

Section Two: Structure Part One

1. If global warming causes the ocean level to rise, world will suffer.
1) some of 2) the part 3) the whole 4) most of
2. John was not paying attention to the road when he into a hole in the ground.
1) falling 2) fell 3) had fallen 4) fall
3. The car had been damaged to such an extent that the mechanic said it wouldn't be worth
1) repaired 2) be repaired 3) to repair 4) repairing
4. Since John lives in Mexico but speaks no Spanish, I wonder he manages to do his shopping.
1) that 2) whom 3) how 4) since
5. I wish I Jim that he had not been chosen for the basketball team.
1) haven't been telling 2) don't have to tell
3) didn't have to tell 4) won't be telling
6. walking aimlessly , Jim found in the neighborhood that his mother had warned him not to go into.
1) himself 2) his own 3) own 4) out

7. The beginning of heavy rain any day now ; therefore, for the last few days, the farmers have been preparing their fields.

- 1) expecting 2) expected 3) being expected 4) is expected

8. My teacher gave me two English books which he thought I would be able to read, but , in fact, was suitable for my level.

- 1) every 2) neither 3) each 4) both

9. Both of the job offers are interesting, but the position in Kerman seems to be suitable for me.

- 1) more 2) much 3) such 4) even

10. You haven't yet read the new book that has been so highly praised,?

- 1) didn't you 2) were it 3) have you 4) isn't it

11. moment I have ever experienced was when I saw my son sitting on the window sill on the third floor.

- 1) Too terrifying 2) The most terrifying 3) More terrifying 4) Such a terrifying

12. Mary got married when she was 18, and now , at the age of 40, she is a grandmother.

- 1) barely 2) then 3) already 4) even

13. John failed his exams because he was always out with his friend when he

- 1) should have been studying 2) used to be studying
3) must have been studying 4) could be studying

14. Important football matches in Iran, Asian Cup Final, can attract TV audiences all over the country.

- 1) so that 2) as example 3) such as 4) just as

15. Mr. Johnson feels that the world today is not it was during his childhood.

- 1) much safer 2) too safe for 3) so safe that 4) as safe as

16. Fortunately, Jim by construction workers as he was falling, and so they rescued him immediately.

- 1) has noticed 2) was noticed 3) noticed 4) is noticed

17. Some people prefer the security of a regular salary, but others their own business.

- 1) are supposed to start 2) must have started
3) will have started 4) would rather start

18. Shiraz has many unique historical monuments;, it is one of the most beautiful cities in Iran.

- 1) furthermore 2) in other words 3) however 4) therefore

19. After a few weeks of struggling unsuccessfully with French irregular verbs, Jim realized that he to learn French.

- 1) would not have chosen 2) must not choose
3) could not choose 4) should not have chosen

20. Right now, an important meeting during which the committee is going to decide the future of my project.

- 1) has been held 2) is being held 3) is holding 4) has held

21. The local cinema is losing business since most people in the town to the bigger cinema outside of town.

- 1) ought to go 2) used to go 3) would rather go 4) should be going

22. While living in Tehran during the 1980s, Mary was surprised how many languages were spoken there.

- 1) hearing 2) to be hearing 3) had heard 4) to hear

23. all her eggs in the basket, the farmer went confidently to the market, where he hoped to sell them all.

- 1) Having placed 2) To be placed 3) To have been placed 4) Placing

24. Before she got that new job, Mary a lot of good books, but now she just doesn't have the time.

- 1) ought to be reading 2) used to read
3) had better read 4) will have read

25. Because the traffic was so terrible, by the time we got to the airport, our airline's check in counter had closed.

- 1) no more 2) still 3) yet 4) already

26. You'd better go by car rather than take a taxi you need to take John home from the hospital.

- 1) despite 2) in case 3) otherwise 4) however

27. who is acquainted with Mary knows that they can always rely on her.

- 1) Someone 2) Somebody 3) Everyone 4) Nobody

28. My brother has recovered from the flu, but he is still to play basketball.

- 1) too weak 2) so weak 3) weak 4) such weak

29. This supermarket seems to be getting crowded. We before the checkout lines start getting too long.

- 1) may hurry 2) should have hurried
3) must have hurried 4) had better hurry

30. a draw will be any good to us in this game. We have to win the game, or we're out of the league cup.

- 1) Both a loss and 2) Neither a loss nor
3) Either a loss or 4) Not only a loss but also

Section Two: Structure Part Two

31.

- 1) John has not heard from Jim lately. 2) Students must get to class on time.
3) It is important to find that letter. 4) I had finished reading the book yesterday.

32.

- 1) We are about to leave the stadium. 2) Aren't you going to go with us?
3) I bought an English book to read it. 4) I like to travel by train.

33.

- 1) Do it yourself. 2) The work tired Jim.
3) Where are you from? 4) My wife is engineer.

34.

- 1) John seems happy. 2) My brother brought me a gift.
3) The baby was sitting over the floor. 4) You might hurt yourself.

35.

- 1) He has to repair his automobile.
2) It has been raining since early this morning.
3) I am agree with his argument.
4) There are a lot of interesting things to see in Tehran.

36.

- 1) My favorite color is black. 2) At last Mary has returned to school.
3) I am happy that the news are good. 4) The final exam is on Monday.

37.

- 1) Mary didn't see the movie. 2) I have forgotten this.
3) Which road should I take? 4) It is raining hard last Wednesday.

38.

- 1) I took a cold yesterday. 2) I think I've lost my car key.
3) It is easy for me to get up early. 4) They expect to see me tomorrow.

39.

- 1) You can download a lot of good software for free.
2) I enjoyed from every word of what your father had said.
3) Fresh air is necessary to good health.
4) Your final grade is partly based on your exam.

40.

- 1) You're angry with me.
2) I am very happy because of your happiness.
3) What is it that you are afraid of?
4) John behaves in friendly manner.

Passage 1

More people get hurt snowboarding than any other outdoor activity, accounting for a quarter of emergency room visit. According to researchers, following snowboarding, sledding and hiking are major causes of injuries. The most common problems were broken bones and sprains, accounting for half of all cases.

The researcher Greenspan said: "We want people to participate in outdoor activities. But we want people to recognize that there is cause for concern, and people can and do get injured." She further said that injuries can be avoided through planning and preparation making sure your fitness level and skills match the activity and using proper equipment.

Greenspan also mentioned that the study is the first to look at injuries from all activities, instead of individual sports or geographic areas. The researchers looked at data on injuries from outdoor activities treated at 63 hospitals in 2004 and 2005. They calculated that almost 213,000 people were treated yearly for such injuries nationwide. About half of those injuries are young between ages 10 and 24, and half of the injuries are caused by falls.

Males are injured at twice the rate of females, but the research did not look at the reasons.

The reasons could be that males are more risky, or it could be that males participate more in outdoor activities than females, or a combination of both. Nearly 26 percent of the injures were from snowboarding followed by sledding (11 percent), hiking (6 percent), water skiing (4 percent) finishing (3 percent), and swimming (2 percent).

66. What percentage of all injuries resulted in a broken bone or a sprain?

- 1) fifty percent 2) a quarter 3) almost one third 4)eleven percent

67. Do men or women get hurt more?

- 1) They get hurt about the same.
- 2) Men get hurt twice as much as women
- 3) Men get hurt slightly more than women
- 4) Women participate more in outdoor activities

68. What activity is the third biggest cause of injuries?

- 1) Snowboarding
- 2) Sledding
- 3) Water skiing
- 4) Hiking

69. According to Greenspan, how can injuries be avoided?

- 1) By going to a hospital
- 2) By planning and preparation
- 3) Water skiing
- 4) By avoiding falls

70. What percentage of emergency room visit are the result of outdoor activity injuries?

- 1) 50%
- 2) 33%
- 3) 25%
- 4) 63%

Passage 2

Theories about how brain works remain a topic of debate. It is agreed, however, that the hippocampus, a part of the brain, is undeniably important for memory. When we experience something, the information is sent via our senses to the hippocampus, where, it is processed. Scientists believe that brain cells, called neurons, first transform the sensory stimuli we experience into images in our immediate memory. Then, these images are sent to the hippocampus and stored temporarily in short term memory. In

the hippocampus information is organized, and it is during this process that parts of the image of our experience **fade away**.

Finally, certain information is then transferred to long term memory in a section in the frontal area of the brain, known as the cerebral cortex. Scientists think this process may happen while we are sleeping, but exactly how the information is transferred from one area of the brain to another is a mystery.

71. What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) How Brain Works
- 2) Structure of Long Term Memory
- 3) Storage of Data
- 4) Transfer of Information

72. This reading is mainly concerned with

- 1) how to improve our memory
- 2) illness that results in severe memory loss
- 3) the importance of neurons in transferring sensory stimuli
- 4) how human brain processes and stores information

73. According to the passage, scientists

- 1) still debate whether the hippocampus is important for memory
- 2) don't know exactly how the information is transferred from one area of the brain to another
- 3) have found out why some of the information is lost in the hippocampus
- 4) know that information is sent from the long term memory to the hippocampus

74. It is pointed out in the passage that

- 1) the brain was not considered as a highly complex organ in the past
- 2) damage to hippocampus does not cause memory loss
- 3) scientists agree that hippocampus is important in processing information
- 4) hippocampus is in the frontal area of the brain

75. In line 7 , "fade away" is closest in meaning to

- 1) become recognized
- 2) slowly disappear
- 3) get brighter
- 4) easily

Passage 3

First language, also known as mother tongue, is generally the language a person learns first. However, one can have two or more native languages, thus being a native bilingual or indeed multilingual. The order in which these languages are learned is not necessarily the order of proficiency. Lacking in first language skills often makes learning other languages difficult. Often a child learns the **basics** of his or her first language or languages from his or her family. The term mother tongue, however, should not be interpreted to mean that it is the language of one's mother. For instance, in some paternal societies, the wife moves in with the husband and thus may have a different first language or dialect than the local language of the husband. Yet their children usually only speak their local language.

76. According to the passage, first language skills ----.

- 1) are not transferable to the second language
- 2) can also have negative effects in foreign language acquisition
- 3) take a very long time to develop
- 4) play an important role in learning a new language

77. We understand from the passage that ----.

- 1) one's mother tongue might not be the language of the parents
- 2) most bilinguals don't have a dominant language
- 3) the learning of a first language is the most complex skill
- 4) most children have learning difficulties in acquiring their first language

78. One can infer from the reading that ---

- 1) bilinguals use their two languages for different purposes
- 2) children cannot be a native speaker of more than two languages
- 3) it is possible for a bilingual to become more competent in his second language
- 4) very few children throughout the world learn to speak two languages

79. In line 5, "basics" is closest in meaning to

- 1) arrangements
- 2) fundamentals
- 3) assumptions
- 4) origins

80. In line 9, "Yet" is closest in meaning to

- 1) Rarely
- 2) So
- 3) Often
- 4) But

Passage 4

People seldom feel neutral about poetry. Those who love it sometimes give the impression that it is an adequate substitute for food, shelter, and love. But it isn't. Those who dislike poetry sometimes claim, on the other hand, that poetry is only words and good for nothing. That's not true either. When words represent and recreate **genuine** human feelings, as they often do in poetry, they can be very important. Poems provide, in fact, a language for feeling, and one of poetry's merits involves its attempt to express the inexpressible. One of the joys of experiencing poetry occurs when we read a poem

and want to say, "I know exactly what that line means but I have never been able to express it so well." Poetry can be the voice of our feelings even when our minds are speechless with **grief** or joy.

81. One can understand from the passage that people ----.

- 1) seldom feel that poetry is an equivalent for life itself
- 2) generally think of poetry as extremely important or totally useless
- 3) rarely take a biased opinion about poetry
- 4) generally think that poetry expresses what might seem inexpressible

82. One point made by the author in the passage is that poetry ----.

- 1) tends to make the reader disappointed
- 2) is an adequate substitute for food, shelter, and love
- 3) often captures real human feelings
- 4) is impossible to be defined

83. The author points out in the reading that ----.

- 1) poems are primarily about how people think rather than how people feel
- 2) poetry tries to express what people feel but find it hard to describe
- 3) poetry can't be the expression of one's deepest feelings
- 4) few people think that poetry is neutral

84. In line 4, "genuine" is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1) disputable | 2) fantastic | 3) unpredictable | 4) authentic |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|

85. In line 9, "grief" is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 1) gaiety | 2) delight | 3) sorrow | 4) mood |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|

Cloze Passage

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

A desert is a special region where only certain kinds of plants and animals can survive. All deserts have very little ___1___. This means that only animals and plants that can ___2___ without water for long ___3___ of time can exist in the desert.

Plants in the deserts are ___4___ adapted to the dry and hot environment. One ___5___ desert plant is the cactus. Like many desert plants, cactus has very ___6___. As plants lose most of their water ___7___ their leaves, the small leaves of the cactus help to ___8___ evaporation. There are other desert plants that do not have leaves ___9___

Some desert plants survive ___10___ avoiding the dry season altogether. ___11___ the dry season, such plants remain as seeds and do not ___12___ from the soil at all. When the rain comes, these seeds would grow very quickly into ___13___. They would bloom rapidly ___14___ scatter their seeds before the dry season ___15___.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | 1) soil | 2) water | 3) heat | 4) sunshine |
| 2. | 1) maintain | 2) support | 3) live | 4) lose |
| 3. | 1) periods | 2) limits | 3) moments | 4) delays |
| 4. | 1) particularly | 2) seldom | 3) orderly | 4) in part |
| 5. | 1) honorable | 2) well-known | 3) great | 4) favorite |
| 6. | 1) little water | 2) short life | 3) strong body | 4) tiny leaves |
| 7. | 1) inside | 2) to | 3) through | 4) for |

8. 1) cut down 2) relate to 3) be based on 4) if possible
9. 1) no matter when 2) at all 3) any time 4) if possible
10. 1) in 2) since 3) as 4) by
11. 1) During 2) Meanwhile 3) For 4) Despite
12. 1) develop 2) disappear 3) emerge 4) show
13. 1) seeds 2) trees 3) roots 4) plants
14. 1) in order to 2) after that 3) immediately 4) and then
15. 1) could return 2) returning 3) is returned 4) returns