

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1- My grandmother told us stories and we all enjoyed them very much.**
 1) to amuse 2) to be amused 3) amused 4) amusing
- 2- The driver of the car had to stop suddenly to avoid a young child who ran into the street after a ball.**
 1) hitting 2) being hit 3) to hit 4) to be hit
- 3- When Meisam goes on vacation, he takes his mom and his aunt with**
 1) him 2) himself 3) her 4) themselves
- 4- “Can you throw the ball ?” “Maybe. I’m not sure. Let me try once.”**
 1) as farther as I can 2) farther than I can 3) the farthest you can 4) much farther than you can
- 5- You really embarrassed me when you my mistakes in the presence of my classmates.**
 1) introduced 2) compared 3) arranged 4) mentioned
- 6- Now you can watch your favorite movies in the of your own home.**
 1) destination 2) entertainment 3) contrast 4) comfort
- 7- This type of plant, which is rare here, is found in the mountains of South America.**
 1) voluntarily 2) appropriately 3) commonly 4) pleasantly
- 8- She had been having headaches for several weeks before she decided to seek medical**
 1) instance 2) attitude 3) advice 4) attempt
- 9- Algeria has been in a state of since 1992 as a result of terrorist attacks against foreigners and government officials.**
 1) confidence 2) emergency 3) obligation 4) donation
- 10- Because he was usually out of town, his presence at the office party was a rare**
 1) instance 2) reference 3) custom 4) limitation
- 11- The highest stage in moral culture is when we recognize that we ought to control our thoughts.**
 1) historical 2) additional 3) peaceful 4) possible
- 12- He was clearly nervous about having a foreigner in his house, but he also wanted to be**
 1) domestic 2) hospitable 3) similar 4) familiar

Part B: Cloze Test

Aristotle said that a speaker has three main ways of trying to persuade his audience. He may apply to their ...(13)... by giving them proofs of what he says, showing that certain things are true or ...(14)... true. He may also apply to their feelings, ...(15)... them to anger or fear or pity. He may also use words to make them believe in him and ...(16)... whatever he says. The rise to power of Adolf Hitler in Germany in the 1930s rested largely on his ...(17)... to persuade huge crowds with his speech.

- 13- 1) region 2) inaction 3) emotion 4) reason**
- 14- 1) suitably 2) calmly 3) possibly 4) softly**
- 15- 1) opposing 2) exciting 3) rising 4) enabling**
- 16- 1) accept 2) access 3) operate 4) offer**
- 17- 1) arrival 2) ability 3) choice 4) promise**

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Passage 1:

The calendar is a method by which people measure time for their own civil or religious purposes, dividing it into years, months, weeks and days. People of ancient times based the earliest calendars on the most obvious regular events they knew—the movements of the Sun and Moon, which together produce the three simplest divisions of time. These are the day, the lunar month, and the solar year.

We now know that the regular movement of the Sun across the sky is the time taken by the Earth to revolve on its axis – just under 24 hours. The lunar month is the time between two new moons – about 29.5 days. (“Lunar” comes from luna, the Latin word for “moon”) The solar year is the time taken by the Earth to travel round the Sun – 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds. (“Solar” comes from sol, the Latin word for “sun”.)

Because these lengths of time do not add up to round numbers, and because the lunar months do not fit into the solar year, it was many centuries before a calendar was developed that did not have to be corrected every now and then. The importance of finding such a calendar had been known for thousands of years.

18- The passage is mainly concerned with

- 1) a way to measure time
- 2) the comparison of two calendars
- 3) showing the importance of time in man’s life
- 4) describing the movements of space objects, which produce time divisions

19- According to the passage, the movements of the Sun and Moon

- 1) happen on a regular basis
- 2) were unknown to ancient people
- 3) include three different parts
- 4) were described in the earliest calendars

20- The word “its” in line 6 refers to

- 1) sky
- 2) sun
- 3) Earth
- 4) movement

21- It can be understood from the passage that

- 1) Greeks were the first people to invent a calendar
- 2) the earliest calendars had to be fixed from time to time
- 3) the absence of an exact calendar led to problems in early people’s life
- 4) it was not a long time ago before man realized he needed to develop a correct calendar

Passage 2:

An amazing symbolic communication system exists among honey bees. In studies of bees begun in the early 1900s, the Austrian scientist Karl Von Frisch determined many of the details of their means of communication. In a classic paper published in 1923, Von Frisch described how after a field bee discovers a new source of food, such as a field in bloom, she fills her honey sac with nectar (the sweet liquid that bees collect from flowers), returns to the nest or hive, and performs a vigorous but highly standardized dance. If the new source of food is within about 90 m (about 259 ft) of the nest or hive, the bee performs a circular dance, first moving about 2 cm (about . 75 in) or more, and then circling in the opposite direction. Many of the bees in the nest or hive closely follow the dancer, copying her movements. During all this, the other workers try to determine the smell of the flowers from which the dancer collected the nectar. Having learned that food is not far from the nest or hive, and what it smells like, the other bees leave the nest or hive and fly in widening circles until they find the source.

22- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) How honey bees collect their food
- 2) Who first discovered the language of bees
- 3) Why flowers are important in honey bees’ life
- 4) How bees let other bees know where food is

23- The first thing a honey bee does when she discovers a new source of food is

- 1) returning to the nest
- 2) filling her sac with nectar
- 3) performing a kind of dance
- 4) guiding the other bees to that food source

24- What a honey bee gets from a flower to fill her sac is

- 1) nectar
- 2) bloom
- 3) field
- 4) honey

25- The word “which” in line 9 refers to

- 1) workers
- 2) smell
- 3) flowers
- 4) movements