Part A: Grammar & Vocal	bulary			
1- Some people in the office	ce are very lazy. They do	)		
1) a little work	2) a few works	3) very little work	4) very few works	
2- I want to make a list of to do. I need paper and a pen.				
1) thing / a	2) things / a	3) thing / some	4) things / some	
3- The company earns people working there.				
1) ten million / ninety five			2) millions of / ninety-five 4) millions of / ninety five	
3) ten millions of / nine	ety-11ve	4) millions of 7 ninety 1	ive	
4- The teachers corrected				
1) quickly at school the papers			2) the papers at school quickly	
3) quickly the papers at school		4) the papers quickly at	4) the papers quickly at school	
5- She is deaf, but refuses	to let her disability	her from doing what	she wants to do.	
1) prevent	2) disagree	3) predict	4) affect	
6. Har room was in such a	o(n) that sho	had to spend a couple of hou	urs to find her callphone!	
1) disorder	2) region	3) amount	4) exchange	
•	, ,	·		
	became weak af	ter one of them refused to pa	y back money he had borrowed from	
the other. 1) decision	2) relationship	3) arrangement	4) presentation	
1) decision	<b>2</b> )/10/10/10/10/10	e) urrungement	i) presentation	
	<b>V</b> 1		and answer his student's questions.	
1) necessary	2) available	3) confident	4) specific	
9- Some people give a regu	ular monthly donation w	hile oth <mark>ers</mark> the a	mount they give.	
1) escape	2) mention	3) access	4) vary	
10- By following these methods, we can improve the standard of our education.				
1) mentally	2) physically		4) fluently	
		, ,		
		show which will be		
1) communicated  12. He has a terrible taste	2) welcomed	3) broadcast what his house look	4) populous s like	
1) imagine	2) decide	3) review	4) arrange	
			· ·	
Part B: Cloze Test	e dinocoure had no char	nco to (13) No one know	ws exactly why they(14) Other	
			royed by(16) or by changes in	
climate.				
<b>13-</b> 1) improve	2) develop	3) explain	4) measure	
<b>14-</b> 1) take care	2) hang out	3) died out	4) looked for	
17 1) take care	2) hung out	5) area out	1) IOORCU IOI	
<b>15-</b> 1) generalized	2) predicted	3) discussed	4) disappeared	

3) attack

4) harm

**16-** 1) disease

2) pressure

### Part C: Reading Comprehension

Some children require programmes of special education and may have to attend special schools, where what is taught and how it is taught is different from what is available in regular schools. There are different types of special schools. Special schools exist for children who are deaf (or partially deaf), for the blind (or partially visually handicapped), for mentally retarded children, for physically handicapped children, and for children with behavioral problems. In some countries, there are also schools for clever children, those who are either exceptionally intelligent or artistically or musically talented.

In Western Europe and the United States, the first programmes of special education were developed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries but were not widely available. These schools were residential (boarding) establishments and were often in the countryside. This meant that the children who attended them rarely mixed with other children.

# 17- The first paragraph is mainly about ......

1) special schools 2) school programmes

3) deaf and blind students 4) the uses of special education

### 18- According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

1) There are some children who need to go to special schools.

2) The method of teaching is different in the two kinds of schools.

3) What is taught in special schools is different from that of regular schools.

4) There are some schools for specially clever children all over the world.

# 19- According to the passage, special schools are only for ......

1) deaf and blind children 2) handicapped or talented children

3) children who have artistic and musical abilities 4) children who have mental and behavioral problems

# 20- The first programmes of special education in the West .......

1) lasted for 100 years 2) began in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century

3) were developed outside the United States 4) were free for most people to benefit from