

Structure / Vocabulary

1. **A:** "How are you going to build your house?" **B:** Before, I was thinking about local materials, but now I think Isome industrial materials, too.
 - a. will use
 - b. am going to use
 - c. will be used
 - d. am using
2. Which sentence does not contain any writing errors?
 - a. The people living near the May Shopping Center are in trouble.
 - b. The pilot was very skilled, and he could land plane safe.
 - c. The teacher used to give us Difficult Exams.
 - d. The men and women invited to the party were all relatives.
3. The policeman was running after the man and shouting, "Stop! Or I shoot."
 - a. am going to
 - b. will be
 - c. will
 - d. can
4. How many writing errors are there in the following sentence?
the two Astronauts were not able to fly to the mars and came back to their Station.
 - a. four
 - b. three
 - c. five
 - d. six
5. The two passengers who were critically in the car accident, were transferred to a better hospital to be kept under close observation by the doctors.
 - a. damaged
 - b. broken
 - c. injured
 - d. cracked
6. FAO has always warned developed countries about the unexpected increase in the air pollution and itseffects on the production of crops.
 - a. saving
 - b. destructive
 - c. imaginary
 - d. invalid
7. Fathers have always been regarded as signs ofand heroes of devotion toward their families.
 - a. increase
 - b. endangerment
 - c. wiping out
 - d. protection
8. The coachthe players into two equal groups and told them to start their practice.
 - a. divided
 - b. matched
 - c. managed
 - d. advised
9. Foxes and some other animals like porcupines tend to make their homes and give birth to their cubs in the
 - a. saves
 - b. ranges
 - c. earths
 - d. lands
10. Each year large areas ofin the world become desert because of felling trees for the purpose of developing cities.
 - a. mountains
 - b. rivers
 - c. grasslands
 - d. forests
11. Dasht- e- Kavir is a naturalfor some of Iranian endangered animals.
 - a. habitat
 - b. place
 - c. nest
 - d. house
12. Despite well-known beliefs, Hercules was a with very obviousfailings.
 - a. human/ man
 - b. person / human
 - c. people / person
 - d. human / person
13. When all the members got to the meeting hall, the janitorhis cigarette and welcomed everybody.
 - a. put off
 - b. put out
 - c. got in
 - d. got off
14. Are you going to come with us to the theater? No, I am not able to make it right now. Pleaseme a seat.
 - a. tell
 - b. let
 - c. set
 - d. save
15. I went to buy a pair of shoes only, but I came home with a set of clothes,
 - a. after
 - b. instead
 - c. around
 - d. outside
16. The man was standing in a higher place than the people and shouting but nobody..... .
 - a. hoped
 - b. paid attention
 - c. took care
 - d. saved

Cloze Passage

Long before the arrival of Europeans on the Canadian prairie (the wide grasslands of what is now called Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), the First Nations people lived in a harmonious relationship with their17.....surroundings. Every18.....of their culture, from sewing needles to homes was obtained from nature. Their homes were19....teepees and were like large tents made from the skins of deer. These people - tribes with names like the Blackfoot, the Peigan and the Blood people - were nomadic, which means that they20.....from place to place following the animals they21....or the growth of the berries and fruits on the bushes and trees.

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|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 17. a. emotional | b. mental | c. natural | d. social |
| 18. a. article | b. item | c. vessel | d. fist |
| 19. a. called | b. fell | c. shown | d. built |
| 20. a. fought | b. brought | c. imagined | d. travelled |
| 21. a. would hunt | b. were going to hunt | c. hunted | d. that hunted |

Reading passage

Every cloud is made up of millions of tiny droplets of either water or particles of ice floating together in the air. The air always contains a certain amount of water vapor (that is, water in the form of gas), which is invisible. The amount of water vapor that air can contain depends on the air's temperature; the cooler the air, the less water it can hold. When air cools, some of the water vapor will eventually condense; that is, it will form tiny, visible water droplets. If these are on the ground we call them dew, if near the ground we call them fog or mist, and if they are up in the sky we call them clouds. When the water droplets are first reduced, they measure only a fiftieth of a millimeter across and are light enough to float in air. If the air goes on cooling, the drops get bigger and may fall as rain. When air rises it cools, so when warm, moist air is forced to rise, clouds are likely to form. Mountains cause air to rise and thus mountainous lands are often cloudy. Air may also be forced upwards through intense heating of the land or by the meeting of two masses of air, one cold and the other warm and moist. The warm air rises up over the cold air, causing it to cool and clouds to form. Once clouds have formed, they will remain until the air is warmed or rain falls.

22. The amount of water vapor that air can hold depends on
- a. tiny droplets b. vapor's temperature c. temperature of the air d. particles of ice in the vapor
23. According to the passage, very small visible water drops on the ground are called
- a. dew b. fog c. rain d. cloud
24. Which statement about clouds is NOT true?
- a. Once clouds have formed, they will remain until the air is warmed and rain falls.
b. When air rises, it cools, so when warm, moist air is forced to rise, clouds are likely to form.
c. When the air goes on cooling, water drops get bigger and may fall as rain.
d. When warm air rises up over the cold air, it gets warmer and clouds are formed.
25. According to the reading, mountainous areas are often cloudy because in these places.....
- a. warm air rises up over the cold air
b. two masses of warm air meet
c. they are usually on the way of rain carrying winds
d. water droplets are of enough weight for cloud formation