60- Which of the following best describes the relationship between the boldfaced sentences in paragraph 3?
- 1) Thesis and defense
 - 2) Cause and effect
 - 3) Thesis and antithesis
 - 4) Theory and debunking
- 61- What can be inferred from the authors' statement, "However, it was an option for developing nations suffering from famine," (paragraph 4)?
- 1) In developing countries, environmental problems are past praying for.
 - 2) Salvaging people from famine's dire consequences justifies the damage that may be inflicted on the environment.
 - 3) The environmental disasters themselves are the root cause of famine in developing nations.
 - 4) Environmentalists are partisan people who fail to fathom the profundity of the problems of people in famine-stricken areas.
- 62- The passage refers to all of the following as variables setting limits on the vitality of intensive agriculture as a solution to the problem of famine EXCEPT -----.
- 1) groundwater overdrafting
 - 2) overuse of agricultural chemicals
 - 3) high mortality rates among children
 - 4) overuse of pesticides
- 63- Which of the following is NOT cited a contributor to the emergence and spread of famine?
- 1) Overpopulation
 - 2) Vegetarian diets
 - 3) Erroneous economic policies
 - 4) Concerted efforts to marginalize certain populations
- 64- Which of the following statement is NOT true, according to the last paragraph in the passage?
- 1) Such variable as competitive elections and a free press can help forestall famine.
 - 2) There is a dearth in African countries of such contracts alluded to in the paragraph.
 - 3) The political structure in India has been conducive to famine prevention since they gained their independence.
 - 4) International relief agencies play a role in forming the "political contract" between rulers and people that ensures famine prevention.

Passage 5

Records assembled by Vikings showing the number of weeks per year that ice occurred along the north coast of Iceland date back to A.D. 870, but a more complete record exists since 1600. More extensive written records of Arctic sea ice date back to the mid-18th century. The earliest of those records relate to Northern Hemisphere shipping lanes, but records from that period are sparse. Air temperature records dating back to the 1880s can serve as a stand-in (proxy) for Arctic sea ice, but such temperature records were initially collected at only 11 locations. Russia's Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute has compiled ice charts dating back to 1933. Today, scientists studying Arctic sea ice trends can rely on a fairly comprehensive record dating back to 1953, using a combination of satellite records, shipping records, and ice charts from several countries.

In the Antarctic, data prior to the satellite record are even more sparse. To try to extend the historical record of Southern Hemisphere sea ice extent further back in time, scientists have been investigating two types of proxies for sea ice extent. One is records kept by Antarctic whalers since the 1930s that document the location of all whales caught. Because whales tend to congregate near the sea ice edge to feed, their locations could be a proxy for the

ice extent. A second possible proxy is the presence of a phytoplankton-derived organic compound in Antarctic ice cores. Since phytoplankton grow most abundantly along the edges of the ice pack, the concentration of this sulfur-containing organic compound has been proposed as an indicator of how far the ice edge extended from the continent. Currently, however, only the satellite record is considered sufficiently reliable for studying Antarctic sea ice trends.

65- The author employs which of the following to develop the whole passage?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Deduction | 2) Chronology |
| 3) Analogy | 4) Steps in a process |

66- According to the passage, records of Arctic sea ice pertaining to the mid-18th century -----.

- 1) are contingent on those already garnered by Vikings
- 2) were collected by sailors who ventured into icy waters to expand the booming shipping industry
- 3) included more written logs compared with those assembled by both Vikings and sailors of the 1600s
- 4) embraced more comprehensive, though not sufficient, information in their initial forms of documentation

67- According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about the current Arctic sea ice trends of Northern Hemisphere?

- I. They are better understood thanks to the single-handed achievements of Russia's Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute's.
- II. They were best determined during the interval between 1933 and 1953.
- III. They actually rely far less on data from the satellite record.
- IV. They depend on data coming from divergent sources.

- 1) I only
- 2) IV only
- 3) II and IV only
- 4) II and III only

68- According to the passage, whales are good proxies for sea ice extent because -----.

- 1) they are easy to track
- 2) their location is easy to detect and identify
- 3) where they gather together to feed is where ice edges are nearby
- 4) they feed on marine creatures able to withstand the extreme cold temperatures of Antarctica

69- The passage states that the data gathered about ice trends in the Antarctic before any satellite records -----.

- 1) are more plentiful compared to such data in regard to the same phenomenon in the Arctic
- 2) were utilized as a foundation to design a number of proxy-based estimations
- 3) have been all but refuted by solid evidence provided by satellite records
- 4) are even more meager than similar data about such trends in the Arctic

70- What does the paragraph immediately following this passage is likely to discuss?

- 1) The satellite record
- 2) A third proxy for investigation
- 3) What should done concerning our sketchy portrayal of ice trend in both the Arctic and the Antarctic
- 4) What needs to be done to reconcile the evidence obtained from the satellite record and those furnished by proxy-based inquiries