



I. VOCABULARY: (9 POINTS)

A. Choose the best choice. (2 points)

- 1) It is ----- to assume that he knew beforehand that this would take place.
 1) regular 2) responsible 3) anxious 4) reasonable
- 2) The terrible mistake I made in class was an unexpected one; it really ----- me at the time.
 1) embarrassed 2) informed 3) suffered 4) prevented
- 3) He goes to the gym regularly to be able to ----- his health condition.
 1) prepare 2) survive 3) arrange 4) enhance
- 4) I worry about the ----- effect that violent films may have on children.
 1) destructive 2) repetitive 3) irrelevant 4) nervous

B. Fill in the blanks with one of the words from the list below . There is one extra word.(3 points)

{ float -mechanisms -forecast- reality- }

Earthquake prediction is a future possibility. Just as the weather organizations now **forecast** floods and strong storms, the national earthquake information centers may one day predict earthquakes. This may someday become a **reality** but only after much more is learned about earthquake **mechanisms**.

C. Match the following definitions with the words given. (There is one extra word) (2 points)

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 8) an event needing immediate action (c) | a) gesture |
| 9) general weather of a place over a period of time (e) | b) posture |
| 10) things needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it grow(d) | c) emergency |
| 11) a movement of your body showing how you feel or think expression (a.) | d) nutrients |
| | e) climate |

D. Complete the following sentences with the suitable word from your own. (2 points)

12. Smoking is not allowed in **public** places such as schools, cinemas, and buses.
 13. The central layer of the earth is called **c ore**

II. STRUCTURE (9 POINTS)

E. Choose the best choice. (4 points)

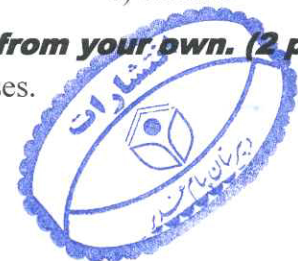
- 14) Dad was shocked to hear about the car accident and went home to find out ,.....we were safe.
 1) since 2)while 3) whereas 4) whether
- 15) The TV program was really funny and made everyone..... for a long time.
 1)laugh 2) laughs 3) laughing 4) to laugh
- 16) The researchers ----- the causes of greenhouse gases have made a lot of progress.
 1) study 2) studied 3) studying 4) to study
- 17) The weather is beautiful, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be ----- nice day.
 1) so 2) very 3) too 4) such a

F. Put the words in order to make meaningful sentences. (2points)

- 18) They had enough money to buy a first-aid box
 19) You can involve your audience by asking them some questions.

G. Rewrite the adjective clause in the form of adjective phrase. (1 point)

- 20) In some countries, people **producing** trash are punished



H. Choose the right word from the parentheses and combine the following sentences. (2 point)

- 21) It was **such** a hot day **that** We decided to go swimming .
22) I stayed at home and had a rest **since** I felt really tired.

III. SENTENCE FUNCTION

I. Match the items in column (A) with those in column (B). (There is one extra word in column B) (2 points)

A

- 23) we looked into the shops.,(d)
24) Stay calm(e)
25) Global warming is(a)
26) Use your nervousness(b)

B

- a) the average increase in the earth's temperature.
b) to add excitement to your speech.
c) before drinking hot coffee.
d) as we walked along the street .
e) during an earthquake.



IV. Comprehension (20 points)

Part B: CLOZE PASSAGE

J. Fill in the blanks with the best choice given. (5 points)

The passage of heat from one place to another by the movement of liquid or gas is called convection, and it takes place when the (27) ----- of one part of liquid or gas is different (28) ----- that of another part. When a liquid is heated it expands (29) ----- so that the hot liquid is lighter than the (30) ----- colder liquid and therefore rises. In an electric kettle the wavy currents for hot water can be seen (31) ----- from the element when the electricity has just been switched on. A radiator or hot water tank is always hotter at the top than at the bottom for this reason.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 27- 1) weight | 2) formation | 3) sort | 4) temperature |
| 28- 1) from | 2) than | 3) of | 4) with |
| 29- 1) comfortably | 2) slightly | 3) possibly | 4) commonly |
| 30 - 1) missing | 2) organizing | 3) surrounding | 4) growing |
| 31- 1) rising | 2) crossing | 3) transferring | 4) removing |

Part J: READING comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Although milk is made up mainly of water, it contains nearly all the food substances needed by the body. That is why it is a valuable drink for children and is used in so many different ways in our diet. Milk looks white because it contains a protein (body-building substance) called casein. Through a microscope floating globules (small drops) of fat can be seen in milk. The layer of cream which floats on the top of milk is made up of fat globules. As well as casein and fat, which can both be seen, milk also contains a type of sugar called lactose dissolved in it. Minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus (which are important in forming bones and teeth) and most of the vitamins essential for life and health are also contained in milk. Milk is produced by all female mammals to feed their young for the first part of their lives. All young mammals, from whales to babies, have milk for their first food. Because milk is a useful food for adults as well as for babies and children, people have kept animals for their milk from very early times. Among most English-speaking people the cow is the main provider of milk. In Spain and Greece, the sheep and the goat are the chief milk-producing animals. The camel provides milk to the desert tribes of Arabia, and in Egypt the water buffalo is a source. The reindeer furnishes milk to people living in Lapland. Mongolian tribes drink mare's milk. In Peru the llama is a milk-producing animal. In Tibet the people get milk from the yak. However, in certain countries, notably China and Japan, milk has never been an important part of the diet and dairy animals are not kept.

32- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to -----.

- 1) sugar 2) fat 3) milk 4) casein

33- What basic question is paragraph 2 intended to answer?

- 1) How is milk processed and produced?
- 2) Why does milk look like what it does?
- 3) What can be produced out of milk?
- 4) What does milk consist of?

34- It can be understood from the passage that the value of milk -----.

- 1) was made clear to men when they observed animal behavior
- 2) is not yet known to people of different ages
- 3) was brought to surface due to technology
- 4) was known to people of old times

35- According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that -----.

- 1) people in all European countries use the cow to get milk
- 2) there are countries in which milk is not an essential part of their people's diet
- 3) the main animals that are used to provide milk may differ from country to country
- 4) the desert tribal people in Arabia actually use the camel as the source for the milk they consume

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 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.

36. According to the passage, a balanced bilingual is a person who -----.

- 1) can use two languages in everyday life
- 2) has an equal command of two languages at the same time
- 3) can use a second language in a context where another language is spoken
- 4) has been raised bilingually and can read and write only his own language in two countries

37- According to the reading, children who were bilingual from a very early age -----.

- 1) are more likely to be dominant in one language
- 2) have an equal command of both cultures
- 3) can write both languages equally correct
- 4) most probably know both languages equally

38- Which statement about the passage is NOT true?

- 1) South Africa, Belgium and Canada are some examples of bilingual countries.
- 2) Members of bilingual communities use two languages as a matter of course.
- 3) There are bilingual communities all over the world.
- 4) Not everyone living in bilingual countries is bilingual.

39- Migrants speak their native language in order to -----.

- 1) preserve their customs
- 2) help their children do better at school
- 3) communicate more easily with their children
- 4) be absorbed in a foreign country more easily



To obtain power from the sun's rays is to use nuclear power developed at no expense in a laboratory 93 million miles away. For the bright energy of the sun is maintained by nuclear transformation of chemical elements occurring in the sun's interior at temperatures of many million degrees, and at pressures of many million atmospheres. The resources of solar power are enormous. If 100 per cent efficiency could be secured in the transformation of radiant solar energy into mechanical work, a horsepower per square yard of ground surface would be available under cloudless skies. The expense of collecting solar energy still prevents its competition with the usual power sources. Yet, unless the vague promise of safe thermonuclear power from oceans becomes realized, solar power must supply the enormous and growing requirements of children within two centuries. Because the ground sources (coal, oil and uranium) may be used up soon, they will become costlier than solar power.

40- According to the reading, what do we need to convert sunrays to energy?

- 1) Thermonuclear power sources.
- 2) A constant resource of chemicals.
- 3) A laboratory millions of miles away.
- 4) A cloudless sky at temperatures of enormous degrees.

41- The writer points out that solar energy is not used on a large scale -----.

- 1) though it is clean and safe
- 2) because the expense of controlling it is enormous
- 3) because it can create some dangers to the environment
- 4) since it is costly and less cost-effective than other sources of energy

42- Which of the following is the best topic for the reading?

- 1) Solar energy: an impossible energy source
- 2) Solar energy: facts and realities
- 3) Expenses of using solar energy
- 4) Different sources of energy



43- According to the reading, an alternative to solar energy can be -----.

- 1) ocean thermonuclear power
- 2) energy from fossils
- 3) radiant energy
- 4) nuclear power

Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, stands on the bank of one of the channels of the GangesBrahmaputra delta, about 100 kilometres (60 miles) from the sea. The city is also known as Dacca. There are separate articles on the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers. It is an ancient city with many monuments of the 17th-century Mogul period. The Lal Bagh camp was begun by a son of the emperor Aurangzeb in 1684. There are more than 700 mosques, including one built as far back as 1456. A Christian church was built by a Portuguese mission in 1677 at a time when Dhaka was the capital of Bengal and a great centre of trade, attracting English, French, and Dutch traders. In the 18th and 19th centuries Dhaka lost its importance as its chief trade, that is muslin (a soft cotton fabric), declined and another town became the capital. In 1905 it became the capital of East Bengal for a time, and in 1947 it became Pakistan's eastern capital. When East Pakistan broke away in 1971 and announced its independence as Bangladesh, Dhaka was one of the first places taken over by the Pakistan army and one of the last to be surrendered by it. The capital has fine modern buildings, including a university, many schools, an airport and hotels. Many of the new buildings are grouped round the Ramna, a large park. An industrial area stretches for 16 kilometres (10 miles) to the river port of Narayanganj. Dhaka is the industrial centre of Bangladesh and the city has always been noted for its cottage industries.

44- What is the best topic for the passage?

- 1) Political history of Dhaka
- 2) Geological location of Dhaka
- 3) Dhaka in the 18th and 19th centuries
- 4) The history of Dhaka from past to present

45- Which statement about the passage is NOT true?

- 1) Dacca is an ancient city with so many 17th century monuments.
- 2) The Lal Bagh camp was begun by the emperor Aurangzeb in 1684.
- 3) There are more than 700 mosques, including one built in the 15th century.
- 4) The Christian church was built by the Portuguese when Dhaka was economically important.

46- According to the passage, the city of Dhaka has always been noticed for its -----.

- 1) cottage industries
- 2) modern buildings
- 3) many schools
- 4) airport and hotels