

Section One: Vocabulary

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

1- Gold has a long and complex history. From its first discovery, it has wealth and power.

- 1) symbolized 2) explored 3) strengthened 4) enriched

2- Termites referred to as white ants are famous for damage to houses, but in fact many of them are harmless to householders.

- 1) creating 2) making 3) causing 4) getting

3- We are looking for a responsible hardworking person to the cleanliness of the building.

- 1) protect 2) ignore 3) maintain 4) respond

4- Duties involve sweeping, vacuuming, and mopping as well as supplies to the kitchenette.

- 1) providing 2) cleaning 3) renovating 4) reconstructing

5- In the south-west of Libya, a region called Fezzan is an place full of sand seas, dry river bed, mountains, plateaus, and savanna.

- 1) invaluable 2) inaccessible 3) inevitable 4) insolvable

6- Employees' downloading has caused viruses to enter the computer system. Because of this, the management has decided to limitations on employees using the company's computers.

- 1) persuade 2) motivate 3) eliminate 4) impose

7- The government has planned to its new policies on tax in the coming month.

- 1) implement 2) diminish 3) confirm 4) comply

8- In view of recent attention to the of smoking, the Company is increasingly aware of the need for a new policy on smoking in the workplace.

- 1) merits 2) hazards 3) defects 4) values

9- Her to her studies paid off with high grades.

- 1) release 2) devotion 3) instinct 4) assertion

10- Life is full of challenges. We shouldand meet them.

- 1) confront 2) confess 3) configure 4) conform

11- World governments should make their citizens' happiness a/an They should do everything to make them happy first.

- 1) foundation 2) procedure 3) outlook 4) priority

12- If you want to your dream of winning the gold medal, you need to take a lot of efforts and training.

- 1) overthrow 2) pursue 3) devastate 4) perish

13- More research findings are needed to precisely when humans began to speak-and to think critically.

- 1) distinguish 2) determine 3) extinguish 4) arrive

14- No other animal is able to speak and think critically. These are human traits.

- 1) instantaneous 2) separable 3) integrative 4) unique

15- The lecturer had lots of hesitations in his speech. Clearly, it was quite

- 1) simultaneous 2) spontaneous 3) synchronous 4) symphonic

16- Researchers that the prefrontal part of the brain regulates the more emotional part of the brain. They believe that more research needs to be done.

- 1) detest 2) speculate 3) execute 4) attest

17- Rather than improving the situation in the company, the new boss has it. Nobody is happy now.

- 1) modified 2) overhauled 3) aggravated 4) converted

18- I made terrible mistakes at work, and the was losing the job.

- 1) consequence 2) disadvantage 3) weakness 4) deprivation

19- The committee offered a approach to dealing with the bankruptcy. Everybody thinks it will work.

- 1) constructive 2) minor 3) dubious 4) adaptive

20- I have failed the driving test three times now. Now, I am really

- 1) passionate 2) enthusiastic 3) motivated 4) frustrated

21- He was 22 at the time. In an act of kindness, he all his savings to the famous charity.

- 1) blamed 2) donated 3) distributed 4) granted

22- He decided to immigrate to another country. For this purpose, he all his career plans in his own country.

- 1) gave up 2) brought up 3) turned up 4) took up

23- The beans that are used to make espresso can be a of different coffees or one specific type of coffee bean.

- 1) piece 2) blend 3) preference 4) torment

24- If you do not follow the safety instructions, you will your health.

- 1) jeopardize 2) enhance 3) evade 4) refine

25- More than 80 percent of Stedman's students are poor enough to for free school lunches.

- 1) account 2) wait 3) qualify 4) run

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- It was built in 1395 and was totally almost destroyed by fire in the year 1400.

1 2 3 4

27- There was Franklin Roosevelt who more explicitly stated that health care was a human right.

1 2 3 4

28- They provided students with a creative platform to review, reinforce, and integrating learned skills and strategies across the content areas.

1 2 3 4

29- Problem solving means engaging in a task that which the solution is not known in advance.

1 2 3 4

30- It is fair to note that tomorrow's meeting is among the most important gathering in human history.

1 2 3 4

- 31- It₁ involves creativity and determination₂ to allow oneself to make mistakes, adopting₃ alternatives, and keep₄ trying.
- 32- In₁ the same way that₂ I am always changing₃, so the ecosystem is₄ in my backyard.
- 33- The most₁ students were comfortable₂ with the fact that they₃ were undecided, whether at the time of interview, or prior.₄
- 34- The₁ operation starts according to a₂ specific schedule, one₃ can be measured in hours.₄
- 35- If a friend who needs₁ blood work is visiting a new doctor and to end up₂ in the emergency room, the nurse will provide₃ him with the necessary₄ help.
- 36- Of₁ all the Delta towns, Greenwood has more concentrated₂ tourist attractions, thanks largely to₃ locally based₄ Viking Range Corporation.
- 37- A₁ lunar eclipse is a phenomenon occurring when₂ the Earth blocks Sun's light₃ from the Moon.₄
- 38- Some of the most influential works₁ in twentieth-century American classical music were composed₂ in the period between the first and₃ the fifth decade.₄
- 39- On₁ the land or in the sea, carrion creatures have adapted₂ to feed by₃ any type of food that is available₄ in their habitat.
- 40- The brightest point seen in₁ the night sky is typically₂ not a star but Venus, it is₃ the second planet from the Sun.₄
- 41- Although₁ originated₂ in tropical Africa, watermelon is now₃ cultivated all over₄ the world.
- 42- One of the chief reason₁ for the popularity of₂ brick in the eastern US is₃ its long life.₄
- 43- Because they were both₁ inexpensive₂ and ready₃ available, thatched roofs were in wide use₄ in colonial America.

- 44- Without the development of a calendars predicting the onset of the seasons would not be possible.
- 45- The primary function of any business is to generate a profit, motivating managers running their operations as efficiently as possible.
- 46- During a working as a scientist and chemist, Lucise Nexisa discovered over 450 uses for the peanut and other agricultural products.
- 47- While both are members of the citrus family, the lemon is different from the grapefruit in that it is smaller and bitter.
- 48- Weighing less than gram at birth, infant kangaroos are reared in their mothers' pouches from birth to roughly seven to ten months.
- 49- Martha Graham started her dance career when she founded the Modern Dance Company in Chicago in the latter part of the 20th century.
- 50- Reeds are straw-like plant that have hollow stems and are used in a variety of ways, including in musical instruments and basket making.
- 51- The Bakers have visited Hawaii and Alaska and they assure me that they like Alaska more better.
- 52- When Alaska became the forty-ninth state, the forty-eighth, Arizona, was a state for forty-seven years.
- 53- They who are willing to spend the necessary time will find this workshop a rewarding experience.
- 54- The salesman tells me that a good set of tires cost at least \$ 1200, lasting at least-two years on average.
- 55- Henry is the sort of man whose gives you the shirt off his back.

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 crossing took longer than he thought it will.
- 2) He could not meet with the cabinet for months.
- 3) There is no gravity to hold them in place.
- 4) We can live to be three hundred years old.

57-

- 1) And yet she said that she was a real princess.
- 2) It is the only state made up entirely of islands.
- 3) He worked for a brief time taking pictures.
- 4) She looked stiff as a trees and did not move.

58-

- 1) The blacks are forced to fight each other to please whites.
- 2) They will stay with contacts unless someone needs them.
- 3) Pluto is **only** a point of light even to the largest telescopes.
- 4) Fine white sand had been washed up below the cliffs.

59-

- 1) He **completed** study programs in economics and sociology.
- 2) Eugene **completed** a study program at Saint John's University.
- 3) Many of the work on these farms was done by slave labor.
- 4) The crossing takes longer than Washington thought it would.

60-

- 1) Then along came a little black animal.
- 2) We would see it as an unfriend act.
- 3) The poem moved many people.
- 4) He was an extremely able man.

61-

- 1) That same year he ran out of money and could no longer attend school.
- 2) The homelands of people taking into slavery are purple on this map.
- 3) And behind the hut there was a small yard, with hens and ducks.
- 4) Society is continuously changing, with new advances in technology.

62-

- 1) I was fascinated by the beauty and wonder of it all.
- 2) Her heart felt as if it would break with grief.
- 3) It was used to help identify the new galaxy.
- 4) They watched as dropped softly into the water.

63-

- 1) The debate over this lasted several months.
- 2) On they went quicker and quicker into the next street.
- 3) You should avoid to use too much hair spray.
- 4) He says that the other maid belongs to the holy temple.

64-

- 1) I wish you have a good night's rest.
- 2) Germany is a popular summer vacation spot.
- 3) The storm was expected to be so strong.
- 4) It is the white bees that are swarming.

65-

- 1) The amount of crimes reported in Japan in 2015 hit a postwar low.
- 2) It was not until 1991 that Maris was officially credited with the record.
- 3) Their first debate, a month earlier, had covered domestic issues.
- 4) All his life, Bunche was a man who negotiated for peace.

Section Three: Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1

Firefighters are often asked to speak to school and community groups about the importance of fire safety, particularly fire prevention and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, firefighters often provide audiences with information on how to install these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular danger of an emergent fire,

and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms.

Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the nearest wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit; nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause false alarms.

66- Which organizational scheme does the list of instructions mentioned in the passage follow?

- 1) Hierarchical order
- 2) Comparison-contrast
- 3) Cause-and-effect
- 4) Chronological order by topic

67- What is the focus of this passage?

- 1) How firefighters carry out their responsibilities
- 2) The proper installation of home smoke detectors
- 3) The detection of dead-air space on walls and ceilings
- 4) How smoke detectors cause fires in homes

68- The passage implies that a smoke detector should be placed

- 1) on a ceiling between four and twelve inches from a wall
- 2) close to where a wall meets a ceiling
- 3) near an open window
- 4) in kitchens and garages

69- The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a

- 1) 50% better chance of surviving a fire
- 2) 60% better chance of stopping a fire
- 3) 75% better chance of detecting a hidden fire
- 4) 100% better chance of not being injured in a fire

Passage 2

German artist HA Schult is an example of a contemporary artist who makes use of trash on a grand scale. "We are living in the time of garbage", says Schult. "I created a thousand sculptures of garbage. They are a mirror of ourselves". Here Schult is referring to his 1,000 trash people, humanoids he has created from trash. He first exhibited them in 1996 in the western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The figures triggered such an overwhelmingly positive response that he decided to take them on tour. "It is a social sculpture", he explains. "It is not only a sculpture for the eyes. It's a sculpture to spread the idea that we live in a time of garbage". So far, Schult's social sculpture has been displayed in Paris, Moscow's Red Square, on the Great Wall of China, and in the desert next to the Giza pyramids near Cairo.

HA Schult's work is unforgettable. Somehow, its impact stays engraved in your mind. Yet, despite the influence his work has on the art world, Schult remains humble about his installations. "Artists have to learn every time; that is their profession. We are not important. All that is important is the time in which we are living."

Trash art has been around for years, and it seems to make a comeback from time to time. But it seems that only the more eccentric or popular artists are viewed as true artists when working with items normally discarded in the trash pile. Why can't average people be considered artists when they pull the same items out and mold them into some form of personal art of their own creating? Maybe it is because we all have our own pre-set ideas of what art is and isn't, or who artists are or should be. Take metal cans, for instance, and imagine them in any number of uses, functional or purely as an art form. Can your eyes and mind see the potential metal case, bird feeder, or other objects in the simple cast off items? What about boxes or clothing? What might be done with these? Boxes can usually serve as new storage containers, and almost, always serve as very imaginative forts for the kids, not to mention makeshift shelters for pets. And clothing? Imagine taking old clothes and turning them into vests, hats, hanging organizers, or rag rugs. The only limit to using these items in other ways is one's individual creativity and daringness to try.

70- The first paragraph

- 1) is a brief history of German art
- 2) tells us how to dispose of trash
- 3) elaborates the amount of trash in the world
- 4) introduces a new artist

71- According to the passage, HA Schult

- 1) put on a successful exhibition of his sculptures in the late 20th century
- 2) aimed to make out environment unattractive by using trash to create art works
- 3) believed time had no effects on the art forms artists create
- 4) thought his art was as important as others may say it is

72- With which of the following statements does the writer most probably agree?

- 1) It is very easy for people to see art where there is trash.
- 2) The less creative we are, the fewer things we normally discard.
- 3) A creative mind can use an object in a novel way for which it is not originally designed.
- 4) Trash cannot be changed into art, and all people can become trash artists.

73- What is the writer's attitude toward trash art?

- 1) Neutral
- 2) Aggressive
- 3) Humorous
- 4) Supportive

Passage 3

In the 1860's American business started to change. Before that time most businesses were small; they made products by hand and sold them to local customers. Beginning in the 1860's, inventors created new machines that could produce clothing, canned foods, tools, and other items quickly and cheaply. By making large quantities of items in less time, companies could spend less money on production. This made it possible to charge lower prices. In addition, a new national railroad allowed businesses to sell their products to people all across the country. The combination of fast production, low production costs, inexpensive products, and a whole nation of consumers helped small businesses grow into big businesses. This time in history was called The Age of Big Business.

Big Business continued to grow because of three things: more products, more customers, and more money. The typewriter, the light bulb, and the telephone were important inventions that became very popular products. Thanks to the 25 million immigrants that came to the United States between 1870 and 1916, there were many new customers to buy these products. Businesses made huge profits from the sales of their products to large numbers of people. They used these profits to build more factories, which in turn, produced more items to sell.

The owners of these businesses became very rich. In 1850, there were 20 millionaires in the United States; by 1900, there were more than 3,000. However, the workers who made the new products were very poor. They had little money for housing, food, clothing, and medical care. These workers usually worked at least 60 hours a week for an average pay of about 20 cents an hour. Not only were their wages low, but their workplaces were dangerous. In the early 1900s, reformers helped workers organize labor unions to improve working conditions and wages. Reformers asked the government to protect both workers and consumers with safety regulations. They wanted every business to guarantee the safety of its workplace and its products. The reformers were successful-by the 1960's, there were hundreds of government regulations that businesses had to follow.

74- What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) The Age of Big Business
- 2) The business reforms of the 1860s
- 3) The history of European business
- 4) The owners of factories in America

75- Which of the following questions does the passage answer?

- 1) What led to the development of Big Business?
- 2) How many millionaires were there in the 1900's?
- 3) What was the average worker's yearly income during the Age of Big Business?
- 4) What was the average workweek hours before the Age of Big Business?

76- According to the passage, between 1870 and 1916

- 1) the typewriter, the light bulb, and the telephone became popular
- 2) businesses attracted the most customers
- 3) factories produced the most items
- 4) immigration increased to a great extent

77- According to the passage, the importance of safety

- 1) negatively impacted American business between 1900 and 1960
- 2) made companies think about not only profits but also people
- 3) brought workers the right to join labor unions and strike
- 4) was ignored by the U.S. government after 1960

Passage 4

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often do not know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings.

For those willing to spend sometime and money to collect long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use and costs. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate covering, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution.

There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a saving of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs.

When it is time to replace old appliances, it is wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving setting already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer.

Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Caulk old windows might be leaky to prevent drafts; choose double-paned windows if you are building an addition or replacing old windows. Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The result are significant and are well worth the effort.

78- Which one of the organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?

- 1) persuasion
- 2) cause and effect
- 3) narration
- 4) compare and contrast

79- Which of the following ideas in **NOT** included in this passage?

- 1) You can reduce your lighting costs by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent.
- 2) Double-paned windows can cut energy costs.
- 3) Your local energy company will send an energy auditor at your request.
- 4) Some appliances have energy-saving settings.

80- Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?

- 1) There are many things a homeowner or renter can do to save energy and money.
- 2) Hiring an energy auditor will save energy and money.
- 3) Homeowners and renters don't know what they can do to save energy and money.
- 4) Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost.

81- According to the passage, which of the following would an energy auditor **NOT** do?

- 1) Check for construction flaws
- 2) Look for problems with heat distribution
- 3) Offer solutions to lower your energy costs
- 4) Locate a variety of flaws that may result in energy inefficiency and fix them

Passage 5

Mental and physical health professionals may consider referring clients and patients to a music therapist for a number of reasons. It seems a particularly good choice for the social worker who is coordinating a client's case. Music therapists use music to establish a relationship with the patient and to improve the patient's health, using highly structured musical interactions. Patients and therapists may sing, play instruments, dance, compose, or simply listen to music.

The course of training for music therapists is comprehensive. In addition to formal musical and therapy training, music therapists are taught to understand what kinds of interventions will be most beneficial for each individual patient.

Because each patient is different and has different goals, the music therapist must be able to understand the patient's situation and choose the music and activities that will do the most toward helping the patient achieve his or her goals. The referring social worker can help this process by clearly communicating each client's history.

Although patients may develop their musical skills, that is not the main goal of music therapy. Any client who needs particular work on communication or on academic, emotional, and social skills, and who is not responding to traditional therapy, is an excellent candidate for music therapy.

82- Which of the following best organizes the main topics addressed in this passage?

- 1) I- The role of music therapy in social work
 - II- Locating a music therapist
 - III- Referring patients to music therapists
- 2) I- Using music in therapy
 - II- A typical music-therapy intervention
 - III- When to prescribe music therapy for sociopaths
- 3) I- Music therapy and social work
 - II- Training for music therapists
 - III- Skills addressed by music therapy
- 4) I- How to choose a music therapist
 - II- When to refer to a music therapist
 - III- Who benefits the most from music therapy

83- Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?

- 1) How to Use Music to Combat Depression
- 2) What Social Workers Need to Know about Music Therapy
- 3) Training for a Career in Music Therapy
- 4) The Social Worker as Music Therapist

84- According to the information presented in the passage, music therapy can be prescribed for social work clients who

- 1) need to develop coping skills
- 2) were orphaned as children
- 3) need to resolve family issues
- 4) need to improve social skills

85- Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage? Music therapy

- 1) can succeed where traditional therapies have failed
- 2) can be considered as a relatively new field
- 3) is particularly beneficial for young children
- 4) is only appropriate in a limited number of circumstances

Section Four: Cloze Passages

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

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany. He is one of the ...(86)... composers of all time, and is ...(87)... for his sonatas, quartets and concertos, and nine great symphonies. Beethoven's father and grandfather were ...(88)... professional musicians, so it was quite natural for ...(89)... to follow their example. His family life ...(90)... not always happy. His mother died when he was 17 and his father ...(91)... drinking heavily. Beethoven ...(92)... take charge and act as both mother and father ...(93)... his two young brothers. After a few years, he decided to leave Bonn and ...(94)... his fortune in Vienna.

Everything went well at first. He ...(95)... influential friends among the aristocracy and was soon ...(96)... in demand as a fashionable pianist and teacher. However, from about 1795 he began to ...(97)... deaf. By the end of 1802, his ...(98)... was serious. At first, he was in despair, but he pulled himself ...(99)..., turned his back on the ordinary pleasures ...(100)... life and began to concentrate more fiercely than ever on composition.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 86- 1) greatest | 2) largest | 3) smallest | 4) fewest |
| 87- 1) beautiful | 2) active | 3) lively | 4) famous |
| 88- 1) twice | 2) both | 3) double | 4) once |
| 89- 1) his | 2) him | 3) he | 4) himself |
| 90- 1) were | 2) has been | 3) was | 4) is |
| 91- 1) begin | 2) began | 3) was beginning | 4) begun |
| 92- 1) had to | 2) must | 3) should | 4) might |
| 93- 1) to | 2) about | 3) on | 4) at |
| 94- 1) look | 2) notice | 3) forbid | 4) seek |
| 95- 1) built | 2) made | 3) overcame | 4) showed |
| 96- 1) many | 2) much | 3) a little | 4) as |
| 97- 1) go | 2) get | 3) take | 4) come |
| 98- 1) deaf | 2) deafness | 3) deafly | 4) deafened |
| 99- 1) back | 2) over | 3) on | 4) together |
| 100- 1) on | 2) in | 3) of | 4) during |

۱۰۰	۹۰	۸۰	۷۰	۶۰	۵۰	۴۰	۳۰
۴	۷۶	۴	۵۱	۳	۲۶	۱	۱
۲	۷۷	۳	۵۲	۱	۲۷	۳	۲
۲	۷۸	۱	۵۳	۳	۲۸	۳	۳
۳	۷۹	۲	۵۴	۳	۲۹	۱	۴
۱	۸۰	۲	۵۵	۴	۳۰	۲	۵
۴	۸۱	۱	۵۶	۳	۳۱	۴	۶
۳	۸۲	۴	۵۷	۴	۳۲	۱	۷
۲	۸۳	۲	۵۸	۱	۳۳	۲	۸
۴	۸۴	۳	۵۹	۳	۳۴	۲	۹
۱	۸۵	۲	۶۰	۲	۳۵	۱	۱۰
۱	۸۶	۲	۶۱	۲	۳۶	۴	۱۱
۴	۸۷	۴	۶۲	۳	۳۷	۲	۱۲
۲	۸۸	۳	۶۳	۴	۳۸	۲	۱۳
۲	۸۹	۱	۶۴	۳	۳۹	۴	۱۴
۳	۹۰	۱	۶۵	۳	۴۰	۲	۱۵
۲	۹۱	۴	۶۶	۲	۴۱	۲	۱۶
۴	۹۲	۲	۶۷	۱	۴۲	۳	۱۷
۱	۹۳	۲	۶۸	۳	۴۳	۱	۱۸
۴	۹۴	۱	۶۹	۲	۴۴	۱	۱۹
۲	۹۵	۴	۷۰	۳	۴۵	۴	۲۰
۲	۹۶	۱	۷۱	۱	۴۶	۲	۲۱
۱	۹۷	۳	۷۲	۴	۴۷	۱	۲۲
۲	۹۸	۴	۷۳	۲	۴۸	۲	۲۳
۴	۹۹	۱	۷۴	۱	۴۹	۱	۲۴
۳	۱۰۰	۱	۷۵	۱	۵۰	۳	۲۵