

Section One: Vocabulary

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

1. Any ----- in submitting your course project is not permissible.

- 1) involvement    2) motive    3) impact    4) delay

2. Medical doctors work ---- with scientists to develop new drugs.

- 1) randomly    2) individually    3) independently    4) cooperatively

3. A(n) ---- referee does not favor one team in relation to another.

- 1) intimate    2) biased    3) subjective    4) impartial

4. Our country's borders are kept under constant .....

- 1) controversy    2) innovation    3) acceptance    4) surveillance

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

5. If a witness makes an untrue statement -----, he or she commits a crime.

- 1) under oath    2) without interruption    3) in trouble    4) in actuality

6. The candidate had a ---- knowledge of English, so he was unable to answer the questions raised by the panel.

- 1) profound    2) superficial    3) reflective    4) subsequent

7. When listening to a lecture, you should turn off your smart phone to avoid unnecessary -----.

- 1) restrictions    2) distractions    3) manipulation    4) domestication

8. It is too early to give a(an) ---- answer to my research questions.

- 1) unreliable    2) unsupported    3) definite    4) demonstrated

9. Some countries have adopted an aggressive position on .....

- 1) immigration    2) cooperation    3) transportation    4) regulation

10. Assembling and packaging manufactured products can easily be handled by --- machinery.

- 1) automated      2) distractive      3) apparent      4) arbitrary

11. Many of the villagers --- on fishing as their primary source of income.

- 1) refute      2) rely      3) provide      4) nourish

12. The debate brings together experts with --- views about the issue.

- 1) exhausted      2) endless      3) conflicting      4) interested

13. Some people in Europe have --- against foreigners.

- 1) prejudices      2) negations      3) attachments      4) inspections

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

14. Our first ..... is to maintain the customers' confidence in our product.

- 1) prediction      2) conduct      3) reluctance      4) priority

15. The ..... rainfall in this area was less than 50 millimeters last year.

- 1) Sufficient      2) Annual      3) urban      4) affective

16. My high school puts great ..... on active participation in class discussions.

- 1) emphasis      2) framework      3) analogy      4) authority

17. Jim failed to ..... The school's requirements for graduation.

- 1) meet      2) accept      3) refuse      4) manage

18. .... contacts between different people facilitate cultural interchange.

- 1) Hostile      2) Friendly      3) Reduced      4) Pragmatic

19. Miss Mary needs to be more flexible and imaginative in her teaching .....

- 1) comment      2) reinforcement      3) approach      4) legislation

20. The effect of pollution is ..... noticeable on young children.

- 1) particularly      2) sequentially      3) abruptly      4) mutually

21. The director must ..... cancelling the meeting at such short notice.

- 1) dedicate to      2) depend upon      3) disturb of      4) apologize for

22. When I answered my professor's difficult question correctly, he shook his head in ..... .

- 1) admiration      2) refusal      3) importance      4) reputation

23. any..... information about your job experiences would be of great assistance to us.

- 1) visible      2) unfavorable      3) additional      4) adverse

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

24. Modify your Ph.D. proposal according to the recommendations of the committee, but do not change it ..... .

- 1) all of a sudden      2) beyond recognition  
3) above normal      4) ahead of schedule

25. Any student wishing to ..... For a scholarship should write to the Dean.

- 1) apply      2) beg      3) earn      4) assist

### Section Two: Structure Part One

26. Amir ..... to Islamic Azad University where he studied history.

- 1) went      2) goes  
3) will be gone      4) was going

27. In two years' time, I ..... from university.

- 1) will have graduated      2) could be graduated

3) was graduated

4) will have been graduated

28. Some people believe that English is ..... to learn than French.

1) as difficult

2) the less difficult

3) most difficult

4) less difficult

29. Does your professor ..... to your research topic?

1) be objected

2) objected

3) has objected

4) object

30. They ..... for 20 minutes when the storm suddenly started.

1) had been running

2) have been running

3) would be running

4) would have been running

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

31. Your academic success depends on ..... the final examination or not.

1) however did you pass

2) despite your pass

3) as long as you pass

4) whether you pass

32. The road was finished in only ten months ..... unfavorable weather conditions.

1) because of

2) despite

3) due to

4) though

33. .... are very popular in Iran.

1) Even if football and wrestling

2) As well as wrestling and football

3) Because wrestling and football

4) Both football and wrestling

34. I don't know when .....

1) has opened the library

2) the library be opened

3) the library opens

4) is the library open

35. The heavy rain this morning has made me ..... in my room instead of going to library.

1) to stay

2) staying

3) stay

4) stayed

36. .... not having read the laboratory manual carefully.

1) They failed the experiment,

2) They experiment failed,

3) To have failed the experiment for 4) Failing the experiment because

37. Did the school instructor tell Jim to study more carefully, ..... he would not receive the scholarship?

- 1) for 2) but  
3) so 4) or

38. At 9 :00 tomorrow, I ..... the examination.

- 1) was taking 2) will be taken  
3) have been taken 4) will be taking

39. If he ..... out the plug while the current was on, he would get an electric shock.

- 1) has pulled 2) pulled  
3) had pulled 4) pulls

40. Exposure to lead ..... damage the brains of young children.

- 1) is known to 2) is known that  
3) has known that 4) has known to

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

41. We ..... not yet come to the stage of presenting a good proposal to you.

- 1) have 2) had  
3) will 4) were

42. I didn't know ..... it in English.

- 1) that what to say 2) what to say  
3) how to say 4) that to say

43. .... get tired of answering the same question every day?

- 1) Ever you 2) Are you ever  
3) Had you ever 4) Do you ever

44. Jim ..... trying to pass his driving test, but he fails every time

- 1) would keep 2) would have kept  
3) was kept 4) keeps

45. .... you have money in your account, you can withdraw up to 2,000 Rials a day.

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1) provided that | 2) Although |
| 3) Hence         | 4) Due to   |

46. I'm sorry to say that your library card is ..... valid.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) not less | B) any more  |
| C) any long | D) no longer |

47. Modesty helps one advance, ..... arrogance makes one fall behind.

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1) consequently | 2) whereas |
| 3) as well as   | 4) since   |

48. When water reaches 100 degrees centigrade, it .....

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1) is boiled  | 2) boils  |
| 3) would boil | 4) boiled |

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

49. This computer application tells you whether your sentences are correct, accurate, and .....

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) that are not vague | 2) are not vague         |
| 3) not vague          | 4) whether are not vague |

50. I wish Jim ..... harder when he was at school.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1) was studied | 2) would be studied  |
| 3) had studied | 4) had to be studied |

### Section Two: Structure, Part Two

51-

- 1) Automobile racing is a dangerous sport.
- 2) This is a somewhat troublesome problem.
- 3) Why don't stay a little longer?
- 4) The photographer took a very clear picture.

52-

- 1) Will you go to the library with me today?
- 2) Your advice is great importance.
- 3) The schools will close if it snows tomorrow.
- 4) I certainly want you to visit my father.

53-

- 1) Either of your plans are equally significant.
- 2) If you don't understand this, I'll explain it again.
- 3) Let's suppose that you could predict the exam results.
- 4) A long trip by automobile used to be a major undertaking.

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

54-

- 1) We forgot to postpone meeting our friends.
- 2) Is he able to read newspapers now?
- 3) Different from me, Maryam is proficient in English.
- 4) I'm sure that Amir finds learning physics easy.

55-

- 1) We are very much interested in visiting the Kish Island.
- 2) The accident happened a few minutes before.
- 3) I don't have anything to say on this subject.
- 4) We have never understood that man because he speaks very fast.

56-

- 1) If the train is on time, it will be here in twenty minutes.
- 2) The package might have been sent to us by mistake.
- 3) I am sorry to have kept you waited.
- 4) The boys were going to play basketball, but it rained.

57-

- 1) Those figures do not seem to be accurate.
- 2) Africa is considered a land of opportunity by many people.
- 3) I don't know why did this happen.
- 4) Whether John comes with us or not, I will go.

58-

- 1) You can't park your car here.
- 2) Mary is both intelligent and industrious.
- 3) The experience is the mother of wisdom.
- 4) Shall I give you my honest opinion?



59-

- 1) The speaker's closing remarks sounded strange to me.
- 2) How much is the temperature today?
- 3) My sons were all ears when I mentioned going to the circus.
- 4) This dictionary will do for the time being, but we will need a better one.

60-

- 1) We visited our relatives during our vacation.
- 2) Do you know where can I find the public library?
- 3) At first I thought I could never learn English.
- 4) The quickest way to travel is by air.

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

61-

- 1) Who's the best student in your English class?
- 2) Exercise is good both for work as well as health.
- 3) Mary's father prefers to live in a small town.
- 4) The rain put out the huge forest fire.

62-

- 1) I'm difficult to learn mathematics.
- 2) Why don't you have your old computer repaired?
- 3) The fire burned down their old wooden building.
- 4) Did the experiment prove to be successful?

63-

- 1) His painting skill is superior than the others.
- 2) The days get shorter in December.
- 3) I couldn't find John, nor did I know where he had gone.
- 4) When it rains, the buses are crowded.

64-

- 1) He is to stay here until I return.
- 2) Some people waste food, while others do not have enough.
- 3) He answered most all of the questions carefully.
- 4) Hadn't you better ask me first?

65-

- 1) This neighborhood has a beautiful park.
- 2) The driver was driving backwards when the accident happened.
- 3) Many of the old buildings there will have to be torn down.
- 4) John went to abroad to get a PhD in electronics.



:

### Passage 1

We all know that some students don't do their reading assignments. Some students do not even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop.

Reading stimulates your mind. It is like an exercise for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to **deteriorate**. They get weaker, and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to learn about cultures different from your own? Do you want to design a computer program? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to become good at reading, and the only way to become good at something is to practice.

Read everything that you can at school regardless of whether or not you find it

interesting. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a boring text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently.

Do not **discount** a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you knowledgeable. You can learn how people live in faraway places.

Besides, reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it is a positive escape. Therefore, do yourself a favor: The next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains.

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

66. The main idea of Paragraph 2 is that .....

- 1) age affects the body in many ways.
- 2) reading is exciting.
- 3) reading makes your mind stronger.
- 4) exercise keeps your body in shape.

67. According to the passage, you should read books even if they are boring because they will help you .....

- 1) learn about other people.
- 2) get better grades in reading class.
- 3) learn new words.
- 4) grow to love them if you read them enough.

68. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- 1) You can learn many different things by reading.
- 2) You can learn to design a computer program.
- 3) Reading can benefit you to learn about other cultures.
- 4) Knowledge is power.

69. Which sentence is NOT a reason given by the author why students fail to do reading assignments?

- 1) Students may be distracted.
- 2) Students may be exhausted.
- 3) Students may be unwilling to focus.
- 4) Students may be bored.

70. The main purpose of the passage is to .....

- 1) inform students about the mind and body.
- 2) teach students how to become better readers.
- 3) explain why students don't do their reading work.
- 4) persuade students to do their reading work

71. Which of the following is NOT one of the author's main points?

- 1) Reading broadens your perspective.
- 2) Reading is a relaxing activity with positive mental side effects.
- 3) Reading helps you perform better on tests.
- 4) Reading keeps your mind in shape and prevents losses due to age.

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

72. Which sentence is NOT one of the author's arguments in Paragraph 5?

- 1) Reading changes the way that you understand the world.
- 2) Reading helps prepare you for your job.
- 3) Reading gives you a broader perspective on the world.
- 4) Reading teaches you about distant lands and cultures.

73. The most suitable title for this passage is .....

- 1) Reading: The Key to a Successful Academic Future.
- 2) Reading: Good for the Mind in Many Ways.
- 3) Reading: Improve Your Vocabulary While Being Entertained.
- 4) Reading: The Best Way to Improve Your Communication Skills.

74. In paragraph 2, Line 2, **deteriorate** is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) decline
- 2) sustain
- 3) shorten
- 4) preserve

75. In paragraph 5, Line 1, **discount** is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) expose
- 2) observe
- 3) ignore
- 4) concentrate

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

### Passage 2

Trash cans are not magical containers. Trash does not disappear when you throw it in a can. However, people throw away a large amount of waste materials every day. Where do all those waste materials go? There are four methods to managing waste: recycling, landfilling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than landfilling.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, Landfilling is when people bury waste materials in a hole. Over time the practice of landfilling has advanced. Trash is **compacted** before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more trash can fit in each landfill. Large and thick materials are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic trash juice does not get into the ground water. Sadly, these large and thick materials do not always work appropriately. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. **Not to mention** that landfills smell very bad. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Composting is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and let it decompose. The product of this decay is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do, it is hard to do after the trash gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile, or they will pollute the soil. There is a lot of plastic in trash which makes it hard to compost on a large scale.

One thing that is easier to do is incinerate trash. There are two main ways to incinerate waste. The first is to create or collect a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to incinerate the waste directly. The heat from the incineration process can boil water which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, incinerating trash pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled.

Usually, the community in which you live manages waste. Once you put the trash in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still under your control. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it.

76. The most suitable title for this passage is .....

- 1) The Magic of Recycling.
- 2) Methods of Waste Management: Pros and Cons.
- 3) Recycling, Landfilling, or Composting: The Choice is Yours.
- 4) How to Save the Earth by Recycling and Composting.

77. Which sentence was NOT mentioned in Paragraph 3 as an issue with landfilling....

- 1) Landfills may pollute the water supply.
- 2) Landfills are smelly.
- 3) Usable materials are wasted in landfills.
- 4) It is difficult to find locations for landfills

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

78. The main idea of Paragraph 4 is that .....

- 1) composting is good for the soil, but it can be hard to do.
- 2) landfills take up a lot of space.
- 3) the process of composting is very complicated and scientific.
- 4) there is a lot of plastic waste in landfills.

79. We understand from the passage that .....

- 1) recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.
- 2) each method of waste management has its drawbacks.
- 3) incineration is the best approach to process waste.
- 4) all large cities should create massive compost piles.

80. The main purpose of the passage is .....

- 1) to persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources.
- 2) to compare and contrast recycling and landfilling.
- 3) to convince readers to recycle and compost.
- 4) to inform readers of methods of waste management.

81. The passage does NOT talk about .....

- 1) how landfills have advanced over time.
- 2) the uses of compost.
- 3) the two methods of incinerating trash.
- 4) how trash is collected.

82. Which sentence best explains why composting is not feasible on a large scale?

- 1) It would smell too bad in densely-populated cities.
- 2) It would attract mice and rats that would spread disease.
- 3) Plastic would get into the compost and turn it into a pollutant.
- 4) People would not want to touch the rotting food.

83. In paragraph 1, Line 4, **incinerating** is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) producing fertilizers
- 2) burning
- 3) turning into useful products
- 4) firing a large hole

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

84. In paragraph 3. Line 3, **compacted** is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) placed in containers
- 2) burned
- 3) thrown into holes
- 4) crushed into smaller pieces

85. In paragraph 3. Line 7, **Not to mention that** can be rewritten as .....

- 1) Moreover
- 2) However
- 3) Therefore
- 4) Conversely



**Cloze Passage**

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

Are you afraid of the dark, so much .....(86).... that if you have to go to a dark .....(87)...., you panic and even faint? If this is how you.....(88)..... to the dark, you might be suffering.....(89)..... nyctophobia. A phobia is a mental illness in which a person is.... (90)..... frightened in a normal situation or feels .....( 91)... threatened by something harmless. People who suffer an attack of .....(92)..... experience difficulty in breathing and ... (93)... a sense of where they are. High places, crowded places and even the ..... (94).... of cats has been known to activate such responses.

To .....(95)..... a phobia, the person has to learn to relax in that particular situation he is afraid of. In the .....(96)..... of the nyctophobia, he has to .....(97)..... in the dark, usually with a person he .....(98)..... , to learn from experience that there is really no ....(99).... in the dark. For more serious cases, behavior therapy and hypnosis are .....(100)..... .

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

- |                         |               |                  |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 86- 1) as               | 2) in         | 3) for           | 4) so         |
| 87- 1) situation        | 2) atmosphere | 3) experience    | 4) place      |
| 88- 1) show             | 2) react      | 3) mention       | 4) believe    |
| 89- 1) over             | 2) from       | 3) at            | 4) in         |
| 90- 1) confidently      | 2) abnormally | 3) intentionally | 4) possibly   |
| 91- 1) enthusiastically | 2) actively   | 3) extremely     | 4) rarely     |
| 92- 1) phobia           | 2) distance   | 3) friction      | 4) contact    |
| 93- 1) stimulate        | 2) remember   | 3) retain        | 4) lose       |
| 94- 1) tendency         | 2) avoidance  | 3) presence      | 4) signal     |
| 95- 1) forget           | 2) specify    | 3) maintain      | 4) overcome   |
| 96- 1) form             | 2) case       | 3) matter        | 4) reason     |
| 97- 1) wait             | 2) survive    | 3) stay          | 4) exist      |
| 98- 1) considers        | 2) doubts     | 3) trusts        | 4) observes   |
| 99- 1) danger           | 2) safety     | 3) faint         | 4) disease    |
| 100- 1) opposed         | 2) responded  | 3) treated       | 4) prescribed |



:

