

Section One: Vocabulary

Read each statement below carefully and fill in the blank(s) with the best answer (1, 2, 3, 4)

1- Today the Western-Europeans are a lot closer and more than they were in the past.

- 1) united 2) intense 3) accurate 4) probable

2- Despite the global economic slowdown, China's economy has over the past few years.

- 1) declined 2) flourished 3) regulated 4) resumed

3- With the growth in the population, food has become very expensive.

- 1) amusing 2) enormous 3) faithful 4) popular

4- The city manager for Norfolk, Virginia, has been forced to due to health reasons.

- 1) publish 2) confirm 3) notice 4) resign

5- Since Ann was not for the appointment, her time was given to another customer.

- 1) mysterious 2) brave 3) prompt 4) loud

6- Over the past few years, a lot of new information has about HIV prevention, risk and transmission.

- 1) vanished 2) suspended 3) innovated 4) emerged

7- My daughter will the fact I have cancelled her mobile phone service.

- 1) desire 2) resent 3) fix 4) form

8- The only between the two dogs was a small spot on the small one's nose.

- 1) distinction 2) reaction 3) harmony 4) sympathy

9- His realistic novels the lives of ordinary people.

- 1) produce 2) perform 3) depict 4) diminish

10- If these walls were painted white instead of orange, they would greatly with the design.

- 1) suffer 2) complain 3) face 4) contrast

11- The city was in after a large rain storm which lasted more than 4 hours.

- 1) reflection 2) maintenance 3) extinction 4) chaos

12- I continued to on how I could best teach my students about the history.

- 1) identify 2) relate 3) reflect 4) retain

13- You need to fat from your diet if you intend to lose weight.

- 1) reserve 2) eliminate 3) provide 4) achieve

14- World leaders the terrorist attacks against civilians Paris.

- 1) denounced 2) supported 3) advocated 4) refused

15- It was a great for them to lose their only son.

- 1) tragedy 2) delight 3) tradition 4) patience

16- He was not willing to his family to such danger again.

- 1) affect 2) promote 3) expose 4) inform

17- She has been enough to work with some of the top people in the industry from Los Angeles.

- 1) wonderful 2) unstable 3) sensitive 4) fortunate

18- I tried to him to change his mind but he would not listen.

- 1) compress 2) persuade 3) accuse 4) base

19- Last year, Canadian farmers 24 million tons of wheat to Asia.

- 1) exported 2) surpassed 3) announce 4) responded

20- Fossils are the remains or traces of an animal or plant that are in rock.

- 1) handled 2) processed 3) preserved 4) addressed

21- Water is a necessary for life as we know it.

- 1) construction 2) ingredient 3) replacement 4) quantity

22- She has been a walker ever since she read about the benefits of exercise.

- 1) defective 2) primary 3) slow 4) keen

23- In a perfect world, companies would have to get people's before they shared information about them.

- 1) mission 2) exploration 3) consent 4) grasp

24- They decided to quit their jobs and start a of their own.

- 1) venture 2) credit 3) passion 4) record

25- For some countries, coal is the cheapest, most energy source.

- 1) cultivated 2) abundant 3) constructed 4) useless

Section Two: Structure Part One

Read the following sentences. In each sentence, choose the number of the underlined word or group of words that is NOT correct.

26- On Monday, an unarmed man stole \$1,000 from the bank. Thief hasn't been caught yet.

27- Six hundred thousands people were left homeless after the earthquake.

28- The committee refused the request that the prerequisite shall viewed.

29- A genius in soccer, Ali Daei is noted for his unconventional number of goals, and he respected for his unusual performances.

30- Wheat, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population, grows in southern part of Iran.

31- Despite of the fact that I had studied a lot for the course of mechanics, my professor believed that I was not ready for the final exam.

32- The skin provides our first line of defense against infection, help control water loss from the body, and contains the receptors that provide the sense of touch.

33- More than 100,000 people have been forced from their homes by flood that have uprooted buildings and trees and caused landslides.

34- A qualitative metamorphosis, using both computer and qualitative techniques, are used to optimize financial decisions.

35- When eggs of some species of rare insects hatch, the newly born insects look almost like its adult counterparts.

36- I began to study the piano when I was six, and it was continued until I left my country.

37- Although this procedure seems very simple, but it is a basic model for medical students.

38- Equality between men and women were often not taken for granted in the past.

39- It is essential that a guard is on duty at all hours of the day.

40- The girl lent to her friend her new typewriter the other day.

41- The spirit of equality has broken down all sorts of specially privileges.

42- I have been attending to this class for two months.

43- In spite of they have very little money, they like to dress well.

44- American television programs are not really many different from other countries.

45- Many of the people whose homes were flooded received financial assistance for to rebuild their homes.

46- After the children have been fed, their mother put them straight to bed.

47- Problems are almost always an emergency situation that requires a quickly response.

48- The man was live when police arrived at the scene but he died a short time later.

49- It will take some time for he and his wife, Ashley, who owns a restaurant, to get everyone together.

50- Excited and amusing, happy and sad, these are stories for people of all ages.

51- On Neptune, winds blow at up to 2,000 km/h, fast than on any other planet.

52- Many of the work on these farms was done by slave labor.

53- The size of earthquakes can be rated by measuring either earthquake waves and the damage caused.

54- Rain forests are a rich source of products that contribution to medicines.

1 2

3

4

55- I needed someone which could provide me with all the information I needed relevant

1

2

3

4

to my topic.

Section Two: Structure Part Two

In each of the following sets of sentences, three sentences are grammatically correct and one sentence is not grammatical. Identify the incorrect sentence and mark your answer sheet.

56-

- 1) I have not figured out what I am good at yet.
- 2) He heard a voice, and it seemed so familiar to him.
- 3) The idea hit him in the middle of the night.
- 4) Teachers should be viewed as if facilitators.

57-

- 1) The cart driver was trying in vain to pull it out of the mud.
- 2) She sat holding their children and cared for sick.
- 3) Nothing is easily accessible.
- 4) I promised to bring her back a rose from my journey.

58-

- 1) I only made out my mind to do it out necessary.
- 2) Taken by surprise, Mary did not know what to say.
- 3) She had failed to notice that seven days had gone by.
- 4) My parents told me to stay away from mushrooms.

59-

- 1) The man was rich enough to do anything.
- 2) He lay down on the bed and fell fast asleep.
- 3) She may not miss that I be missing.
- 4) It is so delightful to swim in this river.

60-

- 1) He spent the rest of his life as a well-respecting teacher.
- 2) I wonder how long this is to last. I am quite tired of it.
- 3) He stopped at the sight of a great flock of sheep.
- 4) When he died, he was buried without a tombstone.

61-

- 1) It was strange, but it came upon me in the daytime.
- 2) Good business is the key of becoming a great trading power.
- 3) Suddenly he rubbed his eyes in wonder, and looked and looked.
- 4) A lot number of insects, which silverfish, do not have wings.

62-

- 1) So it went on from day to day till it got worse and worse.
- 2) This means that they have balanced, equal parts on both side.
- 3) I sat at the base of the oak, my back resting on its trunk.
- 4) It was really important to her that he get back to work.

63-

- 1) I let him go on in his own way, and never interrupted him once.
- 2) Known for their unusual life cycle, butterflies catch anybody's eye.
- 3) Whereas she gained weight and strength, she began to run and sing.
- 4) The little boy whom the Giant loved was never seen again.

64-

- 1) It was the farthest corner of the garden.
- 2) The area was as wild the center of a wood.
- 3) It was late in the day before all became quiet.
- 4) We felt like we needed to do something.

65-

- 1) Outside, the weather growing worst.
- 2) He was always ready and laying for a chance.
- 3) He was dressed in grey, and his breath was like ice.
- 4) Most of you have no idea what lies ahead.

Section Three: Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the passages and choose the one best answer, (1) , (2), (3) or (4), for each question.

Passage 1

It is universally recognized by linguists that human language is unique in its expressive potential because it enables us to produce and comprehend utterances that we have never encountered before. Most research into linguistic form has therefore tended to focus on the mechanisms by which that flexibility operates. However, evidence from psycho- and sociolinguistics, and in recent years from corpus linguistics, indicates a **mismatch** between the potential that human language has for novelty and the much smaller set of patterns that are actually found in a language. Thus, it is no surprise that languages make possible the expression of ideas that no one has ever yet needed to express.

The cutting edge of human creativity is the capacity to capture a new idea and convey it to others, and unless language can facilitate that, cultural, technological, and philosophical development will be greatly **hampered**. For, although language makes it possible for us to express an idea in many different ways, native speakers of any given language know that there are certain preferred formulations of it. For instance, in English we say that the time is 'six forty' or 'twenty to (or before) seven, not 'a third to (or before) seven' or 'seven minus twenty'. This is a matter of convention, not any grammatical or semantic restriction, and languages vary in their practices. In French, 'six forty' is expressed as *sept heures moins vingt* (seven o'clock minus twenty), while in German, *halb sieben* (half seven) means 'half past six,' that is, half an hour before seven.

66- According to the passage, human languages are unique because

- 1) we cannot produce sentences which we have never heard before
- 2) our comprehension of sentences depends on the context in which they occur
- 3) our vocal organs have flexibility to produce languages
- 4) we can comprehend and produce sentences we have never come across

67- According to the passage, there is a mismatch between

- 1) the new sentences that we can produce and the number of rules in a language
- 2) the novelty of the rules and the limited number of sentences we can produce
- 3) the desire of human beings for novelty and the rules of a language
- 4) the factor of aptitude in human language and novelty of a small set of patterns

68- The passage states that cultural, technological, and philosophical development will be greatly hampered, if

- 1) human beings do not create new facilities
- 2) technology does not provide the capacity to capture new ideas
- 3) human beings learn how to produce new utterances
- 4) language cannot facilitate the expression of new ideas

69- The word "it" in line 14 refers to

- 1) language
- 2) formulations
- 3) idea
- 4) ways

70- The example of "time" in the passage is stated to tell the readers that languages

- 1) can express the same issue in different ways
- 2) all have the concept of time
- 3) have semantic and syntactic differences
- 4) are used by human beings to express restrictions

Passage 2

One of the most intriguing stories of the Russian Revolution concerns the identity of Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II. On July 17 or 18, 1918, people known as 'Bolsheviks' murdered the czar and what was thought to be his entire family. Although witnesses swore that all the members of the czar's family had been executed, there were **rumors** suggesting that Anastasia had survived. In 1920, a terrified young woman was rescued from drowning in a Berlin river. She spent two years in a hospital and the doctors and nurses thought that she resembled Anastasia and questioned her about her background.

She denied any connection with the czar's family. Eight years later, however, she claimed that she was Anastasia. During the next few years, some of the czar's relatives, ex-servants, and acquaintances interviewed her. Many of these people said that her looks and mannerisms were similar of the Anastasia that they had known.

Her grandmother and other relatives denied that she was the real Anastasia, however. Tired of being accused of fraud, Anastasia immigrated to the United States in 1928 and took the name Anna Anderson. She still wished to prove that she was Anastasia, though, and returned to Germany in 1933 to sue her mother's family. There she declaimed to the court, asserting that she was indeed Anastasia and deserved her inheritance. In 1957, the court decided that it could neither confirm nor deny Anastasia's identity.

71- Which of the following statements is not true about Anastasia?

- 1) She lived in Berlin for some time.
- 2) She interviewed some of the czar's relatives.
- 3) She was hospitalized for two years.
- 4) She was the daughter of a Russian czar.

72- When did Anastasia immigrate to the United States?

- 1) 1933
- 2) 1928
- 3) 1920
- 4) 1957

73- When did Anastasia claim she was the youngest daughter of Nicholas II?

- 1) 1920
- 2) 1928
- 3) 1957
- 4) 1918

74- Anastasia immigrated to the United States, because she

- 1) was tired of being accused
- 2) had succeeded by fraud
- 3) wanted to take a new name
- 4) intended to sue her mother's family

75- The word "rumor" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- 1) story
- 2) truth
- 3) reality
- 4) certainty

Passage 3

Dreams are a fascinating subject. Many psychologists today say that dreams are the bridge between our conscious and our unconscious mind. They suggest that you try to write down the dreams that you remember as soon as you wake up. Then, you can try to interpret them by comparing the dream with situations in your life. Most dreams relate to things that happened in the past 24 to 48 hours. Sometimes dreams may explain things you are trying to suppress; other times they might relate to things

that are troubling or depressing you. In general, dreams relate to familiar events and have reasonable explanations. If you are receptive to this kind of analysis, patterns and answers will tend to emerge. Most researchers also agree that the dreamer himself will usually come up with the best interpretation of his dream since no one else has had his exact experience.

76- The best title for this passage is

- 1) The disadvantages of dreams
- 2) Dreams and their interpretations
- 3) Sleeping and dreams
- 4) The bridge between conscious and unconscious

77- One can infer from the passage that

- 1) there are many different beliefs about dreams
- 2) dreams are only related to things which make us sad
- 3) dreams cannot be related to waking life
- 4) there is a strong agreement regarding the sources of dreams

78- According to the passage, one way to interpret dreams is to

- 1) write them down and think about them later
- 2) relate them to unfamiliar situations
- 3) consider them as signs of depression
- 4) compare them with real-life situations

79- As stated in the passage, the best interpretation of a dream may be made by the

- 1) psychologist 2) unconscious mind 3) dreamer 4) friends

80- Which of the following is not true about dreams? Dreams

- 1) have reasonable justifications
- 2) are the sources of depression
- 3) are the bridge between conscious and unconscious mind
- 4) are reflections of the events in an individual's life

Passage 4

During the late 1800s, the concentration of people in cities increased the danger of disaster because people and buildings were packed closely together. For example, in 1906, a powerful earthquake **rocked** San Francisco, destroying the central business district and killing about 700 people. Natural disasters were not the only danger for city residents. Poverty and disease also threatened lives. Many people lived in tenements, run-down and overcrowded apartment houses. Old buildings, landlord neglect, poor design, and little government control led to dangerous conditions in many tenements. Inadequate garbage pick-up also caused problems. Tenants sometimes dumped **their** smelly garbage into the narrow air shafts between tenements. Many tenements had no running water. Residents had to collect water from a faucet on the street. The water could be heated for bathing, but it was often unsafe for drinking.

81- The passage mainly discusses

- 1) why city residents lived in apartment houses
- 2) the destruction of San Francisco in the 1906 earthquake
- 3) the problems of concentration of people during the late 1800s
- 4) how people got rid of the garbage in cities

82- The word "rocked" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- 1) trapped
- 2) shook
- 3) dominated
- 4) lost

83- According to the passage, tenements were

- 1) highly crowded apartment buildings
- 2) made of different types of materials
- 3) rebuilt after the 1906 earthquake
- 4) safe against natural disasters

84- The word "their" in line 9 refers to

- 1) conditions
- 2) problems
- 3) tenements
- 4) tenants

85- The passage mentions all of the following problems that city residents faced Except

.....

- 1) poor building conditions
- 2) shortage of clean water
- 3) intense air pollution
- 4) poor waste disposal system

Section Four: Cloze Passage

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the most appropriate choice.

More and more people in Britain want to live in the country, and this is causing more and more problems in some rural areas. The population of British cities (86) ... falling for years. Cities like Liverpool and Glasgow have lost about 30% ... (87) ... their population in 30 years because the people are going to the country. However, Britain's population is still ... (88)

The English countryside has a classic ... (89) People imagine that life in the country is ... (90) ... and calm; that there ... (91) ... no traffic jams, no pollution, and no crime. In ... (92) ... places, this is true; but in ... (93) ..., it is not.

Small towns and villages are ... (94) ... more and more popular; people have more space and most houses have gardens. ... (95) ... people want to live in the country and work ... (96) ... the city; so more and more people ... (97) ... long distances each day, to go to work. Of course they don't ... (98) ... buses (they are too slow) or trains (they don't stop in the country); ... (99) ... use cars. Although they live in the country, they want to use supermarkets and good fast ... (100) ..., but they do not want to see them or hear them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 86- 1) be | 2) have been | 3) had | 4) has been |
| 87- 1) in | 2) on | 3) of | 4) over |
| 88- 1) grows | 2) growing | 3) grew | 4) grown |
| 89- 1) image | 2) traffic | 3) adventure | 4) sound |
| 90- 1) slowly | 2) slow | 3) slower | 4) slowest |
| 91- 1) is | 2) are | 3) was | 4) were |
| 92- 1) any | 2) much | 3) some | 4) none |
| 93- 1) others | 2) other | 3) another | 4) any |
| 94- 1) become | 2) becoming | 3) became | 4) to become |
| 95- 1) Much | 2) Lots of | 3) A lot | 4) Very |
| 96- 1) in | 2) on | 3) out | 4) over |
| 97- 1) trip | 2) voyage | 3) journey | 4) travel |
| 98- 1) using | 2) are used | 3) use | 4) used to |
| 99- 1) they | 2) them | 3) theirs | 4) themselves |
| 100- 1) device | 2) roads | 3) trace | 4) tool |