

1- When Phil finished high school, his sister was still in school.

1. gradual 2. attending 3. primary 4. available

2- You can save a lot of money by painting the house

1. yourself 2. themselves 3. myself 4. himself

3- Some of our students have in speaking English.

1. satisfactory 2. instantly 3. difficulty 4. correctly

4- I was not informed about the meeting. In other words, I had no about the meeting.

1. inform 2. information 3. informed 4. informative

5- All the students need to learn the vocabulary of English.

1. composition 2. largest 3. basic 4. extraordinary

6- Some cells are so that no one can see them without a microscope.

1. tiny 2. living 3. wonderful 4. mysterious

7- Talking on the phone to friends and is very common these days.

1. cultures 2. traditions 3. relatives 4. combinations

8- They have divided the subject into smaller parts. This has helped students to understand the text better.

1. explosion 2. production 3. tradition 4. division

9- Reading for pleasure may take forms.

1. literature 2. enjoyment 3. sensitive 4. various

10- They gave the authority to John to sell the house. In other words, they John to sell the house.

1. authorized 2. author 3. authorization 4. authored

11- Many people do not understand Paintings.

1. graceful 2. cubist 3. dangerous 4. characteristic

12- The main between the two universities is that one of them is private and the other one is public.

1. differential 2. different 3. difference 4. differently

13- Distribution of narcotics is a crime against

1. safety 2. foolishly 3. personality 4. humanity

14-When the guests left, the house was in great

1. abnormal 2. illegal 3. invisibility 4. disorder

15-A criminal who is sent to prison brings on himself and his family.

1. legality 2. impossibility 3. disgrace 4. discharge

16-After the road accident, the driver's body was

1. sickness 2. misfortune 3. motionless 4. harmful

17-In order to study germs, scientists have to them.

1. magnify 2. pacify 3. mobilize 4. jeopardize

18-The book has two authors. That is, they have the book.

1. excluded 2. explained 3. connected 4. coauthored

19-Metals when they are heated.

1. transact 2. cohere 3. expand 4. exhale

20-The woman was, so she couldn't find a dress which would fit her.

1. qualified 2. oversize 3. irrational 4. mechanical

21-The early form of writing was

1. Pictographic 2. Biographic 3. Demographic 4. Photographic

22-His long and technical lecture everybody.

1. overwhelmed 2. preferred 3. estimated 4. magnified

23-Doctors believe that poor will give you backache.

1. crowd 2. immunity 3. posture 4. document

24-Today, many modern weapons are used in wars.

1. documentary 2. worn out 3. sophisticated 4. postponed

25-An old woman came hobbling down the street.

1. Walking fast 2. Walking joyfully
3. Walking with difficulty 4. Walking restlessly

26-In palmistry, a fortune-teller tries to foresee an individual's future by studying the person's hand.

1. Predict 2. Change 3. Stamp 4. End

27- Most children first learn to grasp the sense of meaning of a passage before the border meanings.

1. Imply 2. Get 3. Attract 4. Sequence

28- Laser is a/n device that strengthens light.

1. Weapon 2. Light 3. Signal 4. Instrument

29- People who have difficulty in communicating may be excluded, accidentally or deliberately, from the social exchanges of everyday life.

1. Purposefully 2. Aimlessly 3. Completely 4. Carelessly

30- Gases and steam, generated by the heat in the interior of the earth, exert a tremendous pressure upon its surface.

1. Hidden 2. Huge 3. Safe 4. dangerous

PASSAGE 1

With their brightly colored shawls and handkerchiefs, with their swarthy faces and the mystery that surrounds their movements, the gypsies appeal to the imagination of us all. They seem to be so free from all the cares and responsibilities of ordinary people.

It may be that our earliest thoughts of them were inspired by fear rather than attraction. We were, perhaps, told stories, for which there is happily no foundation, of their kidnapping little children and ill-treating them; but as we get older we look at them wistfully and think how nice it would be to live always in the open air and in the country, going where we pleased and when we pleased, and never having to worry about tomorrow, so long as the big stew-pot, hanging from three poles over the fire, had plenty of good things in it for today.

No one has done more to draw attention to the gypsies than a writer of the nineteenth century, George Borrow, who himself wandered about England in gipsy fashion for some years, making friends with them and learning their language and their ways. He described his adventures in

31- We understand from the passage that gypsies

1. are eager to live like ordinary people
2. do not have the cares and responsibilities of ordinary people
3. have fearful but wonderful lives
4. have been ignored by ordinary people

32- According to the passage, our earliest thoughts of gypsies were

1. wrong 2. justified 3. mystical 4. attractive

33- The writer of the passage

1. doesn't see any justification for gypsies life style
2. likes the stew cooked by gypsies
3. persuades gypsies to leave their previous life-style
4. is happy that there is no foundation for the fearful stories about gypsies

34- George Borrow was

1. a writer who used to criticize gypsies
2. a gypsy who had come to England
3. one of few people who tried to understand gypsies
4. the first person who brought the life style of gypsies to England

35- All of the following are among the reasons that gypsies appeal to our imagination except..... .

1. their colorful clothing
2. the mystery that surrounds their movements
3. their ill-treatment of little children
4. their swarthy faces

36- George Borrow

1. learned about gypsies life by living with them
2. prevented English people from bothering gypsies
3. advertised British life style among gypsies
4. didn't like British life style

37- What does them in line 7 refer to?

1. Old stories 2. Gypsies 3. Little children 4. Kidnappers

38- What does wistfully in line 8 mean?

1. Carelessly 2. eagerly 3. Shamefully 4. Beautifully

39-The writer of the passage

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|---|--|
| 1. is against the life style of gypsies | 2. talks about the details of gipsy life |
| 3. is attracted to the simple life of gypsies | 4. suggests that gypsies should be avoided |

PASSAGE 2

All animals breathe. They breathe in oxygen, one of the gases the air is made of. Some animals get oxygen directly from the air itself. Some get it from air that is dissolved in water. All animals, as they breathe out, throw carbon dioxide away.

Different animals breathe in different ways. People and all other animals breathe with lungs. So do all birds and reptiles and most grown-up amphibians. Lungs are made of tiny air sacs joined by little tubes.

All fishes have gills for breathing. Gills are small fringes or sheets of thin 'skin'. As water flows past them, the gills take in oxygen from the air dissolved in the water. Lungfishes have both gills

40-Which animals have both gills and lungs?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Birds | 2. Lungfishes | 3. Reptiles | 4. Mammals |
|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|

41-What are gills made of?

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Skin | 2. Air sacs | 3. Tubes | 4. Oxygen |
|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|

42-What is thrown away as animals breath out?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Oxygen | 2. Air sacs | 3. Little tubes | 4. Carbon dioxide |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|

43-The passage is mainly about

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|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Animals | 2. Breathing | 3. Fishes | 4. Dissolving |
|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|

44-Animals get the oxygen they need

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. in the same way | 2. in different ways |
| 3. from water | 4. from the air |

PASSAGE 3

Nobody knows who first used metal for money. Some scholars say the Egyptians and others argue just as strongly for the Chinese. At any rate, it is known that the Egyptians began to use rings made of metal as currency about 2000 B.C. They were of various sizes and weights, some made of copper and some made of gold. Before this the Egyptians had bartered their goods and also used standard measures of corn and lengths of linen cloth as mediums of exchange. The Egyptians are among the great engineers and architects of the world, having built their great pyramids and temples with primitive tools at a cost in human labor, energy and time that staggers the imagination. They advanced far in the development of the arts and crafts, and had an economic system that included the use of taxes, credit and bookkeeping. Yet they apparently

45- What does bartered in line 4 mean?

1. Exchanged 2. Sold 3. Bought 4. Spent

46- What does they in line 6 refer to?

1. Metals 2. Rings 3. Goods 4. Egyptians

47- At what cost did Egyptians make their great pyramids and temples?

1. Human labor, energy and time 2. Strong imagination
3. Primitive tools 4. Arts and crafts

48- The passage is mainly about

1. The history of Egypt 2. The use of money
3. The earliest metal money 4. Relations between people

49- According to the passage,....

1. the Egyptians were the inventors of coins
2. the Chinese invented coins for the first time
3. the Egyptians had advanced economic systems
4. the Chinese were more civilized than Egyptians

50- The first coins found in Egypt

1. had the same sizes and weights 2. were the same as Chinese coins
3. had been made with primitive tools 4. were made of copper and gold