Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

> **Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.**

76- We are going to Darband .... this Thursday. Will you come with us?
1) for climb and walk
2) to climb and walking
3) by climbing and walk
4) for climbing and walking

77- William was driving home when his sister called with bad news. Their parents .... in a car accident.
1) had been
2) would be
3) have been
4) were being

78- You're not going with us on a road trip to Hamedan to visit our mom, ...?
1) isn't she
2) are you
3) are we
4) aren't you

79- It is not acceptable that all the writers .... this week were paid to write a positive review.
1) to post
2) that posted
3) by posting them
4) who they posted

80- When a language dies, the culture and knowledge .... with it.
1) avoid
2) compile
3) endanger
4) disappear

81- Driving from store to store may .... more money in gas than you eventually save, but you don't have such a problem when you're looking for shoes online.
1) give off
2) use up
3) replace
4) surf

82- My brother bought a model of the Eiffel Tower as a .... of his trip to Paris.
1) destination
2) magnet
3) souvenir
4) success

83- Every morning, Hassan watched Sara .... her temperature and enter the data into an app on her phone.
1) catch
2) feel
3) take
4) spare

84- Her father was a warm and generous man who was always .... to help other people.
1) holy
2) invisible
3) sociable
4) willing

85- Art became my thing throughout high school, and I .... got better the more I practiced and tried new things.
1) gradually
2) immediately
3) correctly
4) accidentally

86- In the opening .... of the book, we are introduced to the two main characters.
1) device
2) origin
3) section
4) tip

87- Many believe that this discovery may hold the .... to our understanding of the universe.
1) reason
2) key
3) fuel
4) fact

Part B: Cloze Test

> **Directions: Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.**

Since having a healthy lifestyle in school is important in regards to avoiding bad .... (88), it is important to never take part in them. For instance, almost everyone knows of how one bad action can .... (89) to another; if you were to eat pizza one day it .... (90) a problem for you to eat Chinese food or pizza again the next day. Once a person's bad tendencies in regards to health start to increase, they will start heading down a road of bad decisions. .... (91) say that, a student will automatically start skipping class and not completing their assignments if they don't live a healthy lifestyle, but that they open themselves up to more of a negative lifestyle, resulting in a care-free attitude, ... (92) is not suitable for school at all.

88- 1) habits 2) issues 3) news 4) symbols
89- 1) cause 2) lead 3) reach 4) result
90- 1) is not 2) wouldn't 3) isn't being 4) would not be
91- 1) If they 2) It is to 3) Although they 4) This is not to
92- 1) so 2) but 3) which 4) however

Part C. Reading Comprehension

> **Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.**

Passage 1 :

In the later part of the 1990s the Universal Serial Bus (USB) was invented as a system of exchanging data from one storage place to another at a relatively fast speed. Today about 10 billion USB devices are in use, a figure that even amazes its inventor Ajay Bhatt from Intel. USB has become a common name everywhere, from schools and offices to hospitals.

Ajay Bhatt was annoyed by the different types of connections that a PC had and looked for a simpler way of linking different parts of a computer. He tried to set up a uniform connection system for all PC parts and other devices. Although it was difficult for Bhatt to convince computer makers that he had a good idea, he finally got the approval to change a computer's extension system completely. When the first USB devices <u>hit</u> the markets in the late 1990s they were an immediate success. In later versions the transfer speed of USB devices was drastically improved. Today's USB 3.0 standard is over 400 times faster than its original USB 1. All over the world millions of USB devices and adapters are being sold every day.

93- **Which of the following best describes the attitude of Ajay Bhatt toward the popularity of USB today?**
1) Surprised 2) Upset 3) Hopeful 4) Calm

94- **What gave Ajay Bhatt the idea of Inventing USB?**
1) He didn't like having to use so many types of connections to link computer parts.
2) He was annoyed that a uniform connection system was needed for all devices.
3) The low transfer speed of different types of connections annoyed him.
4) He thought that a simple way of data transfer could be unsafe.

95- **The word "hit" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by ....**

1) bought   2) controlled   3) entered   4) sold

96- **All of the following questions are answered in the passage EXCEPT ....**
1) What did Bhatt do to convince computer makers that USB was a good idea?
2) How many USB devices and adapters are sold in the world on a daily basis?
3) What is the difference between USB 1 and USB 3?
4) When was the USB invented?

Passage 2 :

Classifying things together into groups is something we do all the time, and it isn't hard to see why. Imagine trying to shop in a supermarket where the food was arranged in random order on the shelves: tomato soup next to the white bread in one aisle, chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs, one brand of cream cheese in front and another in aisle 8 near the cookies. The task of finding what you want would be time-consuming and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In the case of a supermarket, someone had to design the system of classification. But there is also a ready-made system of classification in our language. The word "dog," for example, groups together a certain class of animals and distinguishes them from other animals. As a child learning to speak, you had to work hard to learn the system of classification your parents were trying to teach you. Before you learn it, you probably made mistakes, like calling the wolf a dog. If you hadn't learned to speak, the whole world would seem like the unorganized supermarket; you would be in the position of an infant, for whom every object is new and unfamiliar. In learning the principles of classification, therefore, we'll be learning about the structure that is at the heart of our language.

97- **What does the passage mainly discuss?**
1) How we learn to use our language
2) An unorganized and randomly ordered supermarket
3) Different ways of building a system of classification
4) The ready-made system of classification in language

98- **According to paragraph 1, why does the author mention "chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs"?**
1) To show that going to a supermarket is time-consuming
2) To explain why it is important to have a specific section for food
3) To help readers think of unclassified things on the shelves of a supermarket
4) To give an example of the problems that you may face in any supermarket

99- **According to paragraph 2, a child may call "the wolf a dog" because ....**
1) her parents have not done a good job teaching her not to make mistakes
2) she hasn't fully learned what animals are classified as dogs
3) the world looks like an unorganized supermarket to her
4) dogs and wolves seem exactly the same to her

100- **The word "object", as used in paragraph 2, is closest in meaning to ....**
1) thing   2) part   3) pronoun   4) animal