

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1- George showed me some pictures**
 1) that has been painted by his father 2) which his father painted them
 3) that were painted by his father 4) which painted his father
- 2- My father isn't tired today. If he tired, he to bed earlier.**
 1) were – would go 2) is – will go 3) was – might go 4) is – should go
- 3- He performed very well in the interview, he didn't get the job.**
 1) so 2) but 3) and 4) or
- 4- A: Did he reach there easily?**
B: Yes, he how to get there.
 1) said 2) was said 3) told us 4) was told
- 5- Something happened to me when I was coming back from the library. I saw one of my friends in the street after 20 years.**
 1) unchangeable 2) inaccessible 3) unexpected 4) incomprehensible
- 6- When I talked about the war, for some reason tears suddenly filled his eyes.**
 1) unknown 2) effective 3) unsuccessful 4) valuable
- 7- For the more adventurous tourists, there are trips into the mountains with a local**
 1) guide 2) entry 3) culture 4) sense
- 8- When you look up a word in your dictionary, always pay attention to its word like verb, noun, adjective, etc.**
 1) part 2) type 3) app 4) text
- 9- You must learn the meanings of these words. Most, try to learn them in combination to expand your vocabulary.**
 1) hopefully 2) willingly 3) actively 4) importantly
- 10- They have introduced a new system all employees must take part in regular training.**
 1) rather than 2) even if 3) instead of 4) whereby
- 11- Suddenly the door open, and the children came running in the house shouting with fear.**
 1) sounded 2) burst 3) tore 4) spared
- 12- Nepal has many attractions for visitors. For, you can go hiking in the Himalayas, or see tigers in Chitwan National Park.**
 1) instance 2) guidance 3) principle 4) solution

Part B: Cloze Test

The Romans spoke of health in a proverb: "A healthy mind in a healthy body." In addition to physical health, a/an ...(13)... of mental health is important. Too much mental stress can have a bad ...(14)... on one's physical well-being. The human body is much more ...(15)... than any machine. ...(16)... it needs less day – to – day care than any machine. No machine can do all the things the body can do. No machine will work for 70 years or more, day and night, requiring only air, water, food, and only a few simple ...(17)... . No machine has been made which can adjust to so many different conditions as the human body.

- 13- 1) generation 2) connection 3) understanding 4) magnifying
- 14- 1) symbol 2) offer 3) effect 4) issue
- 15- 1) curious 2) complicated 3) grateful 4) responsible
- 16- 1) Or 2) So 3) And 4) But
- 17- 1) rules 2) speeches 3) figures 4) designs

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Passage 1:

Suppose a piece of iron were being divided up into smaller and smaller parts. Could the dividing go on for ever or would there be a point when some very small particle could be divided no further? Early scientists thought and argued about this question. A Greek philosopher called Democritus, about the year 400BC, thought that all substances are built up from grains which cannot be subdivided. He used the Greek word *atoms* to describe these grains; atoms means undividable and gives us our word *atom*. Democritus thought that all matter is built up of atoms or tiny bits of elements. (An element is a substance made up of atoms which are all alike but different from the atoms of any other element).

Even the Greeks at this time realized that the atom was very small and they could not obtain just one separate atom of an element. More than 2,000 years passed before any important advance was made in man's knowledge of atoms.

In 1807 John Dalton, a British chemist and mathematician from the English county of Lancashire, produced his famous atomic theory.

18- When did Democritus live?

- 1) In the 1600s 2) In the 1700s
3) About twenty-four centuries ago 4) About four centuries ago

19- The word "which" in line 4 refers to

- 1) grains 2) substances 3) atoms 4) parts

20- It can be understood from the passage that early Greek philosophers' knowledge of matter was

- 1) incomplete 2) experiment-based
3) related to their analysis of iron 4) based on an accurate understanding of atoms

21- The meaning of which of the following words is given in the passage?

- 1) grain 2) element 3) particle 4) atoms

Passage 2:

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker "sell" his or her ideas to an audience. Eye contact also helps hold listener interest. A successful speaker must try to have eye contact with an audience. To have a good relationship with listeners, a speaker should make direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus only on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are likely to lose audience interest and respect. People who make eye contact while speaking, whether from a podium or from across the table, are "considered not only as exceptionally good at speaking by their target but also as more believable and serious." To show the power of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how people behave when they happen to look at each other on the street. At one extreme are those people who feel forced to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel not relaxed and immediately look away. To make eye contact, it seems, is to make a certain link with someone.

22- What is the main idea of the passage?

- 1) Eye Contact as a Means of Communication
- 2) When and Where to Avoid Eye Contact
- 3) How to Make Eye Contact
- 4) Effect of Eye Contact on People's Daily Behavior

23- What does the author imply eye contact can do when he says, "..... helps the speaker 'sell' his or her ideas to an audience" (line 1)?

- 1) It can make an audience ready to buy whatever the speaker offers for sale.
- 2) It involves messages not included in the language used by the speaker.
- 3) It can help the speaker become famous and make money as a result.
- 4) It can increase the possibility of people's accepting the speaker's opinions.

24- According to the passage, who is more likely to be more respected by an audience?

- 1) A speaker who has notes and looks at his notes most of the time while speaking.
- 2) A speaker who looks away when feeling bad if people on the street look at him.
- 3) A speaker who gazes over the heads of the people to whom he is talking.
- 4) A speaker making eye contact with the audience during most of his speech.

25- Which one of the following could be put in place of the word "target" in line 6 without a change in meaning?

- 1) Eye contact
- 2) Audience
- 3) Technique
- 4) Interest and respect