

- 1) When you finish making the dough for the bread, put it in the oven and it for about 90 minutes.
1) fry 2) **bake** 3) roast 4) grill
- 2) Mary is very She knows where she wants to be in 5 years' time and how she is going to get there.
1) **ambitious** 2) friendly 3) hard-working 4) optimistic
- 3) John wants to get a better and earn more money.
1) company 2) employer 3) **job** 4) owner
- 4) The problem was really difficult, so I couldn't the answer.
1) **work out** 2) check in 3) head to 4) depend on
- 5) Researchers claim the new discovery is a major in the fight against malaria.
1) consequence 2) invention 3) competition 4) **breakthrough**
- 6) This is area, with a lot of factories.
1) a rural 2) a residential 3) an agricultural 4) **an industrial**
- 7) A lock is better than
1) worry 2) fear 3) **suspicion** 4) hope
- 8) I was that we would win the football game.
1) **sure** 2) hopeless 3) curious 4) pleasing
- 9) It is necessary that nitrogen be in the soil for plants to grow.
1) existed 2) **present** 3) nearby 4) filled
- 10) Metals such as silver and iron are good of electricity.
1) **conductors** 2) guide 3) current 4) director
- 11) If I well in my exams, I will go to university.
1) **do** 2) make 3) prepare 4) answer
- 12) I usually swimming at least once a week.
1) play 2) do 3) **go** 4) make
- 13) You have to drive carefully here. The road is very tonight.
1) dry 2) difficult 3) normal 4) **slippery**
- 14) Before I learned to swim, I used to be very about jumping into the pool.
1) weak 2) **timid** 3) happy 4) shy
- 15) Three prisoners from the prison this morning. The police have described them as dangerous.
1) **escaped** 2) left 3) emptied 4) rushed
- 16) John hopes to move into our building as soon as an apartment becomes
1) **vacant** 2) regular 3) occupied 4) open

- 17) Our library's regulations the borrowing of more than four books at a time.
1) promote 2) **prohibit** 3) support 4) agree
- 18) Be If you are not, we will have to go to the movies without you.
1) **punctual** 2) ready 3) accurate 4) careful
- 19) Mary my answer to the question until I showed her proof that I was right.
1) differed 2) agreed with 3) **disputed** 4) accepted
- 20) John said he was with Jim, but that was!
1) an anecdote 2) an account 3) a story 4) **a lie**
- 21) I hope you have finished your suitcases; the taxi has just arrived.
1) **packing** 2) having 3) making 4) wrapping
- 22) I didn't sleep well last night. It was too cold; I need anothertonight.
1) **blanket** 2) pillow 3) sheet 4) cushion
- 23) When we go on vacation, I want to sometime fishing.
1) waste 2) **spend** 3) lose 4) remember
- 24) He asked me a personal question, and I the answer quietly in his ear.
1) shouted 2) talked 3) **whispered** 4) yelled
- 25) If you want to pass that exam, I you to start studying for it immediately.
1) suggest 2) push 3) convince 4) **advise**

- 26) John likes to play football and so
 1) Jim can 2) **does Jim** 3) Jim can 4) can Jim
- 27) You..... fly to Babol; there isn't an airport there.
 1) won't 2) may not 3) should not 4) **cannot**
- 28) London is known to be..... place in Europe to buy a car.
 1) the more expensive 2) most expensive
 3) **the most expensive** 4) more expensive
- 29) We could not walk any..... since we were tired and hungry.
 1) extra 2) **further** 3) slowly 4) more than
- 30) Mr. Smith managedtwo seats on the morning flight.
 1) has booked 2) booking 3) **to book** 4) to booking
- 31) We stayed in a lovely hotel..... the sea.
 1) has been overlooked 2) overlooked
 3) it overlooks 4) **overlooking**
- 32) Not until the 1980s..... for the average person to own a personal computer.
 1) **was it possible** 2) was possible 3) it was possible 4) possible it was
- 33) Mary never learned the languageshe lived in Japan for two years.
 1) yet 2) since 3) but 4) **although**
- 34) My friend John..... to Japan last year.
 1) has gone 2) has been 3) **went** 4) had been
- 35) We have been trying hard to contact John for the past few days, we managed to find him.
 1) **eventually** 2) whereas 3) otherwise 4) even though
- 36)is she? Is she the new bank manager?
 1) Which 2) **Who** 3) That 4) What
- 37) If you learn, I would show you how to operate that machine.
 1) will 2) would 3) **were willing to** 4) would have to
- 38) Weyou our help if you had asked for it.
 1) would give 2) gave 3) had given 4) **would have given**
- 39) I avoidmy car whenever possible, especially in big cities.
 1) **taking** 2) to take 3) having taken 4) to taking
- 40) Life in the country may not be as exciting as life in the city. You are, , close to nature which provides peace and quietness.
 1) unless 2) **nevertheless** 3) therefore 4) afterwards
- 41) John has experienced poverty before, he is very kind toward the poor.
 1) otherwise 2) moreover 3) despite 4) **therefore**

- 42) When I was a child, I neverabout the future.
1) worrying 2) **used to worry** 3) made to worry 4) have worried
- 43) Mary was so upset that she bursttears.
1) in 2) with 3) up 4) **into**
- 44) Where did you govacation last year?
1) over 2) to 3) **on** 4) in
- 45) Ocean currentsplay an important role in regulating global climate.
1) said to 2) thought to 3) are believed that 4) **are known to**
- 46) There is no more food left., there are plenty of fruits.
1) Therefore 2) Besides 3) **However** 4) Despite
- 47) Mary and her brotherto the museum tomorrow.
1) **are going** 2) will be gone 3) will have gone 4) going
- 48) People say that Chinese is..... to learn than English.
1) difficult 2) the most difficult 3) **more difficult** 4) a more difficult
- 49) Although all members of the football team were told the time for practice,..... of them came on time.
1) each 2) **none** 3) all 4) either
- 50) The children slept wellthe noise.
1) because 2) **despite** 3) due to 4) whereas
- 51) We haven't had news from the mountain climbers.
1) some 2) no 3) none 4) **any**
- 52) Maryam.....lives in Tehran. She moved to Karaj.
1) any longer 2) anymore 3) **no longer** 4) not more
- 53) John asked meanything interesting at the seminar.
1) in case I learn 2) did I learn 3) **if I learned** 4) whether learned
- 54) Maryam's parents have lived in Shirazsix years.
1) since 2) **for** 3) after 4) during
- 55) Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin
1) **accidentally** 2) accidental 3) in accident 4) on accidental

Passage 1

Countries may contain several culture regions within their borders. Often, these culture regions are based on ethnic groups. An ethnic group is a group of people who share a common culture. Members of ethnic groups often share certain culture traits, such as religion, language, and even special foods. Some countries are home to a variety of ethnic groups. For example, more than 100 different ethnic groups live in the East African country of Tanzania. Countries with many ethnic groups are culturally diverse. Cultural diversity is the state of having a variety of cultures in the same area. While cultural diversity creates an interesting mix of ideas, behaviors and practices, it can also lead to conflict.

66) According to the passage, all of the following are mentioned as examples of culture traits except

- 1) religious beliefs 2) food habits 3) genetic roots 4) language

67) A culturally diverse country contains

- 1) some culturally similar groups 2) many modern and ancient places
3) many different ethnic groups 4) a variety of strange people

68) In line 8, " it " refers to

- 1) Tanzania 2) cultural diversity 3) an interesting mix 4) area

69) The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- 1) the conflicts arising from culture diversity.
2) the needs of a culturally diverse society.
3) why some countries are culturally diverse.
4) how scientists study cultural diversity.

70) The passage mainly discusses

- 1) how culture regions are formed 2) what cultural diversity is
3) where Tanzania is located 4) where ethnic groups live

Passage 2

In the National Forest of West Virginia, scientists have a mystery to solve: the mystery of the missing plant nutrients, which are substances in the soil that plants need to grow. For several years, the trees there have not grown as well as **they** should. Soil scientists believe that the soil is missing many of the important nutrients that the trees and other plants there need to grow. They have conducted many years of research to determine why the nutrients are disappearing and why the trees are not growing like they should. Mary Luck was one of the scientists who worked to solve the mystery of the missing nutrients in the forest. She gathered samples of the soil and tested the soil for important nutrients. She saw that the soil had very low levels of plant nutrients. Such as magnesium and calcium. If these nutrients are not in the soil, the trees cannot grow well. She wondered why the soil had such low levels of these nutrients. After a little more research, she developed the hypothesis that air pollution from nearby factories has been putting certain chemicals, like acids, in the environment that are removing the nutrients from the soil.

- 71) In line 3 , " they " refers to
- 1) substances 2) scientists 3) **trees** 4) nutrients
- 72) Mary Luck most probably is a
- 1) **soil scientist** 2) chemical scientist
3) food scientist 4) climate scientist
- 73) According to Paragraph 2, trees and other plants cannot grow well if
- 1) they do not have deep roots.
2) they are surrounded by other plants.
3) the humidity level is too high.
4) **the soil is poor in calcium and magnesium.**
- 74) It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that the acidity of soil
- 1) can be produced by some nutrients.
2) **reduces its ability to hold nutrients.**
3) is one of the causes of air pollution.
4) improves its physical properties.
- 75) Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- 1) Presentation of two different views about the nature of a mystery.
2) Presentation of facts about the size of National Forest.

- 3) Discussion of steps involved in the analysis of soil samples.
- 4) Description of mystery followed by a possible explanation.

Passage 3

A plant needs to transport water, minerals, food, and other materials from one part of its body to another. In general, water and minerals are **taken up** by the bottom part of the plant, while food is made in the top part. But all of the plant's cells need water, minerals, and food. In small plants, materials can simply move from one cell to the next. This is why they are small. But larger plants need a more efficient way to transport materials farther, from one part of the plant to another. These plants have transporting tissue called vascular tissue. It consists of tube-like structure inside a plant through **which** water, minerals, and food move.

- 76) In line 2, "**taken up**" is closest in meaning to
- 1) **absorbed**
 - 2) released
 - 3) stored
 - 4) controlled
- 77) It can be inferred from the passage that some plants cannot grow tall because they
- 1) cannot make their own food.
 - 2) do not get enough sunlight.
 - 3) are sensitive to food shortage.
 - 4) have no vascular system.
- 78) The vascular tissue
- 1) keeps the plant upright and standing
 - 2) carries materials through the plant
 - 3) absorbs water from the soil
 - 4) connects plant cells together
- 79) In line 7, "**which**" refers to
- 1) **structures**
 - 2) small plants
 - 3) materials
 - 4) large plants
- 80) The passage mainly discusses
- 1) how some plants make their own food.
 - 2) how materials are transported in plants.
 - 3) why plant cells need nutrients and water.
 - 4) what nutrients small and large plants need.

Passage 4

An example of a behavior with a yearly cycle is hibernation. Hibernation is a state in which an animal's body processes are slower than usual, and animals' body temperature falls. An animal uses less energy than usual during hibernation. This helps the animal survive during a time of year when food is **scarce**. Hibernation may last for weeks or months. Animals that hibernate include species of bats, squirrels, and snakes. Another example of a behavior with a yearly cycle is migration. Migration is the movement of animals from one place to another. Migration is **an innate behavior** that is triggered by changes in the environment. For example, animals may migrate when the days get shorter in the fall. Migration is most common in birds, fish, and insects. In the Northern Hemisphere, many species of birds travel south during the fall. They migrate to areas where it is warmer and where there is more food. They return north in the spring.

- 81) In Paragraph 1, all of the following are mentioned about hibernation EXCEPT
- 1) slower body processes 2) reduced energy use
3) reduced body temperature 4) lower blood pressure
- 82) In line 4, "scarce" is closest in meaning to
- 1) not enough 2) not dangerous 3) abundant 4) poisonous
- 83) In the Northern Hemisphere, birds generally fly south during the fall to
- 1) lay eggs 2) stay cool and healthy
3) find enough food 4) escape hunters
- 84) In line 7, "an innate behavior" suggests that migration
- 1) may last for longer periods of time
2) is genetically programmed
3) is learned from other members
4) can happen in all kind of animals
- 85) Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- 1) Discussion of a behavioral problem and its cause
2) Presentation of two examples of a cyclic behavior
3) Explanation of steps involved in animal classification
4) Comparison and contrast of two species of animal

Cloze Passage

What would you do if you ... (86) ... a huge amount of money? ... (87) ... you spend all your money? Would you rather... (88) ... a trip around the world? Perhaps you might ... (89) ... all the money in a bank and live ... (90) ... the interest it earns for the rest of your life. Many rich people in history have put their money to worthwhile ... (91) ... , such as building schools and hospitals. They have... (92) ...their money to meet the needs of poor people. Their money has brought... (93) ...to the lives of many people. The Tan Tock Seng hospital, for example, ... (94) ...an important place today ... (95) ... people with infectious diseases. ... (96) ...today, the schools of Lee Kong Chain built in Singapore still ... (97) ... to fulfill his vision of educating young people ... (98) ... both these men died many years ago, ... (99) ... they did with their money is still a ... (100) ... to many people.

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|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 86) 1) had won | 2) have won | 3) win | 4) won |
| 87) 1) Would | 2) Rather | 3) Surely | 4) May |
| 88) 1) get | 2) go | 3) leave for | 4) take |
| 89) 1) left | 2) deposit | 3) make | 4) fetch |
| 90) 1) as | 2) because | 3) on | 4) for |
| 91) 1) foundation | 2) causes | 3) origin | 4) debts |
| 92) 1) wasted | 2) done | 3) served | 4) donated |
| 93) 1) sadness | 2) luck | 3) joy | 4) anger |
| 94) 1) plays | 2) remains | 3) should be | 4) maybe |
| 95) 1) by | 2) near | 3) for | 4) next to |
| 96) 1) Although | 2) Until | 3) Because | 4) Due |
| 97) 1) meet | 2) make | 3) occur | 4) exist |
| 98) 1) Although | 2) Since | 3) Therefore | 4) As |
| 99) 1) thus | 2) that | 3) what | 4) so |
| 100) 1) beauty | 2) favorite | 3) request | 4) blessing |