Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

1- The children's room looks neat. Yes, they .....
1) just cleaned them 2) were cleaning them 3) have just cleaned it 4) haven't cleaned it yet

2- Sara is good ..... speaking English.
1) at 2) in 3) about 4) for

3- My aunt works in a bank. She ..... there ..... 3 years.
1) worked _ for 2) has worked _ for 3) has worked _ since 4) worked _ since

4- Just imagine ..... in a country where it is always warm and sunny. What will you do?
1) lived 2) living 3) to live 4) be living

5- Ali left his job because he was so tired of ..... the same job, day after day.
1) do 2) doing 3) to do 4) doing of

6- I often avoid ..... shopping on weekends because the stores are too crowded.
1) go 2) to go 3) going 4) from going

7- Though not taking ..... in most of the activities, he continues to be involved in overseeing the project.
1) notice 2) care 3) part 4) out

8- I have decided to finish ..... the garden before noon.
1) cleaning 2) to clean 3) cleans 4) have cleaned

9- I'm going to the ..... to buy some bread and cheese.
1) miracle 2) carpet 3) store 4) calligraphy

10- We are going to change the ..... in the bathroom.
1) cups 2) kids 3) tiles 4) news

11- The scientists' resreach will be useful to all ..... .
1) humankind 2) fingerprints 3) guidebooks 4) knowledge

12- The painting on the wall is very ..... . I really love it.
1) mental 2) artistic 3) selfish 4) proud

Part B:Cloze test

The Nobel prize was established by Alfred Bernhard Nobel. …(13)… was a chemist and inventor. After series of …(14)… in Sweden in 1860s, he invented dynamite. Although his invention brought him much wealth and …(15)… Nobel realized how destructive dynamite could be. His own brother was killed in an explosion while …(16)… research in his laboratory.

13- 1) Nobel himself 2) Nobel, he 3) The Nobel itself 4) The Nobel himself

14- 1) researchers 2) expressions 3) experiments 4) interviews

15- 1) emphasis 2) value 3) shame 4) fame

16- 1) he doing 2) was doing 3) doing 4) did

Part C: Reading Comprehension

All refrigerators must contain a liquid, called the refrigerant, which can turn fairly easily into gas and back again into liquid. At the bottom of a refrigerator there is an electric pump which forces the liquid through a pipe to the top of the refrigerator. Here the pipe branches out into many channels around the freezer box. The liquid spreads itself out through these channels and turns into gas.

But in order to change into gas, it must be heated, and so it takes heat from the freezer (and, of course, from any food or water that the freezer box contains). So the freezer becomes the coldest part of the refrigerator, where water turns to ice and food is frozen solid.

Any, warm air in the refrigerator rises towards the freezer and helps to change the liquid refrigerant into gas. The gas flows round to the bottom again, where the pump compresses it. When this gas is compressed, it loses heat, and it turns back into liquid. The heat escapes from the refrigerator into the air outside.

The liquid refrigerant now starts its journey again and soon reaches the freezer. There, it draws in more heat and again becomes gas. And so the process continues, the refrigerant traveling round and round, taking heat from the things in the refrigerator and letting it escape into the air.

17- What would be the best title for the above passage?
1) Liquid or gas? 2) Modern refrigeration
3) How a refrigerator works 4) The problem of heating

18- According to the passage, a refrigerator is cold inside because ..... .
1) the refrigerant is cold 2) it gives its heat to the refrigerant
3) a gas can be changed into a liquid 4) it is run by electricity

19- The passage points out that by ..... a gas can take the form of a liquid.

1) pumping it through a pipe
2) compressing it
3) heating it
4) storing it

20- It can be understood from the passage that the air around the refrigerator is ..... .

1) always cold
2) as cold as the inside of the refrigerator
3) colder than other places
4) warmer than other places.