زبان انگلیسی

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

1- That watch is too expensive. I want ..... .

1) cheaper than something
2) much cheaper something
3) something much cheaper
4) something cheaper than

2- I believe more apartments must ..... to the workers.

1) be built to give
2) be built and give
3) be built and be given
4) be built and given

3- Anything would be better than staying at home, ...?

1) would it
2) wouldn't it
3) would they
4) wouldn't they

4- I think that the company ..... a loss during the last six years.

1) was made
2) made
3) has made
4) has been made

5- I made it clear I wasn't interested in working with him, but he didn't take the ..... .

1) hint
2) turn
3) phrase
4) detail

6- Inside every cell of our bodies is the basic genetic ..... called DNA.

1) area
2) nature
3) definition
4) material

7- Today's lecture really ..... me to read more poetry.

1) included
2) inspired
3) recognized
4) referred

8- Our teacher introduced a useful technique for ..... new ideas, but he didn't explain how it worked.

1) donating
2) founding
3) combining
4) generating

9- Sorry, we're too busy to ..... anyone to help you repair the machines.

1) elicit
2) replace
3) spare
4) regard

10- Not ....., with youth unemployment so high, some school-leavers with qualifications fail to find jobs.

1) ethically
2) regretfully
3) surprisingly
4) repeatedly

11- I wonder why you haven't watched that famous film. It has been shown ..... times on TV so far.

1) countless
2) regardless
3) ordinary
4) recorded

12- He is the kind of player who always manages to stay ....., even under pressure.

1) fixed
2) calm
3) generous
4) generative

Part B: Cloze Test

On 6th August 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. A(n) …(13)… wrote the following report. "I was driving a truck out of the city; …(14)… I saw a flash of light. A moment later, a great …(15)… of smoke rose to the sky. As I drove on towards the city center, I was surprised to find that it was completely …(16)… . People were shouting for help but there was nothing I could do. The heat was great and I was afraid my fuel tank would catch fire, so I turned around and drove away from the city …(17)… I could."

13- 1) booster
2) observer
3) founder
4) discoverer

14- 1) suddenly
2) actually
3) carefully
4) properly

15- 1) element
2) pattern
3) column
4) prospect

16- 1) described
2) destroyed
3) defended
4) identified

17- 1) the fastest
2) faster than
3) so fast as
4) as fast as

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Passage 1:

The relation between the science of physics and the practical things that come from it is an interesting subject. Sometimes, the knowledge of the scientific basis for an invention comes after the invention has been made and improved. When James Watt built his steam engine in 1769, nothing was known about how heat was changed into mechanical energy. The great practical importance of Watt's engine, however, encouraged scientists to look into this matter, with the result that the new science of thermodynamics was formed.

After the basic laws of thermodynamics were discovered, great improvement in the steam became possible, as such later developments as the steam turbine, the gasoline engine, the diesel engine, and the jet engine. Most of the great advances in the understanding of nature and properties of sound waves came after Edison had invented the phonograph and Bell had invented the telephone. As a result, the modern phonograph and telephone are not very much like the original models. So we see how science leads to new inventions and how these new inventions encourage scientists to explore the bases for them.

18- According to the passage, sometimes a new device is invented ..... .

1) after it is improved
2) without any need for it
3) by someone who has no knowledge
4) when there is not enough scientific basis for it

19- James Watt's invention of the steam engine encouraged scientists ..... .

1) to improve the steam engine
2) to build trains and airplanes
3) to explore how heat was changed into energy
4) to learn more about the old science of thermodynamics

20- According to the passage, all of the following were affected because of the science of thermodynamics EXCEPT ..... .

1) the gasoline engine
2) the steam turbine
3) the diesel engine
4) the phonograph

21- Watt's invention is a good example of ..... .

1) the relation between sciences
2) how the gasoline engine works
3) how new inventions encourage scientific exploration
4) a basic and widely used principle of thermodynamics

Passage 2:

A machine is a device for doing useful work. There are many kinds of machines and they vary greatly in their nature and function. A machine may change energy from one form into another (e.g. chemical or nuclear energy into mechanical energy) or it may just modify and transmit forces and motions. There are simple machines like levers and pulleys and more complex machines like washing machines, cars, and nuclear power stations. All machines have some input, some output, a device to change the input, and a device to transmit the output.

Basic machines are very simple. A simple machine is a device that makes work easier either by reducing the effort needed or by making it easier to use effort. There are six kinds: the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined (sloping) plane, the wedge, and the screw. As the pulley and the wheel and axle are, in effect, circular levers, and the screw and the wedge are special kinds of inclined plane, there are really only two kinds of basic machine: levers and inclined planes.

22- According to the passage, machines are very different in their ..... .

1) shape and size
2) price and cost
3) weight and height
4) nature and function

23- The passage points out that the work of a machine can be ..... .

1) to do simple things
2) to change the forms of the energy
3) to change forces into motions
4) to act like levers and pulleys

24- Which one of the following is <u>NOT</u> a complex machine?

1) cars
2) levers
3) washing machines
4) nuclear power stations

25- It is mentioned in the passage that all machines have ..... .

1) only some input
2) only some output
3) some input and some output
4) some devices to transmit the input