

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1- My mother likes to have all her family near
 1) her 2) hers 3) herself 4) themselves
- 2- A: Mona the manager's job.
 B: But she has hardly any work experience.
 1) is offered 2) has offered 3) has been offered 4) offers
- 3- Someone hit me over the head with a baseball bat ,?
 1) don't they 2) didn't they 3) didn't he 4) weren't they
- 4- You have a temperature, you must keep working and finish typing the report before you are allowed to go home!
 1) and 2) so 3) but 4) or
- 5- Scientists are conducting experiments to show how thought and speech are
 1) related 2) donated 3) observed 4) stated
- 6- The soil was tested to make sure that it was free from ammonia or any other nitrogen
 1) diversity 2) reference 3) solution 4) compound
- 7- I strongly that you get your brakes checked before you go on a long drive.
 1) magnify 2) suppose 3) distinguish 4) recommend
- 8- We should be to all the doctors and nurses who have been fighting against the coronavirus disease at the cost of their own lives.
 1) valuable 2) grateful 3) peaceful 4) respectable
- 9- There is no formula for success, except perhaps acceptance of life and what it brings.
 1) unfortunate 2) unconditional 3) unemotional 4) unforgivable
- 10- I regret to you that you have not been chosen for the position you applied for.
 1) inform 2) spare 3) provide 4) inspire
- 11- When an earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale hit western Iran, there was no of willing helpers.
 1) lack 2) gain 3) sense 4) guide
- 12- Someone once stated, "Never let tomorrow's worries you of today's chances of success".
 1) lower 2) deserve 3) boost 4) rob

Part B: Cloze Test

Both large and small cars have their advantages and disadvantages. Large cars can carry many people. They are strong and ...(13)... for big families. However, large cars cannot get through small streets, ...(14)... they use a lot of gas to start and run.
 In ...(15)..., you can drive a small car any place. It ...(16)... less gas and many people call such cars economical. It is good for small families. ...(17)..., small cars are not strong enough if someone has a terrible accident. Moreover, they cannot go very fast.

- 13- 1) appropriate 2) responsible 3) available 4) advanced
 14- 1) or 2) and 3) but 4) so
 15- 1) addition 2) compilation 3) contrast 4) result
 16- 1) has been used 2) has used 3) is used 4) uses
 17- 1) Unfortunately 2) Repeatedly 3) Curiously 4) Ethically

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Passage 1:

If a person uses two languages in everyday life, he or she is said to be bilingual. Only a few people whom we would call bilingual can speak, read, or write both languages equally well. We call those who can do this "balanced bilinguals". But most bilinguals have a preferred language, which they use most of the time, and then a second language, the level and use of which will vary considerably from one person to another. Children raised bilingually from a very early age are most likely to have an equal command of both.
 There are bilingual communities in many parts of the world. Members of these communities use two (or more) languages as a matter of course. South Africa, Belgium, Wales, Ireland, and Canada are some examples of countries where such communities exist. (This does not mean that everyone living in these countries is bilingual.) Bilingualism also occurs in other areas of the world where immigrant groups have settled but have remained not fully absorbed into the society around them. They want to keep up many of their own customs and continue to speak their own language at home. The following examples are taken from a long list: Chinese and Italians in Australia; Turkish migrant workers in Germany; Asians in Great Britain; and Spanish speakers in the United States. In many cases, the bilinguals are not themselves immigrants, but people whose parents, or even grandparents, moved to the country in question and have continued to speak to their children in their own mother tongue.

- 18- According to the passage, a balanced bilingual is a person who**
- 1) can use two languages in everyday life
 - 2) has been raised bilingually and can read and write only his own language in two countries
 - 3) can use a second language in a context where another language is spoken
 - 4) has an equal command of two languages at the same time
- 19- According to the reading, children who were bilingual from a very early age**
- 1) are more likely to be dominant in one language
 - 2) most probably know both languages equally
 - 3) can write both languages equally correct
 - 4) have an equal command of both cultures
- 20- Which statement about the passage is NOT true?**
- 1) South Africa, Belgium and Canada are some examples of bilingual countries.
 - 2) Not everyone living in bilingual countries is bilingual.
 - 3) There of bilingual communities all over the world.
 - 4) Members are bilingual communities use two languages as a matter of course.
- 21- Migrants speak their native language in order to**
- 1) preserve their customs
 - 2) be absorbed in a foreign country more easily
 - 3) communicate more easily with their children
 - 4) help their children do better at school

Passage 2:

Although all forms of communication have a language, the word usually refers to the use of written or spoken words.

Human language is the most complicated form of expression available to us. Simply to understand what you are reading at this very moment involves much intelligence and skill. An adult speaks on average 30,000 words a day, and a total of 600 million words in an average lifetime. Language has a profound effect on all our lives.

We learn language from childhood; we learn how to make sounds which can be formed into words, and discover that we have to apply certain rules of grammar if we are to be understood. We learn to say "He saw me", but "I saw him". The ways of joining words together into grammatically acceptable sentences are enormous. If you were to speak aloud all the 20-word sentences that would make sense in the English language, it would take you ten million years to do so.

When we use words, we are using symbols; the word "elephant" should refer to a large grey animal with thick skin because speakers of the English language have agreed that this word should be the symbol for that particular animal.

Sometimes there is disagreement about the meanings of words. Usually these words refer to ideas or concepts, rather than to things. For instance, not everyone agrees upon the exact meaning of words such as "freedom", "love", "justice", or "peace". If the sender and the receiver disagree upon these meanings, communication breaks down. The study of the relationship between language and meaning is called *semantics*.

- 22- The passage is basically intended to offer**
- 1) a definition of spoken communication
 - 2) a description of language
 - 3) a comparison between written and spoken languages
 - 4) an explanation of different forms of communication
- 23- Which of the following is true, according to paragraph 2?**
- 1) Every individual uses at least 30,000 words per day.
 - 2) Intelligence and skill are two parts of human language.
 - 3) The total number of words in most human languages is about 600 million.
 - 4) Far from being simple, what humans use to communicate is so complex.
- 24- The last sentence in paragraph 3 "If you were to speak ten million years to do so," is intended to prove that**
- 1) language took a long time to develop into a complicated form
 - 2) language has the potential to produce so many sentences
 - 3) one can say different things through the same words
 - 4) if one uses 20-word-long sentences all the time, one would fail to communicate
- 25- The writer refers to all of the following words about whose meaning there may sometimes be disagreement EXCEPT**
- 1) peace
 - 2) justice
 - 3) freedom
 - 4) elephant