

**PART A: Grammar**

**Directions:** Questions 101-110 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 the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 101-Laura ----- the classroom late because she ----- with one of her classmates.  
 1) had left, would argue      2) would leave, argued      3) left, had been arguing      4) was leaving, was arguing
- 102-Don't call me at the usual time tomorrow evening. I ----- dinner.  
 1) will take      2) am taking      3) will be taking      4) am going to take
- 103-Uncle Joe was so careless ----- money that he spent £1,000 ----- clothes ----- the holiday weekend.  
 1) of, for, in      2) for, on, at      3) on, for, on      4) with, on, over
- 104- ----- the wallet, ----- the head.  
 1) Fatter, emptier      2) The fatter, the emptier  
 3) The fattest, the emptiest      4) It's the fattest, it's the emptiest
- 105-Voters are faced with a lot of parties ----- to choose.  
 1) of which      2) of them      3) from them      4) from which
- 106-Betty did not regret ----- that she did not let her son ----- graduate school.  
 1) saying, enter      2) saying, entering      3) to say, to enter      4) say, to enter
- 107-The baby ----- . Why don't you check to make sure about it?  
 1) could have slept      2) might be sleeping      3) must have slept      4) should be sleeping
- 108-If you feel sick, you ----- go to school.  
 1) had better not      2) had not better      3) would rather not      4) would not rather
- 109-We moved very slowly ----- frighten the animals.  
 1) so as not to      2) in order to not      3) so that we didn't      4) in order that we didn't
- 110-Little ----- I'd become president of the company.  
 1) I thought      2) did I think      3) I had thought      4) had I thought

**PART B: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Questions 111-125 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 the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 111-She possesses complete ----- of three languages.  
 1) capacity      2) quality      3) supply      4) mastery
- 112-A ----- is the place in the ground where a dead body is buried.  
 1) layer      2) limb      3) grave      4) memorial
- 113-The low rate of unemployment is the ----- of a healthy economy.  
 1) reflection      2) instruction      3) promotion      4) identification
- 114-A ----- is an idea that is suggested as an explanation for something, but that has not been proved to be true.  
 1) pattern      2) feature      3) research      4) hypothesis
- 115-The drug is effective but has a ----- to cause headaches.  
 1) pressure      2) requirement      3) tendency      4) function
- 116-We need to take a more negative ----- toward physical punishment at schools.  
 1) arrangement      2) stance      3) influence      4) measure
- 117-The host's face looked tired, so that was our ----- to leave the party.  
 1) cue      2) stage      3) desire      4) purpose
- 118-The nurse is ----- from duty at seven o'clock.  
 1) devoted      2) dislocated      3) operated      4) released
- 119-The government ----- thousands of passports each year.  
 1) restates      2) issues      3) specifies      4) speculates
- 120-The little boy ----- when he said there were a million cats in the backyard.  
 1) expressed      2) attributed      3) exaggerated      4) announced

- 121-The police said the accident ----- about 4:30 p.m.  
 1) occurred 2) disturbed 3) estimated 4) recorded
- 122-Oliver made a lot of money by ----- in furniture.  
 1) handling 2) taking part 3) investing 4) pulling out
- 123-A(n) ----- crowd waited for the arrival of their popular president.  
 1) public 2) dense 3) extensive 4) sufficient
- 124-At night, people have to read by ----- light because there is no sunshine.  
 1) radiated 2) artificial 3) equipped 4) surrounding
- 125-For many students, illness is a(n) ----- excuse for being absent from school.  
 1) valid 2) entire 3) ignorant 4) disappointed

**PART C: Sentence Structure**

**Directions:** Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 126-1) It seems strange now but you'll soon be used to working here.  
 2) It seems strange now despite you'll use to work here soon.  
 3) It seem strangely now but you'll use working here soon.  
 4) It seems strangely now despite you'll soon be used to work here.
- 127-1) He finds it hardly keeping the issues in his private life separate from his public life.  
 2) He finds it hard keeping the issues in his private life separately from his public life.  
 3) He finds it hard to keep the issues in his private life separate from those in his public life.  
 4) He finds it hardly to keep the issues in his private life separately from those in his public life.
- 128-1) The luggage sank in middle of the ocean, sweeping by the tide.  
 2) The luggage sank in the middle of the ocean, sweeping on the tide.  
 3) The luggage sank in middle of the ocean after sweeping away on the tide.  
 4) The luggage sank in the middle of the ocean after it was swept away by the tide.
- 129-1) His mother refused to give him more independence despite his wishes.  
 2) His mother refused giving him more independence despite his wishes.  
 3) His mother refused to give him more independently in spite of his wishes.  
 4) His mother refused giving him more independently in spite of his wishes.
- 130-1) Having been bitten by the dog, the robber ran along the street from the old lady.  
 2) Bitten by the dog, the robber had run along the street from the old lady.  
 3) Bitten by the dog, the robber ran along the street away the old lady.  
 4) Having been bitten by the dog, the robber had run along the street away the old lady.

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**PART D: Language Functions**

**Directions:** Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- A: I'm not ready yet, and it's going to (131) ----- longer.  
 B: You'd better hurry. Take five minutes too long and you'll miss the bus.
- 131-1) be at times 2) be in a minute 3) take the same time 4) take me a while
- A: Hi, Jack. It's good to see you again. Are you ready to (132) ----- business again after this break?  
 B: Not really, but I guess I don't really have too much choice.
- 132-1) carry out 2) settle down 3) get down to 4) look forward to
- A: Pat needs to get to the airport by 3:00. Can you (133) -----?  
 B: No problem. I haven't got anything else planned for tomorrow afternoon.
- 133-1) drive her out 2) let her by car 3) make her a ride 4) give her a lift
- A: I just got a call from Lance. He wants us to be there at 4:00.  
 B: (134) -----, I can't make it by then!
- 134-1) In a flash 2) Round the clock 3) You must be kidding 4) You're fooling around
- A: That's a fantastic stereo system! It must have been expensive!  
 B: I bought it (135) -----.
- 135-1) at shop 2) on sale 3) for a sale 4) in a shop window
- A: It's going to take me several days to revise this research paper.  
 B: Unfortunately, (136) ----- tomorrow.
- 136-1) it is time 2) it is due 3) time is behind 4) time is on your side
- A: Gary was not prepared for the exam.  
 B: (137) ----- that he failed it.
- 137-1) That's in the way 2) He broke his heart 3) He fell short of time 4) It is no surprise
- A: I've told you (138) ----- to stop. Cigarettes can ruin your health.  
 B: I know. As usual, I didn't listen to you.
- 138-1) the other day 2) at the moment 3) over and over 4) for the moment
- A: I've been studying the piano for ten years, since I was nine years old.  
 B: (139) -----! I didn't know that. Ten years!
- 139-1) In good heart 2) To a large extent 3) On the right track 4) For goodness sake
- A: A number of the classes I want are already full. Let's speak to the professors directly.  
 B: Okay, I guess (140) -----.
- 140-1) it's worth a try 2) they'll count on it 3) it's taken into consideration 4) they'll pay lip service to it

**PART E: Cloze Test**

**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.

In strictly practical terms, schooling yields three rewards, and the amount of each reward increases in (141) ----- to the amount of schooling. First, the individual who is well schooled (142) ----- the best chance of getting any job, other things (143) ----- equal. Thus, the chance of unemployment is (144) ----- . Second, the individual with a good (145) ----- is the one chosen for advancement and promotion, (146) ----- enabling him or her to earn more over the long (147) ----- . Third, because of rewards one and two, the (148) ----- individual has more personal freedom. Such a person will have more job (149) ----- , is less threatened with unemployment, and can be freer economically (150) ----- his or her higher earning power. The decision in favor of further schooling needs to be encouraged if only for the above listed pragmatic reasons.

- |                     |                |                  |               |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 141-1) registration | 2) proportion  | 3) material      | 4) occasion   |
| 142-1) raises       | 2) conducts    | 3) stands        | 4) realizes   |
| 143-1) are          | 2) will be     | 3) to be         | 4) being      |
| 144-1) refused      | 2) reduced     | 3) replaced      | 4) reacted    |
| 145-1) application  | 2) proficiency | 3) fortune       | 4) background |
| 146-1) while        | 2) so that     | 3) thus          | 4) in case    |
| 147-1) range        | 2) distance    | 3) pace          | 4) run        |
| 148-1) protected    | 2) educated    | 3) appointed     | 4) civilized  |
| 149-1) collections  | 2) suggestions | 3) opportunities | 4) trainings  |
| 150-1) beside       | 2) so as to    | 3) because of    | 4) along with |

**PART F: Reading Comprehension**

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

Ranked as the number one beverage consumed worldwide, tea takes the lead over coffee in both popularity and production, with more than 5 million metric tons of tea produced annually. Although much of this tea is consumed in Asian, European, and African countries, the United States drinks its fair share. According to estimates by the Tea Council of the United States, tea is enjoyed by no less than half of the U.S. population on any given day. Black tea or green tea—iced, spiced, or instant—tea drinking had spurred a billion-dollar business with major tea producers in Africa, South America, and throughout Asia.

Tea is made from the leaves of an evergreen plant, *camellia sinensis*, that grows tall and lush in tropical regions. On tea plantations, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet tall, and as new buds, called flush, appear they are plucked off by hand. Even in today's world of modern agricultural machinery, hand harvesting continues to be the preferred method. Ideally, only the top two leaves and a bud should be picked. This new growth produces the highest quality tea.

No one knows when or how tea first became popular, but legend has it that tea as a beverage was discovered in 2737 B.C. by Emperor Shen Nung of China when leaves from a *Camellia* plant dropped into his drinking water as it was boiling over a fire. As the story goes, Emperor Shen Nung drank the resulting liquid and proclaimed the drink to be most nourishing and fortifying. Though this account cannot be documented, it is thought that tea drinking probably originated in China and spread to other parts of Asia, then to Europe, and ultimately to the American colonies around 1650.

With about half the caffeine content as coffee, tea is often chosen by those who want to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate, their caffeine intake. Some people find that tea is less acidic than coffee and therefore easier on the stomach. Others have become interested in tea drinking since the National Cancer Institute published its findings on the antioxidant properties of tea. But whether tea is enjoyed for its perceived health benefits, its flavor, or as a social drink, teacups continue to be filled daily with the world's most popular beverage.

- 151- The passage is mainly about -----.
- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) what popular beverages are            | 2) tea consumption and production    |
| 3) what the benefits of tea drinking are | 4) the advantages of tea over coffee |
- 152- The word "it" in line 14 refers to -----.
- |             |          |        |          |
|-------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1) camellia | 2) water | 3) tea | 4) plant |
|-------------|----------|--------|----------|
- 153- As to the harvesting of tea, we can understand from the passage that -----.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) modern machinery has facilitated it | 2) the method has not changed over time  |
| 3) it is not done in China any longer  | 4) the branches of tea should be removed |
- 154- According to the passage, drinking tea -----.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) first became widespread at an unknown time | 2) started in China according to documents          |
| 3) dates back to the Shen Nung dynasty        | 4) started before drinking coffee in most countries |
- 155- One reason that some people prefer tea to coffee is that it -----.
- |                        |                      |                             |                                   |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) is easier to digest | 2) has more caffeine | 3) functions against cancer | 4) has a higher nutritional value |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
- 156- The author might include statistics on tea production and consumption to -----.
- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) show the popularity of tea        | 2) impress the reader with the facts about beverages |
| 3) explain why coffee is not popular | 4) explain the cost of tea production                |
- 157- The word "spurred" in line 5 means -----.
- |               |             |            |              |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1) stimulated | 2) operated | 3) managed | 4) announced |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
- 158- According to the passage, it is **NOT** that -----.
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) tea contains some caffeine              | 2) people like to drink tea for three reasons   |
| 3) both black and green tea can be instant | 4) the highest quality tea is produced in China |

In 1876 George Bernard Shaw, a young man of 20, came to London from his birthplace in Dublin, Ireland, seeking his fortune as a writer. He was to become the most famous playwright of his time. His first attempts were not at plays, however, and when his name did begin to be known it was for his essays, pamphlets, and speeches on behalf of the Fabian Society. As a young man Shaw saw the need for changes and reforms in government, and when he became a socialist he joined the Fabian Society, which had come into being to make the ideas of socialism more widely known and better understood.

Politics were not Shaw's only interest, for he loved art, music, and drama and wrote about these subjects for newspapers and magazines. He himself had a very clear mind, and he wanted to make other people think as clearly as he did about all kinds of subjects. It was for this that he began writing plays, for he felt that he could best do it through them. The first one was performed in 1892, and at once many people began to condemn him. This play—and all his later ones too—was not written just to tell a story but to prove Shaw's arguments, and these arguments upset people's beliefs and made them feel shocked and uncomfortable. Nevertheless, the plays were far too clever to remain unknown, and several of them became great successes on the stage in Europe and America as well as in Britain. They included *Arms and the Man*, *Candida*, *The Devil's Disciple*, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, *Man and Superman*, and *Pygmalion*.

By the end of World War I (1914-18), a great many more people had begun to think that the old ways and ideas needed altering if the world was to be made better, and Shaw's "plays of ideas" became much more popular than they had been before. *St. Joan* (first performed in 1924) was thought to be the best play of its time. In it Shaw told, in his own particular way, the story of the heroic life and death of Joan of Arc. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1925.

Shaw lived to be 94 and went on writing almost to the time of his death. His works include long prefaces to the plays, which are as interesting as the plays themselves.

159-The main topic of the passage is -----.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) Shaw as a great politician               | 2) Shaw's professional career                    |
| 3) the autobiography of George Bernard Shaw | 4) the main plays written By George Bernard Shaw |

160-The increasing popularity of "plays of ideas" -----.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) altered the trend of the war in 1918   | 2) showed the importance of Joan of Arc       |
| 3) was due to people's changing attitudes | 4) was the result of people's interest in war |

161-The word "altering" in line 17 is closest in meaning to -----.

- |             |               |             |              |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1) opposing | 2) discussing | 3) changing | 4) rejecting |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|

162-Shaw's original orientation was largely -----.

- |             |              |             |               |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) artistic | 2) political | 3) literary | 4) linguistic |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

163-Shaw's writings -----.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) included arguments which some people did not favor | 2) remained unknown until the end of the war |
| 3) upset people in Europe not as much as in Britain   | 4) were first performed in 1924              |

164-According to the passage, Shaw -----.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) wrote his first play in 1892                    | 2) continued to write in his nineties              |
| 3) was awarded the Nobel Prize for <i>St. Joan</i> | 4) lived in the district called the Fabian Society |

Language is a fundamental part of total human behavior, and behaviorists have examined it as such and sought to formulate consistent theories of first language acquisition. The behaviorist approach focuses on the immediately perceptible aspects of linguistic behavior—the publicly observable responses—and the relationships or associations between those response and events in the world surrounding them. A behaviorist might consider effective language behavior to be the production of correct responses to stimuli. If a particular response is reinforced, it then becomes habitual, or conditioned. Thus children produce linguistic responses that are reinforced. This is true of their comprehension as well as production responses, though to consider comprehension is to wander just a bit out of the publicly observable realm. One learns to comprehend an utterance by reacting appropriately to it and by being reinforced for that reaction.

One of the best-known attempts to construct a behaviorist model of linguistic behavior is embodied in B.F. Skinner's (1957) classic, *Verbal Behavior*. Skinner is commonly known for his experiments with animal behavior in "Skinner's boxes", but he has also gained recognition for his contributions to education through teaching machines and programmed learning. Skinner's theory of verbal behavior was an extension of his general theory of learning by operant conditioning. Operant conditioning refers to conditioning in which the organism (in this case, a human being) emits a response, or operant (a sentence or utterance), without necessarily observable stimuli; that operant is maintained (learned) by reinforcement (for example, a positive verbal or nonverbal response for another person). If a child says "want milk" and a parent gives the child some milk, the operant is reinforced and, over repeated instance, is conditioned. According to Skinner, verbal behavior, like other behavior, is controlled by its consequences. When consequences are rewarding, behavior is maintained and is increased in strength and perhaps frequency. When consequences are punishing, or when there is lack of reinforcement entirely, the behavior is weakened and eventually extinguished.

165-The best topic for the passage would be -----.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) The Features of Linguistic Behavior | 2) Theories of First Language Acquisition     |
| 3) Language as a Main Part of Behavior | 4) The Behaviorist Approach to L1 Acquisition |

166-According to behaviorists, language acquisition -----.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) is reinforced by positive responses | 2) conditions total human behavior             |
| 3) is a kind of habit formation        | 4) can be explained through different formulas |

167-Skinner used boxes to -----.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) study the behavior of animals   | 2) prove classical theories of learning |
| 3) experiment with verbal behavior | 4) teach some animals to use language   |

168-The word "emits" in line 15 means -----.

- |             |             |              |             |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1) observes | 2) picks up | 3) sends out | 4) measures |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

169-It is understood from the passage that Skinner's verbal behavior -----.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) was strong and frequent    | 2) had rewarding consequences          |
| 3) gained recognition in 1957 | 4) was the same as linguistic behavior |

170-According to the passage, it is true that -----.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) an operant is either a response or a stimulus | 2) conditioning is a way to repeat operants |
| 3) reinforcement can make behavior conditioned   | 4) uncontrolled behavior should be punished |