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.	Several companies	s the governmer	nt's new program.	
	1) supported	2) created	3) performed	4) competed
2.	they have tried to	limit such imports ir	n order to thei	r jobs.
	1) Prepare	2) produce	3) protect	4) present
3.	their own countrie	25		allow them to go to
	1) release	2) review	3) remind	4) realize
4.		out the of pet		
_	1) import	2) snack	3) progress	4) degree
5.	The American econ 1) definition	nomyis alread 2) continuation	ly very bad, and it is 3) situation	<ul><li>getting worse.</li><li>4) fascination</li></ul>
6.	some women are 1 1) track	forced to make a 2) review		mily and their job. 4) choice
7.	We want to	all the money we ha	ave collected to thei 3) involve	r bank. 4) transfer
0				
8.	<ol> <li>1) must lock</li> <li>3) are being locked</li> </ol>	before you leave.	2) must be locked 4) will lock	
9.	The bank manager	, we talked at	oout, has been given	a raise.
	1) which	2) who	3) whose	4) whom
10.	All employees are	asked to hand in	ID card when arr	iving
	1) his	2) their	3) your	4) its
11.	To have a cheque valid ID.	cashed you need to	bring either your bi	rth certificate a
	1) together	2) or	3) as	4) by
12.	There is going to b	e a new in Ele	ctronic Banking.	
	1) develop	2) developing	3) development	4) developer
13.	The clerks te 1) have had	ea, when the boss st 2) are having	epped in. 3) used to have	4) were having

14.	The has requ	uested to be given a	second chance.	
	1) application	2) applicant	3) applied	4) applying
15.	I'm still looking for	a job but I so	mething soon.	
	1) to hope find	2) hope to find	3) find to hope	4) hope finding
16.	A : Why are you tu B: Ithe n	rning on the televisi ews .	on ?	
	<ol> <li>Will watch</li> <li>am going to wat</li> </ol>	tch	2) am watching 4) watch	
17.	The teacher didn't 1) did he 3) did the teacher	give the students a	homework assignme 2) didn't he 4) didn't the teach	
18.	My friend Jack will 1) that	get good job 2) while	he may graduat 3) when	e from school or not . 4) whether
19.	The phone started 1) therefore	ringing I wa 2) as	alked out of the room 3) since	m . 4) instead
20.	Today we didn't ha	ave class The	e teacher was absen	t.
	1) so	2) whenever	3) because	4) however
21.	Her performance t	to the test was below	v	
	1) action	2) activity	3) average	4) account
22.	She every	morning by running	g in the park .	
	1) breathes	2) exercises	3) expresses	4) raises
23.	He is suffering from	n the effects o	of smoking at the mo	oment .
	1) useful	2) colorful	3) powerful	4) harmful
24.	He looked down at 1) explanation 3) embarrassment	t the floor in an atte	mpt to hide his 2) involvement 4) presentation	
25.	Our teacher believ	es that our English v	will with pra	actice .
	1) improve	2) stretch	3) influence	4) continue
<b>2</b> 6.	The company	all its money fro	om direct foreign inv	vestment.
	1) Derives	2) assesses	3) estimates	4) distributes

27.	We will soon have institute.	pay program	nmers to reward top	researchers in our
	1) Obvious	2) variable	3) principal	4) perspective
28.	I would take you if	f I could but I don't h	nave a car at my	This week.
	1) Draft	2) device	3) domain	4) disposal
29.	All evidence	to this case mu	ust be given to the p	olice.
	1) relevant	2) obtained	3) perceived	4) dominant
30.	After what happer	ned yesterday, I have	e no But to a	ask you to leave.
	1) method	2) authority	3) procedure	4) alternative
31.	The doctors have .	The caus	e of this illness to ar	unknown disease.
	1) involved	2) modified	3) occurred	4) attributed
32.	He was killed by th	ne driver of a stolen	car who was being .	by the police.
	1) induced	2) pursued	3) restored	4) converted
33.	This is large house	with much	for improvement	
	1) policy	2) insight	3) scope	4) intensity
34.	was the term's thi	rd victo	ry and their fourth v	ictory in five matches
	1) affective	2) submissive	3) successive	4) responsive
35.	Education is the cu	urrent focus for pub	lic across th	ne country .
	1) trend	2) debate	3) interval	4) prospect
36.	"Do you want to p	lay tennis today?"		
		time to play		
	1) so	2) too	3) such	4) enough
37.			They	could observe other
	objects in the space 1) so that	2) because	3) whereas	4) in order to
38.			it was so long ago	
	1) when	2) whether	3) since	4) even though
39.	Goods in au	utomated factories a	are cheaper.	
	1) manufacture		2) manufactured	
	3) manufacturing		4) are manufactur	ing

40.	"I wonder why Ali "He	-		
	<ol> <li>1) should not see</li> <li>3) should have see</li> </ol>	en	2) might not see 4) might not have	seen
41.	a/an			competitions is called
	1) partner	2) swimmer	3) athlete	4) winner
42.	Computers can co 1) orbiting	ntrol the 2) inventing	<ul><li> Of all spacecrafts</li><li>3) attracting</li></ul>	
43.	Several species of	monkeys are in dang	ger of	
	1) mystery	2) extinction	3) exploration	4) hardship
44.	We have enhanced	d the quality of the p	picture. "Enhance" n	neans:
	1) instruct	2) produce	3) improve	4) distract
45.	It was very	to have so little con	trol over my life.	5
	1) surprising	2) normal	3) probable	4) economical
46.	They discussed the	e Of building	so near so near to t	he airport.
	1) connection	2) advisability	3) involvement	4) invention
47.	Mr. Alavi <mark>has a b</mark> ig	farm, he usually	many laborers t	to work on his farm.
	1) devotes 🕖 🦯	2) catches	3) hires	4) shares
48.	The government n	eeds a more	Approach to e	education.
	1) flexible	2) physical	3) fashionable	4) emotional
49.	This hotel is	comfortable, so we v	will stay at it.	
	1) continuously	2) powerfully	3) wonderfully	4) scientifically
50.		ne TV because she w	_	to the news.
	1) searched for	2) turned off	3) gave back	4) took away
51.		ave more respect fo		
	1) haven't they		2) shouldn't they	
	3) don't they have		4) shouldn't they l	lave
52.	The soup smells			
	1) wonder	2) wondering	3) wonderful	4) wonderfully

53.	this coat is n't new 1) had	<ul><li>1 it for</li><li>2) have</li></ul>	very long . 3) have had	4) am having
54.	She	happier if she had	a car .	
	1) is	2) was	3) will be	4) should be
55.	My father asked m	nedrive so	fast.	
	1) not to	2) don't	3) I don't	4) to not
56.	Where's the nurse	at the	hospital ?	
	1) who I saw	2) who did I see	3) whom I saw her	4) whom did I see
57.	I'm sick of my pare	nts me like	a child.	
	1) treating	2) managing	3) preferring	4) influencing
58.	Hethat h	e had stolen the car		
	1) forbade	2) denied	3) repaired	4) requested
59.	The seating	of the hall is 30	. 00.	100
	1) hole	2) track	3) width	4) capacity
60.	Cut the meat in to	thin and	cook it for 20 minut	es.
	1) rows	2) slices	3) details	4) muscles
61.	he has long legs an	d walks with	steps .	
	1) giant	2) extra	3) crowded	4) immediate
62.	It is cold in the mo	ountains and it is in	nportant to make su	ure your are wearing
	clothing.			
	1) safe	2) common	3) sufficient	4) fashionable
63.	Ais the top of a	box which can be re	moved when you wa	ant to open the box .
	1) lid	2) wire	3) tower	4) measure
64.	We never learned	anything in our bist	tory class–we just sa	at at the back of the
	class	/		
	1) orbiting	2) winning	3) giggling	4) searching
65.	Many parents feel	a sense of	. when their childrer	leave home .
	1) loss	2) effect	3) struggle	4) competition
66.	I asked Donald to p	lay with me, but he		
	1) upset	2) refused	3) replied	4) destroyed

67.	The police are still	trying to solve the	Of his deat	th.
	1) reason	2) record	3) scene	4) mystery
68.	I you for	helping the poor so	much .	
	1) raise	2) admire	3) realize	4) encourage
69.	He has a pretty gar	den. "Pretty" means	:	
	1) good	2) fun	3) beautiful	4) early
70.	He paid me 10,000	Rials for that book.	"Paid" means:	
	1) got	2) grew	3) gave	4) forget
71.	Why did you come	to school late?		
	1) have to	2) had to	3) must	4) could
72.	If you don't hurry u	ıp, you will	work late.	
	1) go up	2) get up	3) get to	4) take to
73.	How is it f	rom school to your l	house?	5
	1) long	2) much	3) far	4) many
74.	you must	milk before <mark>us</mark> ing it.		
	1) clean	2) boil	3) move	4) return
75.			s or green coloring n	
	1) flower	2) mushroom	3) plant	4) coconut
76.		rising from snow w		
	1) smoke	2) ice	3) steam	4) lid
77.		during their I		
	1) rest	2) fly	3) hope	4) turn off
78.			en I returned he was	
	1) ever	2) repeat	3) still	4) again
79.			to clean your	
	1) sense	2) duty	3) title	4) type
80.			to say that	I am sick and I will be
	absent tomorrow." 1) language	2) sentence	3) message	4) guidance
	-/ Ini Bunge		S/ message	1) Buildinge

81.	Ahmad has listene	d to the music	morning.	
	1) for	2) at	3) since	4) by
82.	After has we had d	linner, my sister	the dishes.	
	1) washed	2) found	3) brushed	4) watered
83.	I couldn't find any	money on my pocke	et. I had my	v wallet.
	1) found	2) made	3) lost	4) opened
84.	Unfortunately we	don't have enough	to solve the	problem.
	1) water	2) science	3) knowledge	4) point
85.	Try to drink a glass	of orange	each day.	
	1) Water	2) fruit	3) juice	4) glass
86.	I asked to u	se pen.		
	1) hers – her	2) her – her	3) her – hers	4) hers – hers
87.	The opposite of pu	ish is		5
	1) pass	2) pull	3) try	4) bring
88.	My father reads			
	1) TV	2) magazine	3) sport	4) shop
89.	He was b <mark>orn in a</mark> ci	ity is not ve	ery big.	
	1) who	2) which	3) whose	4) whom
90.	A : "How was the f	ilm?" B:"It was	interesting.	
	1) quite	2) quiet	3) good	4) bad
91.	If You haven't got	enough money to pa	ay the doctor, what	?
	1) you will do	2) you do	3) will you do	4) did you do
92.	I didn't know you l	iveda long	g way from cit center	
	1) so	2) too	3) much	4) such
93.	maxima is	s a very nice car, it is	extremely expensiv	e to run.
	1) while	2) since	3) when	4) If
94.	U U			
	1) no money	2) money	3) any money	4) some money .

95.	orange juice 1) There isn't no 3) There isn't any	in the fridge .	2) There is any 4) There aren't no	
96.	He goes to work 1) by taxi	2) on taxi	3) with taxi	4) in taxi
97.	1) Always he wakes 3) He always wakes	-	<ul><li>2) He wakes up at a</li><li>4) He wakes always</li></ul>	
	We haven't got 1) a lot	mineral water. 2) little	3) too	4) much
99.	3) Where is Manche	lanchester United ? Manchester United ester United playing Manchester United	?	in all in the
100	1) What's like the w 3) What's the weatl		<ul><li>2) How's the weath</li><li>4) How the weather</li></ul>	
	Mark fly to L 1) to going I have class	2) goes to	3) is going to	4) go to
102.	<ol> <li>at Mondays</li> </ol>	Reit	2) in Mondays . 4) by Monda <b>ys</b> .	
103	John is the manage 1) it	r , you need to spea 2) him	k to 3) her	4) you
104	I wanted a purple b 1) a one green	/	d 3) a green one	4) a green
105	He breakfas 1) Hadn't	t yesterday. 2) no had	3) didn't have got	4) didn't have
106	1) Give the Joan mo	oney	2) Give the money	to Joan

3) Give to Joan	the money	4) Give the money	v at Joan
	drives carefully ly usually drives.	2) Mary carefully ( 4) Mary usually ca	-
_	the bank some 2) to get		4) for to get
109. I've lost my key 1) anywhere	vs. I can't find them 2) nowhere	3) nothing	4) somewhere
110. we can't get th 1) few	ere by at 3:00 P.M The 2) too little		4) too few
111. He arrived 1) in	Heathrow airport o 2) at	on Friday morning. 3) on	4) by
112. I haven't had lu 1) since	inch with my mother . 2)	a year ago. 3) for	4) during .
<ul><li>113. the kitchen can</li><li>1) is just clean i</li><li>3) just clean it .</li></ul>		2) have just cleane 4) has just cleaned	
114. he's looking for 1) to see	ward that file 2) seeing	m . 3) see	4) to seeing
<ul><li>115. Don't start</li><li>1) to shouting!</li><li>3) shout!</li></ul>		<ul><li>2) shouting!</li><li>4) in shouting!</li></ul>	
116. He works at the 1) doesn't he ?	e theatre , ? 2) does he ?	3) isn't he ?	4) didn't he ?
117. Has Mr. Brown 1) already	arrived? ? 2) still	3) now	4) yet
118. If I won the lott 1) would Buy 3) will buy	ery , Ia house	in the country . 2) have bought 4) would have bou	ıght

119. Peter is Ja 1) telling	ne to do it at this ve 2) saying	ry moment. 3) saying to	4) telling to
120 have yo 1) How long	-	3) How far	4) When
121. They weren't surp 1) weren't		l. 3) were	4) was
122. I invited Mary out She d		ortunately.	
1) had already go 3) have already ha		2) had already had 4) already had	
123 Is it from 1) How far		id? 3) How much	4) How many
124. I Workir 1) used to	ng at night nowadays 2) used	3) am used to	4) would
125. I have to catch 5:0 1) needn't	00 am train tomorrov 2) haven't	w, so I go to 3) have to	b bed late. 4) mustn't
126. I wouldn't mind 1) to go out	_	3) going out	4) to going out
127. "Those case <mark>s</mark> look " carry c "That's very nice o	one for you ? " of you "		
1) will I 128. Where have you p	2) Do I have out my keys? er them	3) Shall I	4) Do it
1) to leave	2) left	3) did leave	4) leaving
129. You look tired You 1) need	a go to bed 2) have	3) should have	4) ought to
130. That was a great r 1) see	match. I'll never forg 2) to see	et Rivaldo s 3) seeing	core that goal. 4) to seeing
131. We bet 1) would	ter hurry up or we'll 2) should	be late . 3) had	4) ought

132. She worked hard y 1) was able to	vesterday and 2) can	type all the lett 3) could	ers. 4) would be
			4) would be
133. I couldn't mend th	-		
1) had it mended	2) had it mend	3) did it mend	4) had mended
134. He ran so fast	being followe	ed by a ghost.	
1) as	2) as if he were	3) like	4) -
135. A examin	ation of the ruins i	ndicates the possibi	lity of arson; a more
extensive study sh	ould be undertaken		
1) cursory	2) mysterious	3) meticulous	4) sinister
136. Does the threat of	capital punishment	serve as a (an)	. to potential killers?
1) device	2) malady	3) deterrent	4) intervention
137. It took hours to	The car from the	e sand and go on wit	h our trip.
1) extricate	2) discard	3) preclude	4) elevate
138. These figures are	surprisingly high an	d they'll have to be	before we can
accept them.			
1) acquired	2) displayed	3) blended	4) verified
139. I've had two job o <sup>.</sup>	ffers, and I'm in a rea	al over which	n one to accept.
1) hatred	2) tension	3) quandary	4) discord
140. They live on a busy	y street a lot	of noise from the tra	affic.
1) It must be	2) There must be	3) It must have	4) There must have
141. What do you think	is the best solution	the problem?	
1) to	2) on	3) for	4) with
142. The police officer	told him to stop, but	he kept away.	
1) ran	2) to run	3) running	4) be running
143. People of other na	tionalities to tak	e part in the Olympic	cs two centuries ago.
1) hadn't invited		2) didn't invite	
3) weren't invited		4) hadn't been inv	ited
144. the police ordered	l me anyone go	out of the building.	
1) not let	2) do not let	3) not letting	4) not to let

145. she is going throu	gh a difficult at	the moment becaus	e of family problems.
1) flight	2) function	3) heading	4) period
146. Japan and exp	ports electronic good	ls all over the world.	
1) permits	2) performs	3) promises	4) produces
147. We are taking a va	acation in Europe this	s summer "vacation"	means
1) holiday	2) contact	3) movement	4) situation
148. I'm not going to ta	alk to him unless he s	tarts reasona	bly.
1) behaving	2) informing	3) designing	4) attracting
149. We first met wher	n we were at school,	and it was the start	of a long
1) meeting	2) education	3) friendship	4) invitation
150. Three people have	e been To desi	gn a new computer	system.
1) Performed	2) employed	3) designed	4) influenced
151. Write your c			
1) importance			4) conversation
152. He called out the 1) shouted	2) counted	3) excited	4) respected
153. After the accident			.,
1) chemical	2) conscious	3) dangerous	4) emotional
154,you've got n	othing to worry abo	ut.	
1) Sharply	2) Seriously	3) Impolitely	4) Attentively
155 I had no			
1) since	2) unless	3) whether	4) Although
156. Most students thi			
1) When	2) so that		
1) When 157. Mary has	2) so that hair.	3) whereas	4) because
1) When	2) so that hair. black		4) because
1) When 157. Mary has 1) Beautiful long b	2) so that hair. black long	<ul><li>3) whereas</li><li>2) Beautiful black</li><li>4) long beautiful b</li></ul>	4) because long lack

159. I've lost one of my 1) must drop 3) should have dro	-	somewhere. 2) should drop 4) must have drop	ped
160. The new previously though		uman language is i	much older than we
1) practice	2) research	3) service	4) interest
161. If a computer operations on the		It performs a partic	ular se <b>ries of</b>
1) handles	2) employs	3) processes	4) completes
162. Crossing the North	Pole on foot was a	surprising fact of hu	man
1) Missionary	2) endeavour	3) assignment	4) competition
163. she has her fa 1) denied	amily and refuses to 2) designed		th them. 4) involved
<ul><li>164. These books are d</li><li>1) categories</li></ul>			cs. 4) references
165. The lenses 1) magnified	his eyes to the siz 2) recognized		4) emphasized
166. A movement of yo called		head that shoes ho	w you feel or think is
1) puzzle	2) struggle	3) pressure	4) gesture
167. what's the matter 1) similar to		o be somet 3) worried about	-
168. We were in a/an	state last ni	ght because of the e	xplosing.
1) amusing	2) shocking	3) confusing	4) relaxing
169. They have becom the exams.	e disturbed a	s a result of their p	ooor performance on
1) efficiently	2) physically	3) emotionally	4) fortunately
170. When did the rain It Started as soon			
1) have telephone 3) telephoned	d	2) had telephoned 4) would be teleph	oned

171 Noithor of the da	store	Poodu to oporato o	n him)
171. Neither of the do 1) are	2) have been	3) was	4) where
172. The teacher told			
1) Will correct	is that exam papers	2) would correct	
3) will be correcte	ed	4) would be corr	
173. I thought we cou many people arou 1) are watched 3) were watching		and rest but I fou 2) have been wa 4) were being wa	-
174. I Will have my soc			() trained
1) to train	2) train	3) training	4) trained
175. Mr. alavi is going			
	2) teaching	3) teaches	4) to teach
176. Do you mind			() mailing
1) to mail		3) mailed	4) mailing
177. The doctor advise			
1) stopped	2) to stop	3) stopping	4) stop
178. were is your fathe	er now? z yesterday morning	Ho thora h	N DOW
	2) ought to be		
179. what a beautiful p			
1) must have pair		2) must have bee	
3) should have pa		4) should have p	•
<ul> <li>180. I am not feeling well today at all.</li> <li>1) If I am, I will go on a picnic</li> <li>2) if I had been, I would have gone on a picnic</li> <li>3) If I were, I would have gone on a picnic</li> <li>4) if I were, I would go on a picnic</li> </ul>			
181. The puzzle was m	_		
1) was easier, he		2) were easier, h	
3) is easier, he wi	i solve it	4) had been easi	er, he'd have solved it

182. I didn't pass the e	xam Lwish	Harder	
1) work	2) worked		4) have worked
183. My father wasn't Rich.	rich enough to bu	y me a bicycle when	l was a child. I wish he
1) was	2) were	3) had been	4) has been
184. The gardener said 1) had been wate		The night befo 2) had watered	re.
3) have been wate	ered	4) were watered	
185. She said to me "I'	m tired now" she t	old me that	
1) she is tried nov		2) she was tried t	
3) I am tried now	1	4) I was tried ther	
	41		
186. Do you know			() whom
1) when		3) whose	4) whom
187. Home dosen't like	e to go college, and		
1) didn't either		2) doesn't either	
3) neither does		4) neither did	
188. It was raining so h	ard, he d	ecided to go out for a	walk.
1) besid <mark>es</mark>	2) so	3) therefore	4) yet
189. Do you spe <mark>a</mark> k Frei	nch?	1	
"Yes, I learned	in France"		
1) how it to speak	101	2) how to speak	
3) it how to speak		4) to speak it how	1
190. A teller's job inclu	de	heerful and willing se	rvice to customers
1) acting	2) giving	3) looking	4) doing
	6	· · · ·	
191. A teller must 1) act	2) earn	3) save	4) pay
192. To analyze financ 5-10 years.	iai we i	must study financial s	statements of the past
1) management	2) markets	3) trends	4) policies
	_,antets		., peneles

193. An asset is anythin			
1) earned	2) held	3) purchased	4) learned
194. He had a heart at	ack because his vess	sels were	with fat.
1) converted	2) clogged	3) ignored	4) warded
195. A box in which ho	ney – bees live is cal	led a	
1) bloom	2) hive	3) comb	4) scent
196. What do you thinl	k is more thar	n time?	
1) costly	2) expensive	3) valuable	4) worth
197. our aunt is a ver wants to do.	ry Person, a	and she always kno	ws exactly what she
1) impolite	2) decisive	3) offensive	4) ignorant
198. The betw principles are the		d geometry is that	some symbols and
1) formation	2) Agreement	3) language	4) relationship
199. The doctor told hi	m to the k	ottle before he took	the medicine.
1) break	2) make	3) wake	4) shake
200. Money isn't the	of every pro	oblem.	
1) discussion	2) collection	3) formation	4) solution
201. A carefully	. Program could be t	he solution to the p	ossible pro <b>blem.</b>
1) attended	2) collected	3) drawn	4) planned
202. A:What is the opp	osite of safe?		
B: It is			
1) difficult	2) quick	3) clean	4) dangerous
203. Banks normally gi	ve to large	e businesses when d	eciding on loans.
1) welfare	2) guideline	3) schedule	4) priority
204. I don't like a perso	on who To	know all the answers	S.
1) prevents	2) presents	3) pretends	4) predicts
205. A: What did he ma	anager ask you?		
B: He asked me	The report.		
1) finishing	2) to finish	3) I finish	4) that I finish

206. I will go with you t 1) drive	o school if you 2) driving	slowly. 3) drove	4) will drive
207. I am looking forwa 1) have received	ard toa book 2) received		4) receiving
208. The man ran, 1) hoping	to get to the sta 2) To hope		4) will hope
209. Jim hurt his knee . 1) when played		otball. 3) have played	4) after playing
210. Tellers 1) keep	the responsibilit 2) present	y for the safety of de 3) provide	
211. People feel 1) free	when they know 2) pride	their deposit is safe. 3) rich	4) secure
212. When cash or any adebt.			
1) induced	2) Incurred	3) indulged	4) indicated
213. Every organization 1) pays	1 the services 2) requires		roviding information. 4) divides
1) pays 214. He was driving in s car.	2) requires such a terrific speed	3) offers	4) divides
1) pays 214. He was driving in s	2) requires such a terrific speed	3) offers	4) divides
1) pays 214. He was driving in s car. "Terrific" means	2) requires such a terrific speed 	3) offers that he couldn't avo 3) specific , one has to	<ul> <li>4) divides</li> <li>bid hitting the other</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>In a good dictionary.</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>pays</li> <li>He was driving in socar.</li> <li>"Terrific" means</li> <li>extreme</li> <li>To know the exact</li> </ol>	2) requires such a terrific speed 2) exciting meaning of a word 2) Put it on	3) offers that he couldn't avo 3) specific , one has to 3) look it up and happy without ha	<ul> <li>4) divides</li> <li>bid hitting the other</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>In a good dictionary.</li> <li>4) turn it on</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>pays</li> <li>He was driving in socar.</li> <li>"Terrific" means</li> <li>extreme</li> <li>To know the exact 1) call it up</li> <li>Construction of the socart 1) available</li> <li>An element is a sub-</li> </ol>	2) requires such a terrific speed 2) exciting meaning of a word 2) Put it on le can be a 2) healthy	3) offers that he couldn't avo 3) specific , one has to 3) look it up and happy without ha 3) nervous ot be <u>decomposed</u> i	<ul> <li>4) divides</li> <li>bid hitting the other</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>In a good dictionary.</li> <li>4) turn it on</li> <li>aving to work.</li> <li>4) safe</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>pays</li> <li>He was driving in socar.</li> <li>"Terrific" means</li> <li>extreme</li> <li>To know the exact 1) call it up</li> <li>Construction of the socart 1) available</li> <li>An element is a sub-</li> </ol>	2) requires such a terrific speed 2) exciting 2) exciting 2) exciting 2) Put it on 2) Put it on 2) healthy bstance which canne eans 2) Put away	<ul> <li>3) offers</li> <li>that he couldn't avoid</li> <li>3) specific</li> <li>a) specific</li> <li>b) one has to</li> <li>b) look it up</li> <li>b) look it up</li> <li>b) look it up</li> <li>b) look it up</li> <li>c) look it up</li> <lic) loo<="" td=""><td><ul> <li>4) divides</li> <li>bid hitting the other</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>4) turn it on</li> <li>aving to work.</li> <li>4) safe</li> <li>nto other substances.</li> <li>4) broken down</li> </ul></td></lic)></ul>	<ul> <li>4) divides</li> <li>bid hitting the other</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>4) turn it on</li> <li>aving to work.</li> <li>4) safe</li> <li>nto other substances.</li> <li>4) broken down</li> </ul>

219. The new restaurar	nt in Bahar street is v	very good. I	it.
1) calculate	2) handle	3) provide	4) recommend
220. The sun's light and	d Ma		ood grow.
1) heat	2) movement		4) shape
221. Each year people s	see a few thing	s that scientists can	't name.
1) angry	2) afraid	3) strange	4) blow
222. Unfortunately, ma	iny people Cor	nfidence in their own	
1) interfere	2) lack	3) disappoint	
223. A wind broke 1) forceful	e all the young trees. 2) frightful	3) helpful	4) hopeful
224. A : do yo B: once a week 1) what time		3) how long	4) when
225. A: oh! My God, I'm B: Me too. I wish v 1) leave	n sleepy. ve the party. 2) will leave	3) had left	4) could leave
226. Did you repair the No, I got the repai 1) to do		rself? 3) done	4) to have done
227. I have been learnin	ng English	Five years.	4) for
1) before	2) during	3) since	
228. Minoo said, "I like I think she is intere 1) to		eresting." 3) at	4) in
229. If you look careful 1) between	20		
230 I didn't st	tudy hard, I failed the	e exam.	4) so that
1) since	2) while	3) whether	
231. we expected the t	tower befor	re we returned hom	e from our holiday.
1) to build	2) to built	3) to be built	4) to be building

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232. "Did Mom put of	f the lights when she	e went out?" "Yes, sl	າe".
	-	3) put lights off	
233. My father went t	o bed early	he was very tired la	ast night.
1) So as	2) whether	3) although	4) because
234. It is terrible outsi	de. Jack still hasn't a	rrived. Therehe	avy traffic in the city.
1) must be		2) should be	
3) should have be	en	4) must have beer	١
235. When you think o	of Switzerland's	you think o	f mountain.
1) churches	2) features	3) measures	4) pressures
236. china is going to .	communi	cations satellite into	the space very soon.
1) launch	2) operate	3) design	4) attract
237. A Sport in which	two persons fight	by holding each oth	er and trying to push
	ground is called		100
1) boxing	2) running	3) wrestling	4) jumping
238. over half his spee			
1) devoted		3) required	
239. the products of the			
1) physical			4) artificial
240. This programs are			
		3) suitable	
241. having children is			
1) solution	2) procedure		4) responsibility
242. I asked the secret			
1) locate	2) protect	3) receive	4) explain
243. The main			
1) opinion	2) purpose		4) statement
244. You must decide f		-	-
1) judge	2) rescue	,	4) influence
245. I' m feeling tired.	I tor six hour		
1) Work 3) am working		<ol> <li>2) will work</li> <li>4) have been worl</li> </ol>	kinα
			<u>м</u>

246. The book	is not in the library	-			
1) I need	2) I need it	3) that I need it	4) which I need it		
247. I can't talk to pe	ter. I wish I	. How to speak English	٦.		
1) Knew	2) know	3) had known	4) have known		
248. who is bo	y in the class?				
1) most intellige	nt	2) more intelligen	t		
3) the most inte	lligent	4) more intelligen	t		
249. The whole class					
1) the exercises	badly did	2) badly did the ex	kercises		
3) did the exerci	ses badly	4) did badly the ex	kercises		
250. My father bough	at a shirt y	when he was in Iraq			
<ol> <li>white Arabiar</li> <li>long white Arabiar</li> </ol>		2) long white cotton			
5) Iong white Al		4) long cotton whi			
251. Would you mind	l off you	ir shoes before comin	g into the room?		
1) take	2) to take	3) be taken	4) taking		
252. Did you turn off	the television before	e you went to bed?			
Yes, I		6			
1) turned <mark>off</mark> it		2) turned it off			
3) turned televis	ion off	4) turned off telev	vision		
253. Professor Smith	warned us	directly at the sun du	uring a solar eclipse.		
1) not to look		3) not looking			
Direction: Read the	following passage a	nd Answer the ques	tions by choosing the		
best choice (1), (2), (3	3), or (4). Then mark	the correct choice of	n your answer sheet.		
Tourism competes w	ith the local popula	tion for space, for ex	xample, space for the		
construction of hotel	construction of hotels and other types of tourism facility. And space in terms of the				
services, for example	e. space on the buse	es, in the shops, at th	ne post office, and on		
the golf course. Land	use for tourism may	y often compete with	alternative economic		
opportunities. In r	nany cases, howe	ever, tourism may	provide the most		
•	•	•	tourism is called the		
industry without ch	mneys, emphasizing	g its clean and env	vironmentally positive		

aspects. Tourism facilities may also compete for land best left undeveloped as open space for public enjoyment.

254. The main idea of the passages is .....

- 1) public enjoyment 2) economic opportunities
- 3) land use in tourism 4) tourism in some Latin countries.

255. Tourism is regarded as an industry without chimneys because ......

- 1) it prevents factory building
- 2) a lot of people benefit from it
- 3) it doesn't spoil the environment
- 4) every country should give importance to it.

256. We may understand from the passage that tourism ...... الملالة إ

- 1) causes problems for transportation.
- 2) does not encourage building construction.
- makes much more money than other industries do.
- 4) may be troublesome to the local population of an area.

the two most important manifest functions of education are to prepare people to make a living and to help people reach their potential for personal fulfillment and social contribution. the two functions are related but not identical. It is difficult to be a well rounded person unless one can earn a living and, conversely, an employee may be more valuable with an education which includes more than vocational skills. Yet a good general education does not always produce marketable skills, and narrowly focused vocational education may leave one ignorant of the cultural understanding needed for successful living.

Thus, one of perennial issues in education is the relative concern devoted to general or cultural as opposed to strictly vocational instruction.

257. The writer suggests .....

- 1) employers need well trained people.
- 2) the primary aim of education is vocational training.
- 3) people with a high level of culture are often vocationally weak.
- 4) vocational ability and cultural qualities should be combined .
- 258. Vocational training is helpful .....
  - 1) as opposed to general education.
  - 2) only if it is done by employers.

- 3) in preparing people to make a living .
- 4) in the development of educational institutions .
- 259. The word 'perennial' in line 7 is closest i meaning to .....
  - 1) 'ancient' 2) 'popular' 3) 'apparent' 4) 'professional'

Every social group contains within it the elements and conditions in which disputes will arise. Even the smallest social group will experience disputes between its members, and as we would expect, the larger and more complex a social group becomes, the more varied and, perhaps, frequent will be the disputes which crop up within it. Hardly a day goes by in people's everyday lives without some problem occurring, some argument arising or some resentment or frustration being felt by one person or group over the activities of another.

Family rows, arguments with friends, confrontations at work and so on are familiar to most people as are the various solutions which we use to deal with those disputes .

260. The passage is about .....

- 1) social groups and economic disputes
- 2) the law of disputes and social groups
- 3) different types of problematic disputes
- 4) disputes between members of a social group

261. According to the passage , .....

- 1) more complex social groups suffer from the same problems.
- 2) in a society there will be disputes between the rich and the poor .
- 3) almost every social group has disputes among its members .
- 4) small social groups do not usually have disputes over economic problems

262. The passage mentions that .....

- 1) People have some problems almost everyday in their lives .
- 2) Small social groups experience more varied disputes .
- 3) Some disputes can easily be settled between the social groups .
- 4) The simplest disputes are dealt with by various informal means.

263. the expression 'crop up' in line 4 is closest in meaning to ..........

1) 'move' 2) 'appear' 3) 'create' 4) 'establish'

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best first each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

204	1) Energy	2) victory	3) power	4) mystery
265				
	1) Fight	2) react	3) expect	4) distract
266				
	1) Nearly	2) easily	3) publicly	4) briefly
267				
	1) Efficient	2) confident	3) brilliant	4) important
268				
	1) Nothing	2) anything	3) something	4) everything

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.

The science of space exploration is called astronautics. Space travelers themselves are know as astronauts, 269) ..... the Russians call them cosmonauts. The 270) ...... load or payload lifted into space by the launch 271) ..... is the spacecraft.

Spacecraft with human passengers 272) ..... instrument and radio equipments. The passenger cabin is called a capsule or module. The spacecraft 273) ..... in space are said to dock. A reusable manned spacecraft is called a shuttle. 269.

1) when	2) because	3) whether	4) although
270.			
1) useful	2) colorful	3) painful	4) central

271.

	1) robot	2) vehicle	3) organ	4) device
272.				
	1) carry	2) continue	3) employ	4) produce
273.				
	1) involving	2) including	3) holding	4) joining

## 274.

	1) shows	2) considers	3) measures	4) performs
275			3	
	1) similar	2) formal	3) physical	4) regular
276			2	
	1) contact	2) content	3) contrast	4) practice
277		S		
	1) calmly	2) socially	3) possibly	4) exactly
278		9		
	1) look for	2) put off	3) end up	4) turn down

Leonardo da Vinci is one of the greatest artists of the Italian Renaissance. He (279) ..... at Vinci, Italy. He studied painting (280) ..... Florence. The most (281) ..... Of his paintings is the Mona Lisa. It (282) ..... in the Louver. He

Knew the art of making (283) ..... look nearer or father away. In fact, he was a master artist.

279.

	1) born	2) is born	3) was born	4) had born
280.				
	1) in	2) on	3) at	4) into
281.				
	1) useful	2) famous	3) agreeable	4) disappointing
282.				
	1) hangs	2) stands	3) looks up	4) wonders
283.				
	1) objects	2) pictures	3) subjects	4) passages

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Our bodies are wonderful machines. They are far more wonderful than any machines that men have ever built. Like all living things <u>they</u> are made of tiny blocks of living material called cells. The cells are made of protoplasm is a mysterious substance. Scientists know what elements exist in it, but they cannot put these elements together to make it. There are billions of cells in a person's body. They are so tiny that no one can see them without a microscope. The cells are not all alike. There are many different kinds. Our muscles are very different from our bones because they are made of different kinds of cells.

Our brains are not at all like our stomachs because the cells in them are not a like. Some parts of our bodies are made of cells of several different kinds.

284. The passage is mainly a bout .....

1) Hu	man body	50	2) living things
	_		

- 3) Wonderful machines 4) mysterious substance
- 285. The pronoun "they" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> line refers to .....4) living things1) Cells2) machines3) our bodies4) living things
- 286. According to the passage, scientists .....
  - 1) have made the elements in a protoplasm
  - 2) know nothing about human body
  - 3) have invented mysterious substances

- 4) don't know enough to make a human body
- 287. The cells in a person's body ..........
  - 1) are not all these same
  - 2) can be found in the muscles
  - 3) are the same in the muscled and bones
  - 4) can be seen like the blocks in a building

288. Different parts of our bodies are different because .....

- 1) only some of them have cells
- 2) the cells are different
- 3) some parts are bigger than others
- 4) some people are stronger than others

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Association football, commonly called soccer, is the most popular game in Europe and south America and is also widely played throughout the rest of the world. Most countries belong to the international organization that governs the sport, the Federation International de football Association (FIFA).

When the game began is not really known; something like it was certainly played in Roman times and during the Middle Ages, but this early form of the game was so rough that it was <u>banned</u> by seven kings. It was not until the latter part of the 19th century that it began to take its present form in schools in Great Britain. Even the there was a wide variety of rules. Where open fields were available, a greater number of players was permitted, and so was "handling and kicking". Finally in 1863 the football Association (FA) was founded in order to decide on a standard se of rules. The point on which most people disagreed was over the right of "hacking", or kicking wildly to obtain the ball, and when this was forbidden it brought about the final parting of the ways between soccer and rugby football which up until then had considered themselves variations of the same game.

289. The passage is mainly about" .....".

- 1) the countries that govern the football games.
- 2) the most widely played game throughout the world.
- 3) the Federation of International football Association.
- 4) the most popular game in Europe and South America.

- 290. Which statement is Not True according to the passage?
  - 1) Romans played it during the Middle Ages.
  - 2) The Association Football is called soccer.
  - 3) The early form of the game was banned by seven kings.
  - 4) Everybody knows the game was certainly started.
- 291. The word "ban" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to .....1) deny2) force3) forbid4) control
- 292. The present form of football British schools was taken .....
  - 1) before the 19th century
  - 2) after the 19th century
  - 3) in the second half of the 19th century
  - 4) in the first half of the 19th century
- 293. According to the passage, the Football Association was established in order .....
  - 1) how to handle and kick the ball.
  - 2) to decide on a standard set of rules.
  - 3) to find open fields for a greater number of players.
  - 4) to find the difference between soccer and rugby football.

# Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by three of four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

Betty is 35 and she's teacher of English in a state secondary school. She's a graduate of Sussex University and has a degree in English Literature. When she graduated, she first worked in an office but she was very bad at typing and soon got bored with the job. She decided she wanted to teach, so she went to a teacher training college. She teaches six different classes of children between the ages of 12 and 18. The pupils enjoy her lesson, but she finds it hard work. She gives the children a lot of homework to do, and every evening she has to mark it and to prepare for the next day. One problem is that the children in Betty's school don't behave very well. They're often impolite. Betty and the other teachers have to be very strict with them.

294. Betty didn't like her first job because ......

1) it was hard work

- 2) she wasn't good a typing
- 3) the manager was very strict
- 4) the students were often impolite .

295. the word "them " (line 8 ) refers to .....

- 1) problems 2) children
- 3) the other teachers 4) Betty and the other teacher .

## Reading comprehension.

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course could find a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days are gone, even in Hong kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Most careers organizations highlight three stages for graduates to follow in the process of securing a suitable career: recognizing abilities, matching these to available vacancies and presenting them well to prospective employers.

Job seekers have to make a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others. An honest assessment of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

- 296. "them" in paragraph 2 refers to:
  - 1) careers organizations
- 2) three stages

3) abilities

- 4) available vacancies
- 297. In paragraph 1,"those days are gone, even in Hong Kong", suggests that:
  - 1) in the past, finding a good career was easier in Hong Kong than elsewhere.
  - 2) nowadays, everyone in Hong Kong has an equal chance of finding a good career.
  - 3) it used to be harder to find a good job in Hong Kong than in other countries.
  - 4) even in Hong Kong companies tour the universities trying to recruit graduates.

298. "prospective" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

1) generous2) reasonable3) future4) ambitious

- 299. According to paragraph 3, job seekers should:
  - 1) aim to give a balanced account of what the employer needs.
  - 2) divide the time equally between listening to the interviewer and speaking.
  - 3) discuss their own abilities in relation to what the employer is looking for
  - 4) attempt to show the employer they have balanced abilities.

300. According to the passage which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) until recently it was quite easy for graduates to get good jobs in Hong kong.
- 2) job seekers should consider as many as possible of the factors involved.
- 3) businesses used to visit the universities in Hong kong to recruit graduates.
- 4) graduates sometimes have to take part in competitions to secure a good career.

## **Reading comprehension**

Dear Sirs,

Your shipment of twelve thousand 'smart' watches was received by our company this morning. However, we wish to make a number of complaints concerning the serious delay in delivery and your failure to carry out our explicit instructions with regard to this order. It was stressed from the outset that the delivery date had to be less than six weeks from the initial order, in order to comply with our own customers' requirements. While we appreciate that delays in production are occasionally inevitable, we must point out that the major reason why the order was placed with your company was because we were assured by you of its straightforwardness, and that your existing stocks were sufficiently high to ensure immediate shipment. Late delivery of the goods has caused us to disappoint several of our most valued customers, and is bound to have an adverse effect on potential future orders. The second complaint concerns the discrepancy in color between the watches we ordered and those delivered. It was stated clearly in the original order that watches in combination of green/ purple and orange / purple only were required. However, only half the watches in the delivery received are of the colors specified.

301. The manufactures of 'smart' watches were given the order because:

- 1) They were assured and there was sufficient space for immediate shipment.
- 2) They watches would be easy to make and the design were already prepared.
- 3) They promised they could produce enough stocks quite quickly.
- 4) They claimed the order would be easy since the watches were already in stock.

302. Which of the following could best replace straightforwardness' in paragraph 2:

- 1) simplicity2) speed of delivery
- 3) efficiency 4) directness

303. Late delivery will have an 'adverse effect on future orders' in paragraph 2 because:

- 1) The company will no longer place orders with manufactures.
- 2) future orders will have to be delivered sooner.
- 3) The company is sure to lose some of its business with its customers.
- 4) The company will certainly have to advertise itself more effectively in future.
- 304. In the last sentences of paragraph 3, 'specified colors' refers to:
  - 1) the wrong colors2) watches of other colors
  - 3) the colors originally ordered 4) none of the above

305. Which of the following best describes the general tone of the letter:

- 1) angry and aggressive
- 2) firm but polite

4) polite and forgiving

3) reasonable but impolite

## Directions: Read the following five passages and choose the number of the best answer (1) ,(2) ,(3) ,or(4).Then mark your answer on your answer sheet. Passage 1:

Business customers, also known as industrial customers, purchase produces or services to use in the production of other produces. Such industries include agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transportation, and communication, among others. They differ from consumer markets in several respects .Because the customers are organizations. the market tends to have fewer and larger buyers than consumer markets. This often results in closer buyer -seller relationships, because those who operate in a market must depend more significantly on one another for supply and revenue Business customers also more concentrated; for instance ,in the United States more than half of the country' s business buyers are concentrated in only seven states, Demand for business goods is derived demand, which means it is driven by a demand for consumer goods. Therefore, demand for business goods is more volatile, because variations in consumer demand can have a significant impact on business-goods demand .Business markets are also distinctive in that buyers are professional purchasers who are highly skilled in negotiating contracts and

maximizing efficiency, In addition ,several individuals within the business usually have direct or indirect influence on the purchasing process,

306. what is the subject of the passage?

1) Business customers.

2) Consumer markets.

- 3) The relationship between supply and demand.
- 4) products and services used in the production of other products.

307. The word "others" in line 3 refers to ......

1) products 2) markets 3) industries 4) customers

308. The word "revenue" in line 7 is closest in meaning to.....

1) demand2) income3) production4) raw materials

309. According to the passage, all of the following are true about business customers EXCEPT that they .....

- 1) are also referred to as industrial customers.
- 2) are more concentrated than consumer markets.
- 3) work based on the principles of consumer markets
- 4) Buy products and services for use in their own industries.

310. Where in the passage does the author cite an example?

1) Line 4

2) Line 8

3) The first line

z) Line o

4) The last two lines

## Passage 2:

Another form of early banking activity was the acceptance of deposits. These might derive form the deposit of money or valuables for safekeeping or for purposes of transfer to another party; or, more straightforwardly, they might represent the deposit of money in a current account .A balance in a current account could also represent the <u>proceeds</u> of a loan that had been granted by the banker, perhaps based on an oral agreement between the parties (recorded in the banker's journal)whereby the customer would be allowed to overdraw his account.

English bankers in particular had by the 17 th century begun to develop a deposit banking business .and the techniques they evolved were to prove influential elsewhere. The London goldsmiths kept money and valuables in safe custody for their customers. In addition, they dealt in bullion and foreign exchange, acquiring and sorting coin for profit, As a means of attracting coin for sorting, they were prepared to pay a rate of interest, and it was largely in this <u>way</u> that they began to supplant as deposit bankers their great rivals, the "money scriveners ".<u>The letter</u> were notaries who had come to specialize in bringing together borrowers and lenders: they also accepted deposits.

311. What does the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?

- 1) An early banking activity 2) when banks appeared
- 3) The acceptance of deposits 4) Modern banking
- 312. The word "process" in line 4 is closet in meaning to.....
  - 1) procedures2) payment3) money4) sorts
- 313. According to paragraph 2, the London goldsmiths did all of the following EXCEPT .....
  - 1) buying and selling bullion and foreign exchange,
  - 2) safekeeping of people's valuable things
  - 3) producing coins for sorting.
  - 4) paying a rate of interest.
- 314. Which of the following does paragraph 2 state that the London goldsmith replaced?
  - 1) Borrowers and lenders
- 2) Deposit bankers

3) English bankers

4) Money seriveners.

alis 1

- 315. The phrase "this way" in line 13 refers to.....
  - 1) supplanting as deposit bankers their great rivals.
  - 2) dealing in bullion and exchange.
  - 3) acquiring and sorting coin for profit.
  - 4) paying a rate interest.
- 316. The phrase "the latter" in line 14 refers to .....
  - 1) deposit bankers
  - 2) money scriveners.
  - 3) borrowers and lenders
  - 4) deposit bankers and their great rivals.

## passage3:

The banking business has been revolutionized by computer technology. Deposits and withdrawals are instantly logged into a customer's account, which is perhaps stored on a remote computer. Computer generated monthly statements are unlikely

to contain any errors unless they arise during manual entry of check amounts. The technology of electronic funds transfer, supported by computer networking, allows the amount of a grocery bill to be immediately deducted from the customer's bank account and transferred to that of the grocery store. Similarly ,networking allows individuals to obtain cash instantly and almost wordwide by simply stepping up to an automated teller machine (ATM) And providing the proper card personal identification number(popularly known as a PIN).

The downside of this technology is the potential for security problems. Intruders can see packets traveling on a network (e.g., being transported via a satellite link) and can perhaps interpret them (if not carefully encrypted) to obtain confidential information on financial transactions. Network access to personal accounts has the potential to let intruders not only see how much money an individual has but also to transfer some of it elsewhere. علندا

317. Paragraph 1 is mainly concerned with .....

- 1) the growth of computer science.
- 2) the automated teller machine (ATM)
- 3) the technology of electronic funds transfer.
- 4) the favorable effect of a new technology on the banking business.

318. The word "that" in line 6 refers to .....

1) account

2) amount

3) a grocerry bill

4) computer networking

- 319. Where does the author begin to deal with some of problems involved in the use of computer technology in the banking business?
  - 1) The first sentence of paragraph 2
  - 2) The last sentence of paragraph 2
  - 3) The first sentence of paragraph1
  - 4) The last sentence of paragraph 1

320. The abbreviation "e.g." in line 10 means.....

- 1) namely
- 2) specifically
- 3) for example 4) on the other hand

## Passage 4:

There are many different types of reading material (books, cards, charts) which schools use in the teaching of reading. This was not always so as you can see if you

turn to the article children's Literature. Today there are books at all levels which are both interesting and enjoyable and also help children to become better readers. Many contain pictures and diagrams designed to help and encourage the young reader. Often a whole series of books offers a step – by – step development of reading skills. Each is designed to build on what has been taught in previous books and to prepare the reader for what follows in later books.

In the past, most text books used for the teaching of reading had a "controlled vocabulary". Each story in the book used only a small number of words. Because there were so few words (in some cases as few as 20), the stories were not very original or interesting.

321. What is the best title for this passage? 1) teaching reading 2) Reading materials 13 3) Reading problems 4) The young reader 322. Today, most textbooks ..... 1) contain boring stories 2) help children become good readers 3) have a small number of pictures 4) are out of touch with the modern word 323. The word "Each" in line 10 refers to ...... 2) skill 4) development 1) book reader 324. According to the passage, stories in old text books were not interesting because they ..... 1) had a large vocabulary 2) had very few words 3) were designed for adults 4) were designed by teachers 325. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of reading materials?

1) charts2) cards3) books4) diagrams

## Passage 5:

Normal, healthy people can improve their memories very easily. First of all, learn to relax if you're trying to memorize something. You may miss important items if your mind is on something else or if you weren't paying attention because of anxiety – you retain information best when you are alert and concentrating. If you're having trouble concentrating, increase the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. Despite

its small size the brain used 20 percent of the body's oxygen requirement. So try to combine study with exercise, particularly the kind of exercise that gets you breating faster. Keep your mind fit as well as your body by doing mental workouts. Crosswords, scrabble and quizzes all help to keep the mind in shape.

326.	326. The passage mainly discusses					
	1) two ways of rem	embering	2) how to train you	ir memory		
	3) why we forget in	nportant items	4) short term and I	ong term memory		
327.	The word it's in line	e 5 refers to				
	1) flow	2) blood	3) brain	4) oxygen		
328.	According to the p	bassage, in order to	o memorize someth	ning, first you should		
	1) study hard		2) do puzzles			
	3) learn to relax		4) improve your m	emory		
329.	You may forget imp	oortant things becau	se you	2		
	1) are anxious		2) pay attention			
	3) breathe very fas	t	4) are concentrati	ng		
330.	All of the following	help to keep the mi	nd in shape EXCEPT			
	1) facts	2) quizzes	3) puzzles	4) crosswords		

## پاسخنامه

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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال	
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال	
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال	
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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