

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1- If I well tomorrow, I'll stay home.**
 1) won't feel 2) don't feel 3) may feel 4) am feeling
- 2- The faces of the soldiers showed they were really happy to return home.**
 1) exciting 2) excited 3) excitement 4) excited at
- 3- If the baby is asleep, a noise because she'll get frightened.**
 1) you haven't made 2) you wouldn't make 3) won't make 4) don't make
- 4- When thinking about your goals for learning English, it is important to have goals which you can**
 1) reflect 2) include 3) satisfy 4) achieve
- 5- The famous billionaire gave Mahak Charity a amount of money to help children with cancer.**
 1) vast 2) unique 3) economic 4) former
- 6- I'm a doctor and I'm writing to you with to the job you offered in yesterday's newspaper.**
 1) appreciation 2) discount 3) reference 4) dependence
- 7- We've spent a lot of money on decorating our supermarket and we're beginning to see the**
 1) truth 2) prize 3) results 4) reasons
- 8- It takes great skill to a basket from grass, but villagers can easily do it.**
 1) weave 2) soften 3) store 4) earn
- 9- Whether diet is an important factor in this illness is still**
 1) sociable 2) uncertain 3) touching 4) diverse
- 10- All over the world, bakers exist who bake bread in traditional ways.**
 1) craft 2) pottery 3) tile 4) artist
- 11- The man's was being kept secret while he was helping police with their researches.**
 1) calligraphy 2) morality 3) diversity 4) identity
- 12- In my country, it's the for women to get married in white.**
 1) artwork 2) condition 3) custom 4) income

Part B: Cloze Test

The chief ...(13)... of the Persian Gulf is oil. The Gulf and neighboring countries produce about 20 percent of the world's oil. Research has shown that there are large ...(14)... of oil and gas below the Gulf itself. Many traditional industries, ...(15)... pearl and fishing, have decreased as production of oil has grown in ...(16)... .

- 13-1) activity 2) science 3) product 4) society**
- 14- 1) packs 2) stores 3) items 4) nations**
- 15- 1) referring 2) naming 3) collecting 4) including**
- 16- 1) value 2) luck 3) culture 4) area**

Part C: Reading Comprehension

The railway made it possible to carry goods and people overland for long distances at high speed. Railways were first built in Great Britain and in the 19th century, as the Industrial Revolution developed, the railways were the most important and fastest growing form of transport.

There were railways long before there were railway engines or "locomotives". As early as the 16th century, wagon-ways made of wooden rails were used to convey wagons loaded with coal from the mines in Durham and Northumberland in northeast England. It was found that horses could pull heavier loads along a smooth track than a rough road. Later, iron plates were used to protect the wood, and around 1800, L-shaped rails came into use for guiding the wagon wheels. These "plateways" and "tramways" were also used in South Wales, and it was there in 1804 that the Cornish mine owner, Richard Trevithick, worked on a steam locomotive able to pull a load of 20 tonnes (22 US tons). With the development of the steam engine, the way was open for the start of the railway age.

17- Which sentence about railways is **NOT** true?

- 1) Railways carried people at high speed.
- 2) Railways made it possible to carry things far away.
- 3) There were railways, and then railway engines were made.
- 4) The railway was built in Great Britain long after the Industrial Revolution.

18- The word "convey" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) carry
- 2) stretch
- 3) control
- 4) follow

19- As wagon-ways made of wooden rails were used,

- 1) iron plates were protected by the wood
- 2) railway engines were used to convey the rails
- 3) horses were found to pull heavier loads along smooth tracks
- 4) the mines in Durham and Northumberland were found

20- What happened when the steam engine was made?

- 1) The railway age began.
- 2) L-shaped rails came into use to guide the wagon wheels.
- 3) The "plateways" and "tramways" were used in South Wales until 1804.
- 4) Richard Trevithick worked on a steam locomotive weighing 20 tonnes.