

Listening

1. Where is this conversation probably taking place?

- (A) In a department store
- (B) In a post office
- (C) In a supermarket
- (D) In a hotel

2. What does the woman mean?

- (A) She didn't like it.
- (B) She didn't go to the movie.
- (C) She didn't care either way.
- (D) She was careful about it.

3. What is the woman's occupation?

- (A) She works at the airport check-in.
- (B) She's a waitress.
- (C) She's a hotel desk clerk.
- (D) She's a nurse.

4. What does the man think of the chairperson?

- (A) He doesn't waste time.
- (B) He's a great businessman.
- (C) He's very intelligent.
- (D) He made a mistake this morning.

5. How does the woman respond?

- (A) She doesn't know where Mrs. James is.



- (B) She tells him to call back at three in the afternoon. (C) She tells him to wait for three minutes.
- (D) She tells him to try calling the number with three.

6. What does the man suggest?

- (A) A sewing kit
- (B) A book on saving money
- (C) A small kitten
- (D) Articles for shaving

7. Who made the cake?

- (A) The woman
- (B) The bakery
- (C) The woman's aunt
- (D) The woman and her aunt



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8. What does the man want the woman to do?

- (A) Buy him a newspaper from a stand (B) Get some newspapers from the market (C) Leave him outside the market.
- (D) Wait for him outside the market

9. What is the man willing to do?

- (A) Bring in her keys
- (B) Open the trunk of her car
- (C) Take out the box from her trunk
- (D) Bring her bags in

10. How does the man respond?

- (A) He doesn't want to come next Wednesday.
- (B) He can come at any time.
- (C) He'd like to come at the same time next week.
- (D) He wants to come any time next Wednesday.

11. What does the woman mean?

- (A) She will catch up with them a little later.
- (B) he cannot come because she has work for her biology class.
- (C) She cannot come because she is behind in her logic class.
- (D) She will come but she will have to go to her class later.

12. What conclusion can be drawn from the man's statement?

- (A) He was very tired and couldn't go.
- (B) John changed the tire.
- (C) The garage said it was only a flat tire.
- (D) He changed the tire himself.

13. What does the man mean?

- (A) All the movies were bad. (B) They have different tastes in movies, (C) He doesn't want to tell her.
- (D) He doesn't like the movies.

14. What do they have to do for next class?

- (A) Read all the chapters in the book.

(B) Write a composition on the next chapter.

(C) Do the quiz in the next chapter

(D) Prepare for a quiz in the next chapter.

15. What is Judy doing?

(A) She's checking her form.

(B) She's filling her form

(C) She has just registered and is going out the hall (D) She's making a call.

16. What does the man offer to do?

(A) Give her his notes

(B) Write her paper

(C) Give her his paper

(D) Hand her his books

17. Who painted Mary's apartment? (A) Mary

Painted half of it and a painter the other (B) No

one painted it.

(C) Mary painted it.

(D) A painter painted it.

18. Where is this conversation probably taking

(A) In a grocery store

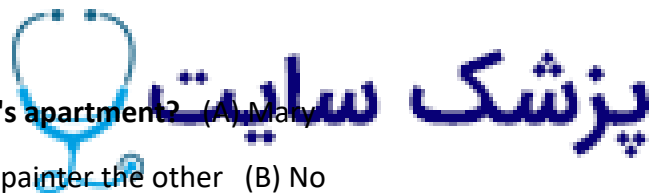
(B) In an airplane

(C) In a restaurant

(D) In a supermarket

19. What is the man's problem?

(A) He thinks the job is very difficult..



- (B) He is not accustomed to working so many hours.
- (C) The place where he works is far away.
- (D) The time he starts work is too early.

20. How did everyone feel?

- (A) Her speech thought everyone.
- (B) The handicapped girl moved very well.
- (C) Her speech was very boring.
- (D) The handicapped girl spoke with difficulty.

21. What does the woman mean? .

- (A) She knows where it is.
- (B) She wants to go shopping.
- (C) The man should ask where it is.
- (D) The man has to look more carefully.



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22. How does the woman respond?

- (A) She agrees to go to the party with him.
- (B) She can go after she goes to the bookstore.
- (C) She doesn't like parties and prefers to be in a bookstore.
- (D) he can't go because she is working. place?

23. What does the man mean?

- (A) There is a long wait for the theater.
- (B) They're going to be late for the theater.
- (C) They're going to be at the theater at 6.15.
- (D) There is no need to hurry.

24. What was Mark Twain inspired by when he wrote Huckleberry Finn?

- (A) His Mississippi days
- (B) His mining days
- (C) His travels
- (D) His Mississippi days, his mining days, and his travels

25. What happened when he was 12?

- (A) His mother died (B) He decided to be a riverboat pilot.
- (C) He worked as a printer.
- (D) He worked as a printer's apprentice.

26. For how long was he a riverboat pilot?

- (A) For many years
- (B) For four ears
- (C) For five years
- (D) For fourteen years



27. Where did he travel?

- (A) Around Europe .
- (B) To San Francisco
- (C) From San Francisco to Europe
- (D) In California

28. What is the main topic of this talk?

- (A) Animal sounds
- (B) The voice of the great whales
- (C) The songs of the humpback whales

(D) Why whales come to Hawaii

29. Why do the whales come to Hawaii?

- (A) To congregate and give birth
- (B) To sing
- (C) To congregate and swim together
- (D) To give birth to their young and mate

30. How long does a complete song usually last?

- (A) an hour
- (B) two minutes
- (C) ten minutes
- (D) half an hour

Structure & Vocabulary



31. A congressional committee has been appointed to study a new procedure to eliminate some costly expenditures.

- (A) that is expected
- (B) what is expected
- (C) which expects
- (D) that expected

32. Some people send job applications even when they are reasonably happy in their jobs,improving their position.

- (A) with hoping to
- (B) hoping that
- (C) with hopes of
- (D) hoping to

33. Swimming is a beneficial exercise,aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups, not only

- (A) because it provides
- (B) because it both provides
- (C) for provision
- (D) as a result of providing

34. The professor instructed the students.....the essay without preparing an outline first.

- (A) to not write
- (B) not to write
- (C) do not write
- (D) to no write

35. It is not clear when....., although there are many different theories.

- (A) dinosaurs becoming extinct
- (B) dinosaurs extinction
- (C) did dinosaurs become extinct
- (D) dinosaurs became extinct



36. If the driver's own car.....damaged, the favorite probably would have won the race.

- (A) had not been (B) was not
- (C) no had been
- (D) has not been

37. The soldiers were unable to determine where..

- (A) had the jeep left
- (B) had been leave the jeep
- (C) had the jeep been left
- (D) the jeep had been left

38. The manager was angry because somebody.

- (A) had allowed the photographers to enter the building
- (B) had let the photographers to enter the building
- (C) permitting the photographers enter the building
- (D) the photographers let into the building
- (D) that the president had failed informing

39. The committee members resented.....of themselves the meeting.

- (A) he president that he did not tell them
- (B) the president not to inform them
- (C) the president's not informing that
- (D) that the president had failed informing themselves

40.did Arthur realize that there was danger

- (A) Upon entering the stor
- (B) When he entered the store
- (C) After he had entered the store
- (D) only after entering the store



Error Identification

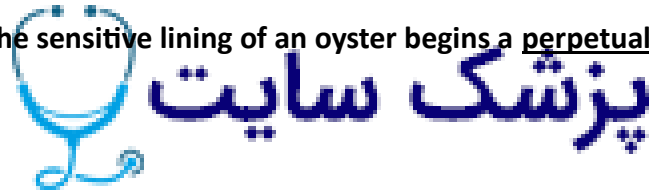
41. Beautiful is in the eye of the beholder.

42. The baby showed a noticeable distaste for these kind of prepared baby food,

43. They cannot go camping right now because they are taking care of a three-weeks-old

44. They went into the Superstition Mountains in search for the lost Dutchman's Mine and were never heard from again.

45. The young girl dreamed a dream that she was being carried away by monsters.
46. If it will rain this afternoon, we will have to cancel the picnic.
47. Are you familiar of the latest scientific developments in the field?
48. Henry is a sort of man who will give yours the shirt off his back.
49. Give the package to whomever has the authority to sign for it.
50. When John visited the doctor, the doctor told him that he should be gone to the hospital the previous week.
51. A seed planted in the sensitive lining of an oyster begins a perpetual coating process that forms a pearl.
- (A) total
(B) annual
(C) habitual
(D) continual
52. Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming contains the world's largest concentration of hot springs and geysers
- (A) collection
(B) assembly
(C) convergence
(D) accumulation
53. Man, in fact, is the least biologically determined species of all, because he possesses features absent in other natural species.



- (A) Possibly
- (B) essentially
- (C) actually
- (D) truly

54. The Statue of Liberty in New York is a triumph of late 19th century art and engineering.

- (A) an artifact
- (B) a conquest
- (C) a victory
- (D) an improvement

55. The Californian redwoods, the tallest trees in the world, are known for their ability to withstand fire, insects, and disease.

- (A) maintain
- (B) resist
- (C) attack
- (D) defend



56. The white blood cell count in one's body may fluctuate by 50 per cent during a day.

- (A) undulate
- (B) multiply
- (C) diminish
- (D) Incorrect

57. When a large star has spent its nuclear fuel, it blows apart in a colossal explosion.

- (A) huge
- (B) spacious
- (C) towering
- (D) hulking

58. The coyote's role in controlling disease-infested vermin populations is a great boon to mankind. (A) honor

(B) windfall

(C) blessing

(D) prize

59. The young Einstein was brilliant; a prodigy in physics and math and an accomplished violinist.

(A) a well-known

(B) a skilled

(C) a handy

(D) a practised

60. A chemical compound will take a crystalline form only under certain conditions such as freezing or evaporation.

(A) receipe

(B) formula

(C) bled

(D) mixture

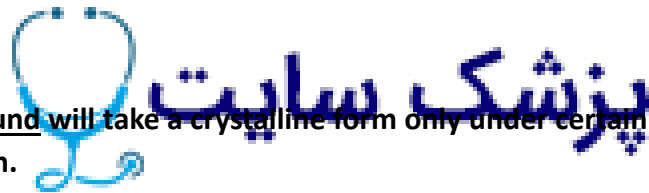
61. Unlike the other planets in the solar system, Earth has a(n)----- set of characteristics ideally suited to supporting life.

(A) unique

(B) inferior

(C) chronic

(D) expressive



62. Dogs have a -----sense of smell so same breeds are selectively bred for excellence in detecting scents.

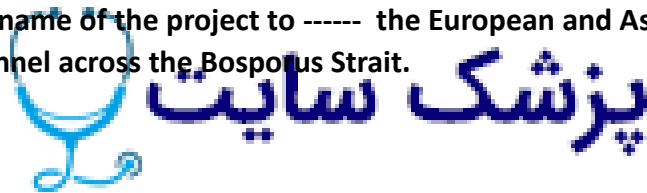
- (A) trivial
- (B) keen
- (C) sincere
- (D) timid

63. Ever since they were first introduced to the public, cars have been an part of people's lives.

- (A) infertile
- (B) envious
- (C) inquisitive
- (D) indispensable

64. "Marmaray" is the name of the project to ----- the European and Asian halves of Istanbul by an undersea rail tunnel across the Bosphorus Strait.

- (A) resort
- (B) reverse
- (C) link
- (D) deter



65. According to investigations, the reason for the explosion in the factory was that flames ---- the pipes and ignited the leaking gas.

- (A) melted
- (B) constituted
- (C) applied
- (D) disguised

66. As an international organization, Interpol ----- the police forces of different countries to help each other to solve crimes.

- (A) derives
- (B) enables
- (C) executes
- (D) generates

67. New Jersey has been a leader in industrial research and development since the ----in1876 of Thomas Edison's research facility in Menlo Park.

- (A) imagination
- (B) inspiration
- (C) establishment
- (D)expedition

68. Margarethe Von Trotta is a(n) -----gifted German Cinema movement of the 70's and 80's.

- (A) remarkably
- (B) determinedly
- (C) slightly
- (D)considerately

69. One of the deadliest hijackings took place in 1977, when terrorists identified as the Japanese Red Army a Malaysian airlines jet traveling to Kuala Lumpur.

- (A) held on
- (B) showed up
- (C) grew up
- (D) took over

70. Little is known about the -----of bats, since their small, delicate skeletons do not fossilize well.

- (A) evacuation
- (B) evolution
- (C) solution
- (D) illusion

Passage A (Questions 71-76)

There were two widely divergent influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of governmental units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root. status) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses-all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based squarely on theories of probability. Descriptive statistics involves tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be either quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level-159 variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum-or the data may represent qualitative variables, such as sex, college major, or personality type. Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or summarizing or reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an otherwise unwieldy mass of data. Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. For example a school superintendent wishes to determine the proportion of children in a large school system who come to school without breakfast have been vaccinated for flu. or whatever. Having a little knowledge of statistics, the superintendent would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; the proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.

71. With what is the passage mainly concerned?

- (A) The drawbacks of descriptive and inferential statistics
- (B) Applications of inferential statistics

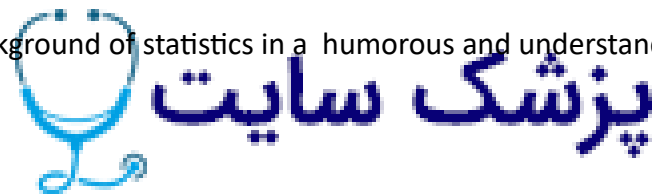
- (C) The development and use of statistics
- (D) How to use descriptive statistics

72. According to the first paragraph, counting and describing are associated with

- (A) inferential statistics
- (B) descriptive statistics
- (C) unknown variables
- (D) quantitative changes

73. Why does the author mention the "mother" and "father" in the first paragraph?

- (A) To point out that parents can teach their children statistics
- (B) To introduce inferential statistics
- (C) To explain that there are different kinds of variables
- (D) To present the background of statistics in a humorous and understandable way



74. The word "squarely" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (A) solidly
- (B) geometrically
- (B) Height
- (C) College major
- (D) Type personality

75. Which of the following statements about descriptive statistics is best supported by the passage?

- (A) It simplifies unwieldy masses of data.
- (B) It leads to increased variability
- (C) It solves all numerical problems.

(D) It changes qualitative variables to quantitative variables.

76. According to the passage, what is the purpose of examining a sample of a population.?

- (A) To compare different groups
- (B) To predict characteristics of the entire population
- (C) To consider all the quantitative variables
- (D) To tabulate collections of data

Passage 2(Questions 77-82)

With its radiant color and plantlike shape, the sea anemone looks more like a flower than an animal. More specifically, the sea anemone is formed quite like the flower for which it is named, with a body like a stem and tentacles like petals in brilliant shades of blue, green, pink, and red. Its diameter varies from about six millimeters in some species to more than ninety centimeters in the giant varieties of Australia. Like corals, hydras, and jellyfish, sea anemones are coelenterates. They can move slowly, but more often they attach the lower part of their cylindrical bodies to rocks, shells, or wharf pilings. The upper end of the sea anemone has a mouth surrounded by tentacles that the animal uses to capture its food. Stinging cells in the tentacles throw out tiny poison threads that paralyze other small sea animals. The tentacles then drag this prey into the sea anemone's mouth. The food is digested in the large inner body cavity. When disturbed a sea anemone retracts its tentacles and shortens its body so that it resembles a lump on a rock. Anemones may reproduce by forming eggs, dividing in half or developing buds that grow and break off as independent animals.

77. The word "shape" in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Length
- (B) Grace
- (C) Form
- (D) Nature

78. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true of sea anemones?

- (A) They are usually tiny
- (B) They have flexible bodies
- (C) They are related to jellyfish

(D) They are usually brightly colored

79. It can be inferred from the passage that sea anemones are usually found

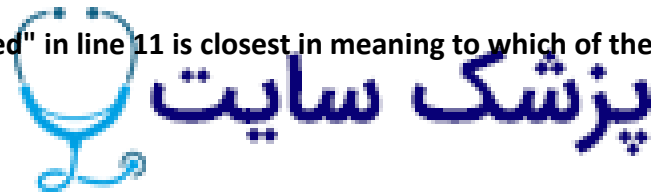
- (A) attached to stationary surfaces
- (B) hidden inside cylindrical objects
- (C) floating among underwater flowers
- (D) chasing prey around wharf pilings

80. The word "capture" in line 8 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Catch
- (B) Control
- (C) Cover (D) Clean

81. The word "disturbed" in line 11 is closest in meaning to which of the following? .

- (A) Bothered
- (B) Hungry (C) Tired .
- (D) Sick



82. The sea anemone reproduces by

- (A) budding only
- (B) forming eggs only
- (C) budding or dividing only
- (D) budding, forming eggs, or dividing

Passage 3 (Questions 83-77)

Forces other than damaging winds are also at work inside tornadoes. Sometimes, as the writhing, twisting funnel passes over a house, the walls and ceiling burst apart as if a bomb had gone off inside. This explosion is caused by the low air pressure at the center of a tornado. The pressure at the center of a tornado is usually 13 pounds per square inch. However, inside the house, the air pressure is normal, about 15 pounds per square inch. The difference of 2 pounds per square inch between the inside and outside pressure may not seem like much. But suppose a

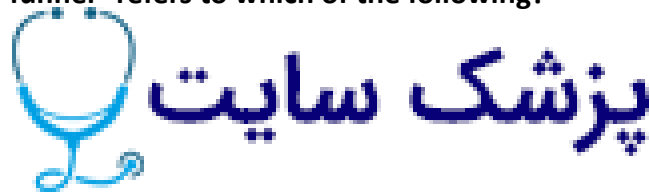
tornado funnel passes over a small building that measures 20 by 10 by 10 feet. On each square inch of the building, there is 2 pounds of pressure from the inside that is not balanced by air pressure outside the building. On the ceiling, that adds up to an unbalanced pressure of 57, 600 pounds. The pressure on the four walls adds up to 172,800 pounds. If windows are open in the building, some of the inside air will rush out through them. This will balance the pressure inside and outside the building. But if the windows are shut tightly, the enormous inside pressure may cause the building to burst. Unfortunately, heavy rain and hail often occur in thunderstorms that later produce tornadoes. So people frequently shut all windows to protect their property. This may cause far worse damage later. For the same reason, tornado cellars must have an air vent. Otherwise, the cellar door might be blown out when a tornado passes over it.

83. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) How tornadoes can be prevented
- (B) When tornadoes usually occur
- (C) Where tornadoes are formed
- (D) Why tornadoes cause so much damage

84. In line 2, the word "funnel" refers to which of the following?

- (A) A bomb
- (B) A house
- (C) A tornado
- (D) An explosion



85. According to the passage, tornadoes can destroy buildings because the

- (A) force of a tornado increases the air pressure in a building
- (B) air pressure at the center of a tornado is over 172,000 pounds
- (C) weight of a tornado can crush a building's roof when it passes overhead
- (D) air pressure inside a tornado is less than the air inside a building

86. According to the passage, what is the difference per square inch between the air pressure inside a building and the air pressure inside a tornado?

- (A) 2 pounds
- (B) 10 pounds

- (C) 13 pounds
- (D) 15 pounds

87. According to the passage, the pressure on a building during a tornado can be relieved by

- (A) closing the cellar
- (B) opening the windows
- (C) using a fan for ventilation
- (D) strengthening the roof and walls

88. According to the passage, people close their windows to prevent damage caused by

- (A) tornadoes
- (B) thunderstorms
- (C) uprooted trees
- (D) bursting structures

89. In latest line, the word "it" refers to

- (A) wind pressure
- (B) hail
- (C) cellar door
- (D) air vent



Passage 4 (Questions 90-100)

The term "art deco" has come to encompass three distinct but related design trends of the 1920's and 1930's. The first was what is frequently referred to as "zigzag moderne" -the exotically ornamental style of such skyscrapers as the Chrysler Building in New York City and related structures such as the Paramount Theater in Oakland, California, The word "zigzag" alludes to the geometric and stylized ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes that were applied in mosaic relief and mural form to the exterior and interior of the buildings. Many of these buildings were shaped in the ziggurat form, a design resembling an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower that recedes in progressively smaller stages to the summit, creating a staircase-like effect. The second manifestation of art deco was the 1930's "streamlined

moderne" style-a Futuristic-looking aerodynamic style of rounded corners and horizontal bands known as "speed stripes." In architecture, these elements were frequently accompanied by round windows, extensive use of glass block, and flat rooftops. The third style, referred to as "international stripped classicism" also came to the forefront during the Depression, a period of severe economic difficult in the 1930's. This was a more conservative style, blending a simplified modernistic style with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief sculpture and other ornament, including interior murals. Many buildings in this style were erected nationwide through government programs during the Depression. Although art deco in its many forms was largely perceived as thoroughly modern, it was strongly influenced by the decorative arts movements that immediately preceded it. For example, like "art nouveau" (1890-1910), art deco also used plant motifs, but regularized the forms into abstracted repetitive patterns rather than presenting them as flowing, asymmetrical foliage. Like the Viennese craftspeople of the Wiener Werkstatte, art deco designers worked with exotic materials, geometricized shapes, and colorfully ornate patterns. Furthermore, like the artisans of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England and the United States, art deco practitioners considered it their mission to transform the domestic environment through well-designed furniture and household accessories.

91. What aspect of art deco does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The influence of art deco on the design of furniture and household accessories
- (B) Ways in which government programs encouraged the development of art deco
- (C) Architectural manifestations of art deco during the 1920's and 1930's
- (D) Reasons for the popularity of art deco in New York and California

92. The word "encompass" in line 1 is closest in meaning to ...

- (A) separate
- (B) include
- (C) replace
- (D) Enhance

93. The phrase "The first" in line 2 refers to

- (A) the term "art deco"
- (B) design trends
- (C) the 1920's and 1930's
- (D) Skyscrapers

94. In line 8, the author mentions "an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower" in order to.....

- (A) describe the exterior shape of certain "art deco" buildings
- (B) explain the differences between ancient and modern architectural steles
- (C) emphasize the extent of architectural advances
- (D) argue for a return to more traditional

95. The streamlined moderne style is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT 1

- (A) animal motifs
- (B) flat roofs
- (C) round windows
- (D) speed stripes

96. The phrase "came to the forefront" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) grew in complexity
- (B) changed its approach
- (C) went through a process
- (D) became important



97. According to the passage, which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between art deco and art nouveau?

- (A) They were art forms that competed with each other for government support during the Depression era,
- (B) They were essentially the same art form.
- (C) Art nouveau preceded art deco and influenced it.
- (D) Art deco became important in the United States while art nouveau became popular in England.

98. According to the passage, a building having an especially ornate appearance would most probably have been designed in the style of

- (A) zigzag modern
- (B) classical modern
- (C) streamlined moderne
- (D) the Arts and Crafts Movement

99. According to the passage, which of the following design trends is known by more than one name ?

- (A) Zigzag modern
- (B) International stripped classicism
- (C) Streamlined modern
- (D) Arts and Crafts Movement

100. The passage is primarily developed as

- (A) the historical chronology of a movement
- (B) a description of specific buildings that became famous for their unusual beauty
- (C) an analysis of various trends within an artistic movement
- (D) an argument of the advantages of one artistic form over another

پاسخنامه کلیدی سوالات

پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال
A	41	A	31	C	21	B	11	C	1
C	42	B	32	D	22	B	12	C	2
D	43	B	33	A	23	A	13	C	3
B	44	B	34	A	24	A	14	A	4
C	45	D	35	D	25	B	15	B	5
B	46	A	36	B	26	A	16	D	6
B	47	D	37	A	27	D	17	C	7
C	48	A	38	C	28	C	18	A	8
A	49	D	39	A	29	B	19	A	9
C	50	D	40	C	30	A	20	D	10

پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال
C	91	A	81	C	71	A	61	D	51
B	92	A	82	B	72	B	62	D	52
B	93	D	83	D	73	D	63	C	53
A	94	D	84	B	74	C	64	C	54
A	95	C	85	B	75	A	65	B	55
D	96	D	86	A	76	B	66	D	56
C	97	A	87	B	77	C	67	A	57
A	98	B	88	C	78	A	68	C	58
B	99	B	89	A	79	D	69	B	59
C	100	C	90	A	80	B	70	D	60