

Section One: Vocabulary

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

1. Those children have special educational needs and ... a lot of attention.
1) require 2) involve 3) submit 4) request

2. This course aims to smooth the... between education and employment.
1) completion 2) assistance 3) accomplishment 4) transition

3. The network has enabled young ... to gain experience by working with qualified individuals.

1) achievers 2) practitioners 3) procedures 4) talents

4. Mary complained ... about the lack of help she had received.

1) mutually 2) joyfully 3) bitterly 4) rationally

5. The new project will hopefully.... the effects of car pollution.

1) lessen 2) consume 3) construct 4) foster

6. The flashing lights ... dangerous roads ahead.

1) forecast 2) constitute 3) anticipate 4) donate

7. Some newspapers rely on ... layout to attract more readers.

1) haphazard 2) observable 3) eye-catching 4) obscure

8. I was very excited about living on my own ,but my brother ... Me by telling me difficulties of such a life.

1) insured 2) deterred 3) insisted 4) encouraged

9. The library is situated in a peaceful ... neighborhood.

1) surrounding 2) residential 3) disturbing 4) collapsed

10. The crime rate has decreased on an ... scale during that time.

- 1) unprecedented 2) appropriate 3) exhaustive 4) intentional

11. I told my friend that my grades were good, but they weren't. I knowingly him.

- 1) deceived 2) surprised 3) notified 4) informed

12. Mr. Johnson's website is ... fuzzy about his educational background.

- 1) undecidedly 2) identically 3) perpetually 4) purposefully

13. Our instructor said he had no ... to our plan.

- 1) inclusion 2) satisfaction 3) affection 4) objection

14. It is an interesting job, but it is only

- 1) legal 2) random 3) temporary 4) ultimate

15. We have decided to ... the committee's recommendations in full.

- 1) implement 2) designate 3) indicate 4) cease

16. The data were ... and difficult to interpret.

- 1) contradictory 2) differing 3) related 4) transparent

17. Don't ... your exams. I am sure you will be able to pass them.

- 1) get over 2) worry about 3) depend on 4) hand in

18. Mr. Johnson has some strange ideas, but on this ... I am inclined to agree with him.

- 1) environment 2) judgment 3) occasion 4) setting

19. You don't... to recall his name, do you?

- 1) trust 2) know 3) happen 4) astonish

20 I have a(n)..... that Jim is not telling us the truth.

- 1) suspicion 2) disbelief 3) intention 4) implication

21. His decision is to upset a lot of workers in the factory.
1) barely 2) largely 3) widely 4) likely
22. Mr. Irani works for an international company, so he regularly goes..... on business.
1) abroad 2) trip 3) journey 4) foreign
23. According to the findings of the study, children oscillate between..... to progression.
1) evolution 2) regression 3) aggression 4) fascination
24. Do you know how to..... a watch and put it back together?
1) put out 2) cut down 3) take apart 4) run into
25. I got a cheap flight to Shiraz at the minute.
1) late 2) same 3) last 4) next

Section Two: Structure Part One

26. The road is wet; it here last night.
1) must have rained 2) could have arrived
3) should have rained 4) would have rained
27. Keep eggs refrigerated, cook them thoroughly, and a cracked one.
1) to throw away 2) should throw away
3) throw away 4) you throw away
28. Our English instructor had John the answers on the board.
1) to write 2) write
3) to be written 4) writing
29. Today I to class by one of my good friends.
1) drive 2) was driven
3) drove 4) have driven

39. you keep ice away from the sun, it melts.

- 1) Because
2) however
3) Unless
4) Since

40. My remarks were meant as a joke, but John by them.

- 1) was offended
2) has offended
3) offended
4) had offended

41. I don't mind my students a comment because they have different opinions on this topic.

- 1) leave
2) to leave
3) leaving
4) left

42. I wish I more seriously at high school.

- 1) was studied
2) had studied
3) study
4) could be studying

43. The students closed the door to avoid

- 1) overhear
2) to overhear
3) having overheard
4) being overheard

44. our recently -designed machine will replace all existing ones.

- 1) Whereas
2) Eventually
3) Otherwise
4) Because

45. Tehran is known to be place in Iran to buy an apartment.

- 1) the most expensive
2) a most expensive
3) most expensive
4) expensive

46. We got to the conference hall almost on time, but some people

- 1) were left
2) had ben left
3) still left
4) had already left

47. Their house is located on a hill the river.

- 1) tat it overlooks
2) that was overlooked
3) overlooking
4) has been overlooked

54-

- 1) Did Jim begin to study physics?
- 2) I still did my homework at 12:30 p.m. last night.
- 3) Mary takes care of her sick grandmother.
- 4) John can speak Persian although he was born in Sweden.

55-

- 1) From my point of view, the English class is really hopeful.
- 2) Working here is difficult because I don't find time to spend with my family.
- 3) Mary feels well by working for this company.
- 4) When are the supervisors going to deliver their reports?

56-

- 1) The rain extinguished the huge forest fire.
- 2) One of my colleague is from Shiraz.
- 3) Mr. Irani does not live here anymore.
- 4) If I had come to class late, the teacher would have become angry.

57-

- 1) The manager was satisfied with my report.
- 2) Jim had a terrible quarrel with one of his classmates.
- 3) Have all applicants fill out the forms.
- 4) When I turn forty-five, I would have been a teacher for twenty-two years.

58-

- 1) Although it was raining, but we went to market.
- 2) Mr. Irani has gone to Gorgan to work.
- 3) Jim should spend more time on his homework assignments.
- 4) Care must be taken not to confuse these two items.

59-

- 1)The boy went for a walk in the park by himself.
- 2) Mary and Sarah still visit each other regularly.
- 3)We may have to postpone our trip if it rains.
- 4)We enjoy to go out for a walk after dinner.

60-

- 1) Amir needs more practice in speaking Italian.
- 2) What time do you have to leave?
- 3) John was supposed to come back yesterday afternoon.
- 4) The company decided not to appoint him neither for the position of clerk nor for that of a cashier.

61-

- 1) We knew there was a gas leak because it smelled really badly inside the house.
- 2) We agreed not to leave earlier than two ' clock.
- 3) Mr. Tehrani has had little opportunity to travel.
- 4) When you are in doubt, check the answers.

62-

- 1) I have to wake up early tomorrow because I don't live near to the airport.
- 2) There has never been any animosity between us.
- 3) The directions that had been given to me were easy to follow.
- 4) Scarcely did he have time to do his assignments.

63-

- 1) The person for whom Jim has worked is his uncle.
- 2) You must have to complete your assignment.
- 3) 3) It is important to pursue a career that you will enjoy.
- 4) Before leaving, Mary locked the door.

64-

- 1) John worked in the school library last year.
- 2) The elevator in the fifth floor does not work.
- 3) I don't know if I believe him because he has a reputation for not saying the truth.
- 4) The test which we took yesterday had been quite easy for us.

65-

- 1) We could shop now if the store was open.
- 2) We didn't know what to do about the situation.
- 3) John wishes she had a larger room.
- 4) Our teacher emphasizes on the need for a lot of practice.

Passage 1

Through a series of experiments, a scientist has obtained an understanding of the social structure of ant societies. The ants are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they cultivate gardens on soils made from finely-chopped leaves. This is a complex operation **requiring** considerable division of labor. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs. The making and taking care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for cutting leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how **good** the various size groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-sized ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientist examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants, it appeared that some sizes of worker ants were not ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

66. In paragraph 1, line 5, can be rewritten as

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|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1) which it is required | 2) that requires |
| 3) that is requiring | 4) it requires |

67. In paragraph 2, line 1, good is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) efficient | 2) cooperating |
| 3) willing | 4) responsive |

68. The most suitable title for this passage is

- 1) Ants Performing Different Tasks
- 2) Division of Labor

- 3) Structure of the Ant Societies
- 4) Efficiency of Ants

69. According to the passage, the ants

- 1) go hunting for a living
- 2) grow something in their nests
- 3) cut leaves to make life easy
- 4) do each of the jobs all together

70. Based on the passage, which of the following sentences is true?

- 1) The scientist divided worker ants according to energy production.
- 2) Research showed that some worker ants were not suitable for certain tasks.
- 3) It is clear that chopping leaves is a hard work.
- 4) The ants are the only creatures other than man that perform complex operations.

71. The experiments made by the scientist were based on

- 1) systematic observations
- 2) observations of an undisturbed nest
- 3) occasional observations of underground nests
- 4) observations of ants defending the nest

72. In which ways are the ants different from other non-human societies?

- 1) Individuals perform different functions.
- 2) Individuals vary in social status.
- 3) They do not need to look after shelter.
- 4) They do not need to search for food.

73. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the

- 1) heavy work
- 2) construction tasks
- 3) defensive work
- 4) domestic tasks

74. The organization of the ants has the effect of

- 1) each ant helping with all the tasks
- 2) getting the most work done
- 3) each ant doing what it can do best
- 4) dividing up the work systematically

75. Based on the passage, which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- 1) The smallest ants under investigation took care of the young ants.
- 2) It is the responsibility of the largest ants to defend the nest
- 3) Some ants observed were involved in construction work.
- 4) Cleaning the nest is the duty of the second group of larger ants.

Passage 2

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. If corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn all the other things they learn to do without being taught - to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle - compare their own performances with **those** of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in

a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

76. In paragraph 1, Line 7, those refers to

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|-------------|-----------------|
| 1) mistakes | 2) performances |
| 3) children | 4) skill |

77. In paragraph 3, Line 4, Anxious is the OPPOSITE of

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) Carefree | 2) Worried |
| 3) Assured | 4) Hesitant |

78. The most suitable title for the passage is

- 1) Let children learn by themselves
- 2) Let children make necessary change
- 3) Let us make children learn
- 4) Let teachers correct children

79. According to the passage, the best way for children to learn is by

- 1) pointing out children's mistakes whenever found
- 2) listening to the complaints of skilled people
- 3) copying what other people do
- 4) making mistakes and having children repeat them

80. Based on the passage, which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- 1) Teachers should allow children to assess their own work
- 2) Teachers should point out children's mistakes to them

- 3) Teachers should help children to find answers to their questions
- 4) Teachers should encourage children to learn without being taught.

81. According to the passage, school teachers should

- 1) allow children to learn from each other.
- 2) point out children's mistakes whenever found.
- 3) correct children's mistakes as soon as possible.
- 4) give children more necessary information

82. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are

- 1) really important skills but not as important as other skill
- 2) essentially different from learning other skill
- 3) probably more important than other skill
- 4) basically the same as learning other skills

83. Exams and grades should be abolished because children's progress should only be estimated by

- 1) the children themselves
- 2) more knowledgeable person
- 3) children's own teacher
- 4) children's classmate

84. The author fears that children will grow up in adults who are

- 1) too independent of others
- 2) unable to think for themselves
- 3) unable to use basic skill
- 4) too critical of themselves

85. The passage suggests that children should be encouraged to their own things.....

- 1) with some timely help from their parent
- 2) without others' help providing they are mature enough
- 3) and helps can be provided only when necessary
- 4) without being learned

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Cloze Passage

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

About one out of ten people is left-handed. As the(86).... of the population is right-handed, the left-handed person may face problems in(87).... his every day activities. For example, the left-handed person may have difficulties(88).... objects that are made for right-handed people. These objects(89).... can-openers, scissors and various musical instruments.

Why are some people left-handed ? One theory(90)... is that our body is 'asymmetrical'. This means that both(91).... of our bodies are not exactly the same. For example, your right foot(92).... slightly larger than your left one. Your right hand may be different in appearance ...(93)..... your left hand. This kind of 'asymmetry'(94)..... throughout the whole body.

When we come to the brain, there is a left half and a right half(95)..... These two halves have very different....(96)..... The left half of the brain deals ... (97).... logical functions such as reading and writing. The right half, on the other hand, ...(98).... us to think creatively. For people who are right-handed, it is the left side of the brain that....(99)..... For left-handed people, however,(100)..... is true. For them, it is the right side of the brain that is dominant. Thus, such people would tend to use the left side of their bodies in whatever they do.

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|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 86- 1) number | 2) majority | 3) total | 4) average |
| 87- 1) demonstrating | 2) enduring | 3) performing | 4) accepting |
| 88- 1) opening | 2) raising | 3) using | 4) developing |
| 89- 1) include | 2) consist | 3) encounter | 4) enclose |
| 90- 1) for this | 2) in that | 3) as such | 4) on how |
| 91- 1) domains | 2) structures | 3) sections | 4) halves |
| 92- 1) will exactly be | 2) should be | 3) may be | 4) is surely |

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 93- 1) with | 2) as | 3) from | 4) of |
| 94- 1) resembles | 2) rejects | 3) depends on | 4) takes place |
| 95- 1) as well | 2) so that | 3) because | 4) therefore |
| 96- 1) aspects | 2) destinations | 3) functions | 4) reasons |
| 97- 1) to | 2) in | 3) for | 4) with |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 98- 1) lets | 2) makes | 3) encourages | 4) helps |
| 99- 1) centralizes | 2) predominates | 3) distinguishes | 4) subordinates |
| 100- 1) the difference | 2) the reverse | 3) the logic | 4) the theory |

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