

- 76- Yesterday the window by Ali.
 1) had broked 2) did bread 3) was broken 4) broken
- 77- Maryam is very intelligent, she?
 1) is 2) isn't 3) does she 4) doesn't she
- 78- The exam was hard, my results were okay.
 1) and 2) or 3) so 4) but
- 79- Mina is as as Aida.
 1) smarter 2) smart 3) smartest 4) the smartest
- 80- Wining an award would give me a great sense of success. Sense means:
 1) feeling 2) power 3) ability 4) amount
- 81- I am more than willing to help you. This sentence means:
 1) it is really easy for me to help you. 2) I am very happy to help you.
 3) I will help you more. 4) I am really tired to help you.
- 82- Wich is correct?
 1) my dad is studying a newspaper. 2) be quiet and go sit at the sofa.
 3) I did a lot of exercise yesterday 4) I did a lot of mistakes in my poof.
- 83- My little sister sits on my all the time.
 1) lap 2) elbow 3) head 4) toe
- 84- It's how every person has it's own unique fingerprint.
 1) awful 2) painful 3) interesting 4) awkward
- 85- People should their parent's.
 1) hit 2) respect 3) harm 4) look at
- 86- Monkey's their babys all day long.
 1) look for 2) drop 3) differ 4) carry
- 87- It's not don't please.
 1) funny – cry 2) quiet – laugh 3) funny – laugh 4) cloudy – laugh

Cloze test

The brain is one of the ...88... important parts of the body. It gives ...89... energy to light a small lamp. Seafood is the best food for the brain. It energizes the brain ...90... the brain is the fattiest body91... it consists of 60% fat. At birth, it's almost the same size as an adult brain. Good and deep sleep helps the brain work ...92...

- 88- 1) most 2) mostest 3) least 4) leastes
- 89- 1) liquid 2) enough 3) too much 4) dangerous
- 90- 1) cells 2) drops 3) microbes 4) planets
- 91- 1) lap 2) pump 3) organ 4) quality
- 92- 1) worse 2) worst 3) gooder 4) better

Passage 1

John Milton (1608 -74) is usually thought of as the greatest of all English poets after Shakespeare. His most magnificent poem is paradise lost (1667), which tells the story of God's dealing with mankind, from the creation of the world, as told in the Bible.

Milton was born in London and went to st. Paul's school, where he was so eager to learn that, he said, "from the twelfth year of my age, I scare ever went to bed before midnight". At 16, he went to Christ's college Cambridge and when he left after more than seven years, he settled down to continue studying in a Buckinghamshire village called Horton. Already, he knew that he wanted to write a great poem and he believed that to do this he must be not only a learned man but also a good one.

Although he was not ready yet to begin his great task, Milton did write other poems while he lived at Horton. Among them were L'Allegro and II Penseroso (both 1631-32). L'Allegro described the things that a cheerful man likes and II Penseroso the things a serious man likes. Also written at Horton were Comus (1634), a masque in praise of purity, and Lycidas (1637), a beautiful sad poem lamenting the death of Edward king, a fellow – student who had been drowned.

- 93- The passage is mainly about
 1) Milton's early life 2) Milton's life and work
 3) the way the Bible influenced Milton 4) why Shakespeare is considered a better poet than Milton.
- 94- The passage points out that Milton started his school
 1) when he was 10 2) at st. poul's school 3) on christ's college 4) because he lived in London.
- 95- From the sentence,"I scare ever went to bed befor midnight" we conclude that Milton
 1) had sleeping problems 2) stayed up studying 3) was not tired 4) loved the night time
- 96- After more than seven years at Christ's college, John Milton
 1) was not interested in poems yet 2) believed that he had to be a learned man
 3) settled down to continue studying in Horton. 4) felt he needed peace and quiet.

Passage 2

According to airline industry statistics, almost 90% of airline accidents are survivable. But passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to safety instructions before take off and ask questions if you have uncertainties. You should fasten your seat belt low on your hips and as tightly as possible. Of course, you should also know the release mechanism of your belt operates. During take offs and landings, you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor. Before take off you should locate the nearest exit and an alternative exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can find them in the dark if necessary.

97- What is the main topic of the passage?

- 1) Airline industry accident statistics.
- 2) Procedures for evacuating aircraft.
- 3) Guidelines for increasing aircraft passenger survival.
- 4) Safety instruction in air travel.

98- According to the passage, airline travelers should keep their feet flat on the floor

- 1) throughout the flight
- 2) during takeoff and landing
- 3) especially during landings
- 4) only if an accident is possible

99- According to the passage which exits should an airline passenger locate before takeoff

- 1) the one that can be found in the dark
- 2) the two closest to the passenger's seat
- 3) the nearest one
- 4) the ones with counted rows of seats between them.

100- The word "them" in line 8 refers to

- 1) rows
- 2) feet
- 3) seats
- 4) exits