

Section One: Vocabulary

Read each statement below carefully and fill in the blank(s) with the best answer

(1, 2, 3, 4)

1- John made visits to the hospital to see his son.

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| 1) frequently | 2) frequency |
| 3) frequent | 4) relative frequency |

2- She to ask the question, fearing her husband's anger.

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| 1) hesitated | 2) hesitation | 3) hesitating | 4) hesitatingly |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

3- The community must respect the laws of the land and not pretend that they do not understand it.

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| 1) colorless | 2) minority | 3) transferable | 4) intensive |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|

4- Now that she has been with the company for a year, she is much more She seems to know what to do.

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| 1) confident | 2) thorough | 3) widespread | 4) ignorant |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|

5- Without a word, the nurse him to come into the examining room.

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| 1) consumed | 2) troubled | 3) beckoned | 4) devoured |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

6- An explosion the peaceful demonstration.

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| 1) disrupted | 2) united | 3) responded | 4) comprehended |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|

7- Making the necessary repairs now will against greater damage in the future.

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| 1) penetrate | 2) assume | 3) include | 4) insure |
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8- The water in the middle of the stream is dangerous to swim in.

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| 1) feeble | 2) rapid | 3) ineffective | 4) broken |
|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------|

9- My mother to take care of the children for me on Friday.

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| 1) entitled | 2) permitted | 3) supported | 4) offered |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|

10- The university him because his test scores were too low.

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|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1) admitted | 2) rejected | 3) proved | 4) consented |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|

11- The painters did a(n) job on this house-look at the drips and streaks! We were not happy with what they had done.

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|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1) wretched | 2) invaluable | 3) fortunate | 4) helpless |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|

- 12- The police asked him where he had the stolen property.
1) obtainable 2) obtaining 3) obtained 4) obtains
- 13- The customer's violent behavior the store manager to call the police.
1) watched 2) distributed 3) employed 4) compelled
- 14- Mr. Smith stopped his son's tennis lessons in April but will them in July.
1) prevent 2) refrain 3) resume 4) attack
- 15- When I am under stress, music more than anything else.
1) soothes 2) conducts 3) carries 4) mumbles
- 16- Objections from her staff the principal's efforts to bring about a change.
1) rushed 2) drenched 3) hindered 4) deemed
- 17- Baseball games are usually by the singing of the national anthem.
1) considered 2) preceded 3) endangered 4) redeemed
- 18- Exposure is a(n) step in the process of language learning and must not be overlooked.
1) insignificant 2) tedious 3) impossible 4) vital
- 19- Mr. Stevenson two articles to the journal last year. He is a very hardworking Ph.D. candidate.
1) contributed 2) satisfied 3) made 4) distressed
- 20- They say he the gang by associating with rival gang members.
1) presumed 2) betrayed 3) volunteered 4) acted
- 21- Babies have a(n) to cry when they are hungry or tired.
1) indifference 2) connection 3) tendency 4) matters
- 22- The President of the company decided to a new office in the city.
1) convey 2) hide 3) amuse 4) locate
- 23- The beautiful design and decoration of the store give it great
1) appeal 2) obesity 3) instant 4) conflict
- 24- His father's donation of funds for the public library was a act.
1) violent 2) benevolent 3) benign 4) malignant
- 25- The witness reported hearing a/an in the hallway around midnight.
1) combination 2) altercation 3) irritation 4) frustration

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- When I came to this university, I did not think that signing in for classes would be so difficult.
1 2 3 4
- 27- The boss was pleased with his employees' finish the project early.
1 2 3 4
- 28- I hope that John accepting that position means an increase in salary.
1 2 3 4
- 29- On a clear day at the mountains, there is beautiful scenery as far as the eye can see.
1 2 3 4
- 30- Since I arrived in this city, I have had much different cultural experiences.
1 2 3 4
- 31- The gentleman whom you met lost night is the president of the company.
1 2 3 4
- 32- Even although the deadline had passed, the director agreed to accept our projects.
1 2 3 4
- 33- We had to wait a long time in the airport because plane arrived late.
1 2 3 4
- 34- Despite constant warnings, many people do not make the meteorologists' predictions seriously.
1 2 3 4
- 35- Even though scientists have advance technology they cannot control hurricanes.
1 2 3 4
- 36- They do not realize the danger that exists until it is in top of them.
1 2 3 4
- 37- Even the storm hits, however, they blame the authorities for not providing proper warnings.
1 2 3 4
- 38- For the situation becomes life-threatening, most people refuse to evacuate their homes and seek shelter.
1 2 3 4
- 39- Because of there reluctance to cooperate in an emergency, many problems arise, even death.
1 2 3 4

- 40- All people living in these regions must make precautions so that lives are not lost easily.
1 2 3 4
- 41- The applicant who's resume you are reading is the most qualified for the job.
1 2 3 4
- 42- After such a high - ranking official would betray his country is a mystery to us.
1 2 3 4
- 43- The counselor whom you requested is busy right now, but he will be for you in about twenty minutes.
1 2 3 4
- 44- As Nazi Germany was invading France in 1940, an even more earth - shattering event has been taking place.
1 2 3 4
- 45- While searching for a lost dog, four French boy discovered quite by accident the prehistoric paintings of Lascaux.
1 2 3 4
- 46- Despite the caveman's primitive, he had developed unique techniques for representing depth in his paintings and had found substances to create the colors needed to express ideas.
1 2 3 4
- 47- As you go through your daily routine, you realize which life is full of writing assignments.
1 2 3 4
- 48- There are grocery lists, memos at yourself and others, a note or letter to a friend, a thank- you note, and reports for classes or for the boss.
1 2 3 4
- 49- All of these have varying degrees of formally, and you must write them appropriately for the intended purpose.
1 2 3 4
- 50- Writing reflects the author personality and gives others an immediate impression of his/her talents, neatness, sophistication, and potential.
1 2 3 4

- 51- Always select a topic that is familiar to you when you have choice. Ideas will flow more freely, and it will take less time to write.
- 52- Always keep a dictionary beside your desk to check on spelling, meaning, word division to syllables, parts of speech, and idiomatic expressions.
- 53- Verbosity, the use of many words when one or two will do, often occurs when a writer has nothing to tell.
- 54- Have you ever asked someone how he or she felt and but found yourself listening to half an hour of silly minor problems.
- 55- If they have a 300 - to - 500 word assignment and do not think of enough supporting details for his paper, they add a lot of extra words just to fill up space.

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) The Browns have just bought a new car.
- 2) Can you give me changes for this twenty-dollar bill?
- 3) How often do you fill your gas tank?
- 4) When is Tom leaving for California?

57-

- 1) The artist painted a portrait of his mother.
- 2) When did you send that package to your sister?
- 3) Nothing seems no matter to them anymore.
- 4) She may go to New York next week.

58-

- 1) We can see the movie tomorrow night.
- 2) She has an appointment for two o'clock.
- 3) I will be out of town for three weeks.
- 4) The landlord might rise the rent again.

59-

- 1) I had a job in Mashhad last year.
- 2) He is going to visit the United Nations.
- 3) The carpenters know which to build the house.
- 4) I bought a new computer last week.

60-

- 1) Grass grows faster in summer.
- 2) The Waltons live on a mountain.
- 3) Nothing interesting happens round here.
- 4) The final exam counts for 25 percent of your grade.

61-

- 1) How many days ago did you study the past tense?
- 2) I began to study English three semester before.
- 3) He traveled to Africa many years ago.
- 4) I had finished my homework before one.

62-

- 1) While I was watching television, my son was reading.
- 2) As Sara was drinking her coffee this morning, the florist delivered a dozen red roses.
- 3) We will be traveling in Spain next summer.
- 4) When we saw Peter last year, he was still doing photography portrait.

63-

- 1) I am writing a book of poems now.
- 2) We hate snow and cold in the winter.
- 3) The sun is shining everyday in the summer.
- 4) I understand how to solve that problem now.

64-

- 1) The bad weather forces us to stay home today.
- 2) We decided not to take a vacation last summer.
- 3) He was willing to negotiate, but the company refused.
- 4) They want to see Farhadi's new movie today.

65-

- 1) They will try not to drive more than 400 miles a day.
- 2) The experiment could prove fatal if you don't act the proper precautions.
- 3) He felt unusually strong after taking the medicine.
- 4) Nina looked beautiful in her wedding gown.

Section Three: Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1

The process of selecting organisms with desired traits to be parents of the next generation is called selective breeding. Thousands of years ago, in what is now **Mexico**, the food that we call corn was developed in this way. Every year, farmers saved seeds from the healthiest plants that produced the best food. In the spring, they planted those seeds. By repeating this process over and over, farmers developed plants that produced better corn. People have used selective breeding with many different plants and animals. Two selective breeding techniques are inbreeding and hybridization.

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

- 1) A description of the sequence of steps involved in selective breeding.
- 2) A definition of selective breeding followed by an example.
- 3) A description of how selective breeding is used with animals.
- 4) A presentation of random facts about healthy seeds and plants.

67- In line 2, the author mentions "Mexico" in order to explain

- 1) how developed it was thousands of years ago.
- 2) where most of the farmers lived in ancient times.
- 3) how old the practice of farming is in the world.
- 4) where corn was developed through selective breeding.

68- It can be inferred from the passage that selective breeding

- 1) is a long-term process
- 2) involves plants only
- 3) is a global issue
- 4) is never beneficial

69- According to the passage, farmers

- 1) chose the most easiest methods in planting
- 2) use only the healthiest seeds in selective breeding
- 3) use organisms for their own benefits
- 4) were more skillful thousands of years ago

70- Selective breeding

- 1) has two different versions
- 2) is a single technique
- 3) is only used for developing corns
- 4) cannot be used with animals

Passage 2

Few developments in human history match the demographic consequences of the arrival of Europeans in the Americas. Between 1500 and 1800, European powers extended their influence throughout the world, bringing changes to all corners of the globe. They transformed the distribution of crops, livestock, and people on a global scale. But while the population of Asia remains largely Asian and the population of Africa remains largely African, the face of the Americas has changed. While recognizable American populations have survived, in most places the indigenous population of the Americas has been replaced by people of European or African ancestry. Something similar has taken place in Australia and New Zealand. The decimation of American Indian populations was one of the most dramatic demographic events of the last millennium. Its consequences persist today.

71- The passage mainly discusses

- 1) the importance of Americas to Europeans during 16th - 19th centuries
- 2) the distribution of European populations around the world
- 3) the negative impacts of European settlement on American population
- 4) the demographic changes of the world in the last millennium

72- It can be inferred from the passage that between 1500 and 1800 Europeans..... .

- 1) replaced their old customs with the new ones
- 2) began to expand their domination of the world
- 3) used new agriculture machinery for planting
- 4) developed a new desire to learn

73- The population structure of all of the following has changed EXCEPT:

- 1) New Zealand
- 2) Australia
- 3) America
- 4) Asia

74- According to the passage, the two groups of settlers who replaced the American native population were

- 1) Africans and Europeans
- 2) Africans and Asians
- 3) Australians and New Zealanders
- 4) Australians and Asians

75- The word "decimation" in line 9 is closest in meaning to

- 1) concentration
- 2) domination
- 3) destruction
- 4) expansion

Passage 3

Since 1920, the population of China has doubled. With over one billion people today, China accounts for 23 percent of the world's population. This increase is the greatest problem in China's plans to modernize itself. In order to solve this population problem, China has begun a "one child" policy. This means that married couples have to limit their families to one child even if they would like to have more children. This policy has been most effective in the big cities where residents live in crowded apartments. In the countryside, however, the farmers say they are hard pressed to limit their families to one child since they need more children to help with the farm work. Factories and farms reward "one child" families with free medical care, better housing, extra vacations, and cash bonuses. If couples have more than one child, they lose their benefits, and their salaries may be cut by 10 percent or even more. This trend to one child families should slow down China's population growth to a rate of 1.3 percent.

76- The best title for this passage is

- 1) Population growth in China
- 2) Population in China
- 3) China, a big country
- 4) Chinese families

77- "Account for" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) proves 2) elucidates 3) explores 4) accommodates

78- The greatest problem in China is

- 1) a decrease in population 2) population mortality
3) a decline in population 4) population control

79- "One child" policy will bring loss to

- 1) city dwellers 2) city residents 3) farmers 4) married couples

80- If couples have more than one child,

- 1) they achieve a lot of benefits including an increase in their salary
2) their salaries may be cut at all
3) they will be rewarded with cash bonuses
4) they lose their benefits, and their salaries may be cut by 10 percent or even more

Passage 4

Visitors to the United States and certain parts of Canada are often shocked to see individuals on the sidewalks with hands outstretched asking for money. Some of these panhandlers (people begging for money in public places) are just lazy and do not want to work. but most of them are homeless or mentally ill. Many people blame the lack of affordable housing and say that it is a **disgrace** in such rich countries to have so many people with nowhere to live.

Although there is some sympathy for these people, there is a concern that public spaces are being taken over by homeless beggars. In many big cities, people who live and work in these areas say they will contribute to charities to help the homeless but do not want to be bothered on the street. They want laws to prevent panhandling. What do you think? Should there be laws against begging in public places? Why or why not? Who should help these homeless people?

81- The best title for this passage is

- 1) Charity 2) Panhandling
3) Sympathizing with people 4) Shocking scenes in public places

82- According to the passage, one can see panhandlers in

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1) the USA | 2) Canada |
| 3) Europe | 4) both in USA and Canada |

83- One can infer from the passage that panhandlers

- 1) do not beg for money
- 2) only beg in public places
- 3) are slothful and mentally ill
- 4) need laws to help them

84- "Disgrace" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

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|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1) pride | 2) credit | 3) shame | 4) pity |
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85- One can infer from the passage that

- 1) panhandling should be prevented by people
- 2) all panhandlers do not want to work
- 3) panhandlers are only mentally ill
- 4) citizens expect governments to put an end to panhandling

Section Four: Cloze Passages

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

Passage 1

Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe and illegal. ... (86) ... rear-end collisions are caused ... (87) ... drivers following too close to the ... (88) ... in front of them. The rules ... (89) ... that a driver must keep sufficient ... (90) ... from the vehicle in front in order to stop ... (91) ... and avoid a collision. Drivers should ... (92) ... a minimum of two seconds' gap between their vehicle and the one ... (93) At sixty kilometers an hour, this equates to thirty-three meters; ... (94) ... a hundred it equates to fifty-five meters. More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.

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|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 86- 1) No | 2) Many | 3) So much | 4) Much |
| 87- 1) for | 2) along | 3) by | 4) with |
| 88- 1) vehicle | 2) machine | 3) device | 4) tool |
| 89- 1) act | 2) state | 3) view | 4) screen |

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|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 90- 1) far | 2) ways | 3) tailgating | 4) distance |
| 91- 1) intensely | 2) safety | 3) safely | 4) forcefully |
| 92- 1) present | 2) obtain | 3) give | 4) allow |
| 93- 1) front | 2) far from | 3) ahead | 4) in behind |
| 94- 1) by | 2) for | 3) at | 4) with |

Passage 2

The sea has been the most important thing in Ellen MacArthur's life since she spent a summer on her Aunt Thea's boat on the English coast when she was eight years old. Her bedtime reading at ... (95) ... time was the biography of a famous yachtsman who ... (96) ... sailed round the world three ... (97) ... and her dream was to do the same thing. Her parents who were both teachers, understood that cross-country running and hockey ... (98) ... not going to provide enough adventure for their daughter, and that they could do ... (99) ... to alter her decision. Ellen had already started to save up her ... (100) ... money to buy a boat.

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|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 95- 1) that | 2) this | 3) those | 4) these |
| 96- 1) have | 2) was | 3) had | 4) has |
| 97- 1) interval | 2) period | 3) times | 4) time |
| 98- 1) were | 2) was | 3) are | 4) has |
| 99- 1) nothing | 2) lot | 3) many | 4) many thing |
| 100- 1) childhood | 2) pocket | 3) school | 4) parents |