

**I) Vocabulary**

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word. (1 p.)

chess – entry – poet – uncertainty – strength

- 1- She didn't even have the ----- to stand up.
- 2- A game for 2 players each of whom moves 16 pieces according to rules across a board is -----.
- 3- There is a great ----- about the company's future.
- 4- I circled the dictionary ----- for the word 'purpose'.

B. Choose the best answers. (0.5 p.)

5- It will be available ten days -----.

- a) as well                      b) thus                      c) hence                      d) along with

6- Try to avoid foods that ----- a lot of fat.

- a) contain                      b) combine                      c) affect                      d) arrange

C. Fill every blank with your own word. (1 p.)

7- To collect information to make one volume of a book is to -----.

8- A round piece of glass with a handle, used to make objects look bigger is a -----.

**II) Grammar**

A. Choose the best answers. (1.5 p.)

9- The robber ----- by the police last week.

- a) found                      b) was found                      c) has found                      d) finds

10- Pancakes ----- made every morning.

- a) have                      b) are                      c) were                      d) has

11- Airplane and telephone ----- by scientist.

- a) invents                      b) invent                      c) invented                      d) were invented

12- The woman ----- you met yesterday is coming to dinner.

- a) who                      b) which                      c) what                      d) where

13- The students talked to the teacher ----- John met before.

- a) whom                      b) which                      c) what                      d) how

14- I believed ----- you said yesterday.

- a) whom                      b) what                      c) which                      d) who

B. Make a tag question for each sentence. (1 p.)

15- It's a lovely day, -----?

16- He never says a word, -----?

### III) Writing

A. Complete the sentences with **and, or, but, and so**. (1 p.)

17- We went to the park yesterday, ----- we had a wonderful time.

18- My English class is really enjoyable, ----- I have a lot of homework.

19- Kate saw Sofia, ----- she didn't speak to her.

20- Joseph is very busy today, ----- he cannot watch TV.

B. Choose the best answers. (1 p.)

21- My brother has a lot of books, ----- he never reads them.

a) and            b) or            c) but            d) so

22- Sepideh likes spaghetti, ----- her grandmother hates spaghetti.

a) and            b) or            c) but            d) so

23- You can buy this coat, ----- you can buy those shoes.

a) and            b) or            c) but            d) so

24- I wasn't hungry, ----- I ate a big sandwich.

a) and            b) or            c) but            d) so

### IV) Reading

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer. (1 p.)

Suddenly the son burst ---25--- tears, hugged his old mother and said ---26---, "Mom, mom, forgive me; please forgive me." The old woman hugged her son, kissed him, and said calmly, "We must care for those who ---27--- cared for us. We all know how parents cared for their children ---28--- every little thing. Children must love them, respect them, and care for them".

25- a) at                            b) in                            c) into                            d) of

26- a) repeatedly            b) repeated            c) repeat            d) repetitively

27- a) too                            b) as well                            c) though                            d) once

28- a) at                            b) of                            c) with                            d) for

B. Read the passage and choose the best answer. (1 p.)

A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in --29-- order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the --30-- 'dictio' ('saying'). There are --31-- types of dictionaries: Dictionaries which explain words and how they --32-- used, dictionaries which translate words from one language to another, dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people, and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

- |                  |               |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 29- a) technical | b) systematic | c) scientific | d) alphabetical |
| 30- a) language  | b) British    | c) Latin      | d) original     |
| 31- a) several   | b) much       | c) little     | d) two          |
| 32- a) are       | b) can        | c) have       | d) had          |

C. Read the text and answer the questions. (1 p.)

When we are learning a foreign language, we tend to think that it is important to understand everything that we hear. But when you are listening to someone talking in your own language, you probably don't listen at 100% and nor do you probably need/wish to.

Thus, an essential rule for improving your understanding of native English speakers is not to expect to understand everything they say. My wife and I are both from Tokyo in Japan. When we watch DVDs of English television series, we watch with subtitles - if we don't have subtitles, we sometimes miss about 20% of what is said. However, even if we don't turn on the subtitles and thus miss 20%, we still understand enough to follow the story.

Understanding enough to follow the plot should be your objective too. By "plot" I mean a conversation in a restaurant, a formal presentation, a phone call.

In non-strictly technical or scientific encounters, conversations are often more a means of being together, a socio-cultural event in which relations are established, rather than an opportunity for exchanging information. Most of the time, what is said may be completely irrelevant. Quite often talking is merely an end itself. When we go out for dinner with friends, the main object is not to collect useful information but simply to interact with the people we are with and to enjoy each other's company.

33- Why does the author refer to the experience of talking in the mother tongue (paragraph 1)?

- a) To prove that learning a new language is not easy.
- b) To show that our knowledge of our native language is perfect.
- c) To support the main point mentioned in an earlier statement in the same paragraph.
- d) To state that the mental effort you make to understand when others are talking to you is more than the mental effort you make when you yourself are talking.

34- According to paragraph 2, when one is watching a film in a foreign language -----.

- a) subtitles are to be used if one is expected to be able to follow the line of the story perfectly enough
- b) one can understand and enjoy the story even if one does not understand everything that the film characters say
- c) one is very likely to miss 20 percent of the content of the film even if one is watching the film with subtitles

d) it is enough for one to understand 20 percent of what the characters in a film say in order to understand the general points in the film

35- In which paragraph has the author used exemplification to make himself better understood?

a) only paragraph 1 b) only paragraph 2 c) only paragraph 4 d) both paragraph 2 and 4

36- What makes the focus of paragraph 4 different from the focus of the first three paragraphs is that this paragraph is concerned more with the role of language in -----.

a) bringing people together

b) research-related activities

c) enhancing scientific achievements

d) cultural development in the world

**Good Luck**

