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خرید اینترنتی کتاب‌های تألیفی و ویدئوهای آموزشی استاد

**مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی** (با کیفیت‌ترین برند آموزشی کشور)

آزمون‌ها و دوره‌های آنلاین در:  
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کتاب **Fast Grammar**

توضیح کامل ۶۰ مهارت لانگمن و گرامر آزمون‌های زبان و آموزش نحوه تست‌زنی در آزمون‌ها (در ۲۷۰ صفحه)  
به همراه سؤالات ادوار گذشته آزمون‌های سراسری و آزمون‌های MSRT, EPT, MHLE با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی

کتاب **Fast Reading**

توضیح نکات و مهارت‌های درک مطلب آزمون‌های زبان و آموزش تکنیک‌های تست‌زنی در آزمون‌ها (در ۱۳۶ صفحه)  
به همراه سؤالات کنکور کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری همه رشته‌ها و آزمون‌های MSRT, EPT, MHLE با پاسخ تشریحی

چاپ دوم

کتاب **Fast Bank (EPT)**

شامل سؤالات کامل ۱۱ دوره اخیر آزمون EPT با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی و تحلیل آزمون (با به روزرسانی ماهیانه)

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کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون‌های زبان **Fast Vocabulary** به زودی منتشر می‌شود...

## Section 1: Listening

The Listening section of the test measures the ability to understand conversations and talks in English. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes.

### *Listening: Part A*

In this part you will see short conversations between two people. Choose the best answer to each question. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers.

1. Woman: Pardon me. Do you know what time that this store opens?  
Man: I do not, but I believe that it is written on the door.

Narrator: What does the man imply that the woman should do?

- a. Look on the door
- b. Open the door
- c. Ask someone else
- d. Come back later

2. Woman: I am going to buy Johnny a toy train for his birthday.  
Man: Are you sure he'd like one?

Narrator: What does the man imply?

- a. Johnny loves toy trains
- b. Johnny already has too many toy trains
- c. Johnny said he wants a toy train
- d. Johnny may prefer something else

3. Man: I need some shampoo for my hair.  
Woman: All of the shampoo is in the back of the store on the third shelf.

Narrator: What will the man probably do?

- a. Walk out of the store
- b. Buy the shampoo
- c. Come back later
- d. Go to another store

4. Man: Are you going to go to the University of Texas to get your Doctorate?  
Woman: I don't think so.  
Man: Why, have you been accepted to any other schools?  
Woman: Yes, I have received news of acceptance from LSU, University of Tennessee, and Harvard.

Narrator: What are the speakers discussing?

- a. The University of Texas
- b. Schools with Doctorate programs
- c. Where the woman will go to school
- d. Who can get accepted to the most schools

5. Man: I'm really tired on studying for economics every weekend.  
Woman: I hear you.

Narrator: What does the woman mean?

- a. She has excellent hearing
- b. She has heard the man talk about this frequently
- c. She understands his point of view
- d. She needs to have her ears checked

6. Man: We are going to get ice cream. Would you like to come with us?  
Woman: I am waiting for a package to be delivered.

Narrator: What does the woman imply?

- a. She does not eat ice cream
- b. She has no money
- c. She does not like packages
- d. She will not be going

7. Woman: Are you going to go to the ball game?  
Man: You bet!

Narrator: What does the man mean?

- a. He will place a wager on the ball game
- b. He will definitely go to the ball game
- c. He likes to gamble
- d. He does not like ball games

8. Man: That's a nice car.  
Woman: I got it almost four years ago.  
Man: It looks brand new.  
Woman: Yes, it's in good shape.
- Narrator: What does the woman mean?
- The woman needs a new car
  - She likes to exercise
  - She has a new car
  - The car is in good condition
9. Man: Did you get you movie passes?  
Woman: I spoke to your secretary about it, and she took care of it for me.
- Narrator: What does the man mean?
- The secretary was responsible for getting the movie passes
  - The are no movie passes
  - He has the movie passes
  - The movie passes are in the mail
10. Man: How do you like living in America?  
Woman: I am used to it know.
- Narrator: What does the woman mean?
- She has always liked living in America
  - She hates living in America
  - She is accustomed to living in America
  - She would rather live in America
11. Woman: Marie sure likes shopping.  
Man: If only she liked doing homework as well!
- Narrator: What does the man imply about Marie?
- She is very likeable
  - She does not put much effort into her homework
  - She goes to the mall everyday
  - She has a lot of homework
12. Man: I thought I was supposed to perform the experiment in Room 45.  
Woman: No. Ticket 45 is in Room 54.
- Narrator: What will the man probably do?
- Go to Room 54
  - Go to Room 45
  - Buy a ticket
  - Go home

13. Man: Did you know that Tracey and Bob are back from their honeymoon to Las Vegas?

Woman: So they did get married after all.

Narrator: What had the woman assumed about Tracey and Bob?

- a. They were still in Las Vegas
- b. They would not get married
- c. They had a spectacular wedding
- d. They hate Las Vegas

14. Man: Do you usually take a nap?

Woman: I do now and then.

Narrator: What does the woman mean?

- a. She occasionally takes a nap
- b. She always takes a nap
- c. She never takes a nap
- d. She used to take a nap

15. Man: Can you believe it? I got an A on my Finance exam

Woman: Way to go!

Narrator: What does the woman mean?

- a. She is asking where to go
- b. She wants him to leave her alone
- c. She is congratulating him
- d. She thinks he is a liar

16. Man: How did the job interview go?

Woman: I could not have been more pleased.

Narrator: What does the woman mean?

- a. The interview went very well
- b. The woman did not like the interview
- c. The interview was cancelled
- d. The interview went terrible

17. Man: Do you mind if I turn on some music for a while?

Woman: No, I don't mind.

Narrator: What does the woman mean?

- a. Music will not bother her
- b. She hates listening to music
- c. She wants to think harder
- d. She does not have any music

### ***Listening: Part B***

In this part you will see several longer conversations and talks. You should answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in the conversation or talks.

Narrator: Listen to a lecture by a biology instructor.

Many people think of gorillas as dangerous killers. One reason for this is that television and movies often show these animals this way. But gorillas are really gentle animals.

The gorilla is a vegetarian. It lives in the African rain forests where it finds the fruits and plants it needs to survive. A large, wild gorilla might eat over 40 pounds of leaves and fruit in one day.

Unfortunately, these peaceful creatures are in danger of becoming extinct. Each year, large areas of the rain forests are being cut down. Because there is less and less food from these forests, the number of wild gorillas is becoming smaller and smaller.

18. The passage describes gorillas as being:

- a. Dangerous killers
- b. Carnivores
- c. TV and movie stars
- d. Gentle animals

19. According to the passage, why are gorillas in danger?

- a. Because people keep hunting them.
- b. Because they eat too much.
- c. Because forests get too much rain.
- d. Because their food supply is being destroyed.

20. If something is becoming extinct, it is:

- a. Becoming lively.
- b. Dying out.
- c. Growing wild.
- d. Getting sick.

Narrator: Listen to the conversation between two graduate students.

Woman: What did you think about the assignment we were supposed to complete for our statistics class?

Man: I haven't done mine yet. Is it difficult?

Woman: Kind of. It was full of problems.

Man: Derivative problems?

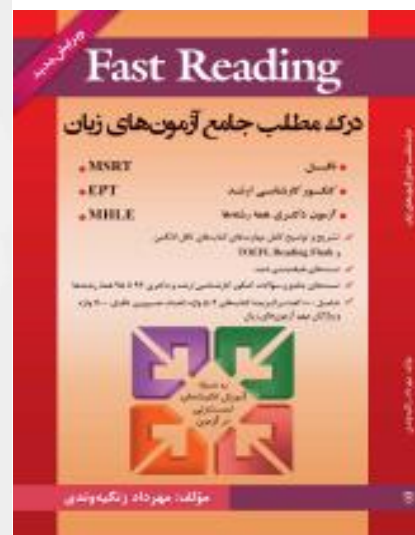
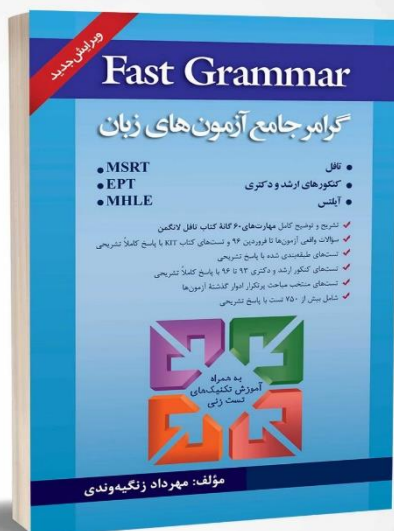
Woman: Not really, More a review of the whole semester.

Man: Oh.

Woman: It was time consuming.

Man: Really?





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کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون های زبان **Fast Vocabulary** به زودی منتشر می شود...

Woman: Yes. I started it at about lunch time and didn't finish it until supper.

Man: I'm surprised at that.

Woman: I was too, I did not expect our professor would give us so much.

Man: He usually doesn't.

Woman: I know. That is why I was surprised.

Man: Well, I do have some free time this afternoon. Do you know when it is due?

Woman: Tomorrow.

Man: Well, I better get moving.

21. What was on the assignment?

- a. Derivative problems
- b. A review of the whole semester
- c. What was for lunch
- d. A surprise

22. What did the students find surprising?

- a. The length of the assignment
- b. The problems
- c. Lunch
- d. The professor

23. What did the woman start at lunchtime?

- a. The assignment
- b. Derivative problems
- c. Eating
- d. A surprise

24. What will the man probably do next?

- a. Eat supper
- b. Move out
- c. Complete the assignment
- d. Ask the woman to supper

Narrator: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a clerk in a college bookstore.

Man: I need to buy an basic English textbook.

Woman: Okay. What is the course number?

Man: You mean there is more than one

Woman: Sure. We offer Poetry, Writing, and Literature.

Man: If I take Poetry will we write sonnets?

Woman: Not really. The Poetry class is very basic rhyming.

Man: Great. That is what I wanted to hear. How much is that one?

Woman: It's twenty-nine dollars, plus a ten-dollar notebook fee.

Man: Wait a minute, can't I just use my own notebook.

Woman: Most students prefer the special poetry notebook, so we made it a requirement.



Man: Okay. I'll take one Poetry book and notebook. Do you take credit cards?

Woman: Yes, but you don't have to pay now. Just fill out this form and we will bill you.

Man: Sounds great.

25. What kind of English textbook does the man decide to buy?

- a. Writing
- b. Literature
- c. Poetry
- d. Sonnets

26. How much does the Poetry book cost?

- a. Twenty-nine dollars
- b. Ten-dollars dollars
- c. Thirty-nine dollars
- d. Twenty-eight dollars

27. Why do the students purchase a poetry notebook?

- a. Because they like poetry
- b. They are out of paper
- c. It is required
- d. It makes them feel special

28. How will the man pay for the textbook?

- a. With a check
- b. With cash
- c. With a credit card
- d. With an exchange

29. What will the man probably do?

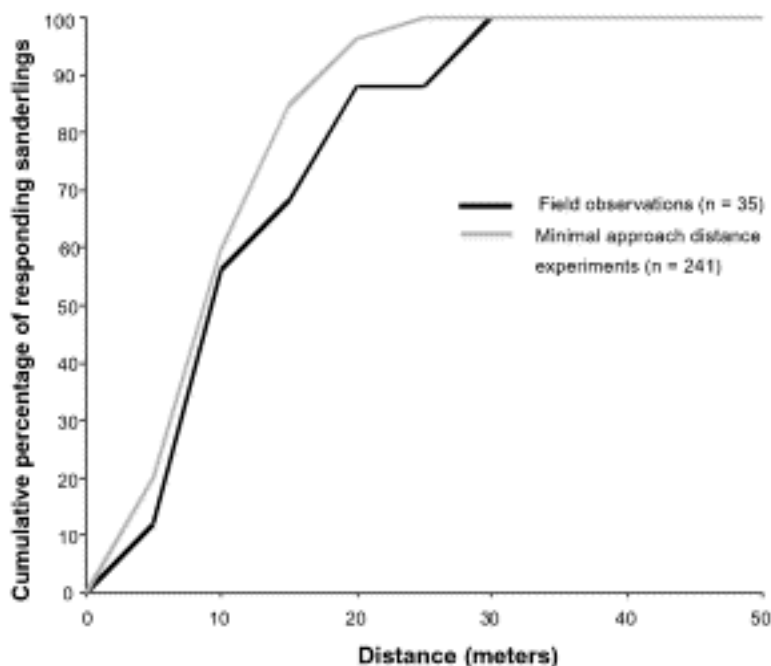
- a. Pay now
- b. Pay with a bill
- c. Go to another store
- d. Buy another textbook

Narrator: Listen to part of a lecture in a wetlands ecology class. The professor is talking about sanderlings.

Urbanization and coastal development has dramatically reduced the beach habitat available for foraging shorebirds worldwide. This study tested the general hypothesis that recreational use of shorebird foraging areas adversely affects the foraging behavior of sanderlings *Calidris alba*. Observations conducted on two central California beaches from January through May and September through December of 1999 showed that number and activity of people significantly reduced the amount of time sanderlings spent foraging. Although the sample size was low, the most significant negative factor was the presence of free running dogs on the beach. The experimentally determined minimal approach distance did not vary significantly with the type of human activities tested. Based on

these results, policy recommendations for minimizing the impact of human beach activities on foraging shorebirds include: (1) people maintain a minimum distance of 30 m from areas where shorebirds concentrate and (2) strict enforcement of leash laws

Fig. 1



A total of 492 focal birds were observed, of which a sanderling was disturbed by passing humans on an average of one every 15 min with 96% of those sanderlings responding to humans at a distance of 30 m or less (Fig. 1). Sanderlings responded to human activity by either running (42%) or flying (58%). Within the 1-min sampling time, the disturbed sanderling generally moved once (58%), with 42% moving more than once due to human disturbance.

30. What hypothesis did this study test?

- People maintain a minimum distance from where shorebirds congregate.
- Recreational use of shorebird foraging areas conversely affects the foraging behavior of sanderlings.
- Recreational use of shorebird foraging areas adversely affects the foraging behavior of sanderlings.
- Recreational use of shorebird foraging areas adversely affects the foraging behavior of sanderlings. 42% of shorebirds move due to human disturbance.

31. What percent of responding sanderlings were disturbed by passing humans at a distance of 10 meters or less?

- More than 70 percent
- More than 80 percent
- Less than 60 percent
- Less than 0 percent

32. What are some environmentally sound results to come from this study?
- Enforcement of leash laws would be effective.
  - Observe Calidris Alba daily.
  - People should maintain a minimum distance of 30 meters from shorebirds.
  - Coastal development has dramatically reduced the beach.
33. This experiment determined that the most significant negative factor to reduce the amount of time that sanderlings spent foraging was:
- Humans passing once every 15 minutes.
  - Humans disturbing the sand
  - Sanderlings running or flying
  - Free running dogs

Narrator: Listen to a conversation between a student and a graduate assistant in the marketing department.

Man: May I help you?

Woman: Hello, My name is Rebecca Smith and I have an appointment Monday at ten o'clock with Dr. Cudd.

Man: Yes, ten on Monday. I see it here on his planner.

Woman: Well, I was wondering if it would be possible to move my appointment until later in the afternoon on Monday.

Man: I'm sorry, but Dr. Cudd is tied up in meetings all afternoon.

Woman: Oh.

Man: There is an appointment earlier that morning, if that would help you. Or you could see him Tuesday afternoon at two.

Woman. No thanks. I'll just rearrange my schedule.

34. Why did the woman go to the marketing department?
- To change her appointment time
  - To schedule her appointment
  - To cancel her appointment
  - To rearrange her class schedule
35. What does the man say about Dr. Cudd?
- He will be out of town Monday
  - He will be rescheduling all Monday appointments for Tuesday
  - He is busy Monday afternoon
  - He is available Monday afternoon
36. What did the graduate assistant offer?
- To give her an appointment Monday afternoon
  - To give her an appointment Tuesday at two, or earlier Monday
  - To cancel her appointment
  - To give her an appointment next week

37. What did the woman decide to do?
- Make a new appointment
  - Keep the original appointment
  - Go to the meeting with Dr. Cudd
  - Go to another department

Narrator: Listen to part of a lecture in a macroeconomics class. The professor will be taking about the indicators business cycle.

Because the business cycle is related to aggregate economic activity, a popular indicator of the business cycle in the U.S. is the Gross Domestic Product or GDP. The financial media generally considers two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth to indicate a recession. Used as such, the GDP is a quick and simple indicator of economic contractions. However, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) weighs GDP relatively low as a primary business cycle indicator because GDP is subject to frequent revision and it is reported only on a quarterly basis (the business cycle is tracked on a monthly basis). The NBER relies primarily on indicators such as the following:

- employment
- personal income
- industrial production

Additionally, indicators such as manufacturing and trade sales are used as measures of economic activity.

38. What is the main topic of this lecture?
- Gross Domestic Product
  - Indicators of the business cycle
  - National Bureau of Economic Research
  - Employment

39. Which of the following is used as a quick and simple indicator of economic contractions?

- Gross Domestic Product
- Employment
- Personal Income
- Industrial Production

40. What is used to indicate a recession?

- two consecutive quarters of negative growth
- two consecutive quarters of positive growth
- four nonconsecutive quarters of negative growth
- four nonconsecutive quarters of positive growth

41. What is an indicator that the NBER relies upon? Please choose two answers.
- a. growth
  - b. employment
  - c. product movement
  - d. personal income

Narrator: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and her professor.

Emily: Thank you for letting me speak with you today, Dr. Miller. I would like to talk with you about my semester average.

Dr. Miller: I see.

Emily: Well to be honest with you, I was upset when I saw my grade. I thought that it would have been better.

Dr. Miller: Why is that?

Emily: I got an A on my midterm project.

Dr. Miller: I remember how good yours was.

Emily: I received an A on my final exam, but I still received a B in your class.

Dr. Miller: Your grades were very good according to my grade book.

Emily: Can you explain why I received a B instead of an A?

Dr. Miller: Twenty percent of your grade was based on your participation in the class discussions. Even though you always did well on your assignments, you never added your opinions or volunteered in class.

Emily: But I tried, I am just shy.

Dr. Miller: I am sorry Emily the syllabus states that everyone must participate in order to receive their full grade for the class.

42. What event prompted this discussion?
- a. Emily's semester average
  - b. Emily's midterm project
  - c. Emily's final exam
  - d. Emily's participation

43. Where is the conversation most likely occurring?
- a. Grocery store
  - b. Dr. Miller's office
  - c. Emily's office
  - d. Swimming pool

44. What is the grade that Emily received on her final exam?
- a. A
  - b. B
  - c. C
  - d. D

45. Why did Emily receive that grade in the course?
- a. Dr. Miller did not like her
  - b. She was late to class
  - c. She never did her assignments
  - d. She did not participate in the class discussions

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## Section 2: Structure

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English.

1. The Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ Paris, France.
  - a. landmarks
  - b. is landmarked in
  - c. is a landmark in
  - d. is in a landmark
2. Young deer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. are called fawns
  - b. be fawns
  - c. is fawns
  - d. are fawns called
3. Not until a dog is several months old does it begin to exhibit signs of independence \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. its mother from
  - b. from mother
  - c. to mother
  - d. from its mother
4. The Treasury Department a. is take a new look at regulations limiting the b. number of interest that bank and c. savings, and loan associations d. can pay on deposits.
5. a. Him should b. be careful with that vase because c. it is very old d. and extremely fragile.
6. The repair shop a. keep my cassette player for six weeks before b. returning it, c. nevertheless, d. it still does not work properly.
7. To score a goal in soccer you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. must kick the ball
  - b. must kicks the ball
  - c. may kick them ball
  - d. must kick them balls
8. The observation deck at the Sears Tower \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago.
  - a. is highest than any other one
  - b. is highest than any other one
  - c. is higher than any other one
  - d. is higher that any other one

9. If it \_\_\_\_\_ so cloudy, we would plan on having the fair outside.
- was
  - was not
  - weren't
  - had not
10. At the 1984 Democratic National Convention in San Francisco, Geraldine Ferraro became the first woman \_\_\_\_\_ for the vice presidency.
- to being nominated
  - to has been nominated
  - to have been nominated
  - to will be nominated
11. Pearl Buck, a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for Literature in 1938 strove to bring understanding and peace on everyone.
12. In most circumstances the person that owns the property can claim the rights as money made from drilling oil on their property.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate will give you a tummy ache.
- Eat too much
  - Eating to much
  - Eating too much
  - Eating too many
14. If she \_\_\_\_\_ to advance her clock one hour, she wouldn't have been late for work.
- should have remembered
  - could remembered
  - remembered
  - would have remembered
15. It was obvious from his response in the press conference that the candidate prepare his answers well.
16. A dream about falling \_\_\_\_\_.
- scary is
  - is scary
  - are scary
  - very scary is
17. George Washington \_\_\_\_\_ first U.S. President.
- was the
  - became
  - were the
  - are the

18. Amelia Earhart was \_\_\_\_\_ to pilot her plane across the Atlantic Ocean.
- the first and a woman
  - the first woman
  - who the first woman
  - the woman who first
19. a Crawfish farming b have been practiced in south Louisiana c for many d years.
20. The main purpose a of this class is to b help you better understand the c history of there country, and how d it came to be.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ a tree can be grown from a seedling.
- That is generally believed
  - Believed generally is
  - Generally believed it is
  - It is generally believed that
22. The White Rose Bridge, a which close today, for b resurfacing will not be c open for d two months.
23. a When I joined the staff b of the newspaper, I c were taught to write short, powerful d headlines.
24. a Since the official school colors b are red and white, c all of us d has worn red and white to the championship game.
25. The poverty level in the United State is currently set \_\_\_\_\_.
- at 12,000 dollars or less.
  - as 12,000 dollars or less.
  - at 12,000 dollars as less
  - at 12,000 dollar or less.

### Section 3: Reading

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452 in Vinci, Italy. He was the illegitimate son of Ser Piero, a Florentine notary and landlord, but lived on the estate and was treated as a legitimate son.

In 1483, Leonardo da Vinci drew the first model of a helicopter. It did not look very much like our modern day “copter,” but the idea of what it could do was about the same.

Leonardo was an artist and sculptor. He was very interested in motion and movement and tried to show it in his art. In order to show movement, he found it helpful to study the way things moved. One subject he liked to study was birds and how they flew. He spent many hours watching the birds and examining the structure of their wings. He noticed how they cupped air with their wings and how the feathers helped hold the air. Through these studies, Leonardo began to understand how birds were able to fly.

Like many other men, Leonardo began to dream of the day when people would be able to fly. He designed a machine that used all the things he had learned about flight, and thus became the first model of a helicopter.

Poor Leonardo had only one problem, however. He had no way to give the necessary speed to his invention. You see, motors had not yet been invented and speed

was an important part of the flying process. It would be another four hundred years before the engine was invented and another fifty years before it was put to the test in an airplane. Leonardo's dream of a helicopter finally came to pass in 1936.

The Italian painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, and scientist, Leonardo died on May 2, 1519, and was buried in the cloister of San Fiorentino in Amboise.

1. What is the author's main point?
  - a. The invention of the helicopter.
  - b. Birds cup air with their wings and use feathers to help hold the air.
  - c. An overview of one of Leonardo da Vinci's many skills.
  - d. Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519.
2. The word problem in paragraph five could best be replaced by the word:
  - a. dilemma
  - b. mistake
  - c. danger
  - d. pain
3. The word it in paragraph two refers to:
  - a. Leonardo da Vinci
  - b. The first model helicopter
  - c. 1483
  - d. motion and movement
4. Which paragraph explains why Leonardo's helicopter was not successful in his lifetime:
  - a. paragraph 1
  - b. paragraph 2
  - c. paragraph 4
  - d. paragraph 5
5. The word illegitimate in paragraph one is closest in meaning to:
  - a. against the law or illegal
  - b. not in correct usage
  - c. incorrectly deduced; illogical
  - d. born out of wedlock

6. The following sentence would best complete which paragraph? "Since then people have been living out Leonardo's dream of flying."
- paragraph 3
  - paragraph 4
  - paragraph 5
  - paragraph 2
7. What was the main problem with Leonardo's invention?
- motors were not yet invented
  - the birds lost their feathers
  - he was illegitimate
  - he couldn't draw
8. The word they in the third paragraph refers to:
- the feathers
  - the birds
  - the studies
  - the wings
9. In what year was the first helicopter flown
- 1483
  - 1452
  - 1519
  - 1936
10. What two things did birds have that Leonardo da Vinci noticed helped them to fly?
- wings and beaks
  - feathers and talons
  - wings and feathers
  - cups and feathers
11. The word thus in the fourth paragraph could best be replaced by:
- Hence
  - After
  - Unsuitably
  - Inappropriately



Glass fibers are extremely strong; for their weight, they are stronger than steel. They are made by forcing molten glass through tiny holes called spinnerets. As many as four hundred spinnerets are placed together, and threads of glass much thinner than human hairs are drawn off at great speed-miles of thread per minute. As they speed along, the threads are coated thinly with a type of glue and twisted into a yarn. The glass fibers are used with plastics to make boats and car bodies. They are also woven into heavy cloth for window draperies and into strong belts for making tires stronger.

A special kind of glass fiber is causing a revolution in communications. A signal of light can be made to travel along the fiber for very long distances. By changing the quality of the light, many messages can be sent at once along one strand of glass. New office buildings are being "wired" with glass fibers as they are built. The glass fibers will be used to connect telephones and computers in ways that not long ago were either impossible or too expensive.

Glass wool traps air in a thick, light blanket of fibers. This blanket is then put into walls and ceilings to keep warm air in during the winter and cool air in during the summer.

To make glass wool, molten glass is fed into a spinning drum with many holes in it. As the glass threads stream out of the holes, they are forced downward by a blast of

hot air and through a spray of glues. The threads are then further blown about to mix them up as they fall in a thick mat on a moving belt.

The glass we see through and drink out of has many, many other uses besides the ones described here.

12. What was the author's main purpose in writing the article?
  - a. To inform you how special kinds of glass are made and used
  - b. To persuade you to investigate the many uses of glass beyond those mentioned in the article
  - c. To inform you about the strength of glass fibers
  - d. To inform you that glue is used to hold strands of glass together
13. The word special in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to:
  - a. Distinct among others of a kind
  - b. Additional
  - c. Common
  - d. Species
14. Glass fibers are made by forcing molten glass through:
  - a. Spinners
  - b. Spiderets
  - c. Spinnerets
  - d. Spinets
15. The word changing in the second paragraph could best be replaced by the word:
  - a. Altering
  - b. Boring
  - c. Bringing
  - d. Doing
16. What are glass fibers woven into cloth for?
  - a. Draperies
  - b. Cars and boats
  - c. Glasses
  - d. Glue
17. The word fed in the fourth paragraph means:
  - a. To give food to
  - b. To minister to
  - c. To support
  - d. To supply

18. The word they in the second sentence of the first paragraph refers to:
  - a. Human hair
  - b. Weight
  - c. Glass fibers
  - d. Yarn
19. The word it in the fourth paragraph refers to:
  - a. Molten glass
  - b. Glass wool
  - c. Spinning drum
  - d. Holes
20. The following sentence would best complete which paragraph? "This improvement in technology is expected to continue."
  - a. Paragraph 1
  - b. Paragraph 2
  - c. Paragraph 3
  - d. Paragraph 4
21. A signal of what can be made to travel along fiber for very long distances?
  - a. Heat
  - b. Wave
  - c. Wool
  - d. Light
22. The word spray in the fourth paragraph could best be replaced by the word:
  - a. Shower
  - b. Blow
  - c. Spit
  - d. Force

For centuries, people have searched for a way to replace dead and decaying teeth with comfortable false teeth. Many materials have been used to make a set of false teeth. The teeth themselves should be made from a hard and durable material. They should be secured to a soft material, making them easy to wear. In the last two decades, dentists succeeded in making durable false teeth that are comfortable, too.

Two thousand years ago, the Etruscans made teeth out of animal bone and gold. These materials were used-with varying degrees of success-up to the 1700's. When

George Washington was president, ivory from animals such as elephants became a popular material for false teeth. Doctors and inventors also tried silver, pearl, and agate, but teeth made from these materials were very expensive. Perhaps the most successful material was porcelain, invented by a Frenchman about two hundred years ago. White, strong, and resistant to decay, porcelain is still used today for making single teeth.

Besides finding a material for the teeth, inventors also had to find a way to secure them in a person's mouth. People tried wire, springs, and many kinds of glue to accomplish this. In most cases, however, discomfort and a likelihood of the teeth falling out plagued the person who wore them.

Around 1844, an American dentist named Horace Wells used laughing gas to put people to sleep before working on their teeth. This innovation made dental work a lot less painful. Soon after, an inventor created the first form of rubber. This was important to dentistry because teeth could be attached to the rubber, and the rubber could be molded to fit the shape of the mouth. With these two developments, dentist could work without causing pain and could fit teeth more carefully. False teeth have become more available and comfortable since then, and dentists have continued to improve the making and use of false teeth.

23. What is the main topic of this passage?

- a. Horace Wells
- b. False teeth
- c. Gold and bone
- d. The Etruscans

24. The word they in the first paragraph refers to:
- Teeth
  - Materials
  - People
  - Dentists
25. The word varying in the second paragraph could best be replaced by the word:
- Constant
  - Changeless
  - Fluctuating
  - Stable
26. Porcelain was invented after the first use of:
- Rubber for holding for holding teeth in place
  - Laughing gas
  - Ivory for making teeth
  - Electric drills
27. When did Horace Wells begin using laughing gas?
- 1700
  - Two-thousand years ago
  - 1834
  - 1844
28. The word besides in the third paragraph means:
- In addition to
  - Stand next to
  - Anyway
  - Together
29. The word them in the third paragraph refers to:
- Teeth
  - Inventors
  - People
  - Wire
30. When was rubber found to be a useful material for false teeth?
- After laughing gas was used to put patients to sleep
  - While George Washington was president
  - Before a Frenchman invented porcelain
  - While the Etruscans were making teeth of bone and gold

31. The following sentence would best complete which paragraph? "It is unimaginable what will come next."
- a. Paragraph 1
  - b. Paragraph 2
  - c. Paragraph 3
  - d. Paragraph 4
32. The word molded in the fourth paragraph means:
- a. Formed into a shape
  - b. To form an organic growth
  - c. To make an ornament
  - d. The fitting of a shoe
33. The word resistant in the second paragraph could best be replaced by the word:
- a. Prone
  - b. Insusceptible
  - c. Hearty
  - d. Sassy

The lens on a camera has only two tasks. First, it must gather in as much light as possible in order to activate the sensitive chemicals on the film. Second, it must organize the light rays so that they form a sharp image on the film. These may sound like simple tasks, but they are not.

One of the sharpest lenses is merely a pinhole in a sheet of cardboard, metal, plastic, or a similar material. If the pinhole is tiny enough, the image can be quite sharp, but then very little light is admitted. For most purposes, even the most sensitive film would take too long to record an image.

A glass lens is much better because it lets in much more light and focuses it on the film. Yet simple glass lenses are sharpest only in their centers. As more of the lens is used, the image suffers in sharpness.



One reason a simple lens can cause problems is that it is shaped like a section of a sphere. Spherical lenses do not focus perfectly on flat film, so the image is slightly distorted, especially at the edges. Another reason is that the lens can act partly like a prism. This means that some of the colors in the image will not focus properly, and the image will be fuzzy.

One solution is to block off all but the sharp-focusing center of the lens. If you block off the edges of the lens, however, less light will get to the film. Early lenses had to compromise between sharpness and light-gathering power.

Very sharp lenses that admit as much light as possible can be built by making them with several separate lenses, or elements. A multiple-element lens has from two to nine separate lenses. Some elements are cemented together, and some have a gap between them. Furthermore, the elements are often made of different kinds of glass, each with a different ability to bend light rays. Some of the elements are there just for correcting problems caused by the other elements! The results are worth it, though: pictures can be taken in many different light conditions, and they have a sharpness you can almost feel.

34. The word it in the first paragraph refers to:

- a. Camera
- b. Lens
- c. Film
- d. Chemicals

35. The word distorted in the fourth paragraph means:
  - a. Out of a proper or natural relation
  - b. Clean and in shape
  - c. Purified, as one
  - d. Proper
36. In what ways does an image suffer if too large an area of the spherical lens is used?
  - a. The edges of the image become fuzzy
  - b. Too much light is admitted
  - c. Too little light is admitted
  - d. Colors change
37. What is the main disadvantage of a simple lens that is made sharp by using just the center?
  - a. With less light-gathering power, the lens is utterly useless.
  - b. With less light-gathering power, the lens is useful only in bright light.
  - c. With more light-gathering power, the lens is useful only in dim light.
  - d. With more light-gathering power, the lens is utterly useless.
38. The word sharpest in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to:
  - a. Having clear form and detail
  - b. Terminating in an edge or a point
  - c. Intellectually penetrating; astute
  - d. Having a thin edge or a fine point suitable for or capable of cutting or piercing
39. The word it in the fourth paragraph refers to:
  - a. Glass lens
  - b. Prism
  - c. Simple lens
  - d. Flat film
40. The word sensitive in the second paragraph could best be replaced by the word:
  - a. Delicate
  - b. Irritable
  - c. Reactive
  - d. Psychic
41. The word ability in the sixth paragraph could best be replaced by the word:
  - a. Ignorance
  - b. Weakness
  - c. Ineptness
  - d. Capacity

42. The meaning of the word solution as used in the fifth paragraph is closest in meaning to:
- a. A homogeneous mixture of two or more substances, which may be solids, liquids, gases, or a combination of these
  - b. The answer to or disposition of a problem
  - c. The state of being dissolved
  - d. Release; deliverance; discharge
43. What is the minimum number of lenses in multiple-element lens?
- a. Nine
  - b. Two
  - c. Ninety-two
  - d. Twenty-nine
44. The word fuzzy in the fourth paragraph means:
- a. Clear
  - b. Unclear
  - c. Exact
  - d. Precise
45. The word admitted in the sixth paragraph is closest in meaning to:
- a. To permit to enter
  - b. To have room for; accommodate
  - c. To grant to be real, valid, or true; acknowledge
  - d. To make acknowledgment

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## Answer Key

Section 1: Listening	Section 2: Structure	Section 3: Reading
1. a.	1. c.	1. a.
2. d.	2. a.	2. a.
3. b.	3. d.	3. b.
4. c.	4. a.	4. d.
5. c.	5. a.	5. d.
6. d.	6. a.	6. c.
7. b.	7. a.	7. a.
8. d.	8. c.	8. b.
9. a.	9. b.	9. d.
10. c.	10. c.	10. c.
11. b.	11. d.	11. a.
12. a.	12. c.	12. a.
13. b.	13. c.	13. a.
14. a.	14. d.	14. c.
15. c.	15. c.	15. a.
16. a.	16. b.	16. a.
17. a.	17. a.	17. d.
Listening Part B	18. b.	18. c.
18. d.	19. b.	19. c.
19. d.	20. c.	20. b.
20. b.	21. d.	21. d.
21. b.	22. a.	22. a.
22. a.	23. c.	23. b.
23. a.	24. d.	24. a.
24. c.	25. a.	25. c.
25. c.		26. c.
26. a.		27. d.
27. c.		28. a.
28. c.		29. a.
29. b.		30. a.
30. a.		31. d.
31. c.		32. a.
32. a.		33. b.
33. d.		34. b.
34. a.		35. a.
35. c.		36. a.
36. b.		37. b.
37. b.		38. a.
38. b.		39. c.
39. a.		40. a.

40. a.		41. d.
41. b. and d.		42. b.
42. a.		43. b.
43. b.		44. b.
44. a.		45. a.
45. d.		

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## Listening Comprehension

1. (A) He can have more than four guests at his graduation.  
(B) His brother isn't going to graduate this semester.  
(C) He didn't know that Jane wanted to be invited.  
(D) He's going to invite Jane.
2. (A) Listen to the traffic report on the radio  
(B) Take a later train.  
(C) Ron to catch the next train.  
(D) Check the weekend schedule.
3. (A) Deliver the notebook to Kathy.  
(B) Find out where Kathy put the notebook.  
(C) Ask Kathy to explain the chemistry notes.  
(D) Ask Kathy for the man's notebook.
4. (A) The walk is shorter than the woman thinks it is.  
(B) The lecture has already started.  
(C) They won't have a problem getting seats.  
(D) The lecture may be canceled.
5. (A) The woman should have studied French in Paris.  
(B) He didn't study French in high school.  
(C) Living in Paris helped improve the woman's language skills.  
(D) The woman must have had a good French teacher.
6. (A) Apologize to his roommate.  
(B) Give the notes to the woman.  
(C) Call the woman tonight.  
(D) Take the woman's notes to his roommate.
7. (A) She doesn't have time to talk to Dr. Foster.  
(B) She needs the additional time to finish her paper.  
(C) Dr. Foster hasn't finished grading the papers.  
(D) She wants the man to help her with her paper.
8. (A) Phone the Cliffside Inn for a reservation.  
(B) Ask her parents to come a different weekend.  
(C) Call local hotels again in a few days.  
(D) Find a hotel again in a few days.
9. (A) Mail her some information about the conference.  
(B) Drive her to the conference.  
(C) Attend the conference in her place.  
(D) Collect her mail while she's at the conference.
10. (A) The man should stop by the bookstore on the way to class.  
(B) The man can return the books he doesn't need.  
(C) The man should have bought his books earlier.  
(D) The man won't need books on the first day of class.
11. (A) Help the man with his essay.  
(B) Ask Sue to rehearse with her.  
(C) Wait to rehearse until the man has finished his essay.  
(D) Memorize her lines by herself.
12. (A) Show her the newspaper that he's talking about.  
(B) Think about getting an internship at another place.  
(C) Sign up for more than one journalism class.  
(D) Call The Times about the internship.



13. (A) He isn't as good a tennis player as he used to be.  
(B) He hasn't had time to play tennis recently.  
(C) He caught a cold shortly after the tournament.  
(D) He thinks he's more important than he is.
14. (A) He'll graduate before the woman.  
(B) He hopes to graduate before the summer.  
(C) He doesn't want to attend school year-round.  
(D) The woman won't be able to keep up the pace.
15. (A) It's too late to buy the morning newspaper.  
(B) He doesn't want to go to the concert.  
(C) The box office is closed today.  
(D) All of the tickets have been sold.
16. (A) The woman swims as well as he does.  
(B) He doesn't have time to teach the woman to swim.  
(C) He doesn't enjoy swimming.  
(D) He learned to swim at a young age.
17. (A) She has already started working on her research project.  
(B) She can't decide on a research topic.  
(C) She'd like to discuss her research with the man.  
(D) She has to change the subject of her research.
18. (A) Introduce the woman to his neighbor.  
(B) Get a key from his neighbor.  
(C) Study in his neighbor's apartment.  
(D) Borrow some books from his neighbor.
19. (A) The man shouldn't hire the same tutor that she had.  
(B) She isn't prepared for the midterm exam either.  
(C) It's too late to find a tutor.  
(D) The man should hire a tutor before the midterm exam.
20. (A) Stay in the hotel for at least two nights.  
(B) Leave the hotel the next morning.  
(C) Ask the hotel clerk for her room key.  
(D) Complain to the manager about the extra charges.
21. (A) He doesn't recommend going to Central Mountain.  
(B) He doesn't plan to go skiing during spring break.  
(C) He has never been to Central Mountain.  
(D) He isn't an experienced skier.
22. (A) She knows who the top history student is.  
(B) She hasn't read the campus newspaper today.  
(C) The man is mistaken.  
(D) It's surprising that her roommate likes history.
23. (A) He's not qualified to proofread the woman's report.  
(B) He'll be able to talk to the woman in a few minutes.  
(C) He hadn't noticed a lot of the woman's mistakes.  
(D) He thinks the woman should have asked him sooner.
24. (A) Practice her presentation in front of him.  
(B) Find out who her audience will be tomorrow.  
(C) Try not to think about her audience.  
(D) Watch him make his presentation.

25. (A) She's also curious about who won the game.  
(B) She didn't go to the game.  
(C) She was sitting right behind the man at the game.  
(D) She also left the game early.
26. (A) Make a shopping list.  
(B) Buy some groceries.  
(C) Finish making the salad.  
(D) Wait for the woman to return.
27. (A) He finds the dictionary very useful.  
(B) He knows where the woman put the dictionary.  
(C) he doesn't expect the woman to replace the dictionary.  
(D) The woman should buy her own dictionary.
28. (A) She plans to miss soccer practice.  
(B) She'll arrive at the party after soccer practice.  
(C) Soccer practice will end later than usual.  
(D) She'll go to soccer practice after the party.
29. (A) Dr. Smith told her something important.  
(B) Dr. Smith didn't understand what she said.  
(C) She wanted to protect Dr. Smith's feelings.  
(D) She didn't intend to say what she said.
30. (A) He sells paint supplies.  
(B) He plans to take an art class with the woman.  
(C) He works as an artist.  
(D) He works in an art museum.
31. (A) The cost of meals in the cafeteria.  
(B) The size of the cafeteria.  
(C) Career opportunities in cafeterias.  
(D) The food served in the cafeteria.
32. (A) Giving advice on nutrition.  
(B) Cooking food for the students.  
(C) Listening to complaints about service.  
(D) Serving food to the students.
33. (A) Find other students who will work in the cafeteria.  
(B) Collect students' opinions about meals.  
(C) As students to try a new dish he has made.  
(D) Teach students about the disadvantages of frying food.
34. (A) Stop serving hamburgers and fried chicken.  
(B) Use less sauce on the food.  
(C) Make some of the meals less fattening.  
(D) Buy less expensive food.
35. (A) Somewhat curious.  
(B) Very skeptical.  
(C) Quite irritated.  
(D) Not at all interested.
36. (A) That he'll be performing in a concert.  
(B) That he had a conversation with the director of a choir.  
(C) That he heard a new musical composition by Barbara Johnson.  
(D) That he's been translating some Latin poems for a class.

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37. (A) They're members of the Latin club on campus.  
 (B) They work as editors.  
 (C) They attended the same concert.  
 (D) Music is their major field of study.
38. (A) She was upset.  
 (B) She was confused.  
 (C) She was amused.  
 (D) She was grateful.
39. (A) Some photographs that he took of her during the concert.  
 (B) A tape recording that he made of the concert.  
 (C) A review of the concert that he wrote for the campus paper.  
 (D) The corrected text from the program of the concert.
40. (A) The skills cowboys learned on the range.  
 (B) The evolution of rodeos.  
 (C) The recent decline in the popularity of rodeos.  
 (D) The growth of the cattle industry.
41. (A) They were small informal events.  
 (B) Competitors were awarded large prizes.  
 (C) Large audiences attended them.  
 (D) There were standard rules for judging events.
42. (A) It is the only traveling rodeo.  
 (B) it is the largest agricultural fair.  
 (C) It is the oldest annual rodeo.  
 (D) It was the first rodeo to charge admission.
43. (A) How animals react to frightening situations.  
 (B) Why mice are particularly fearful animals.  
 (C) Whether fearfulness is a genetic trait.  
 (D) Why certain animals are feared by humans.
44. (A) They fought with the other mice.  
 (B) They stayed close to their mothers.  
 (C) They ran back and forth constantly.  
 (D) They remained close to one wall.
45. (A) The extent of damage to the nervous system.  
 (B) The presence or absence of certain nerve-cell receptors.  
 (C) The size of nerve-cell receptors in the brain.  
 (D) The level of danger in the mammal's environment.
46. (A) To show the relationship between fearfulness and environment.  
 (B) To give examples of animals that aren't fearful.  
 (C) To compare fear in mammals to fear in other animals.  
 (D) To identify the nerves that control fear in certain animals.
47. (A) Why water flows from artesian springs.  
 (B) How artesian wells are drilled.  
 (C) Why artesian springs are important to geologic research.  
 (D) How aquifers are formed.
48. (A) They pump water from the aquifer.  
 (B) They purify the water in the aquifer.  
 (C) They store excess water from the aquifer.  
 (D) They trap water in the aquifer.

49. (A) By eroding layers of sediment above it.  
 (B) By traveling through cracks in layers of rock.  
 (C) By reversing its flow down the aquicludes.  
 (D) By boiling up through pores in the aquifer.
50. (A) It pushes the water upward.  
 (B) It keeps the water cool.  
 (C) It holds the water underground.  
 (D) It creates holes in the aquiclude.

### Structure and Written Expression

1. A three-foot octopus can crawl through a hole ----- in diameter.  
 (A) than one inch less  
 (B) less than one inch  
 (C) one less inch than  
 (D) than less one inch
2. ----- adopted the decimal system of coinage in 1867.  
 (A) Canada  
 (B) When Canada  
 (C) Canada, which  
 (D) There was Canada
3. Generally, the representatives ----- a legislature are constitutionally elected by a broad spectrum of the population.  
 (A) who they compose  
 (B) who compose  
 (C) had compose  
 (D) compose
4. The Actor's Studio, a professional actors' workshop in New York City, provides -----where actors can work together without the pressure of commercial production.  
 (A) a place and  
 (B) a place  
 (C) so that a place  
 (D) a place is
5. ----- that life began billions of years ago in the water.  
 (A) It is believed  
 (B) In the belief  
 (C) The belief  
 (D) Believing
6. By 1872 the United States had 70 engineering colleges, ----- astonishing expansion credited largely to the Morrill Act of 1862.  
 (A) because  
 (B) an  
 (C) to which  
 (D) was
7. The artist Romare Bearden was ----- whose yellows, deep blues, and fuchsias contrasted strongly with photographic gray in his bright collages.  
 (A) with a gift for color  
 (B) a gifted colorist  
 (C) a gift with colorful  
 (D) gifted with coloring
8. The most important chemical catalyst on this planet is chlorophyll, -----carbon dioxide and water react to form carbohydrates.

- (A) whose presence
- (B) which is present
- (C) presenting
- (D) in the presence of which

9. One theory of the origin of the universe is-----from the explosion of a tiny, extremely dense fireball several billion years ago.

- (A) because what formed
- (B) the formation that
- (C) that it formed
- (D) when forming

10. Roads in the United States remained crude,----- with graded or wood planks, until the beginning of the twentieth century.

- (A) were unsurfaced or they covered them
- (B) which unsurface or covered
- (C) unsurfaced or covered them
- (D) unsurfaced or covered

11. Portrait prints were the first reproductions of American paintings ----- widely distributed in the United States.

- (A) were
- (B) that which
- (C) that being
- (D) to be

12. Abigail Adams was prodigious letter writer, ----- many editions of her letters have been published.

- (A) who
- (B) and
- (C) in addition to
- (D) due to

13. In geometry, an ellipse may be defined as the locus of all points -----distances from two fixed points is constant.

- (A) which as the sum of
- (B) of the sum which
- (C) whose sum of whose
- (D) whose sum that the

14. -----at the site of a fort established by the Northwest Mounted Police, Calgary is now one of Canada's fastest growing cities.

- (A) Built
- (B) It is built
- (C) To build
- (D) Having built

15. An image on a national flag can symbolize political ideals that -----express.

- (A) take many words to otherwise would.
- (B) would take to many otherwise words
- (C) many words to take would otherwise
- (D) would otherwise take many words to

16. A variation of collodion photography was the tintype, which captured images on a black or dark brown metal plate instead from on glass.

A

B

C

D

17. In cases of minor injury to the brain, amnesia is likely to be a temporarily condition.

A

B

C

D

18. The system of chemical symbols, first devised about 1800 gives a concise and instantly recognizable description of a element or compound.  
A B  
C D
19. The fact that white light is light composed of various wavelengths may be demonstrating by dispersing a beam of such light through a prism.  
A B C  
D
20. Over the course of history, much civilizations developed their own number systems.  
A B C D
21. In the United States during the Second World War, each trade unions and employers avoided federal limits on wages by offering employees nontaxable medical benefits.  
A B  
C D
22. Philosophy is the study of the nature of reality, knowledge, existent, and ethics by means of rational inquiry.  
A B C D
23. Poems vary in length from brief lyric poems to narrative or epic poems, which can be as broad in scope than a novel.  
A B C  
D
24. The population of California more than doubled during the period 1940-1960, creating problems in road-building and provide water for its arid southern section.  
A B  
C D
25. Although based it on feudal models, the colony of Pennsylvania developed a reputation for a progressive political and social outlook.  
A B C  
D
26. Hard and resistant to corrosion, bronze is traditionally used in bell casting and is the material used widely most for metal sculpture.  
A B  
C D
27. The Appalachian Mountains formation a natural barrier between the eastern seaboard and the vast lowlands of the continental interior of North America.  
A B  
C D
28. The United States census for 1970 showed that the French-speaking residents of Louisiana were one of the country's most compact regional linguistic minority.  
A B C  
D
29. When used as food additives, antioxidants prevent fats and oils from become rancid when exposed to air, and thus extend their shelf life.  
A B C  
D
31. Copper was the first metallic used by humans and is second only to iron in its utility through the ages.  
A B C  
D
32. Despite the fact that lemurs are general nocturnal, the ring-tailed lemur travels by day in bands of four to twelve individuals.  
A B C  
D
33. The Western world is beset with the range of problem that characterize mature, postindustrial societies.  
A B C  
D
34. Acrylic paints are either applied using a knife or diluted and spreading with a paintbrush.  
A B C D
35. Some marine invertebrates, such as the sea urchin and the starfish, migrates from deep water  
A B

- to shallow during spring and early summer to spawn.  
 C D
36. Marshes, wetland areas characterized by plant grassy growth, are distinguished from swamps,  
 A B C  
 wetlands where trees grown.  
 D
37. Wampum, beads used as a form of exchange by some Native Americans, was made of bits of  
 A B C  
 seashells cut, drill, and strung into belts.  
 C
38. Kangaroos use their long and powerful tails for balance themselves when sitting upright or  
 A B C D  
 jumping.
39. Proper city planning provides for the distribution of public utilities, public buildings, parks, and  
 A B  
recreation centers, and for adequate and the inexpensive housing.  
 C D
40. Most traditional dances are made up of a prearranged series of steps and movements, but modern  
 A B  
 dancers are generally free to move as they choice.  
 C D

## Reading Comprehension

### Questions 1-9

In 1972, a century after the first national park in the United States was established at Yellowstone, legislation was passed to create the National Marine Sanctuaries Program. The intent of this legislation was to provide protection to selected coastal habitats similar  
 5 To that existing for land areas designated as national parks. The designation of an areas a marine sanctuary indicates that it is a protected area, just as a national park is. People are permitted to visit and observe there, but living organisms and their environments may not be harmed or removed.

The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce.  
 10 Initially, 70 sites were proposed as candidates for sanctuary status. Two and a half decades later, only fifteen sanctuaries had been designated, with half of these established after 1978. They range in size from the very small (less than 1 square kilometer) Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary in American Samoa to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in California, extending over 15,744 square kilometers.

15 The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is a crucial part of new management practices in which whole communities of species, and not just individual species, are offered some degree of protection from habitat degradation and overexploitation. Only in this way can a reasonable degree of marine species diversity be maintained in a setting that also maintains the natural interrelationships that exist among these species.  
 20 Several other types of marine protected areas exist in the United States and other countries. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System, managed by the United States government, includes 23 designated and protected estuaries. Outside the United States, marine protected-area programs exist as marine parks, reserves, and preserves. Over 100 designated areas exist around the periphery of the Caribbean Sea. Others range  
 25 from the well-known Australian Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to lesser-known parks in countries such as Thailand and Indonesia, where tourism is placing growing pressures on fragile coral reef systems. As state, national, and international agencies come to recognize the importance of conserving marine biodiversity, marine protected areas, whether as sanctuaries, parks, or estuarine reserves, will play an increasingly important role in preserving that diversity.



1. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) Differences among marine parks, sanctuaries, and reserves  
(B) Various marine conservation programs  
(C) International agreements on coastal protection  
(D) Similarities between land and sea protected environments
2. The word “intent” in line 3 is closest in meaning to ....  
(A) repetition  
(B) approval  
(C) goal  
(D) revision
3. The word “administered” in line 8 is closest in meaning to ....  
(A) managed  
(B) recognized  
(C) opposed  
(D) justified
4. The word “these” in line 11 refers to ....  
(A) sites  
(B) candidates  
(C) decades  
(D) sanctuaries
5. The passage mentions the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (lines 13-14) as an example of a sanctuary that ....  
(A) is not well know  
(B) covers a large area  
(C) is smaller than the Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary  
(D) was not originally proposed for sanctuary status
6. According to the passage, when was the National Marine Sanctuaries Program established?  
(A) Before 1972  
(B) After 1987  
(C) One hundred years before national parks were established  
(D) One hundred years after Yellowstone National Park was established
7. According to the passage, all of the following are achievements of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program EXCEPT ....  
(A) the discovery of several new marine organisms  
(B) the preservation of connections between individual marine species  
(C) the protection of coastal habitats  
(D) the establishment of areas where the public can observe marine life
8. The word “periphery” in line 24 is closest in meaning to ....  
(A) depth  
(B) landmass  
(C) warm habitat  
(D) outer edge
9. The passage mentions which of the following as a threat to marine areas outside the United States?  
(A) Limitations in financial support  
(B) The use of marine species as food  
(C) Variability of the climate  
(D) Increases in tourism



## Questions 10-17

From their inception, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and cooper in woodworking; a weaver and a tailor for clothing production; a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) for fabricating leather objects; and a blacksmith for metalwork. Where stone was the local building material, a mason was sure to appear on the list of people who paid taxes. With only an apprentice as an assistant, the rural artisan provided the neighborhood with common goods from furniture to shoes to farm equipment in exchange for cash or for “goods in kind” from the customer’s field, pasture, or dairy. Sometimes artisans transformed material provided by the customer wove cloth of yam spun at the farm from the wool of the family sheep; made chairs or tables from wood cut in the customer’s own woodlot; produced shoes or leather breeches from cow, deer, or sheepskin tanned on the farm.

Like their farming neighbors, rural artisans were part of an economy seen, by one historian, as “an orchestra conducted by nature.” Some tasks could not be done in the winter, other had to be put off during harvest time, and still others waited on raw materials that were only produced seasonally. As the days grew shorter, shop hours kept pace, since few artisans could afford enough artificial light to continue work when the Sun went down. To the best of their ability, colonial artisans tried to keep their shops as efficient as possible and to regularize their schedules and methods of production for the best return on their investment in time, tools, and materials. While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without resort to nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality—and few in rural areas were. Artisans, therefore, often found it necessary to employ as many shortcuts and economics as possible while still producing satisfactory products.

10. What aspect of rural colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Farming practices
- (B) The work of artisans
- (C) The character of rural neighborhoods
- (D) Types of furniture that were popular

11. The word “inception” in line 1 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) investigation
- (B) location
- (C) beginning
- (D) records

12. The word “fabricating” in line 3 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) constructing
- (B) altering
- (C) selecting
- (D) demonstrating

13. It can be inferred from the from the passage that the use of artificial light in colonial times was ....

- (A) especially helpful to woodworkers
- (B) popular in rural areas
- (C) continuous in winter
- (D) expensive

14. Why did colonial artisans want to “regularize their schedules their schedules” (line 18)?

- (A) To enable them to produce high quality products
- (B) To enable them to duplicate an item many times
- (C) To impress their customers
- (D) To keep expenses low

15. The phrase “resort to” in line 20 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) protecting with
- (B) moving toward
- (C) manufacturing
- (D) using

16. The word “few” in lines 23 refers to ....

- (A) woodworkers
- (B) finished pieces
- (C) customers
- (D) chests

17. It can be inferred that the artisans referred to in the passage usually produced products that were ....

- (A) simple
- (B) delicate
- (C) beautifully decorated
- (D) exceptionally long-lasting

#### Questions 18-28

Cities develop as a result of functions that they can perform. Some functions result directly from the ingenuity of the citizenry, but most functions result from the needs of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland (the region that supplies goods to the city and to which the city furnishes services and other goods). Geographers often make a distinction between the situation and the site of a city. Situation refers to the general position in relation to the surrounding region, whereas site involves physical characteristics of the specific location. Situation is normally much more important to the continuing prosperity of a city. If a city is well situated in regard to its hinterland, its development is much more likely to continue. Chicago, for example, possesses an almost unparalleled situation: it is located at the southern end of a huge lake that forces east-west transportation lines to be compressed into its vicinity, and at a meeting of significant land and water transport routes. It also overlooks what is one of the world's finest large farming regions. These factors ensured that Chicago would become a great city regardless of the disadvantageous characteristics of the available site, such as being prone to flooding during thunderstorm activity.

Similarly, it can be argued that much of New York City's importance stems from its early and continuing advantage of situation. Philadelphia and Boston both originated at about the same time as New York and shared New York's location at the western end of one of the world's most important oceanic trade routes, but only New York possesses an easy-access functional connection (the Hudson-Mohawk lowland) to the vast Midwestern hinterland. This account does not alone explain New York's primacy, but it does include several important factors. Among the many aspects of situation that help to explain why some cities grow and others do not, original location on a navigable waterway seems particularly applicable. Of course, such characteristics as slope, drainage, power resources, river crossings, coastal shapes, and other physical characteristics help to determine city location, but such factors are normally more significant in early stages of city development than later.

18. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The development of trade routes through United States cities
- (B) Contrasts in settlement patterns in United States
- (C) Historical differences among three large United States cities
- (D) The importance of geographical situation in the growth of United States cities

19. The word “ingenuity” in line 2. is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) wealth
- (B) resourcefulness
- (C) traditions
- (D) organization

20. The passage suggests that a geographer would consider a city's soil type part of its ....  
(A) hinterland  
(B) situation  
(C) site  
(D) function
21. According to the passage, a city's situation is more important than its site in regard to the city's ....  
(A) long-term growth and prosperity  
(B) ability to protect its citizenry  
(C) possession of favorable weather conditions  
(D) need to import food supplies
22. The author mentions each of the following as an advantage of Chicago's location EXCEPT its ....  
(A) hinterland  
(B) nearness to a large lake  
(C) position in regard to transport routes  
(D) flat terrain
23. The word "characteristics" in line 14 is closest in meaning to ....  
(A) choices  
(B) attitudes  
(C) qualities  
(D) inhabitants
24. The primary purpose of paragraph 1 is to ....  
(A) summarize past research and introduce anew study  
(B) describe a historical period  
(C) emphasize the advantages of one theory over another  
(D) define a term and illustrate it with an example
25. According to the passage, Philadelphia and Boston are similar to New York City in ....  
(A) size of population  
(B) age  
(C) site  
(D) availability of rail transportation
26. The word "functional" in line 20 is closest in meaning to ....  
(A) alternate  
(B) unknown  
(C) original  
(D) usable
27. The word "it" in line 21 refers to ....  
(A) account  
(B) primacy  
(C) connection  
(D) hinterland
28. The word "significant" in line 26 is closest in meaning to ....  
(A) threatening  
(B) meaningful  
(C) obvious  
(D) available

## Questions 29-40

The largest of the giant gas planets, Jupiter, with a volume 1,300 times greater than Earth's, contains more than twice the mass of all the other planets combined. It is thought to be a gaseous and fluid planet without solid surfaces. Had it been somewhat more massive, Jupiter might have attained internal temperatures as high as the ignition point for nuclear reactions, and it would have flamed as a star in its own right. Jupiter and the other giant planets are of a low-density type quite distinct from the terrestrial planets: they are composed predominantly of such substances as hydrogen, helium, ammonia, and methane, unlike terrestrial planets. Much of Jupiter's interior might be in the form of liquid, metallic hydrogen. Normally, hydrogen is a gas, but under pressures of millions of kilograms per square centimeter, which exist in the deep interior of Jupiter, the hydrogen atoms might lock together to form a liquid with the properties of a metal. Some scientists believe that the innermost core of Jupiter might be rocky, or metallic like the core of Earth. Jupiter rotates very fast, once every 9.8 hours. As a result, its clouds, which are composed largely of frozen and liquid ammonia, have been whipped into alternating dark and bright bands that circle the planet at different speeds in different latitudes. Jupiter's puzzling Great Red Spot changes size as it hovers in the Southern Hemisphere. Scientists speculate it might be a gigantic hurricane, which because of its large size (the Earth could easily fit inside it), lasts for hundreds of years. Jupiter gives off twice as much heat as it receives from the Sun. Perhaps this is primeval heat or heat generated by the continued gravitational contraction of the planet. Another starlike characteristic of Jupiter is its sixteen natural satellites, which, like a miniature model of the Solar System, decrease in density with distance—from rocky moons close to Jupiter to icy moons farther away. If Jupiter were about 70 times more massive, it would have become a star. Jupiter is the best-preserved sample of the early solar nebula, and with its satellites, might contain the most important clues about the origin of the Solar System.

29. The word "attained" in line 4 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) attempted
- (B) changed
- (C) lost
- (D) reached

30. The word "flamed" in line 5 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) burned
- (B) divided
- (C) fallen
- (D) grown

31. The word "they" in line 6 refers to ....

- (A) nuclear reactions
- (B) giant planets
- (C) terrestrial
- (D) substances

32. According to the passage, hydrogen can become a metallic-like liquid when it is ....

- (A) extremely hot
- (B) combined with helium
- (C) similar atmospheres
- (D) metallic cores

33. According to the passage, some scientists believe Jupiter and Earth are similar in that they both have

- (A) solid surfaces
- (B) similar masses
- (C) similar atmospheres
- (D) metallic cores

34. The clouds surrounding Jupiter are mostly composed of ....

- (A) ammonia
- (B) helium
- (C) hydrogen
- (D) methane

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35. It can be inferred from the passage that the appearance of alternating bands circling Jupiter is caused by ....

- (A) the Great Red Spot
- (B) heat from the Sun
- (C) the planet's fast rotation
- (D) Storms from the planet's Southern Hemisphere

36. The author uses the word "puzzling" in line 15 to suggest that the Great Red Spot is ....

- (A) the only spot of its kind
- (B) not well understood
- (C) among the largest of such spots
- (D) a problem for the planet's continued existence

37. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following conclusions?

- (A) Jupiter gives off twice as much heat as the Sun.
- (B) Jupiter has a weaker gravitational force than the other planets.
- (C) Scientists believe that Jupiter was once a star.
- (D) Scientists might learn about the beginning of the Solar System by Studying Jupiter.

38. Why does the author mention primeval heat (lines 19-20) ?

- (A) To provide evidence that Jupiter is older than the Sun
- (B) To provide evidence that Jupiter is older than the other planets
- (C) To suggest a possible explanation for the number of satellites that Jupiter has
- (D) To suggest a possible source of the quantity of heat that Jupiter gives off

39. According to the passage, Jupiter's most distant moon is ....

- (A) the least dense
- (B) the largest
- (C) warm on the surface
- (D) very rocky on the surface

40. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- (A) If Jupiter had fewer satellites, it would be easier for scientists to study the planet itself.
- (B) If Jupiter had had more mass, it would have developed internal nuclear reactions.
- (C) If Jupiter had been smaller, it would have become a terrestrial planet.
- (D) if Jupiter were larger, it would give off much less heat

#### Questions 41-50

The term "art deco" has come to encompass three distinct but related design trends of the 1920's and 1930's. The first was what is frequently referred to as "zigzag moderne" –the exotically ornamental style of such skyscrapers as the Chrysler Building in New York City and related structures such as the Paramount Theater in Oakland,

- 5 California The word "zigzag" alludes to the geometric and stylized ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes that were applied in mosaic relief, and mural form to the exterior and interior of the buildings. Many of these buildings were shaped in the ziggurat form, a design resembling an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower
- 10 that recedes in progressively smaller stages to the summit, creating a staircase-like effect. The second manifestation of art deco was the 1930's streamlined moderne" style—a Futuristic-looking aerodynamic style of rounded corners and horizontal bands known as "speed stripes." In architecture, these elements were frequently accompanied by round windows, extensive use of glass block, and flat rooftops.
- 15 The third style, referred to as either "international stripped classicism," or simply "classical moderne," also came to the forefront during the Depression, a period of severe economic difficult in the 1930's. This was amore conservative style, blending a simplified modernistic style with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief sculpture and other ornament, including interior murals. May buildings in this style
- 20 were erected nationwide through government programs during the Depression . Although art deco in its many forms was largely perceived as thoroughly modern,



it was strongly influenced by the decorative arts movements that immediately preceded it. For example, like “art nouveau” (1890-1910), art deco also used plant motifs, but regularized the forms into abstracted repetitive patterns rather than presenting them as flowing, asymmetrical foliage. Like the Viennese craftspeople of the Wiener Werkstatte, art deco designers worked with exotic materials, geometricized shapes, and colorfully ornate patterns. Furthermore, like the artisans of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England and the United States, art deco practitioners considered it their mission to transform the domestic environment through well-designed furniture and household accessories.

41. What aspect of art deco does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The influence of art deco on the design of furniture and household accessories
- (B) Ways in which government programs encouraged the development of art deco
- (C) Architectural manifestations of art deco during the 1920's and 1930's
- (D) Reasons for the popularity of art deco in New York and California

42. The word “encompass” in line 1 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) separate
- (B) include
- (C) replace
- (D) enhance

43. The phrase “The first” in line 2 refers to ....

- (A) the term “art deco”
- (B) design trends
- (C) the 1920's and 1930's
- (D) skyscrapers

44. In line 9, the author mentions “an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower ” in order to ....

- (A) describe the exterior shape of certain “art deco” buildings
- (B) explain the differences between ancient and modern architectural styles
- (C) emphasize the extent of architectural advances
- (D) argue for a return to more traditional architectural design

45. The streamlined moderne style is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT ....

- (A) animal motifs
- (B) flat roofs
- (C) round windows
- (D) “speed stripes”

46. The phrase “came to the forefront” in line 16 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) grew in complexity
- (B) went through a process
- (C) changed its approach
- (D) became important

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between art deco and art nouveau?

- (A) They were art forms that competed with each other for government support during the Depression era.
- (B) They were essentially the same art form.
- (C) Art nouveau preceded art deco and influenced it.
- (D) Art deco became important in the United States while art nouveau became popular in England.

48. According to the passage, a building having an especially ornate appearance would most probably have been designed in the style of ....

- (A) zigzag moderne
- (B) streamlined moderne
- (C) classical moderne
- (D) the Arts and Crafts Movement

49. According to the passage, which of the following design trends is known by more than one name ?  
(A) Zigzag moderne  
(B) Streamlined moderne  
(C) International stripped classicism  
(D) Arts and Crafts Movement

50. The passage is primarily developed as ....  
(A) the historical chronology of a movement  
(B) a description of specific buildings that became famous for their unusual beauty  
(C) an analysis of various trends within an artistic movement  
(D) an argument of the advantages of one artistic form over another

**Answers for the listening section:**

DDACC BBADC BBDCD DABDB ACDAD BCBDC DDBBA BCDDDB ACCDB AADBA

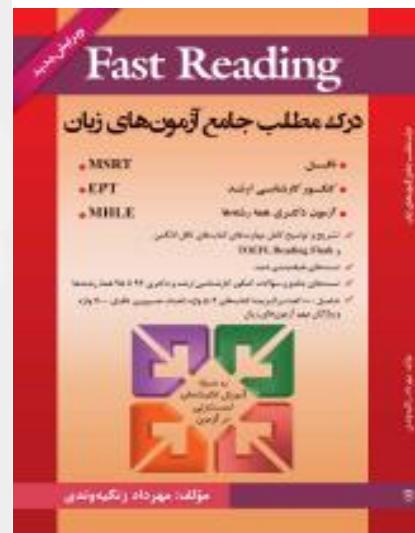
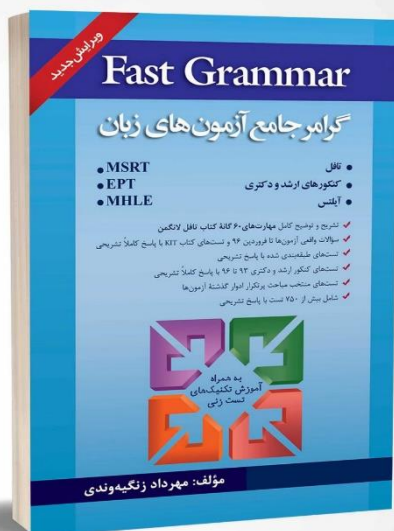
**Answers for the structure and written expression section:**

BABBA BBDCD DBCAD DDCCB ABDCA CADCC ABBDB BCCDD

**Answers for the reading comprehension section:**

BCADB DADDB CADDD CADBC ADCDB DABDA BCDAC BDDAB CBBA A DCACC

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