Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

1.	Several companie	s the governmer	nt's new program.	
	1) supported	2) created	3) performed	4) competed
2.	they have tried to	limit such imports i	n order to the	ir jobs.
	1) Prepare	2) produce	3) protect	4) present
3.	The government their own countrie 1) release		reign prisoners and 3) remind	allow them to go to 4) realize
4.		out the of pet		i) i cuize
4.	1) import	2) snack	3) progress	4) degree
5.	The American eco 1) definition	nomyis alread 2) continuation		getting worse. 4) fascination
6.	some women are 1) track	forced to make a 2) review	between their fa 3) departure	amily and their job. 4) choice
7.	We want to	all the money we have	ave collected to thei	r bank.
	1) stretch	2) attach	3) involve	4) transfer
8.	All office door	hoforo vou loovo		
0.	<ol> <li>are being locke</li> </ol>	before you leave. d	2) must be locked 4) will lock	
9.	1) must lock 3) are being locke		2) must be locked 4) will lock	a raise.
	1) must lock 3) are being locke	d	2) must be locked 4) will lock	a raise. 4) whom
	1) must lock 3) are being locke The bank manage 1) which	d r, we talked al	2) must be locked 4) will lock bout, has been giver 3) whose	4) whom
9.	1) must lock 3) are being locke The bank manage 1) which	d r, we talked al 2) who	2) must be locked 4) will lock bout, has been giver 3) whose	4) whom
9.	<ol> <li>1) must lock</li> <li>3) are being locke</li> <li>The bank manage</li> <li>1) which</li> <li>All employees are</li> <li>1) his</li> </ol>	d r, we talked al 2) who asked to hand in 2) their	<ol> <li>2) must be locked</li> <li>4) will lock</li> <li>bout, has been given</li> <li>3) whose</li> <li> ID card when an</li> <li>3) your</li> </ol>	4) whom riving
9. 10.	<ol> <li>1) must lock</li> <li>3) are being locke</li> <li>The bank manage</li> <li>1) which</li> <li>All employees are</li> <li>1) his</li> <li>To have a cheque</li> </ol>	d r, we talked al 2) who asked to hand in 2) their	<ol> <li>2) must be locked</li> <li>4) will lock</li> <li>bout, has been given</li> <li>3) whose</li> <li> ID card when an</li> <li>3) your</li> </ol>	4) whom riving 4) its
9. 10.	<ol> <li>1) must lock</li> <li>3) are being locke</li> <li>The bank manage</li> <li>1) which</li> <li>All employees are</li> <li>1) his</li> <li>To have a cheque</li> <li>valid ID.</li> <li>1) together</li> </ol>	d r, we talked al 2) who asked to hand in 2) their cashed you need to	<ul> <li>2) must be locked</li> <li>4) will lock</li> <li>bout, has been given</li> <li>3) whose</li> <li> ID card when and</li> <li>3) your</li> <li>bring either your bi</li> <li>3) as</li> </ul>	4) whom riving 4) its rth certificatea
9. 10. 11.	<ol> <li>1) must lock</li> <li>3) are being locke</li> <li>The bank manage</li> <li>1) which</li> <li>All employees are</li> <li>1) his</li> <li>To have a cheque</li> <li>valid ID.</li> <li>1) together</li> </ol>	d r, we talked al 2) who asked to hand in 2) their cashed you need to 2) or	<ul> <li>2) must be locked</li> <li>4) will lock</li> <li>bout, has been given</li> <li>3) whose</li> <li> ID card when and</li> <li>3) your</li> <li>bring either your bi</li> <li>3) as</li> </ul>	4) whom riving 4) its rth certificatea
9. 10. 11.	<ol> <li>1) must lock</li> <li>3) are being locke</li> <li>The bank manage</li> <li>1) which</li> <li>All employees are</li> <li>1) his</li> <li>To have a cheque</li> <li>valid ID.</li> <li>1) together</li> <li>There is going to k</li> <li>1) develop</li> </ol>	d r, we talked al 2) who asked to hand in 2) their cashed you need to 2) or 2) or	<ol> <li>2) must be locked</li> <li>4) will lock</li> <li>bout, has been given</li> <li>3) whose</li> <li>ID card when and</li> <li>3) your</li> <li>bring either your bi</li> <li>3) as</li> <li>ctronic Banking.</li> <li>3) development</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>4) whom</li> <li>riving</li> <li>4) its</li> <li>rth certificate a</li> <li>4) by</li> </ul>

14.	-	ested to be given a 2) applicant		4) applying
15.	_	a job but I sor 2) hope to find	mething soon. 3) find to hope	4) hope finding
16.	A : Why are you tu B: Ithe ne	rning on the televisions was .	on ?	
	1) Will watch 3) am going to wat	ch	2) am watching 4) watch	
17.	The teacher didn't 1) did he 3) did the teacher	give the students a l	nomework assignme 2) didn't he 4) didn't the teache	
18.	My friend Jack will 1) that	get good job 2) while	he may graduate 3) when	e from school or not . 4) whether
19.	The phone started 1) therefore	ringing I wa 2) as	lked out of the roon 3) since	
20.	Today we didn't ha 1) so	ve class The 2) whenever	teacher was absent 3) because	
21.	Her performance to 1) action	o the test was below 2) activity		4) account
22.	She every 1) breathes	morning by running 2) exercises	in the park . 3) expresses	4) raises
23.	He is suffering fron 1) useful	n the effects o 2) colorful	of smoking at the mo 3) powerful	ment . 4) harmful
24.	He looked down at 1) explanation 3) embarrassment	the floor in an atter	npt to hide his 2) involvement 4) presentation	
25.	Our teacher believe 1) improve	es that our English w 2) stretch	/ill with pra 3) influence	ctice . 4) continue
26.	The company 1) Derives	all its money fro 2) assesses	om direct foreign inv 3) estimates	estment. 4) distributes

27.	We will soon have institute.	pay program	nmers to reward top	researchers in our
	1) Obvious	2) variable	3) principal	4) perspective
28.	I would take you if	f I could but I don't h	nave a car at my	This week.
	1) Draft	2) device	3) domain	4) disposal
29.	All evidence	to this case mu	ust be given to the p	olice.
	1) relevant	2) obtained	3) perceived	4) dominant
30.	After what happer	ned yesterday, I hav	e no But to a	ask you to leave.
	1) method	2) authority	3) procedure	4) alternative
31.	The doctors have .	The caus	e of this illness to ar	n unknown disease.
	1) involved	2) modified	3) occurred	4) attributed
32.	He was killed by th	ne driver of a stolen	car who was being .	by the police.
	1) induced	2) pursued	3) restored	4) converted
33.	This is large house	with much	for improvement	
	1) policy	2) insight	3) scope	4) intensity
34.	was the term's thi	rd victor	ry and their fourth v	ictory in five matches
	1) affective	2) submissive	3) successive	4) responsive
35.	Education is the cu	urrent focus for pub	lic across th	ne country .
	1) trend	2) debate	3) interval	4) prospect
36.	, ,			
	"No, I don't have . 1) so	time to play 2) too	7." 3) such	4) enough
27				
57.	objects in the space	-		y could observe other
	1) so that		3) whereas	4) in order to
38.	I can still remembe	er the story	it was so long ago	
	1) when	2) whether	3) since	4) even though
39.		utomated factories a		
	1) manufacture		<ol> <li>2) manufactured</li> <li>4) are manufactured</li> </ol>	ing
	3) manufacturing		4) are manufactur	шĕ

40.	"I wonder why Ali "He	-		
	1) should not see		2) might not see	
	3) should have see	n	4) might not have	seen
41.	Someone who is a a/an	good at sport and ta	akes part in sports o	competitions is called
	1) partner	2) swimmer	3) athlete	4) winner
42.	Computers can co	ntrol the	Of all spacecrafts	through space.
	1) orbiting	2) inventing	3) attracting	4) stretching
43.	Several species of	monkeys are in dan	ger of	
	1) mystery	2) extinction	3) exploration	4) hardship
44.		d the quality of the p		
	1) instruct	2) produce	3) improve	4) distract
45.	-	to have so little con	-	
		2) normal		
46.		e Of building		
	1) connection		3) involvement	
47.				to work on his farm.
40	1) devotes	2) catches		4) shares
48.		eeds a more 2) physical		
40	•			4) chiotional
49.		comfortable, so we v 2) powerfully		4) scientifically
50.		ne TV because she w		
50.	1) searched for		-	4) took away
51.		ave more respect fo		
•	1) haven't they		2) shouldn't they	
	3) don't they have		4) shouldn't they h	nave
52.	The soup smells			
521	1) wonder		3) wonderful	4) wonderfully
		-		

53.		v - I it for		1) are having
	1) had	2) have		4) am having
54.		happier if she had		
	1) is	2) was	3) will be	4) should be
55.	My father asked m	nedrive so	) fast.	
	1) not to	2) don't	3) I don't	4) to not
56.	Where's the nurse	at the	hospital ?	
	1) who I saw	2) who did I see	3) whom I saw her	4) whom did I see
57.	I'm sick of my pare	ents me like	a child.	
	1) treating	2) managing	3) preferring	4) influencing
58.	Hethat h	he had stolen the car	•	
	1) forbade	2) denied	3) repaired	4) requested
59.	The seating	of the hall is 3	00.	
	1) hole	2) track	3) width	4) capacity
60.	Cut the meat in to	thin and	cook it for 20 minut	es.
	1) rows	2) slices	3) details	4) muscles
61.	he has long legs an	d walks with	steps .	
	1) giant	2) extra	3) crowded	4) immediate
62.	It is cold in the m	ountains and it is ir	mportant to make se	ure your are wearing
	clothing.			
	1) safe	2) common	3) sufficient	4) fashionable
63.	Ais the top of a	box which can be re	emoved when you w	ant to open the box .
	1) lid	2) wire	3) tower	4) measure 64.
We	never learned anyt	hing in our bistory	class–we just sat at	the back of the
	class			
	1) orbiting	2) winning	3) giggling	4) searching
65.	Many parents feel	a sense of	when their childrer	leave home .
	1) loss	2) effect	3) struggle	4) competition
66.	I asked Donald to p	play with me, but he		
	1) upset	2) refused	3) replied	4) destroyed

67.	The police are still	trying to solve the	Of his dea	th.
	1) reason	2) record	3) scene	4) mystery
68.	I you for	helping the poor so	much .	
	1) raise	2) admire	3) realize	4) encourage
69.	He has a pretty gar	rden. "Pretty" means	s:	
	1) good	2) fun	3) beautiful	4) early
70.	He paid me 10,000	Rials for that book.	"Paid" means:	
	1) got	2) grew	3) gave	4) forget
71.	Why did you come	to school late?		
	1) have to	2) had to	3) must	4) could
72.	lf you don't hurry ເ	up, you will	work late.	
	1) go up	2) get up	3) get to	4) take to
73.	How is it f	from school to your	house?	
	1) long	2) much	3) far	4) many
74.	you must	milk before using it.		
	1) clean	2) boil	3) move	4) return
75.		-	s or green coloring r	
	1) flower	2) mushroom	3) plant	4) coconut
76.		rising from snow v		
	1) smoke	2) ice	3) steam	4) lid
77.		during their	-	
	1) rest	2) fly	3) hope	4) turn off
78.	He was studying w	hen I left home. Wh	en I returned he was	sstudying.
	1) ever	2) repeat	3) still	4) again
79.	My sister usually sa	ays: "it is not my	to clean your	room."
	1) sense	2) duty	3) title	4) type
80.			to say that	I am sick and I will be
	absent tomorrow.		2) massaga	(1) guidance
	1) language	2) sentence	3) message	4) guidance

81.	Ahmad has listene	d to the music	morning.	
	1) for	2) at	3) since	4) by
82.	After has we had d	linner, my sister	the dishes.	
	1) washed	2) found	3) brushed	4) watered
83.	I couldn't find any	money on my pocke	t. I had my	wallet.
	1) found	2) made	3) lost	4) opened
84.	Unfortunately we	don't have enough	to solve the	problem.
	1) water	2) science	3) knowledge	4) point
85.	Try to drink a glass	of orange	each day.	
	1) Water	2) fruit	3) juice	4) glass
86.	I asked to u	se pen.		
	1) hers – her	2) her – her	3) her – hers	4) hers – hers
87.	The opposite of pu	ish is		
	1) pass	2) pull	3) try	4) bring
88.	My father reads			
	1) TV	2) magazine	3) sport	4) shop
89.	He was born in a ci	ity is not ve	ery big.	
	1) who	2) which	3) whose	4) whom
90.	A : "How was the f	ilm?" B:"It was	interesting.	
	1) quite	2) quiet	3) good	4) bad
91.	If You haven't got	enough money to pa	y the doctor, what	?
	1) you will do	2) you do	3) will you do	4) did you do
92.	I didn't know you l	iveda long	g way from cit center	
	1) so	2) too	3) much	4) such
93.	maxima is	s a very nice car, it is	extremely expensive	e to run.
	1) while	2) since	3) when	4) If
94.	8			
	1) no money	2) money	3) any money	4) some money .

95.	orange juice 1) There isn't no 3) There isn't any	e in the fridge .	2) There is any 4) There aren't no	
96.	He goes to work 1) by taxi		3) with taxi	4) in taxi
97.	1) Always he wake 3) He always wake	-	2) He wakes up at a 4) He wakes alway	-
98.	We haven't got 1) a lot	mineral water. 2) little	3) too	4) much
99.	<ul><li>2) Where is playing</li><li>3) Where is Manch</li></ul>	Nanchester United ? g Manchester United ester United playing g Manchester United	? ; ?	
100				2
	<ol> <li>What's like the v</li> <li>What's the weat</li> </ol>		<ul><li>2) How's the weath</li><li>4) How the weath</li></ul>	
101	Mark fly to	_		
	1) to going	London tomorrow . 2) goes to	3) is going to	4) go to
102	-	2) goes to	<ol> <li>3) is going to</li> <li>2) in Mondays .</li> <li>4) by Mondays .</li> </ol>	4) go to
	<ol> <li>to going</li> <li>I have class</li> <li>on Mondays</li> <li>at Mondays</li> </ol>	2) goes to	2) in Mondays . 4) by Mondays .	4) go to 4) you
103	<ol> <li>to going</li> <li>I have class</li> <li>on Mondays</li> <li>at Mondays</li> <li>John is the manage</li> <li>it</li> </ol>	2) goes to er , you need to spea	2) in Mondays . 4) by Mondays . Ik to	
103 104	<ol> <li>to going</li> <li>I have class</li> <li>on Mondays</li> <li>at Mondays</li> <li>John is the manage</li> <li>it</li> <li>I wanted a purple I</li> </ol>	2) goes to er , you need to spea 2) him pike but they only ha 2) one green	2) in Mondays . 4) by Mondays . ik to	4) you 4) a green
103 104	<ol> <li>to going</li> <li>I have class</li> <li>on Mondays</li> <li>at Mondays</li> <li>at Mondays</li> <li>John is the manage</li> <li>it</li> <li>I wanted a purple I</li> <li>a one green</li> <li>He breakfas</li> <li>Hadn't</li> </ol>	2) goes to er , you need to spea 2) him bike but they only ha 2) one green st yesterday.	2) in Mondays . 4) by Mondays . k to	4) you 4) a green

	3) Give to Joan the	money	4) Give the money	at Joan
107.				
	1) Mary usually driv	ves carefully	2) Mary carefully d	rives usually.
	3) Mary carefully us	sually drives.	4) Mary usually carefully drives.	
108.	I have to go to the l	bank some m	ioney.	
	1) For getting	2) to get	3) to getting	4) for to get
109.	l've lost my keys. I d	can't find them		
	1) anywhere	2) nowhere	3) nothing	4) somewhere
110.	-	by at 3:00 P.M There		
	1) few	2) too little	3) too little little	4) too few
111.		leathrow airport on		
	1) in	2) at	3) on	4) by
112.		with my mother		
	1) since	2)	3) for	4) during .
113.	the kitchen can't be	e dirty he	2) have just cleaned	4 :+
	<ol> <li>is just clean it</li> <li>just clean it .</li> </ol>		<ol> <li>2) have just cleaned</li> <li>4) has just cleaned</li> </ol>	
114.	-	d that film		1) to cooing
	1) to see	2) seeing	3) see	4) to seeing
115.	Don't start		2) shouting!	
	3) shout!		4) in shouting!	
446			, .	
116.	He works at the the 1) doesn't he ?		3) isn't he ?	4) didn't he ?
4 4 7			5) 1311 t He :	4) uluit t he :
11/.	Has Mr. Brown arriv 1) already	2) still	3) now	4) yet
110		•		ry yet
ττς.	1) would Buy	, I a house in	2) have bought	
	3) will buy		4) would have boug	ght

119. Peter is 1) telling		-	4) telling to
· _		Sy saying to	
120 have y	2) What time	3) How far	4) When
			if when
121. They weren't su	2) wasn't		4) was
			-) Wu3
122. I invited Mary of She		fortunately.	
		2) had alwards ha	-1
1) had already g 3) have already		<ol> <li>had already ha</li> <li>already had</li> </ol>	a
Sy have all eauy	nau	4) all eauy hau	
123 Is it fro	om Barcelona to Mac	Irid?	
1) How far	2) How long	3) How much	4) How many
124. I Work	ing at night nowaday	/S.	
1) used to	2) used	3) am used to	4) would
125. I have to catch 5	:00 am train tomorro	ow, so I go t	o bed late.
1) needn't	2) haven't	3) have to	4) mustn't
126. I wouldn't mind	tonight.		
1) to go out	2) go out	3) going out	4) to going out
127. "Those cases loc	ok heavy "		
" carry	one for you ? "		
"That's very nice	e of you "		
1) will I	2) Do I have	3) Shall I	4) Do it
128. Where have you	put my keys?		
-		n on the table last nig	
1) to leave	2) left	3) did leave	4) leaving
129. You look tired Yo	ou go to be	ed .	
1) need	2) have	3) should have	4) ought to
130. That was a great	match. I'll never for	get Rivaldo	score that goal.
1) see	2) to see	3) seeing	4) to seeing
131. We be	etter hurry up or we'	ll be late .	
1) would	2) should	3) had	4) ought

132. She worked hard yesterday and ..... type all the letters. 1) was able to 2) can 3) could 4) would be 133. I couldn't mend the PC myself, so I ...... at a shop. 4) had mended 1) had it mended 2) had it mend 3) did it mend 134. He ran so fast ..... being followed by a ghost. 2) as if he were 4) -1) as 3) like 135. A ..... examination of the ruins indicates the possibility of arson; a more extensive study should be undertaken. 1) cursory 2) mysterious 3) meticulous 4) sinister 136. Does the threat of capital punishment serve as a (an) ...... to potential killers? 1) device 2) malady 3) deterrent 4) intervention 137. It took hours to ......... The car from the sand and go on with our trip. 2) discard 1) extricate 3) preclude 4) elevate 138. These figures are surprisingly high and they'll have to be ...... before we can accept them. 3) blended 1) acquired 2) displayed 4) verified 139. I've had two job offers, and I'm in a real ..... over which one to accept. 1) hatred 2) tension 3) quandary 4) discord 140. They live on a busy street .....a lot of noise from the traffic. 1) It must be 2) There must be 3) It must have 4) There must have 141. What do you think is the best solution ........ the problem? 4) with 1) to 2) on 3) for 142. The police officer told him to stop, but he kept ...... away. 2) to run 4) be running 1) ran 3) running 143. People of other nationalities ..... to take part in the Olympics two centuries ago. 2) didn't invite hadn't invited 3) weren't invited 4) hadn't been invited 144. the police ordered me ...... anyone go out of the building. 4) not to let 1) not let 2) do not let 3) not letting

145. she is going through a difficult at the moment because of family problems.			
2) function	3) heading	4) period	
orts electronic good	ls all over the world.		
2) performs	3) promises	4) produces	
cation in Europe this	s summer "vacation"	means	
2) contact	3) movement	4) situation	
lk to him unless he s	tarts reasona	bly.	
2) informing	3) designing	4) attracting	
we were at school,	and it was the start	of a long	
2) education	3) friendship	4) invitation	
been To desi	gn a new computer	system.	
2) employed	3) designed	4) influenced	
-	-		
, ,		,	
		<u>alled out</u> " means 4) respected	
		+) respected	
	•	4) emotional	
othing to worry abo	ut.		
		4) Attentively	
ever seen that lady b	efore, I recognized I	ner from a picture.	
2) unless	3) whether	4) Although	
	3) whereas	4) because	
	2) Reputiful black	long	
		-	
-			
	_	-	
	2) function orts electronic good 2) performs cation in Europe this 2) contact lk to him unless he s 2) informing we were at school, 2) education been To desi 2) employed f the experiment in v 2) competition he was not for 2) conscious othing to worry abor 2) conscious othing to worry abor 2) conscious othing to worry abor 2) seriously ever seen that lady b 2) unless at about their exami 2) so that hair. lack ong	2) function3) heading2) function3) headingcorts electronic goods all over the world.2) performs3) promisescation in Europe this summer "vacation"2) contact3) movement1k to him unless he starts reasonal2) informing3) designingwe were at school, and it was the start of2) education3) friendshipbeen To design a new computer2) employed3) designedf the experiment in your notebook.2) competition3) observationmames of the winners to step forward."2) counted3) excitedhe was not for a few days.2) conscious3) dangerousothing to worry about.2) Seriously3) Impolitelyever seen that lady before, I recognized I2) unless3) whetherabout their examination papers2) so that3) whereas hair.2) Beautiful black I	

1) is2) was3) has been4) had been

1) must drop			somewhere. 2) should drop 4) must have dropped	
3) should have dropp 160. The new		,		
previously thought. 1) practice	2) research	3) service	4) interest	
161. If a computer operations on the in		It performs a particu	ular series of	
1) handles	2) employs	3) processes	4) completes	
162. Crossing the North P 1) Missionary			nan 4) competition	
163. she has her fan 1) denied	nily and refuses to I 2) designed	-	h them. 4) involved	
164. These books are divi 1) categories		according to subjects 3) strategies		
165. The lenses 1) magnified	-	-	4) emphasized	
166. A movement of you called		nead that shoes how	v you feel or think is	
1) puzzle	2) struggle	3) pressure	4) gesture	
167. what's the matter wi 1) similar to		besometh 3) worried about	0	
168. We were in a/an	state last nig	ht because of the ex	plosing.	
1) amusing	2) shocking	3) confusing	4) relaxing	
169. They have become the exams.	disturbed as	s a result of their p	oor performance on	
1) efficiently	2) physically	3) emotionally	4) fortunately	
170. When did the rain st It Started as soon as				
1) have telephoned 3) telephoned		<ol> <li>2) had telephoned</li> <li>4) would be telephoned</li> </ol>	oned	

171. Neither of the doc	tors I	Ready to operate on	him?		
1) are	2) have been	3) was	4) where		
172. The teacher told u	172. The teacher told us that exam papers next week?				
1) Will correct		2) would correct			
3) will be corrected	d	4) would be corre	cted		
173. I thought we could sit under a tree and rest but I found that we By many people around.					
1) are watched		2) have been wate	-		
3) were watching		4) were being wat	ching		
174. I Will have my soo	n in tha	t institute.			
1) to train	2) train	3) training	4) trained		
175. Mr. alavi is going t	o have his son	by a good tea	acher.		
1) taught	2) teaching	3) teaches	4) to teach		
176. Do you mind	This letter for me	?			
1) to mail	2) mail	3) mailed	4) mailing		
177. The doctor advised	d the patient	smoking as soon as	possible.		
1) stopped	2) to stop	3) stopping	4) stop		
178. were is your fathe	r now?				
He drove to shiraz	yesterday morning.	He there by	now.		
1) could be	2) ought to be	3) must be	4) should be		
179. what a beautiful p	ainting! It b	y a famous painter.			
1) must have paint	ted	2) must have beer	•		
<ol><li>should have pai</li></ol>	nted	4) should have pai	nted		
<ul> <li>180. I am not feeling well today at all.</li> <li>1) If I am, I will go on a picnic</li> <li>2) if I had been, I would have gone on a picnic</li> <li>3) If I were, I would have gone on a picnic</li> <li>4) if I were, I would go on a picnic</li> </ul>					
181. The puzzle was mu		r the child to solve.	If it		
1) was easier, he v	_	2) were easier, he			
3) is easier, he will		•	r, he'd have solved it		

182. I didn't pass the exam. I wish Harder.				
1) work	2) worked	3) had worked	4) have worked	
183. My father wasn't Rich.	rich enough to buy	me a bicycle when I	was a child. I wish he	
1) was	2) were	3) had been	4) has been	
184. The gardener said 1) had been wate 3) have been wate	red	The night befor 2) had watered 4) were watered	re.	
185. She said to me "I'	m tired now" she tol	d me that		
1) she is tried nov	<i>I</i>	2) she was tried th	ien	
3) I am tried now		4) I was tried then		
186. Do you know	they gave th	e book to?		
1) when	2) where	3) whose	4) whom	
187. Home dosen't like 1) didn't either 3) neither does	e to go college, and H	lamid 2) doesn't either 4) neither did		
188. It was raining so h	ard, he dec	ided to go out for a	walk.	
1) besides	2) so	3) therefore	4) yet	
189. Do you speak Frei "Yes, I learned				
1) how it to speak		2) how to speak		
3) it how to speak		4) to speak it how		
190. A teller's job inclu	de che	eerful and willing ser	vice to customers.	
1) acting	2) giving	3) looking	4) doing	
191. A teller must	within his/her ir	nstitution's policies.		
1) act	2) earn	3) save	4) pay	
192. To analyze financ 5-10 years.	ial we mi	ust study financial st	atements of the past	
1) management	2) markets	3) trends	4) policies	

193. An asset is anythir 1) earned	ig that is and 2) held		4) learned
194. He had a heart att	ack because his vess	els were	with fat.
	2) clogged		4) warded
195. A box in which ho	ney – bees live is call	ed a	
1) bloom	2) hive	3) comb	4) scent
196. What do you think	is more than	time?	
1) costly	2) expensive	3) valuable	4) worth
197. our aunt is a ver wants to do.	y Person, a	ind she always kno	ws exactly what she
1) impolite	2) decisive	3) offensive	4) ignorant
198. The betw principles are the		l geometry is that	some symbols and
1) formation	2) Agreement	3) language	4) relationship
199. The doctor told hi	m to the b	ottle before he took	the medicine.
1) break	2) make	3) wake	4) shake
200. Money isn't the			
	2) collection		
201. A carefully 1) attended	. Program could be t 2) collected	•	·
202. A:What is the opp	osite of safe?		
B: It is			
1) difficult	2) quick	3) clean	4) dangerous
203. Banks normally give	-		-
1) welfare	2) guideline	3) schedule	4) priority
204. I don't like a perso 1) prevents	n who To l 2) presents		
205. A: What did he ma			
		2)   fizi-1	
1) finishing	2) to finish	3) I finish	4) that I finish

1) drive	to school if you 2) driving	-	4) will drive
207. I am looking forw 1) have received		from him. 3) receive	4) receiving
208. The man ran, 1) hoping	to get to the sta 2) To hope		4) will hope
209. Jim hurt his knee 1) when played	fo 2) While playing		4) after playing
210. Tellers 1) keep	the responsibilit 2) present		•
211. People feel 1) free	when they know 2) pride	their deposit is safe 3) rich	4) secure
212. When cash or any adebt.			
<ol> <li>induced</li> <li>213. Every organizatio</li> </ol>		s of accountants in p	roviding information.
1) pays	2) requires	3) offers	4) divides
214. He was driving in	such a terrific speed	that he couldn't avo	oid hitting the other
car. "Terrific" means .			
car. "Terrific" means . 1) extreme 215. To know the exac	2) exciting t meaning of a word	3) specific , one has to	4) speculative In a good dictionary.
car. "Terrific" means . 1) extreme	2) exciting t meaning of a word 2) Put it on	<ul> <li>3) specific</li> <li>, one has to</li> <li>3) look it up</li> <li>and happy without h</li> </ul>	<ul><li>4) speculative</li><li>In a good dictionary.</li><li>4) turn it on</li></ul>
car. "Terrific" means . 1) extreme 215. To know the exac 1) call it up 216. Do you think peop 1) available 217. An element is a su	2) exciting t meaning of a word 2) Put it on ble can bea 2) healthy	3) specific , one has to 3) look it up and happy without h 3) nervous ot be <u>decomposed</u> i	<ul> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>In a good dictionary.</li> <li>4) turn it on</li> <li>aving to work.</li> <li>4) safe</li> </ul>
car. "Terrific" means . 1) extreme 215. To know the exac 1) call it up 216. Do you think peop 1) available 217. An element is a su	2) exciting t meaning of a word 2) Put it on ole can bea 2) healthy ubstance which cann eans	3) specific , one has to 3) look it up and happy without h 3) nervous ot be <u>decomposed</u> i	<ul> <li>4) speculative</li> <li>In a good dictionary.</li> <li>4) turn it on</li> <li>aving to work.</li> <li>4) safe</li> <li>nto other substances.</li> </ul>

219. The new restaura 1) calculate			
220. The sun's light an			
1) heat	2) movement	-	-
221. Each year people	see a few thing	gs that scientists can	't name.
1) angry	2) afraid	3) strange	4) blow
222. Unfortunately, ma	any people Co	nfidence in their ow	n abilities.
1) interfere	2) lack	3) disappoint	4) prevent
223. A wind brok	e all the young trees		
1) forceful	2) frightful	3) helpful	4) hopeful
224. A : do ye	ou clean your room?		
B: once a week	2) how often	2) how long	4) when
		S/ HOW IONg	4) Wilen
225. A: oh! My God, I'r B: Me too I wish	we the party.		
1) leave	2) will leave	3) had left	4) could leave
226. Did you repair the	e tape – recorder you	ırself?	
No, I got the repa	irman it."		
1) to do	2) do	3) done	4) to have done
227. I have been learn		-	
1) before	2) during	3) since	4) for
228. Minoo said, "I like		eresting."	
1) to	ested history. 2) of	3) at	4) in
229. If you look carefu	,		
1) between	2) among	3) inside	4) into
, 230 I didn't s			,
1) since	2) while	3) whether	4) so that
231. we expected the	tower befo	re we returned hom	e from our holiday.
1) to build	2) to built	3) to be built	4) to be building

232. "Did Mom put off 1) put off them	-	went out?" "Yes, sh 3) put lights off	
233. My father went to 1) So as	-	he was very tired la. 3) although	-
<ul><li>234. It is terrible outsic</li><li>1) must be</li><li>3) should have bee</li></ul>		rrived. Therehe 2) should be 4) must have beer	
235. When you think o 1) churches		you think o 3) measures	
236. china is going to 1) launch		ations satellite into 3) design	
	ground is called		
<ul><li>238. over half his speed</li><li>1) devoted</li></ul>		to the issue of unem 3) required	
239. the products of th 1) physical		nomate 3) central	
240. This programs are 1) similar	for use 2) complete		
241. having children is a 1) solution		nd I'm not sure I'm i 3) employment	
242. I asked the secreta 1) locate	ary to how 2) protect		rm. 4) explain
243. The main 1) opinion	of this meeting is to 2) purpose		ould do next. 4) statement
244. You must decide fo 1) judge	or yourself. Don't let 2) rescue	anyone else 3) admire	
245. I' m feeling tired. I 1) Work 3) am working	for six hours	s. 2) will work 4) have been work	king

246. The book is not in the library.					
1)	Ineed	2) I need it	3) that I need it	4) which I need it	
247. I c	can't talk to peter		low to speak English		
1)	Knew	2) know	3) had known	4) have known	
248. w	ho is boy i	n the class?			
1)	most intelligent		2) more intelligent		
3)	the most intellig	ent	4) more intelligent		
249 Tł	ne whole class				
	the exercises ba		2) badly did the ex	ercises	
-	did the exercises	-	4) did badly the exe		
250. M	ly father bought a	a shirt wh	ien he was in Iraq.		
1)	) white Arabian lo	ng cotton	2) long white cotto	n Arabian	
3)	long white Arabi	an cotton	4) long cotton whit	e Arabian	
251. W	/ould you mind	off your s	shoes before coming	; into the room?	
1)	take	2) to take	3) be taken	4) taking	
252. Di	id you turn off the	e television before y	you went to bed?		
	, es, I	,			
1)	turned off it		2) turned it off		
•	turned televisior	n off	4) turned off televi	sion	
-,	,		.,		
253. Pr	rofessor Smith wa	arned us d	irectly at the sun du	ring a solar eclipse.	
1)	not to look	2) do not look	3) not looking	4) not to looking	

Direction: Read the following passage and Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Tourism competes with the local population for space, for example, space for the construction of hotels and other types of tourism facility. And space in terms of the services, for example. space on the buses, in the shops, at the post office, and on the golf course. Land use for tourism may often compete with alternative economic opportunities. In many cases, however, tourism may provide the most environmentally attractive option. In many Latin countries tourism is called the industry without chimneys, emphasizing its clean and environmentally positive

aspects. Tourism facilities may also compete for land best left undeveloped as open space for public enjoyment.

254. The main idea of the passages is .....

- 1) public enjoyment 2) economic opportunities
- 3) land use in tourism 4) tourism in some Latin countries .

255. Tourism is regarded as an industry without chimneys because ...............

- 1) it prevents factory building
- 2) a lot of people benefit from it
- 3) it doesn't spoil the environment
- 4) every country should give importance to it .

256. We may understand from the passage that tourism ...............

- 1) causes problems for transportation .
- 2) does not encourage building construction .
- 3) makes much more money than other industries do .
- 4) may be troublesome to the local population of an area .

the two most important manifest functions of education are to prepare people to make a living and to help people reach their potential for personal fulfillment and social contribution. the two functions are related but not identical. It is difficult to be a well rounded person unless one can earn a living and, conversely, an employee may be more valuable with an education which includes more than vocational skills. Yet a good general education does not always produce marketable skills, and narrowly focused vocational education may leave one ignorant of the cultural understanding needed for successful living.

Thus , one of perennial issues in education is the relative concern devoted to general or cultural as opposed to strictly vocational instruction .

257. The writer suggests .....

- 1) employers need well trained people .
- 2) the primary aim of education is vocational training .
- 3) people with a high level of culture are often vocationally weak .
- 4) vocational ability and cultural qualities should be combined .
- 258. Vocational training is helpful .....
  - 1) as opposed to general education.
  - 2) only if it is done by employers .

- 3) in preparing people to make a living .
- 4) in the development of educational institutions .
- 259. The word 'perennial' in line 7 is closest i meaning to .....
  - 1) 'ancient' 2) 'popular' 3) 'apparent' 4) 'professional'

Every social group contains within it the elements and conditions in which disputes will arise. Even the smallest social group will experience disputes between its members, and as we would expect, the larger and more complex a social group becomes, the more varied and, perhaps, frequent will be the disputes which crop up within it. Hardly a day goes by in people's everyday lives without some problem occurring, some argument arising or some resentment or frustration being felt by one person or group over the activities of another.

Family rows, arguments with friends, confrontations at work and so on are familiar to most people as are the various solutions which we use to deal with those disputes .

260. The passage is about .....

- 1) social groups and economic disputes
- 2) the law of disputes and social groups
- 3) different types of problematic disputes
- 4) disputes between members of a social group

261. According to the passage , .....

- 1) more complex social groups suffer from the same problems .
- 2) in a society there will be disputes between the rich and the poor .
- 3) almost every social group has disputes among its members .
- 4) small social groups do not usually have disputes over economic problems

262. The passage mentions that .....

- 1) People have some problems almost everyday in their lives .
- 2) Small social groups experience more varied disputes .
- 3) Some disputes can easily be settled between the social groups .
- 4) The simplest disputes are dealt with by various informal means.
- 263. the expression 'crop up' in line 4 is closest in meaning to ..........
  - 1) 'move' 2) 'appear' 3) 'create' 4) 'establish'

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best first each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

It is easy to be a winner. A winner can show his joy publicly. He can celebrate his (264) ...... And people would like to be with winners. Winners are never lonely. Unlike winners. Losers are the lonely ones of the world. It is difficult to (265) ...... With greatness. Lossers cannot show their failure (266) ...... They may suffer personally, But they must be (267) ...... in public. They have (268) ......to celebrate and no one to share their sadness. Thus it is important for them to practice more to become the same as the winners. 264.

201	1) Energy	2) victory	3) power	4) mystery
265		2)	2)	
266	1) Fight	2) react	3) expect	4) distract
200	1) Nearly	2) easily	3) publicly	4) briefly
267				
268	1) Efficient	2) confident	3) brilliant	4) important
200	1) Nothing	2) anything	3) something	4) everything

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

The science of space exploration is called astronautics. Space travelers themselves are know as astronauts, 269) ..... the Russians call them cosmonauts. The 270) ..... load or payload lifted into space by the launch 271) ..... is the spacecraft.

Spacecraft with human passengers 272) ..... instrument and radio equipments. The passenger cabin is called a capsule or module. The spacecraft 273) ..... in space are said to dock. A reusable manned spacecraft is called a shuttle. 269.

1) when	2) because	3) whether	4) although
270.			
1) useful	2) colorful	3) painful	4) central

271.

1) robot	2) vehicle	3) organ	4) device
272.			
1) carry	2) continue	3) employ	4) produce
273.			
1) involv	ring 2) including	g 3) holding	4) joining

<u>Direction</u>: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3) or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented. writing (274) ...... the sounds we make when we speak. Written language is usually more (275) ......than speech, In a typical conversation, a speaker will stop and start , leave a sentence unfinished, and say "er" or "um" when thinking what to say next. written language, by (276) ......what people were saying in a casual conversation, you would (278) ......with a very untidy piece of writing. Also in a conversation, speakers often predict what someone is about to say next.

274.

	1) shows	2) considers	3) measures	4) performs
275				
	1) similar	2) formal	3) physical	4) regular
276				
	1) contact	2) content	3) contrast	4) practice
277				
	1) calmly	2) socially	3) possibly	4) exactly
278				
	1) look for	2) put off	3) end up	4) turn down

Leonardo da Vinci is one of the greatest artists of the Italian Renaissance. He (279) ..... at Vinci, Italy. He studied painting (280) ..... Florence. The most (281) ..... Of his paintings is the Mona Lisa. It (282) ..... in the Louver. He

Knew the art of making (283) ..... look nearer or father away. In fact, he was a master artist.

279.

	1) born	2) is born	3) was born	4) had born
280				
	1) in	2) on	3) at	4) into
281				
	1) useful	2) famous	3) agreeable	4) disappointing
282				
	1) hangs	2) stands	3) looks up	4) wonders
283				
	1) objects	2) pictures	3) subjects	4) passages

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Our bodies are wonderful machines. They are far more wonderful than any machines that men have ever built. Like all living things they are made of tiny blocks of living material called cells. The cells are made of protoplasm is a mysterious substance. Scientists know what elements exist in it, but they cannot put these elements together to make it. There are billions of cells in a person's body. They are so tiny that no one can see them without a microscope. The cells are not all alike. There are many different kinds. Our muscles are very different from our bones because they are made of different kinds of cells.

Our brains are not at all like our stomachs because the cells in them are not a like. Some parts of our bodies are made of cells of several different kinds.

<u>\_\_\_\_</u>

284. The passage is mainly a bout .....

....

.

1) Human body	2) living things
3) Wonderful machines	4) mysterious substance

- 285. The pronoun "they" in the  $2^{nd}$  line refers to ..... 1) Cells 2) machines 3) our bodies 4) living things
- 286. According to the passage, scientists .....
  - 1) have made the elements in a protoplasm
  - 2) know nothing about human body
  - 3) have invented mysterious substances

- 4) don't know enough to make a human body
- 287. The cells in a person's body ..........
  - 1) are not all these same
  - 2) can be found in the muscles
  - 3) are the same in the muscled and bones
  - 4) can be seen like the blocks in a building

288. Different parts of our bodies are different because ......

- 1) only some of them have cells
- 2) the cells are different
- 3) some parts are bigger than others
- 4) some people are stronger than others

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Association football, commonly called soccer, is the most popular game in Europe and south America and is also widely played throughout the rest of the world. Most countries belong to the international organization that governs the sport, the Federation International de football Association (FIFA).

When the game began is not really known; something like it was certainly played in Roman times and during the Middle Ages, but this early form of the game was so rough that it was <u>banned</u> by seven kings. It was not until the latter part of the 19th century that it began to take its present form in schools in Great Britain. Even the there was a wide variety of rules. Where open fields were available, a greater number of players was permitted, and so was "handling and kicking". Finally in 1863 the football Association (FA) was founded in order to decide on a standard se of rules. The point on which most people disagreed was over the right of "hacking", or kicking wildly to obtain the ball, and when this was forbidden it brought about the final parting of the ways between soccer and rugby football which up until then had considered themselves variations of the same game.

289. The passage is mainly about" .....".

- 1) the countries that govern the football games.
- 2) the most widely played game throughout the world.
- 3) the Federation of International football Association.
- 4) the most popular game in Europe and South America.

290. Which statement is Not True according to the passage?

- 1) Romans played it during the Middle Ages.
- 2) The Association Football is called soccer.
- 3) The early form of the game was banned by seven kings.
- 4) Everybody knows the game was certainly started.
- 291. The word "ban" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to .....1) deny2) force3) forbid4) control
- 292. The present form of football British schools was taken .....
  - 1) before the 19th century
  - 2) after the 19th century
  - 3) in the second half of the 19th century
  - 4) in the first half of the 19th century
- 293. According to the passage, the Football Association was established in order .....
  - 1) how to handle and kick the ball.
  - 2) to decide on a standard set of rules.
  - 3) to find open fields for a greater number of players.
  - 4) to find the difference between soccer and rugby football.

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

Betty is 35 and she's teacher of English in a state secondary school. She's a graduate of Sussex University and has a degree in English Literature. When she graduated, she first worked in an office but she was very bad at typing and soon got bored with the job. She decided she wanted to teach, so she went to a teacher training college. She teaches six different classes of children between the ages of 12 and 18. The pupils enjoy her lesson, but she finds it hard work. She gives the children a lot of homework to do, and every evening she has to mark it and to prepare for the next day. One problem is that the children in Betty's school don't behave very well. They're often impolite. Betty and the other teachers have to be very strict with them.

294. Betty didn't like her first job because ......

- 1) it was hard work
- 2) she wasn't good a typing
- 3) the manager was very strict
- 4) the students were often impolite .

#### 295. the word "them " (line 8 ) refers to .....

- 1) problems2) children
- 3) the other teachers 4) Betty and the other teacher .

#### Reading comprehension.

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course could find a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days are gone, even in Hong kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Most careers organizations highlight three stages for graduates to follow in the process of securing a suitable career: recognizing abilities, matching these to available vacancies and presenting them well to prospective employers.

Job seekers have to make a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others. An honest assessment of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

296. "them" in paragraph 2 refers to:

- 1) careers organizations
- 2) three stages

3) abilities

- 4) available vacancies
- 297. In paragraph 1,"those days are gone, even in Hong Kong", suggests that:
  - 1) in the past, finding a good career was easier in Hong Kong than elsewhere.
  - 2) nowadays, everyone in Hong Kong has an equal chance of finding a good career.
  - 3) it used to be harder to find a good job in Hong Kong than in other countries.
  - 4) even in Hong Kong companies tour the universities trying to recruit graduates.

298. "prospective" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

1) generous 2) reasonable 3) future 4) ambitious

- 299. According to paragraph 3, job seekers should:
  - 1) aim to give a balanced account of what the employer needs.
  - 2) divide the time equally between listening to the interviewer and speaking.
  - 3) discuss their own abilities in relation to what the employer is looking for
  - 4) attempt to show the employer they have balanced abilities.

300. According to the passage which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) until recently it was quite easy for graduates to get good jobs in Hong kong.
- 2) job seekers should consider as many as possible of the factors involved.
- 3) businesses used to visit the universities in Hong kong to recruit graduates.
- 4) graduates sometimes have to take part in competitions to secure a good career.

#### **Reading comprehension**

Dear Sirs,

Your shipment of twelve thousand 'smart' watches was received by our company this morning. However, we wish to make a number of complaints concerning the serious delay in delivery and your failure to carry out our explicit instructions with regard to this order. It was stressed from the outset that the delivery date had to be less than six weeks from the initial order, in order to comply with our own customers' requirements. While we appreciate that delays in production are occasionally inevitable, we must point out that the major reason why the order was placed with your company was because we were assured by you of its straightforwardness, and that your existing stocks were sufficiently high to ensure immediate shipment. Late delivery of the goods has caused us to disappoint several of our most valued customers, and is bound to have an adverse effect on potential future orders. The second complaint concerns the discrepancy in color between the watches we ordered and those delivered. It was stated clearly in the original order that watches in combination of green/ purple and orange / purple only were required. However, only half the watches in the delivery received are of the colors specified.

301. The manufactures of 'smart' watches were given the order because:

- 1) They were assured and there was sufficient space for immediate shipment.
- 2) They watches would be easy to make and the design were already prepared.
- 3) They promised they could produce enough stocks quite quickly.
- 4) They claimed the order would be easy since the watches were already in stock.

302. Which of the following could best replace straightforwardness' in paragraph 2:

- 1) simplicity 2) speed of delivery
- 3) efficiency 4) directness
- 303. Late delivery will have an 'adverse effect on future orders' in paragraph 2 because:
  - 1) The company will no longer place orders with manufactures.
  - 2) future orders will have to be delivered sooner.
  - 3) The company is sure to lose some of its business with its customers.
  - 4) The company will certainly have to advertise itself more effectively in future.
- 304. In the last sentences of paragraph 3, 'specified colors' refers to:
  - 1) the wrong colors2) watches of other colors
  - 3) the colors originally ordered 4) none of the above

305. Which of the following best describes the general tone of the letter:

- 1) angry and aggressive 2) firm but polite
- 3) reasonable but impolite 4) polite and forgiving

## Directions: Read the following five passages and choose the number of the best answer (1) ,(2) ,(3) ,or(4).Then mark your answer on your answer sheet. Passage 1:

Business customers, also known as industrial customers, purchase produces or services to use in the production of other produces. Such industries include agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transportation, and communication, among <u>others</u>. They differ from consumer markets in several respects .Because the customers are organizations. the market tends to have fewer and larger buyers than consumer markets. This often results in closer buyer -seller relationships, because those who operate in a market must depend more significantly on one another for supply and <u>revenue</u> Business customers also more concentrated; for instance ,in the United States more than half of the country' s business buyers are concentrated in only seven states, Demand for business goods is derived demand, which means it is driven by a demand for consumer goods. Therefore, demand for business goods is more volatile, because variations in consumer demand can have a significant impact on business-goods demand .Business markets are also distinctive in that buyers are professional purchasers who are highly skilled in negotiating contracts and

maximizing efficiency, In addition ,several individuals within the business usually have direct or indirect influence on the purchasing process,

306. what is the subject of the passage?

1) Business customers.

2) Consumer markets.

3) The relationship between supply and demand.

4) products and services used in the production of other products.

307. The word "others" in line 3 refers to ......

1) products 2) markets 3) industries 4) customers

308. The word "revenue" in line 7 is closest in meaning to.....

1) demand2) income3) production4) raw materials

309. According to the passage, all of the following are true about business customers EXCEPT that they .....

1) are also referred to as industrial customers.

2) are more concentrated than consumer markets.

3) work based on the principles of consumer markets

4) Buy products and services for use in their own industries.

310. Where in the passage does the author cite an example?

1) Line 4	2) Line 8	
2) The first line	1) The least two lines	

#### 3) The first line4) The last two lines

#### Passage 2:

Another form of early banking activity was the acceptance of deposits. These might derive form the deposit of money or valuables for safekeeping or for purposes of transfer to another party; or, more straightforwardly, they might represent the deposit of money in a current account .A balance in a current account could also represent the <u>proceeds</u> of a loan that had been granted by the banker, perhaps based on an oral agreement between the parties (recorded in the banker's journal)whereby the customer would be allowed to overdraw his account.

English bankers in particular had by the 17 th century begun to develop a deposit banking business .and the techniques they evolved were to prove influential elsewhere. The London goldsmiths kept money and valuables in safe custody for their customers. In addition, they dealt in bullion and foreign exchange, acquiring and sorting coin for profit, As a means of attracting coin for sorting, they were prepared to pay a rate of interest, and it was largely in this <u>way</u> that they began to supplant as deposit bankers their great rivals, the "money scriveners ".<u>The letter</u> were notaries who had come to specialize in bringing together borrowers and lenders: they also accepted deposits.

- 311. What does the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?
  - 1) An early banking activity 2) when banks appeared
  - 3) The acceptance of deposits 4) Modern banking
- 312. The word "process" in line 4 is closet in meaning to.....
  - 1) procedures 2) payment 3) money 4) sorts
- 313. According to paragraph 2, the London goldsmiths did all of the following EXCEPT .....
  - 1) buying and selling bullion and foreign exchange,
  - 2) safekeeping of people's valuable things
  - 3) producing coins for sorting.
  - 4) paying a rate of interest.
- 314. Which of the following does paragraph 2 state that the London goldsmith replaced?
  - 1) Borrowers and lenders 2) Deposit bankers
  - 3) English bankers4) Money seriveners.

315. The phrase "this way" in line 13 refers to.....

- 1) supplanting as deposit bankers their great rivals.
- 2) dealing in bullion and exchange.
- 3) acquiring and sorting coin for profit.
- 4) paying a rate interest.

316. The phrase "the latter" in line 14 refers to.....

- 1) deposit bankers
- 2) money scriveners.
- 3) borrowers and lenders
- 4) deposit bankers and their great rivals.

#### passage3:

The banking business has been revolutionized by computer technology. Deposits and withdrawals are instantly logged into a customer's account, which is perhaps stored on a remote computer. Computer generated monthly statements are unlikely to contain any errors unless they arise during manual entry of check amounts. The technology of electronic funds transfer, supported by computer networking, allows the amount of a grocery bill to be immediately deducted from the customer's bank account and transferred to <u>that</u> of the grocery store. Similarly ,networking allows individuals to obtain cash instantly and almost wordwide by simply stepping up to an automated teller machine (ATM) And providing the proper card personal identification number(popularly known as a PIN).

The downside of this technology is the potential for security problems. Intruders can see packets traveling on a network (e.g, being transported via a satellite link)and can perhaps interpret them (if not carefully encrypted)to obtain confidential information on financial transactions. Network access to personal accounts has the potential to let intruders not only see how much money an individual has but also to transfer some of it elsewhere.

317. Paragraph 1 is mainly concerned with .....

- 1) the growth of computer science.
- 2) the automated teller machine (ATM)
- 3) the technology of electronic funds transfer.
- 4) the favorable effect of a new technology on the banking business.

318. The word "that" in line 6 refers to .....

- 1) account2) amount2) a grocorny bill4) computer petwo
- 3) a grocerry bill 4) computer networking
- 319. Where does the author begin to deal with some of problems involved in the use of computer technology in the banking business?
  - 1) The first sentence of paragraph 2
  - 2) The last sentence of paragraph 2
  - 3) The first sentence of paragraph1
  - 4) The last sentence of paragraph 1
- 320. The abbreviation "e.g." in line 10 means.....
  - 1) namely 2) specifically
  - 3) for example 4) on the other hand

#### Passage 4:

There are many different types of reading material (books, cards, charts) which schools use in the teaching of reading. This was not always so as you can see if you

turn to the article children's Literature. Today there are books at all levels which are both interesting and enjoyable and also help children to become better readers. Many contain pictures and diagrams designed to help and encourage the young reader. Often a whole series of books offers a step – by – step development of reading skills. Each is designed to build on what has been taught in previous books and to prepare the reader for what follows in later books.

In the past, most text books used for the teaching of reading had a "controlled vocabulary". Each story in the book used only a small number of words. Because there were so few words (in some cases as few as 20), the stories were not very original or interesting.

<ul><li>321. What is the best t</li><li>1) teaching reading</li><li>3) Reading problem</li></ul>	g	? 2) Reading materia 4) The young read	
3) have a small nu	stories ecome good readers		
323. The word "Each" in			
1) book	2) skill	3) reader	4) development
324. According to the because they		n old text books	were not interesting
1) had a large voca	abulary	2) had very few wo	ords
3) were designed f	or adults	4) were designed I	by teachers
325. Which of the follow	wing is NOT mentior	ned as an example o	f reading materials?
1) charts	2) cards	3) books	4) diagrams

#### Passage 5:

Normal, healthy people can improve their memories very easily. First of all, learn to relax if you're trying to memorize something. You may miss important items if your mind is on something else or if you weren't paying attention because of anxiety – you retain information best when you are alert and concentrating. If you're having trouble concentrating, increase the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. Despite

its small size the brain used 20 percent of the body's oxygen requirement. So try to combine study with exercise, particularly the kind of exercise that gets you breating faster. Keep your mind fit as well as your body by doing mental workouts. Crosswords, scrabble and quizzes all help to keep the mind in shape.

326.	5. The passage mainly discusses			
	1) two ways of rem	embering	2) how to train you	r memory
	3) why we forget in	nportant items	4) short term and lo	ong term memory
327.	The word it's in line	e 5 refers to		
	1) flow	2) blood	3) brain	4) oxygen
328.	According to the p	bassage, in order to	memorize someth	ing, first you should
	1) study hard		2) do puzzles	
	3) learn to relax		4) improve your me	emory
329.	You may forget imp	oortant things becau	se you	
	1) are anxious		2) pay attention	
	3) breathe very fast	t	4) are concentratir	ng
330.	All of the following	help to keep the mi	nd in shape EXCEPT	
	1) facts	2) quizzes	3) puzzles	4) crosswords

### پاسخنامه

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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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4	6 7
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۳۸	سئوالات زبان انگلیسی
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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گزینه صحیح	شماره سؤال
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