



(مدت پاسخ‌گویی: ۲۰ دقیقه)

PART A: Grammar and Vocabulary

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.

- 76- We have completed ten items we started doing this exercise.**
1) when 2) since 3) enough 4) whether
- 77- I decide to start my own business my brother began work in a factory.**
1) whereas 2) which 3) so that 4) in order to
- 78- I can't find today's newspaper. Somebody it away.**
1) must throw 2) should throw 3) must have thrown 4) should have thrown
- 79- The only nice piece of in the room was an antique desk.**
1) mantle 2) graphics 3) impression 4) furniture
- 80- John doesn't seem to be happy that he is to our Tokyo branch next month.**
1) joining 2) hiring 3) transferring 4) devoting
- 81- My of books and magazines is nothing in comparison with that of a library.**
1) collection 2) production 3) involvement 4) performance
- 82- This cloth has been slowly in order to make it waterproof.**
1) released 2) processed 3) researched 4) predicated
- 83- Mothers are often the ones who provide support for the family.**
1) mild 2) natural 3) anxious 4) emotional
- 84- The government has been blamed for not answering to the needs of the homeless.**
1) appropriately 2) comfortably 3) artificially 4) surprisingly
- 85- As he was absent from school for a month he found it hard to with the rest of the class.**
1) pick up 2) keep up 3) wake up 4) turn down

PART B: 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.

The word philosophy is usually supposed to come from the Latin language. Primitive philosophy concerns the basic (86) of life and the world held by the first human beings to live on Earth. That was a very long time ago, (87) thousands of years or even longer. You may (88) how we are able to know anything about (89) people thought or did in the far (90) past. The answer is that we cannot know for certain but we can make some good guesses, based on various pieces of reasons.

- 86- 1) samples 2) stances 3) officials 4) ideas**
- 87- 1) for 2) perhaps 3) until 4) only**
- 88- 1) bother 2) expect 3) wonder 4) require**
- 89- 1) what 2) which 3) when 4) why**
- 90- 1) bright 2) away 3) distant 4) previous**



PART C: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 1:

Dramatic changes in children's language occur during early childhood. At about 18 months, children may know about 30 words and can speak one word, such as "Doggie"! or "More"!, at a time. This ability shows that children have learned to use words as symbols that stand for objects, actions, and people. Then suddenly, within just a month or so, children's vocabularies double to about 70 words, and they begin to put words together to form two- word sentences such as "There doggy" or "Mummy come". When early childhood ends at six years, children know from 8,000 to 14,000 words and speak in long, accurate sentences.

Children's first words and sentences are about the visible, here- and- now world. By the age of four, children begin to talk about things that they cannot see as well as those they can, and about the past and the future, as well as the present. They also make up fantasies and stories about things that never happend.

As children grow older, they become better able to express complex ideas and judge what they need to say in order to make themselves understood. Children also become more skilful at adjusting their speech to different people. They learn to talk formally and respectfully to adults, and informally to their friends. They speak "baby- talk" to infants.

91- What is the best title for the passage?

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Language Development | 2) Second Language Learning |
| 3) Vocabulary Learning by children | 4) Opinion Expression: Age Effect |

92- If a child begins to say "Daddy leave." it must

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| 1) be aged 18 months | 2) know about 70 words |
| 3) also be able to express complex ideas | 4) be at end of early childhood |

93- The word "those" in paragraph 2 refers to

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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) children | 2) things |
| 3) words and sentences | 4) the past and the future |

94- Paragraph 2 mainly deals with

- 1) the content of children's speech
- 2) the accuracy of the language used by children
- 3) children's ability to use language to invent stories
- 4) the effect of the actual world on children's language learning.

95- It can be understood from the last paragraph that children

- 1) sometimes speak informally when they are required to use formal language.
- 2) use their speech to learn new skills.
- 3) can change the language forms they use according to their audience.
- 4) rarely attempt to judge the effect of their speech on the people with whom they communicate.



PASSAGE 2:

A dream can be defined as a train of thoughts and fancies occurring during sleep. It is now known that everyone dreams, even if they cannot recall doing so. Recording the electrical activity of the brain (EEG) during sleep shows that there are two kinds of sleep. If people are awakened from the deeper kind, they seldom recall dreaming. But if they are awakened from the lighter kind, called REM sleep because of the rapid eye movements which accompany this kind of sleep, they nearly always recall a dream.

The newborn infant spends about half its sleeping time in REM sleep; the adult about one sixth. Someone who sleeps for seven and a half hours generally spends about one and a half hours dreaming. REM sleep is abolished by sleeping pills; but when a person stops taking these. He dreams almost continuously, as though he needed to catch up on what he had lost. REM sleep also occurs in all species of mammals and animals so far studied.

These facts about dreams suggest that they must serve some important biological function in all higher animals including human beings. But scientists do not agree on what this function is. Although we spend about a third of our lives asleep, and rapidly become confused and ill if we are deprived of sleep, no one fully understands why we have to sleep so much. So it is not surprising that there have been a number of different theories about dreams.

96- The phrase "doing so" in paragraph 1 means

- 1) knowing 2) sleeping 3) recalling 4) dreaming

97- If you wake up someone dreaming during his deeper kind of sleep he

- 1) goes back to REM sleep 2) can seldom continue dreaming again
3) is unlikely to remember his dreams 4) almost always recalls his dreams

98- According to the passage, the REM sleep

- 1) varies with age 2) is specific to human beings.
3) makes up one- sixth of an adult's life 4) is made deeper when sleeping pills are used

99- All of the following are true, according to the passage, EXCEPT that

- 1) REM sleep is not the light kind of sleep
2) humans spend about two thirds of their lives awake
3) the brain has electrical activity when one is asleep
4) the biological function of dreams in living things is already determined.

100- The paragraph following this passage would most probably discuss

- 1) different kinds of dreams 2) how great the number of our dreams is
3) why it is not surprising that we dream a lot 4) some theories about dreams