Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary							
1- I was hopeful that I			4) 1 . 1				
1) might be given	2) might give	3) can be given	4) had to give				
2- It was the third time that he such a terrible accident. He never tried to be a careful driver.							
1) had	2) had had	3) has had	4) was having				
3 As I received a good sal	3- As I received a good salary, I my job.						
1) warned not to change	ary, r my job.	2) warned not changing					
3) was warned not to char	nge	4) was warned not to be ch	anged				
4- If you keep on eating too 1) will become	o much chocolate, you 2) would become	overweight in the e 3) have become	nd. 4) have to become				
1) will become	2) would become	3) have become	4) have to become				
5- Tom had been invited to	a speech on h		he returned to his hometown.				
1) renew	2) radiate	3) hatch	4) deliver				
6- Using a seathelt wil redu	ice theof serio	ous injury in a car accident.					
1) demand	2) source	3) attitude	4) likelihood				
,	,	,	,				
		nts, each performing a diffe					
1) magical	2) separate	3) organic	4) convertible				
8- The coal industry is run	ning down as coal is	replaced by oil.					
1) chemically	2) mechanically	3) gradually	4) agreeably				
•	•	, ,	, с				
		70 percent less electricity					
1) renew	2) monitor	3) consume	4) pollute				
10- According to recent reservable 1) global	earches, pollution could car 2) practical	use changes to weather patt 3) nuclear	erns on ascale. 4) kinetic				
1) achieved	2) satisfied	3) recognized	standard of living for its people. 4) reflected				
12- In Japan, it is	to give a present at the c 2) economical	end of the year to those who 3) customary	have helped you. 4) charitable				
Part B: Cloze Test	(12) goess that pollut	o the air and halp to the or	combours affect which courses the				
Earth's temperature(14	(13) gases that pollut 	re clean, quiet and prod	reenhouse effect which causes the luce no(15) Several car				
manufacturers are developi	ng cars(16) by electr	ric motors. Šome Toyota ca	rs use a(n)(17) of electricity				
and petrol to provide good p			•				
13- 1) renewable 14- 1) to rise	2) replaceable2) rise	3) solar 3) rising	4) waste 4) to rising				
15- 1) radiation	2) reflection	3) pollution	4) satisfaction				
16- 1) consumed	2) powered	3) absorbed	4) reduced				
17- 1) cooperation	2) equivalence	3) combination	4) collection				
Part C: Reading Compre	ehension						
Passage 1:							
			our-day bike race over twenty-five				
			this grueling cycle which has been than half the contestants to drop				
out before reaching the finis		canadistion may force more	than han the contestants to drop				
A cyclist can stay in th	ne pack, finish respectably		hysical punishment, but the real				
			indswept mountain road, a racer				
may hit sixty miles an hour – with no hope of stopping; if he loses control then, he's out of the race in a split second,							
slamming over a cliff or into a rocky ditch. But the reward for the skillful and lucky winner is substantial – it's possible for him to earn as much as a hundred thousand dollars a year.							
Hundreds of spectators follow the Tour de France in cars. And cheering crowds line the streets of every small							
town and village along the route. The Tour de France is a midsummer madness for which the United States has no							
counterpart, either in danger or in national appeal. 18- It is a fact that the Tour de France is							
1) an out-of-endurance ra3) the world's most popul		2) an annual cycle race4) the world's roughest road	d race				
19- More than half the racers may drop out because of							
1) mechanical trouble	an .	2) disqualifying violations					
3) accidents and exhaustic	J11	4) not wanting to try to wir	ı				

20-	Every racer can expect to 1) a fast bicycle	o receive	3) a serious injury	4) a substantial award		
21.	The real dangers of the r 1) one accident occurs	cace become apparent as so 2) the racers become tired		4) the pack nears the finish line		
Passage 2: For us, Greek and Latin are the most important of the languages of the ancient world. Greek is the older of the two and much of Latin literature is based on the Greek literature that went before it. The two languages are often learnt together because Greek and Latin grammars are alike in various ways. Many scholars think that Greek comes from an even earlier language that was written from right to left, for the very early Greek inscriptions are from right to left. The Greek writing of later times, however, which is better known, follows the usual pattern of left to right. The Greek alphabet, which is different from ours, has 24 letters. Ancient Greek was spoken in many dialects, but the Attic speech which the citizens of Athens used is thought to be the purest kind. Greek spread rapidly and came to be spoken in most of the lands around the Mediterranean, and the victories of the Macedonian king and warrior Alexander the Great carried it also to many parts of Asia Minor and the Near East. Later, in the Roman world, educated people employed Greek as their second language, in the same way that English speaking people learned and used French in later times. 22- According to the passage, Latin						
	3) had no type of literature		4) was first written from rig	ght to left		
23-	Latin and Greek were N 1) grammatical structures 3) their importance as anc	OT similar in	2) their area of influence 4) the direction in which th	e letters are written		
24-	• Most scientists think Gree 1) alphabets were from rig 3) early Greek writings are	ght to left	2) scientists liked to write f	n right to left, because From right to left or times had a pattern of right to left		

25- According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true? 1) Ancient Greek was spoken in few dialects