

وبسایت و فروشگاه تخصصی آزمون‌های زبان

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ویرایش دوم

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

کتاب **Fast Reading**

چاپ دوم

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

کتاب **Fast Bank (EPT)**

شامل سؤالات کامل ۱۵ دوره اخیر آزمون **EPT** (تا خرداد ۹۶) با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی و تحلیل آزمون (با به‌روزرسانی ماهیانه)

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کتاب واژگان جامع آزمون‌های زبان **Fast Vocabulary** به‌زودی منتشر می‌شود...

**PRACTICE**  
**1**  
**TEST**

**Directions**

In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. For each question choose the one best answer from (A), (B), (C), and (D). Then on your answer sheet fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Your answers should be based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

**Read the following passage.**

Some researchers distinguish primary emotions, which are thought to be universal, from secondary emotions, which include variations and blends that are specific to cultures. The primary emotions are usually identified with fear, anger, sadness, joy, surprise, and disgust. Other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions; they also think that this list omits universal emotions, such as love, hope, empathy, and pride, that are difficult to measure physiologically.

**Example 1**

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Some emotions are difficult to measure.  
(B) All emotions are universal.  
(C) A distinction is made between primary and secondary emotions.  
(D) All emotions are primary.

The main idea of the passage is that some researchers make a distinction between primary and secondary emotions. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

✓ سوالات درک مطلب آزمون EPT بهمن ۹۵ (برگرفته از کتاب بانک سوالات  
ادوار گذشته EPT تألیف مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی)

### Passage 1

No one knew what caused the often-**deadly** yellow fever, but it occurred in **epidemic proportions**, with one person after another in a given area becoming sick. People feared the mysterious disease, until U.S. Army physician James Carroll **endangered** his own health **in the name of** science. On August 27, 1900, Carroll allowed an **infected** mosquito to feed on him. He developed a **severe** case of yellow fever but helped **his** colleague, Walter Reed, prove that mosquitoes **transmitted** the feared disease.

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Prior to this experiment, epidemics of yellow fever were common in the American South. Not knowing how the disease was transmitted, many people would leave the South for the summer, when epidemics were most common. In an 1888 yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Florida, **terrified** citizens packed themselves onto trains leaving town. Some were so **panicked**; they left fires burning and the doors of **their** houses wide open. The Mayflower Hotel, where the epidemic started, was **condemned** and ordered burned to the ground.

With doctors **at a loss** as to how to stop the **spread** of yellow fever, people tried all sorts of strange **remedies**. They burned barrels of tar in the street to **disinfect** the air. They sprayed sulfur and lime mixtures into homes of the infected. Assuming the disease was **contagious**, they **isolated** the sick. After Doctors Reed and Carroll's discovery, **effective** ways were found to **combat** mosquitoes and the disease **they** transmitted.

### 66. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) How James Carroll and Walter Reed cured people **afflicted with** yellow fever
- 2) Why terrified citizens of Jacksonville left their hometown at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century
- 3) What the epidemics of yellow fever were like and how its cause was discovered
- 4) Why the Mayflower Hotel was set on fire and destroyed

67. The expression “in the name of” in line 4 is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) calling the name of
- 2) under the control of
- 3) similar in name to
- 4) for the sake of

68. The word “his” in line 6 refers to .....

- 1) Carroll
- 2) Reed
- 3) Person
- 4) One

69. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the yellow fever epidemics were most common .....

- 1) in both the North and South
- 2) during the hot seasons
- 3) when people did not leave the town
- 4) when the sick were not isolated

70. The author’s purpose in giving the example of the 1888 epidemic is to ...

- 1) mention when yellow fever started
- 2) depict how people reacted during the yellow fever epidemic
- 3) explain why people left the door of their houses open
- 4) mention when people had to leave their hometown

71. The word “their” in line 13 refers to .....

- 1) epidemics
- 2) trains
- 3) some
- 4) fires

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72. The expression “at a loss” in line 15 is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) not remembering
- 2) not knowing
- 3) forgetting
- 4) losing

73. The word “remedies” in line 16 is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) solutions
- 2) drugs
- 3) problems
- 4) therapies

74. Before Carroll’s discovery, people tried to control the disease using all of the following methods EXCEPT .....

- 1) isolating the sick
- 2) burning tar barrels
- 3) killing the mosquitoes
- 4) spraying sulfur and lime

75. The word “they” in line 20 refers to .....

- 1) Reed and Carroll
- 2) the sick
- 3) ways
- 4) mosquitoes

Passage 2

A climax community is one that has reached the stable stage. When extensive and well defined, the climax community is called a biome. Examples are tundra, grassland, desert, and the deciduous, coniferous, and tropical rain forests. Stability is attained through a process known as succession, whereby relatively simple communities are replaced by those more complex. Thus, on a lakefront, grass may invade a build-up of sand. Humus formed by the grass then gives root to oaks and pines and lesser vegetation, which displaces the grass and forms a further altered humus. That soil eventually nourishes maple and beech trees, which gradually crowd out the pines and oaks and form a climax community. In addition to trees,



each successive community **harbors** many other life forms, with the greatest **diversity** populating the climax community.

The early 20<sup>th</sup>-century belief that the climax community could **endure** indefinitely is now **rejected** because climatic stability cannot be assumed over long periods of time. Nonclimatic factors, such as soil **limitation**, can **influence** the rate of development. It is also clear that stable climax communities in most areas can coexist with human pressures on the ecosystem, such as deforestation, grazing, and urbanization. Polyclimax theories stress that plant development does not follow **predictable** outlines and that the **evolution** of ecosystems is **subject to** many variables.

**76. Paragraph 1 mainly discusses how .....** .

- 1) climax communities support vegetation
- 2) important climax communities are
- 3) climax communities are formed
- 4) **complex** climax communities are

**77. The word “whereby” in line 4 refers to .....** .

- 1) process
- 2) biome
- 3) stability
- 4) community

**78. The word “harbors” in line 10 is closest in meaning to .....** .

- 1) **exports**
- 2) **shelters**
- 3) **replaces**
- 4) **hides**

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**79. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that nonclimatic factors .....** .

- 1) formed the core of the early-20 century theories
- 2) stop the development of climax communities
- 3) have both human and natural origins
- 4) are rejected by polyclimax theories

**80. The phrase “subject to” in line 18 is closest in meaning to .....** .

- 1) included in
- 2) driven by
- 3) prepared for
- 4) influenced by

### Passage 3

For thousands of years, agriculture was practiced without **utilizing** any **artificial** chemicals, such as artificial fertilizers and pesticides. The first generation of artificial fertilizers was developed during the mid-19th century. Being cheap, powerful and easy to transport **in bulk**, these fertilizers soon became popular amongst the farmers all around the world. In addition, similar **advances** in chemical pesticides in the 1940s, turned farming into a very **fruitful** business.

However, after nearly a few decades, the studies **revealed** that both artificial fertilizers and pesticides had serious long term **side effects** including soil **compaction**, **erosion**, and reduction in soil **fertility**. Furthermore, scientists were concerned about **toxic** chemicals entering the food supply and endangering human health.

Due to the above-mentioned problems, organic farming, as an **alternative** to current methods, **gained** a lot of attention in academic circles and soon became a widely used farming **approach**. For one thing, organic farming **excluded** the use

of synthetic pesticides, growth hormones, antibiotics, genetically **modified** seeds and animal breeds, as well as **irrigation**.

Instead of artificial materials, organic farming relies on ecosystem management; meaning that even pesticides and fertilizers are derived from plants, animal wastes, and minerals. The primary aim of this method is to **increase** soil fertility, balance insect population, and reduce air, soil, and water pollution. Also from consumers' **perspective**, this method is absolutely fruitful in terms of health-related issues.

**81. Which statement is NOT correct according to the passage?**

- 1) Artificial fertilizers and pesticides were not **consumed** in traditional methods of farming.
- 2) Throughout the history artificial fertilizers and pesticides have always been used in agriculture.
- 3) Artificial fertilizers were first introduced in the first half of the 20 century.
- 4) Chemical fertilizers developed before artificial pesticides.

**82. The use of chemical materials in farming became so widespread because they were .....**

- 1) strong, **inexpensive**, and easy to carry
- 2) easy to use with no side effects
- 3) powerful but not cheap
- 4) used for few productions

**83. What long term effects of artificial materials in farming were mentioned in the passage?**

- 1) Making the soil infertile and **poisonous**
- 2) Gradual **destruction** of soil and **decreasing** its fertility
- 3) Making less delicious fruits and crops
- 4) **Affecting** the ecosystem and animals living there

**84. The scientists were concerned about the chemical pesticides with respect to human health because they could .....**

- 1) produce all kinds of gases
- 2) affect the farmers but not people
- 3) easily **jeopardize** human's health by entering the food supply
- 4) potentially affect the next generation

**85. The main difference between organic farming and other forms is that organic farming .....**

- 1) mainly focuses on ecosystem management
- 2) produces much more compared to other methods
- 3) pays more attention to insects' balance
- 4) can be done in nearly all places in the world

## لغات دشوار متن ۱:

deadly	کشنده، مرگبار	spread	پراکندن؛ پخش کردن / شدن
epidemic	همه‌گیر، گسترده؛ واگیردار، مسری	remedy	درمان، مداوا؛ دارو؛ راه‌حل
proportion	نسبت؛ سهم، بخش؛ [جمع] ابعاد	disinfect	ضدعفونی کردن؛ زدودن
endanger	به خطر انداختن، به مخاطره انداختن	contagious	واگیردار، مسری
infected	مبتلا، آلوده	isolate	جدا کردن؛ منزوی کردن
severe	شدید؛ دشوار، سخت	effective	مؤثر، ثمربخش؛ چشمگیر
transmit	سرایت دادن، منتقل کردن؛ فرستادن	combat	نبرد کردن، مبارزه کردن
terrified	وحشت‌زده، ترسیده؛ هراسان	afflict with	مبتلا کردن؛ آزردن
panicked	هراسان، ترسیده؛ هول‌شده؛ آسیب‌دیده	depict	نشان دادن، بیان کردن
condemn	محکوم کردن؛ سرزنش کردن	solution	راه‌حل، جواب؛ محلول

۶۶. **گزینه ۳** این تست در مورد **موضوع اصلی متن** است. برای پاسخ به چنین سوالاتی بایستی از طریق مطالعه جملات اول همه پاراگرافها و استفاده از روش **skimming** موضوع اصلی متن را پیدا کنیم. با توجه به اینکه متن عمدتاً در مورد بیماری «تب زرد» و چگونگی شناسایی عامل آن است، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۳ است. در متن به درمان بیماران توسط **جیمز کارول** و **والتر رید** اشاره نشده است؛ پس، گزینه ۱ نادرست است. گزینه‌های ۲ و ۴ از جزئیات متن هستند، نه ایده اصلی آن. (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش‌های ۱ و ۲ کتاب Fast Reading).

۶۷. **گزینه ۴** in the name of به معنی «بخاطر؛ به نام».

۶۸. **گزینه ۱** این سؤال، مربوط به **مرجع ضمیر** است. برای یافتن پاسخ، بایستی به کمی قبل‌تر مراجعه کرده و با جایگذاری گزینه‌ها در متن، گزینه مناسب را انتخاب کنید. با توجه به متن، his به Carroll رجوع می‌کند (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۴ کتاب Fast Reading).

۶۹. **گزینه ۲** بخاطر استفاده از کلمه infer «استنباط کردن، نتیجه‌گیری کردن» در صورت سؤال، متوجه می‌شویم که پاسخ این سؤال از طریق برداشت و نتیجه‌گیری از متن بدست می‌آید. سؤال از ما می‌خواهد که از پاراگراف دوم، در مورد شیوع تب زرد گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنیم. گزینه ۱ غلط است، زیرا در جمله اول پاراگراف دوم عنوان شده که تب زرد بیشتر در جنوب آمریکا شایع بود. گزینه ۲ قابل استنباط است؛ زیرا در خط سوم پاراگراف دوم عنوان شده که مردم در طول تابستان، بخاطر شیوع بیماری جنوب را ترک می‌کردند. پس می‌توان نتیجه گرفت که تب زرد در طول فصول گرم شایع‌تر بوده است. گزینه‌های ۳ و ۴ نیز نادرست هستند. (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۵ کتاب Fast Reading).

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۷۰. **گزینه ۲** سؤال در ارتباط با هدف نویسنده متن از اشاره به مثال همه‌گیری سال ۱۸۸۸ است. با روش **scanning** (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۱ کتاب) می‌توانیم به سرعت عدد ۱۸۸۸ را در متن پیدا کنیم (خط چهارم پاراگراف دوم). سپس، بایستی این جمله را به دقت مطالعه کنیم. این قسمت متن به واکنش همراه با ترس و وحشت مردم در برابر بیماری اشاره می‌کند. بنابراین، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۲ است. گزینه ۱ نادرست است، زیرا نویسنده به زمان دقیق شروع تب زرد اشاره نمی‌کند. گزینه ۳، مضحک است؛ زیرا هدف نویسنده از بیان این مثال، توضیح اینکه چرا مردم درب خانه‌هایشان را باز می‌گذاشتند نیست. گزینه ۴ هم نادرست است (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۳ کتاب Fast Reading).

۷۱. **گزینه ۳** این سؤال نیز در ارتباط با **مرجع ضمیر** است. برای یافتن پاسخ، بایستی به کمی قبل‌تر مراجعه کرده و با جایگذاری گزینه‌ها در متن، گزینه مناسب را انتخاب کنیم. بدلیل اینکه their در وسط جمله قرار دارد، بایستی به ابتدای همان جمله رجوع کنیم. با توجه به متن، their به some (ابتدای جمله) رجوع می‌کند. **روش سریع‌تر:** their یک **صفت ملکی** است و با توجه به استفاده از اسم houses، متوجه می‌شویم که their بایستی به افرادی که مالک خانه‌ها هستند، اشاره کند؛ گزینه‌های ۱، ۲ و ۴ به غیرجاندار اشاره می‌کنند و هر سه رد می‌شوند (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۴ کتاب Fast Reading).

۷۲. **گزینه ۲** اصطلاح at a loss به معنی «سردرگم، آشفته» است. بنابراین، با توجه به بافت متن، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۲ است. (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۶ کتاب Fast Reading).

۷۳. گزینه ۱ با توجه به بافت متن، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۱ است. solution «چاره، راه حل».

۷۴. گزینه ۳ سؤال در رابطه با راه‌حل‌هایی که مردم قبل از اکتشاف Reed و Carroll برای مقابله با تب زرد انجام می‌دادند، است. این سؤال از جمله **سوالات مربوط به جزئیات بیان نشده** است که از روش **scanning** قابل پاسخگویی است. برای پاسخ بایستی به پاراگراف سوم رجوع کنید. در متن، به جداسازی (قرنطینه) بیماران، آتش زدن بشکه‌های قیر و افشاندن سولفور و آهک به‌عنوان سه مورد از اقداماتی که مردم برای مقابله با تب زرد انجام می‌دادند، اشاره شده است. در متن، به کشتن حشرات توسط مردم اشاره نشده است؛ بنابراین، پاسخ گزینه ۳ است (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۳ Fast Reading).

۷۵. گزینه ۴ این سؤال در ارتباط با **مرجع ضمیر** است. برای یافتن پاسخ، بایستی به کمی قبل‌تر مراجعه کرده و با جایگذاری گزینه‌ها در متن، گزینه مناسب را انتخاب کنیم. بدلیل اینکه they در وسط جمله قرار دارد، بایستی به ابتدای همان جمله رجوع کنیم. با توجه به متن، they به mosquitoes «پشه» رجوع می‌کند (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۴ کتاب Fast Reading).

### لغات دشوار متن ۲:

climax	اوج، فراز؛ قله؛ نقطه عطف	endure	پایدار ماندن؛ تحمل کردن
stable	ثابت، باثبات؛ محکم؛ کم‌نوسان	reject	رد کردن، نپذیرفتن؛ طرد کردن
extensive	گسترده، پهناور؛ فراوان؛ مفصل	limitation	محدودیت؛ محدودسازی؛ کاستی
attain	بدست آوردن، کسب کردن	influence	اثر، تأثیر؛ نفوذ
succession	جانشینی؛ توالی، سلسله	predictable	قابل پیش‌بینی؛ قابل پیش‌گویی
invade	حمله کردن، هجوم بردن	evolution	تکامل، تغییر تدریجی؛ تحول
displace	جایگزین شدن؛ جابجا کردن	complex	پیچیده، بغرنج؛ مرکب، مختلط
altered	تغییر یافته، عوض شده	export	صادر کردن؛ فرستادن
eventually	درنهایت؛ سرانجام؛ بالاخره	shelter	پناه دادن؛ پناه گرفتن؛ حفظ کردن
nourish	تغذیه کردن؛ پروردن	replace	جایگزین کردن / شدن
diversity	تنوع، گوناگونی؛ تفاوت	hide	پنهان کردن / شدن؛ پوشاندن

۷۶. گزینه ۲ پاراگراف اول بیشتر درباره زیستگاه‌های گیاهی پیشرفته مهم است. بنابراین، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۲ است (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۲ کتاب Fast Reading).

۷۷. گزینه ۱ این سؤال در ارتباط با **مرجع کلمه** whereby است. برای یافتن پاسخ، بایستی به کمی قبل‌تر مراجعه کرده و با جایگذاری گزینه‌ها در متن، گزینه مناسب را انتخاب کنیم. whereby به succession «جانشینی، توالی» رجوع می‌کند (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۴ کتاب Fast Reading).

۷۸. گزینه ۲ harbor به معنی «پناه دادن؛ داشتن» است و نزدیک‌ترین کلمه به آن shelter است.

**توجه:** در پاسخ کلیدی منتشر شده برای آزمون، گزینه ۳ به عنوان پاسخ سؤال درج شده که صحیح نیست.

۷۹. **گزینه ۱** بخاطر استفاده از کلمه *infer* «استنباط کردن، نتیجه گیری کردن» در صورت سؤال، متوجه می شویم که پاسخ این سؤال از طریق برداشت و نتیجه گیری از متن بدست می آید. سؤال از ما می خواهد از پاراگراف دوم، در مورد عوامل غیراقلیمی، گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنیم. با توجه به خط اول پاراگراف دوم که به بحث های اوایل قرن بیستم اشاره می کند، گزینه ۱ صحیح است (ر.ک. به بخش ۵ Fast Reading).

۸۰. **گزینه ۴** اصطلاح *subject to* به معنی «در معرض؛ مستعد» است. بنابراین، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۴ است.

### لغات دشوار متن ۳:

utilize	بکار بردن، استفاده کردن	approach	شیوه، روش؛ رویکرد؛ شباهت
artificial	مصنوعی، دست ساز؛ غیرواقعی، مصنوعی	exclude	راه ندادن؛ استثنا قائل شدن
in bulk	به صورت عمده؛ به مقدار زیاد	modified	اصلاح شده؛ تعدیل یافته
advance	پیشرفت؛ پیشروی	irrigation	آبیاری؛ آبرسانی؛ شست و شو
fruitful	سودبخش، پرفایده؛ پرمیوه؛ حاصلخیز	increase	افزایش دادن یا یافتن؛ افزودن
reveal	آشکار کردن؛ فاش کردن؛ الهام شدن	perspective	دید، نظر؛ چشم انداز، منظره
side effects	عوارض جانبی، اثرات جانبی	consume	مصرف کردن؛ تلف کردن
compaction	تراکم؛ فشردگی؛ کوبش	inexpensive	ارزان، کم هزینه
erosion	فرسایش؛ نابودی، تباهی	poisonous	سمی، زهردار؛ مسموم کننده
fertility	حاصلخیزی، باروری؛ خلاقیت	destruction	نابودی؛ خرابی، ویرانی
toxic	زهری، سمی، زهرآگین	decrease	کاهش دادن یا یافتن
alternative	جایگزین؛ چاره، گزینه	affect	تأثیر گذاشتن؛ وانمود کردن
gain	بدست آوردن؛ جلب کردن	jeopardize	به مخاطره انداختن

۸۱. **گزینه ۲** این سؤال در ارتباط با جزئیات بیان شده در متن است. پاسخ این نوع سؤالات بطور مستقیم در متن عنوان شده و تنها چیزی که بایستی به آن توجه کنید، استفاده از لغات مترادف کلمات مورد استفاده در متن اصلی است (ر. ک. به بخش ۳ Fast Reading). با توجه به استفاده از NOT correct در متن، متوجه می شویم که ۳ گزینه با توجه به متن صحیح و یکی از گزینه ها نادرست است. گزینه های ۱، ۳ و ۴ صحیح هستند، ولی گزینه ۲ نادرست و پاسخ این تست است. گزینه ۲ به این دلیل نادرست است که بر طبق متن، از اواسط قرن نوزدهم بود که شروع به استفاده از کودها و آفت کش ها شد.

۸۲. **گزینه ۱** با توجه به خط های سوم و چهارم متن، گزینه ۱ صحیح است.

۸۳. **گزینه ۲** با توجه به اطلاعات ارائه شده در خط سوم پاراگراف دوم، مطالعات آشکار کردند که کودها و آفت کش ها عوارض جانبی درازمدت جدی دارند و در نهایت به کاهش حاصلخیزی خاک منجر می شوند. بنابراین، بهترین پاسخ گزینه ۲ است (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۳ کتاب Fast Reading).

۸۴. **گزینه ۳** با توجه به جمله پایانی پاراگراف دوم، گزینه ۳ صحیح است. تنها نکته ای که بایستی به آن توجه کنید استفاده از **مترادف** endanger «به خطر انداختن»، یعنی jeopardize در گزینه ۳ است (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۳ کتاب Fast Reading).

۸۵. **گزینه ۱** در پاراگراف چهارم در مورد organic farming صحبت شده است. بهترین پاسخ، گزینه ۱ است (توضیحات بیشتر در بخش ۳ کتاب Fast Reading).



## ویژگی‌های کتاب **Fast Grammar** تألیف **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

### ✓ آموزش کامل نکات به زبان ساده در ۱۶ بخش:

در قسمت درسنامه هر بخش نکات آموزشی به زبان بسیار ساده توضیح داده شده‌اند. در این قسمت تلاش شده مهم‌ترین نکات هر بخش با ذکر مثال و نکات تستی و سؤالات ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها با پاسخ تشریحی ارائه گردد.

### ✓ قسمت در آزمون:

در قسمت در آزمون انتهای هر بخش، نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر بخش در آزمون‌ها توضیح داده شده است. در این قسمت انواع سؤالاتی که از هر بخش در آزمون‌ها مطرح می‌شود و شکل کلی گزینه‌های نادرست در سؤالات برای رد گزینه‌ها توضیح داده شده است.

### ✓ قسمت **Sample Test**:

در انتهای هر بخش، یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از آن مبحث بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.

### ✓ آزمون‌های جامع، تست‌های واقعی ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها و تست‌های

### کنکورهای سراسری تا اردیبهشت ۹۶:

در انتهای کتاب، سؤالات آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته MSRT، EPT، ... و تست‌های کنکور رشته‌های مختلف تا سال ۹۶ با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده شده است. برای این سؤالات (حدود ۴۰۰ تست)، پاسخ‌های کاملاً تشریحی به همراه تحلیل همه گزینه‌ها و دلیل درستی یا نادرستی هر گزینه ارائه گردیده است.

### ✓ تست‌های منتخب از مباحث پرتکرار ادوار گذشته آزمون‌های EPT،

### MSRT، MHLE و ... تا اردیبهشت ۹۶

### ✓ نکات تست‌زنی سریع بصورت ابداعی و انحصاری

✓ کانال تلگرامی آموزش و مشاوره رایگان استاد **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

[t.me/FastZaban](https://t.me/FastZaban)

دانلود رایگان منابع و جزوات آزمون‌های زبان از وبسایت:

[www.FastZaban.com](http://www.FastZaban.com)

**Example II**

1. According to the passage, other psychologists think that the emotions of surprise and disgust are
- (A) true emotions
  - (B) difficult to measure
  - (C) not true emotions
  - (D) secondary emotions

The passage states that "other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**QUESTIONS 1-11**

- Line Supernovas are the most powerful and spectacular outbursts known in nature. What is called a Type II supernova is due to the collapse of a massive star, at least eight times as massive as the sun, that has used up its main nuclear fuel and produced a nickel-iron core. When this core can no longer support the pressure of the star's outer layers, it collapses to form a neutron star of immense density. Over 2,500 million tons of neutron star material could be packed into a matchbox. Its temperature is around 100,000 million degrees centigrade. Multitudes of neutrons are produced in the collapsed star, which pass directly through the star into space, and this release of neutrons causes the core to respond with a shock wave that moves outward. When it meets the material that is falling inward, the result is a catastrophic explosion. Sometimes most of the star's material is blown away, leaving only a small, incredibly dense remnant that may be a neutron star or, in extreme cases, a black hole.
- 15 A supernova is often more than 500 million times as luminous as the sun. A supernova remnant (SNR) may be detectable as a pulsar, an example of which is the Crab Nebula, known to be a remnant of the supernova observed in the year 1054. The 1987 supernova in the Large Cloud of Magellan had a low peak luminosity by supernova standards, only about 250 million times that of the sun. At its brightest the supernova shone as a star between magnitudes 2 and 3, even though it was 170,000 light-years away.
- 20
1. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The heat of supernovas
  - (B) The formation and power of a supernova
  - (C) The role of shock waves in a supernova
  - (D) The density of a neutron star

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2. The word "it" in line 11 refers to the
  - (A) shock wave
  - (B) neutron star
  - (C) core of the collapsed star
  - (D) catastrophic explosion
3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the 1987 supernova?
  - (A) It was located in the Large Cloud of Magellan.
  - (B) It was 170,000 light-years away.
  - (C) It shone as a star between magnitudes 3 and 4.
  - (D) It had a low peak luminosity.
4. In line 16 the word "detectable" is closest in meaning to
  - (A) assumed
  - (B) known
  - (C) perceptible
  - (D) audible
5. Which of the following words can best be substituted for "remnant" in line 17?
  - (A) Characteristic
  - (B) Relic
  - (C) Specter
  - (D) Remainder
6. The author of this passage is most likely
  - (A) a botanist
  - (B) an economist
  - (C) a mathematician
  - (D) an astronomer
7. The word "Multitudes" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) magnitudes
  - (B) groups
  - (C) many
  - (D) temperatures
8. The word "catastrophic" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) violent
  - (B) colorful
  - (C) scientific
  - (D) luminous

9. What can be inferred from the passage about supernovas?
- (A) They only happen to pulsars.  
 (B) The sun is a remnant of a supernova.  
 (C) They occur when two stars collide.  
 (D) They sometimes result in a black hole.
10. According to the passage, what marks the beginning of a supernova?
- (A) A star has grown too big.  
 (B) A star is born.  
 (C) The neutrons of a star become very dense.  
 (D) A massive star uses up its main nuclear fuel.
11. Where in the passage does the author state what is left of a star after a supernova occurs?
- (A) Line 5  
 (B) Line 8  
 (C) Line 12  
 (D) Line 20

### QUESTIONS 12-23

- Line Horace Pippin, as an African-American soldier during World War I, was wounded in his right arm. He discovered, however, that by keeping his right wrist steady with his left hand, he could paint and draw. Pippin was not trained, but his artistic sensitivity and intuitive feel for two-dimensional design and the arrangement of color and patterns made him one of the finest primitive artists America has produced.
- 5 Pippin did a series of paintings on the abolitionist John Brown and one of his war experiences, but he shied away from social issues for the most part and achieved his greatest success with scenes of the people and places of his hometown of West Chester, Pennsylvania. His *Domino Players*, featuring four women gathered around a wooden table in a simple kitchen setting, is an excellent example of his rural domestic scenes.
- 10
12. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about primitive art?
- (A) It is two-dimensional.  
 (B) Colors and patterns are important.  
 (C) Artists do not have to be trained for it.  
 (D) It is used primarily for painting portraits.
13. Horace Pippin discovered he could paint and draw
- (A) during World War I  
 (B) when he completed his artistic training  
 (C) when someone reminded him of his artistic sensitivity  
 (D) by holding his right wrist steady with his left hand

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14. Where in the passage is the name of Pippin's hometown mentioned?
  - (A) Line 6
  - (B) Line 10
  - (C) Line 4
  - (D) Line 9
15. It may be inferred from the passage that Pippin
  - (A) had a simple upbringing
  - (B) was obsessed with the subject of abolition
  - (C) was devastated by his war experiences
  - (D) wanted nothing to do with his past
16. The word "arrangement" in line 5 could best be replaced by which of the following?
  - (A) Purpose
  - (B) Fixture
  - (C) Composition
  - (D) Blend
17. With which of the following statements would the author probably agree?
  - (A) Horace Pippin was a poorly trained, mediocre artist.
  - (B) Primitive art is an excuse for lack of training and talent.
  - (C) Horace Pippin made a significant contribution to American art.
  - (D) Horace Pippin placed too much emphasis on social issues in his work.
18. This passage would most likely be required reading in which course?
  - (A) Anthropology
  - (B) Drama
  - (C) Sociology
  - (D) Art history
19. The word "intuitive" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) educated
  - (B) artistic
  - (C) intense
  - (D) instinctive
20. The phrase "shied away from" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) postponed
  - (B) avoided
  - (C) painted
  - (D) feared

21. The word "gathered" in line 11 can best be replaced by
- (A) seated  
(B) scattered  
(C) collected  
(D) domesticated
22. The word "rural" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) primitive  
(B) urban  
(C) country  
(D) beautiful
23. The author includes the fact that Pippin was wounded
- (A) because violence was a major theme in his paintings  
(B) as an example of a rural domestic scene  
(C) to show that he succeeded in spite of a handicap  
(D) in order to classify him as a primitive artist

### QUESTIONS 24-33

- line In the folklore of the Navajo people, it was said that frogs and toads fell from the sky when it rained. The phenomenon that gave rise to this belief involved the spadefoot toad, which remains dormant beneath the Sonoran Desert of Arizona, avoiding the heat and drought for as long as eight or
- 5 nine months. With the onset of summer thunderstorms, however, the toads respond to the vibrations of drumming raindrops and emerge, as if fallen from the sky with the rain, to begin their brief and frantic mating season.
- The male spadefoot sits in a muddy pool and fills the night with his
- 10 calls, attempting to attract a female of the same species. Once a female joins him, she may lay as many as 1,000 eggs in the small pool of life-sustaining rainwater. From that point it's a race against the elements for the young, who must hatch and mature with remarkable speed before the pool evaporates beneath the searing desert sun. As the pool grows
- 15 smaller and smaller, it becomes thick with tadpoles fighting for survival in the mud, threatened not only by the loss of their watery nest but also by devouring insects and animals. In as few as nine days after fertilization of the eggs, those lucky enough to survive develop through each tadpole stage and finally emerge as fully formed toads. After gorging themselves on
- 20 insects, the young toads, like their parents, burrow underground, where they will lie dormant awaiting the next summer's storms.

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24. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Navajo folklore
  - (B) Weather in the Sonoran Desert of Arizona
  - (C) The habits of the spadefoot toad
  - (D) The mating rituals of the male spadefoot
25. According to the passage, the spadefoot toad
- (A) is dormant for as long as nine months
  - (B) reproduces during winter rains
  - (C) eats leaves and grasses
  - (D) develops very slowly
26. Which of the following is NOT true of the spadefoot?
- (A) They are active only three to four months a year.
  - (B) The female lays her eggs in pools of water.
  - (C) The searing desert sun is their only enemy.
  - (D) Many tadpoles die before they reach maturity.
27. It can be concluded from the passage that
- (A) spadefoot toads could exist for years without rain
  - (B) the Navajo legends are based on acute observations
  - (C) spadefoot toads are well adapted to their environment
  - (D) the chances of a tadpole's becoming an adult are very great
28. The author is most likely a
- (A) botanist
  - (B) biologist
  - (C) chemist
  - (D) geographer
29. This passage is most likely followed by a passage on
- (A) weather patterns in the Sonoran Desert
  - (B) methods of reproduction among insects
  - (C) dwellings of the Navajo people
  - (D) other desert animals
30. The word "frantic" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) lengthy
  - (B) excited
  - (C) froglike
  - (D) dangerous



31. The word "elements" in line 12 could best be replaced by
- (A) weather
  - (B) time
  - (C) environment
  - (D) thunderstorms
32. The word "gorging" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) mating
  - (B) digging
  - (C) enjoying
  - (D) devouring
33. Where in the passage is the geographic location that the spadefoot toads inhabit mentioned?
- (A) Line 1
  - (B) Line 9
  - (C) Line 3-4
  - (D) Line 16-17

### QUESTIONS 34-41

- line Contrary to the frantic pace of today's economic environment, the origin of banking and capital markets in the United States was not an overnight phenomenon. The form of organization called a corporation developed very slowly in the states. Early joint-stock companies, in which each
- 5 member was responsible for the obligations of the mutual enterprise, were principally nonprofit corporations for religious worship, philanthropy, education, or land companies. Commercial corporations didn't make their appearance until the early to mid-1700s, with a Connecticut trading corporation, a Massachusetts wharf company, a number of fire insurance
- 10 and water supply companies, and the United Company of Philadelphia, which was organized to promote industry. By the late 1700s, particularly the period from 1783 to 1789, the corporate structure expanded when numerous corporations were organized for building roads, canals, and bridges and for banking.
- 15 America's first private commercial bank, the Bank of North America, was chartered by Congress on December 31, 1781. The Bank of New York and the Bank of Massachusetts followed in 1784, but all these banks were local and limited. In December 1791, national banking originated with the first national bank, which opened its main office in Philadelphia. In 1816,
- 20 the second national bank was chartered for twenty years. Meanwhile state banks began to proliferate throughout the country.
- The late 1800s saw an emergence of investment banking houses that promoted mergers in railroads, utilities, and factories and provided the capital for expansion. Commercial banking also flourished, but after a high
- 25 rate of bank failures, the Federal Reserve System was established in 1913

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to correct deficiencies in existing banking legislation on the national and state levels. The Federal Reserve Act set the foundation for modern banking.

34. Where in the passage does the author define joint-stock companies?
- (A) Lines 4-7  
(B) Lines 10-12  
(C) Lines 13-16  
(D) Lines 20-24
35. Which of the following is NOT true about the origin of banking in the United States?
- (A) The first private commercial bank was chartered by Congress in 1781.  
(B) The early banks were limited in scope.  
(C) Banking developed rapidly in the United States.  
(D) The first national bank was located in Philadelphia.
36. According to the passage, when did commercial corporations appear in the United States?
- (A) After 1800  
(B) Before the 1600s  
(C) Around 1750  
(D) In 1791
37. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How mergers provided the capital for expansion of railroads, utilities, and factories  
(B) The establishment of the Federal Reserve System  
(C) How commercial corporations developed from nonprofit companies  
(D) The origin and development of banks and corporations
38. The words "all these banks" in line 17 refer to
- (A) private commercial banks  
(B) national banks  
(C) investment banking houses  
(D) nonprofit corporations
39. Where in the passage does the author's focus move from corporations to banks?
- (A) Lines 7-8  
(B) Line 15  
(C) Line 20  
(D) Line 25

40. Which of the following could be used to replace the word "phenomenon" in line 3?
- (A) Factor  
(B) Occurrence  
(C) Development  
(D) Examination
41. In line 24, the word "capital" is closest in meaning to
- (A) building materials  
(B) large city  
(C) financial resources  
(D) corporate structure

### QUESTIONS 42-50

- line The invention of the electric telegraph gave birth to the communications industry. Although Samuel B. Morse succeeded in making the invention useful in 1837, it was not until 1843 that the first telegraph line of consequence was constructed. By 1860 more than 50,000 miles of lines connected people east of the Rockies. The following year, San Francisco was added to the network.
- 5 The national telegraph network fortified the ties between East and West and contributed to the rapid expansion of the railroads by providing an efficient means to monitor schedules and routes. Furthermore, the extension of the telegraph, combined with the invention of the steam-driven rotary printing press by Richard M. Hoe in 1846, revolutionized the world of journalism. Where the business of news gathering had been dependent upon the mail and on hand-operated presses, the telegraph expanded the amount of information a newspaper could supply and allowed for more timely reporting. The establishment of the Associated Press as a central wire service in 1846 marked the advent of a new era in journalism.
- 10
- 15
42. The main topic of the passage is
- (A) the history of journalism  
(B) the origin of the national telegraph  
(C) how the telegraph network contributed to the expansion of railroads  
(D) the contributions and development of the telegraph network
43. According to the passage, how did the telegraph enhance the business of news gathering?
- (A) By adding San Francisco to the network  
(B) By allowing for more timely reporting  
(C) By expanding the railroads  
(D) By monitoring schedules and routes for the railroads

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44. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
- (A) compare the invention of the telegraph with the invention of the steam-driven rotary press
  - (B) propose new ways to develop the communications industry
  - (C) show how the electric telegraph affected the communications industry
  - (D) criticize Samuel B. Morse
45. The word "Rockies" in line 5 refers to
- (A) a telegraph company
  - (B) the West Coast
  - (C) a mountain range
  - (D) a railroad company
46. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) Samuel Morse did not make a significant contribution to the communications industry
  - (B) Morse's invention did not immediately achieve its full potential
  - (C) The extension of the telegraph was more important than its invention
  - (D) Journalists have the Associated Press to thank for the birth of the communications industry
47. The word "revolutionized" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) destroyed
  - (B) revolved
  - (C) gathered
  - (D) transformed
48. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the growth of the communications industry?
- (A) Morse invented the telegraph in 1837.
  - (B) People could use the telegraph in San Francisco in 1861.
  - (C) The telegraph led to the invention of the rotary printing press.
  - (D) The telegraph helped connect the entire nation.
49. The word "gathering" in line 13 refers to
- (A) people
  - (B) information
  - (C) objects
  - (D) substances
50. This passage would most likely be found in a
- (A) U.S. history book
  - (B) book on trains
  - (C) science textbook
  - (D) computer magazine

**PRACTICE**  
**2**  
**TEST**

**Directions**

In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. For each question choose the one best answer from (A), (B), (C), and (D). Then on your answer sheet fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Your answers should be based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

**Read the following passage.**

Some researchers distinguish primary emotions, which are thought to be universal, from secondary emotions, which include variations and blends that are specific to cultures. The primary emotions are usually identified with fear, anger, sadness, joy, surprise, and disgust. Other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions; they also think that this list omits universal emotions, such as love, hope, empathy, and pride, that are difficult to measure physiologically.

**Example 1**

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Some emotions are difficult to measure.  
(B) All emotions are universal.  
(C) A distinction is made between primary and secondary emotions.  
(D) All emotions are primary.

The main idea of the passage is that some researchers make a distinction between primary and secondary emotions. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**Example II**

1. According to the passage, other psychologists think that the emotions of surprise and disgust are
  - (A) true emotions
  - (B) difficult to measure
  - (C) not true emotions
  - (D) secondary emotions

The passage states that "other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**QUESTIONS 1-11**

Line Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner, and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as  
5 electricity; compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, and propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, compact battery or other dependable source of current is available,  
10 transportation experts foresee a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric delivery vans, bikes, and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electrical vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to  
15 support and make the best use of the new cars. Public charging facilities will need to be as common as today's gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they shop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient  
20 parking in transportation centers might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners foresee electric shuttle buses, trains, buses, and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centers that would have facilities for charging and renting. Commuters will be able to rent a variety of electric  
25 cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline hybrid cars for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times the number of vehicles that can be carried by a freeway today.

1. The following electrical vehicles are all mentioned in passage EXCEPT
  - (A) vans
  - (B) trains
  - (C) planes
  - (D) trolleys

2. The author's purpose in the passage is to
  - (A) criticize conventional vehicles
  - (B) support the invention of electric cars
  - (C) narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles
  - (D) describe the possibilities for transportation in the future
3. The passage would most likely be followed by details about
  - (A) automated freeways
  - (B) pollution restrictions in the future
  - (C) the neighborhood of the future
  - (D) electric shuttle buses
4. The word "compact" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) long-range
  - (B) inexpensive
  - (C) concentrated
  - (D) square
5. In the second paragraph the author implies that
  - (A) a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed
  - (B) everyday life will stay much the same in the future
  - (C) a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several modes of transportation
  - (D) electric vehicles are not practical for the future
6. According to the passage, public parking lots of the future will be
  - (A) more convenient than they are today
  - (B) equipped with charging devices
  - (C) much larger than they are today
  - (D) as common as today's gas stations
7. This passage would most likely be found in a
  - (A) medical journal
  - (B) history book
  - (C) popular psychology periodical
  - (D) textbook on urban planning
8. The word "charging" in this passage refers to
  - (A) electricity
  - (B) credit cards
  - (C) aggression
  - (D) lightning



9. The word "foresee" in line 21 could best be replaced with
- (A) count on
  - (B) invent
  - (C) imagine
  - (D) rely on
10. The word "Commuters" in line 23 refers to
- (A) daily travelers
  - (B) visitors
  - (C) cab drivers
  - (D) shoppers
11. The word "hybrid" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
- (A) combination
  - (B) hazardous
  - (C) futuristic
  - (D) automated

### QUESTIONS 12-23

- Line Red Rock Canyon, part of the Red Rock Recreation Lands in Nevada, is an escarpment of crimson Aztec sandstone cliffs and canyon walls that reveal the geologic history of the area. Bands of sediment layers tell of a deep-sea bed that 400 million years ago rose eastward to a shoreline in present-day western Utah. As the ancient sea grew progressively more shallow, about 5 225 million years ago, marine limestone and shales were overlaid by sediments washed in from emerging land areas. As the water in the shallow inland seas evaporated, salts and minerals were deposited in thick beds and fluctuating shorelines created intermixed beds of limestone, 10 shales, and minerals. Sediments from this period gave the canyon its name. Their red color was created from the weathering of iron compounds within. About 180 million years ago the area became arid and was covered in sand dunes more than 2,000 feet deep, which became cemented into the Aztec sandstone that is prominent in the canyon today. Its alternating 15 hues of red, yellow, and white are believed to have resulted from groundwater percolating through the sand and leaching out the oxidized iron.
- The most significant geologic feature of the area is the Keystone Thrust Fault, a fracture in the earth's crust. Sixty-five million years ago, 20 intense pressure thrust one rock plate over another, a phenomenon that can clearly be seen in the contrasting bands of gray limestone and red sandstone, where the gray limestone cap is actually older than the sandstone beneath it. The Keystone is one of the most easily identifiable thrust faults to be found anywhere.

12. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
- (A) The creation of the Keystone Thrust Fault
  - (B) How Red Rock Canyon acquired its name
  - (C) The formation of Aztec sandstone
  - (D) The geologic history of Red Rock Canyon
13. The author of this passage is most likely
- (A) an animal rights activist
  - (B) a geologist
  - (C) a public relations writer
  - (D) a public works engineer
14. The word "progressively" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- (A) suddenly
  - (B) mysteriously
  - (C) naturally
  - (D) gradually
15. In line 19, the word "phenomenon" refers to
- (A) contrasting bands of limestone and sandstone
  - (B) one rock plate thrust over another
  - (C) a fracture in the earth's crust
  - (D) a significant geologic feature
16. Which of the following can be concluded from this passage?
- (A) Red Rock Canyon was created in a relatively short time span.
  - (B) The location of a rock layer is not always an indication of its age.
  - (C) The expansion of the sea bed played a significant role in the creation of Red Rock Canyon.
  - (D) Emerging land areas eventually caused the sea to evaporate.
17. In line 22, the word "identifiable" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) Observable
  - (B) Significant
  - (C) Discovered
  - (D) Created
18. According to the passage, the red of the canyon walls is primarily a result of
- (A) groundwater percolating through the sand
  - (B) the weathering of iron compounds
  - (C) the evaporation of the inland sea
  - (D) intense pressure on rock plates

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19. The word "fluctuating" in line 9 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) intermixing  
 (B) flooding  
 (C) changing  
 (D) withdrawing
20. The word "arid" in line 12 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) dead  
 (B) uninhabited  
 (C) reddened  
 (D) dry
21. The word "its" in line 14 refers to  
 (A) Aztec sandstone  
 (B) Shorelines  
 (C) Cement  
 (D) Hues
22. According to the passage, when did Red Rock Canyon become dry?  
 (A) 400 million years ago  
 (B) 225 million years ago  
 (C) 180 million years ago  
 (D) 65 million years ago
23. According to the passage, all of the following remained after the sea evaporated EXCEPT  
 (A) shale  
 (B) sandstone  
 (C) limestone  
 (D) minerals

**QUESTIONS 24-33**

Line Sylvia Earle, a marine botanist and one of the foremost deep-sea explorers, has spent over 6,000 hours, more than seven months, underwater. From her earliest years, Earle had an affinity for marine life, and she took her first  
 5 plunge into the open sea as a teenager. In the years since then she has taken part in a number of landmark underwater projects, from exploratory expeditions around the world to her celebrated "Jim dive" in 1978, which was the deepest solo dive ever made without cable connecting the diver to a support vessel at the surface of the sea.

10 Clothed in a Jim suit, a futuristic suit of plastic and metal armor, which was secured to a manned submarine, Sylvia Earle plunged vertically into the Pacific Ocean, at times at the speed of 100 feet per minute. On

- reaching the ocean floor, she was released from the submarine and from that point her only connection to the sub was an 18-foot tether. For the next 2½ hours, Earle roamed the seabed taking notes, collecting
- 15 specimens, and planting a U.S. flag. Consumed by a desire to descend deeper still, in 1981 she became involved in the design and manufacture of deep-sea submersibles, one of which took her to a depth of 3,000 feet. This did not end Sylvia Earle's accomplishments.
24. When did Sylvia Earle discover her love of the sea?
- (A) In childhood
  - (B) During her 6,000 hours underwater
  - (C) After she made her deepest solo dive
  - (D) Well into her adulthood
25. It can be inferred from the passage that Sylvia Earle
- (A) is not interested in the scientific aspects of marine research
  - (B) is uncomfortable in tight spaces
  - (C) does not have technical expertise
  - (D) has devoted her life to ocean exploration
26. The author's opinion of Sylvia Earle is
- (A) critical
  - (B) supportive
  - (C) ambivalent
  - (D) disrespectful
27. According to the passage, the Jim suit was made of
- (A) extra tough fabric
  - (B) rubber and plastic
  - (C) plastic and metal
  - (D) chain mail
28. The word "consumed" in line 15 means
- (A) devoured
  - (B) defeated
  - (C) exhausted
  - (D) overwhelmed
29. What will the paragraph following this passage probably be about?
- (A) Sylvia Earle's childhood
  - (B) More information on the Jim suit
  - (C) Earle's achievements after 1981
  - (D) How deep-sea submersibles are manufactured

30. The main purpose of this passage is
- (A) to explore the botany of the ocean floor
  - (B) to present a short biography of Sylvia Earle
  - (C) to provide an introduction to oceanography
  - (D) to show the historical importance of the Jim dive
31. Which of the following is NOT true about the Jim dive?
- (A) It took place in 1981
  - (B) Sylvia Earle took notes while on the ocean floor
  - (C) It was performed in the Pacific Ocean
  - (D) The submarine that Sylvia Earle was connected to was manned
32. The word "affinity" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) fear
  - (B) indifference
  - (C) fondness
  - (D) dislike
33. Where in the passage does the author mention how long Sylvia Earle spent on the ocean floor?
- (A) Line 2
  - (B) Line 6
  - (C) Line 11
  - (D) Line 14

### QUESTIONS 34-41

- Line Most of the early houses built in America were suited to farm life, as it was not until cities became manufacturing centers that colonists could survive without farming as their major occupation. Among the earliest farmhouses
- 5 of one large rectangular room on the ground floor, called a hall or great room and having a fireplace built into one of the walls, and a loft overhead. Sometimes a lean-to was attached alongside the house to store objects such as spinning wheels, firewood, barrels, and tubs. The furnishings in the great room were sparse and crudely built. Tabletops and
- 10 chest boards were split or roughly sawed and often smoothed only on one side. Benches took the place of chairs, and the table usually had a trestle base so it could be dismantled when extra space was required. One or two beds and a six-board chest were located in one corner of the room. The fireplace was used for heat and light, and a bench often placed nearby for
- 15 children and elders, in the area called an inglenook.

The original houses in Plymouth Colony were erected within a tall fence for fortification. However, by 1630 Plymouth Colony had 250 inhabitants, most living outside the enclosure. By 1640 settlements had been built some distance from the original site. Villages began to emerge throughout Massachusetts and farmhouses were less crudely built. Windows brought light into homes and the furnishings and decor were more sophisticated.

As more diversified groups of immigrants settled the country, a greater variety of farmhouses appeared, from Swedish log-style houses in the Delaware Valley to saltbox houses in Connecticut, Dutch-Flemish stone farmhouses in New York, and clapboard farmhouses in Pennsylvania. From Georgian characteristics to Greek revival elements, farmhouses of varied architectural styles and building functions populated the landscape of the new frontier.

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34. The main idea of the passage is  
 (A) life in Plymouth Colony  
 (B) the history of the American farmhouse  
 (C) how to build an American farmhouse  
 (D) where immigrants settled in America
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the furnishings in a farmhouse?  
 (A) Rocking chair  
 (B) Six-board chest  
 (C) Bench  
 (D) Trestle-based table
36. According to the passage, the earliest farmhouses were built in  
 (A) Delaware Valley  
 (B) Massachusetts  
 (C) Pennsylvania  
 (D) Connecticut
37. In line 12, the word "it" refers to a  
 (A) trestle base  
 (B) chest board  
 (C) space  
 (D) table
38. It can be inferred from the passage that  
 (A) sophisticated tools were available to the early immigrants  
 (B) the major occupation in Plymouth Colony was carpentry  
 (C) the extended family lived together in the farmhouse  
 (D) cloth was imported from England

39. The passage was most probably written by a specialist in American  
 (A) urban planning  
 (B) architecture  
 (C) immigration  
 (D) farming
40. The word "emerge" in line 19 could best be replaced with  
 (A) proceed  
 (B) come out  
 (C) settle  
 (D) appear
41. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT  
 (A) Immigrants brought a greater variety to the design of houses.  
 (B) The inglenook was a bench for children and elders.  
 (C) Most early colonists were farmers.  
 (D) Early farmhouses consisted of a large room and a loft.

### QUESTIONS 42-50

Line Four West Indian geckos, with human assistance, have recently entered the United States. The yellow-headed gecko, the ashly gecko, the reef gecko, and the ocellated gecko are presently inhabiting the tropical areas of the Keys and the tip of southern Florida. The Mediterranean gecko also arrived along the Gulf coast some time ago, via the West Indies. The only other geckos in the United States live in the Southwest. In extreme southern California, the leaf-fingered gecko lives in dry, rocky country and scampers over boulders at night, hiding by day in crevices. The banded gecko inhabits the desert areas from southern California to southern Texas. This three- to four-inch nocturnal gecko has a slender, tapered tail and stalks insects by raising itself high on its legs, cocking its head, and twitching its tail nervously before leaping on its prey. In courtship, the tail is also waved by the male as he approaches the female.

Although most lizards are excellent climbers, the geckos are able to walk on smooth surfaces with the help of unique clinging devices under the toes. Also, the undersides of most geckos have pads of large scales, each of which bear microscopic hairs with hundreds of branches having minute, blunt ends that press against the surface that the gecko is on, enabling the gecko to cling to almost any surface. Like other lizards, geckos have the ability to shed their tails if attacked by an enemy. The stump heals and a new tail is grown in approximately the same shape as the original. Unlike most lizards, most geckos have no moveable eyelids. The nocturnal geckos have vertical pupils, which contract in bright light. All geckos, except several New Zealand species, lay eggs. The eggs have a tough, white shell and are laid under stones, behind window shutters, or under bark.



42. The author's main purpose is to
- (A) compare lizards and geckos
  - (B) describe the behavior and environment of geckos
  - (C) analyze the life of a gecko
  - (D) illustrate the habits of geckos
43. The habitat of the leaf-fingered gecko is described in lines
- (A) 1-4
  - (B) 6-8
  - (C) 8-10
  - (D) 16-18
44. It can be concluded from the passage that
- (A) lizards are better climbers than geckos
  - (B) lizards and geckos have very little in common
  - (C) geckos are herbivores
  - (D) geckos can live in both humid and dry climates
45. In line 1, the author uses the words "human assistance" to mean
- (A) people brought West Indian geckos to these areas
  - (B) West Indian geckos were raised by humans
  - (C) humans saved West Indian geckos from extinction
  - (D) West Indian geckos reached these places while escaping from humans
46. What is the most likely subject of the paragraph following this passage?
- (A) The story of the journeys of West Indian geckos
  - (B) Information on how baby geckos hatch and develop
  - (C) A description of geckos native to North America
  - (D) A history of the southern California desert
47. According to the passage, the banded gecko
- (A) lives in dry, rocky country
  - (B) has a short, stout tail
  - (C) recently entered the United States
  - (D) is nocturnal
48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "nocturnal" in line 10?
- (A) Quick-moving
  - (B) Very poisonous
  - (C) Cold-blooded
  - (D) Active at night

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49. The word "minute" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (A) very quick
  - (B) very small
  - (C) extremely hard
  - (D) extremely fast
50. The passage would be of most interest to
- (A) statisticians
  - (B) history professors
  - (C) biology students
  - (D) social scientists

**PRACTICE**  
**3**  
**TEST**

**Directions**

In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. For each question choose the one best answer from (A), (B), (C), and (D). Then on your answer sheet fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Your answers should be based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

**Read the following passage.**

Some researchers distinguish primary emotions, which are thought to be universal, from secondary emotions, which include variations and blends that are specific to cultures. The primary emotions are usually identified with fear, anger, sadness, joy, surprise, and disgust. Other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions; they also think that this list omits universal emotions, such as love, hope, empathy, and pride, that are difficult to measure physiologically.

**Example 1**

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Some emotions are difficult to measure.  
(B) All emotions are universal.  
(C) A distinction is made between primary and secondary emotions.  
(D) All emotions are primary.

The main idea of the passage is that some researchers make a distinction between primary and secondary emotions. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**Example II**

1. According to the passage, other psychologists think that the emotions of surprise and disgust are
  - (A) true emotions
  - (B) difficult to measure
  - (C) not true emotions
  - (D) secondary emotions

The passage states that "other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**QUESTIONS 1-11**

line Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read poorly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called "phonological unawareness." Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they

5 have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in congenitally deaf people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists suggesting that the root cause for much dyslexia

10 is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. They often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as "pah," "dah," and "bah." Recently, differences have been noted between the visual

15 pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable problem with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuroanatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms underlying reading

20 problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - (A) To change current ideas about dyslexia
  - (B) To explore the causes of dyslexia
  - (C) To distinguish between dyslexia and congenital deafness
  - (D) To cite examples of dyslexic behavior
2. According to the passage, "phonological unawareness" means
  - (A) trouble with hearing and sensory stimuli
  - (B) inability to distinguish between auditory signals
  - (C) problems associating printed letters and sounds
  - (D) abnormalities in the temporal lobe

3. At what point in the passage does the author state where neuroanatomical abnormalities are located?
  - (A) Line 10
  - (B) Line 12
  - (C) Lines 17-18
  - (D) Lines 20-21
4. The author compares the problems of dyslexic children with
  - (A) dyslexic adults
  - (B) the subtleties of sign language
  - (C) the visual pathways of other dyslexics
  - (D) the problems of congenitally deaf people
5. This passage would be of most interest to
  - (A) children
  - (B) writers
  - (C) educators
  - (D) scientists
6. The words "congenitally deaf" in line 6 refer to people who are
  - (A) partially deaf
  - (B) capable of learning
  - (C) deaf and dyslexic
  - (D) deaf since birth
7. The word "stimuli" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) input
  - (B) problems
  - (C) research
  - (D) association
8. As used in line 12, the word "They" refers to
  - (A) researchers
  - (B) deaf people
  - (C) dyslexics
  - (D) nondyslexics
9. The words "temporal lobe" in line 17 refer to
  - (A) the ear lobe
  - (B) an area of research
  - (C) a part of the brain
  - (D) a kind of dyslexia

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10. Both dyslexic people and deaf people have a problem with
- (A) hearing
  - (B) speaking
  - (C) reading
  - (D) writing
11. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) "Pah" and "dah" are easily distinguished by deaf children.
  - (B) Deaf people are more intelligent than dyslexics.
  - (C) Nondyslexics contribute nothing to dyslexia research.
  - (D) Research in the field of deafness may be helpful in the study of dyslexia.

**QUESTIONS 12-23**

- line Barn owls, of the family Tytonidae, are anatomically different enough from other owls to merit their own family in the order Strigiformes. Instead of the more or less rounded face of most owls, the barn owl has a heart-shaped face and lacks the usual tufted earlike feathers. The common
- 5 barn owl is from 12 to 18 inches long and has a white face, cinnamon buff back, buff or white breast, and relatively small eyes. The legs are fairly long, feathered to the toes, and, like those of all owls, very strong and equipped with sharp, powerful, curved claws, the outer ones being reversible, although they are usually directed backward.
- 10 Barn owls nest in hollow trees, caves, and buildings on every continent except Antarctica and have adapted so well to living near humans that in some areas they seem to have forsaken natural nesting places in favor of man-made ones. They hunt in open spaces and have the largest range of any nocturnal bird. They use their eyesight to locate prey,
- 15 but their hearing is so highly developed that they can hunt small mammals in total darkness. Barn owls are economically valuable because of their preference for small, crop-destroying mammals.
12. It can be inferred from the passage that owls hunt for food in
- (A) forests
  - (B) swampy areas
  - (C) fields
  - (D) caves
13. According to the passage, barn owls have a highly developed sense of
- (A) taste
  - (B) sight
  - (C) hearing
  - (D) touch

14. All of the following are features of the barn owl EXCEPT
- (A) small eyes
  - (B) curved claws
  - (C) white face
  - (D) black breast
15. Which of the following is NOT a customary nesting place for barn owls?
- (A) Trees
  - (B) Fields
  - (C) Caves
  - (D) Buildings
16. This passage is mainly concerned with
- (A) Economic benefits of the barn owl
  - (B) Where the barn owl got its name
  - (C) Physical description and behavior of barn owls
  - (D) Why there are no barn owls in Antarctica
17. The word "merit" in line 2 could best be replaced by
- (A) adapt to
  - (B) grow into
  - (C) be different from
  - (D) be entitled to
18. The word "those" in line 7 refers to
- (A) toes
  - (B) owls
  - (C) claws
  - (D) legs
19. The word "fairly" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) barely
  - (B) somewhat
  - (C) extremely
  - (D) nicely
20. The word "they" in line 12 refers to
- (A) natural nesting places
  - (B) barn owls
  - (C) humans
  - (D) open spaces
21. In line 12, the word "forsaken" could best be replaced by
- (A) abandoned
  - (B) substituted
  - (C) chosen
  - (D) preferred

22. The words "economically valuable" as used in line 16 mean that the barn owl
- (A) is a national treasure
  - (B) is worth a lot of money
  - (C) prevents farmers from losing money on crop losses
  - (D) saves farmers money by eating bad crops
23. This passage would most likely be found in
- (A) a book on agriculture
  - (B) a photographer's handbook
  - (C) a United States atlas
  - (D) an encyclopedia of animal life

### QUESTIONS 24-33

- Line *Laser* is an acronym for *light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*. Stimulated emission is a variation of spontaneous emission, a process that occurs in atoms when an electron in a ground, or unexcited state, is knocked into a higher state when energy is applied to the system.
- 5 As the electron drops back into ground state, a photon, or particle of light, is released. As de-excitation occurs in millions of atoms, photons are released in a random fashion, and light is emitted in every direction. Stimulated emission, however, causes an increase in the number of photons traveling in a particular direction. An optical cavity, the space
- 10 formed by two reflective surfaces facing each other, is used to control the direction of the beam. There are solid-state, gas, and liquid lasers, and by subjecting lasing materials to various types of energy—electrical, magnetic, or sonic—scientists have been able to control the laser output to suit various functions and applications.
- 15 In industry, the laser has proven to be a very versatile tool, particularly for cutting and welding. Lasers are now also used in high-speed printing and in the creation of three-dimensional images, called holograms. Laser tracking and ranging systems have been developed, using light signals to measure distance rather than the radio signals of radar. The
- 20 use of the laser in biological and medical applications is also rapidly expanding, and the laser is already being used with great success in certain surgical procedures. In the field of communications the laser, used in conjunction with fiber-optic networks, is capable of carrying much more information than conventional wires and is setting the stage for the "electronic superhighway" of the near future.
24. Where in the passage does the author define optical cavity?
- (A) Lines 3-4
  - (B) Lines 9-11
  - (C) Lines 16-18
  - (D) Lines 22-23



25. The main topic of the second paragraph is
- (A) the applications of the laser
  - (B) fiber-optic networks
  - (C) measuring distances with lasers
  - (D) the uses of lasers in medicine
26. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
- (A) persuade
  - (B) entertain
  - (C) illustrate
  - (D) inform
27. It can be inferred from the passage that lasers are rapidly becoming
- (A) obsolete in today's world
  - (B) more limited in scope
  - (C) a vital part of modern society
  - (D) less flexible in their uses
28. According to the passage, scientists have been able to control laser output by
- (A) controlling the direction of the beam
  - (B) subjecting lasing materials to various types of energy
  - (C) increasing the number of photons traveling in a particular direction
  - (D) using a variety of lasing materials
29. What happens when an electron drops back into ground state?
- (A) A particle of light is released.
  - (B) Excitation occurs.
  - (C) Energy is applied to the system.
  - (D) There is an increase in the number of photons traveling in one direction.
30. In line 23, the words "in conjunction with" could best be replaced with which of the following phrases?
- (A) At a crossroads
  - (B) Aside from
  - (C) In combination with
  - (D) In addition to
31. The author mentions all of the following types of lasers EXCEPT
- (A) solid-state
  - (B) sonic
  - (C) gas
  - (D) liquid

32. The word "versatile" in line 15 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) flexible  
 (B) stimulating  
 (C) energetic  
 (D) worthless
33. According to the passage, the "electronic superhighway"  
 (A) will replace the laser  
 (B) has nothing to do with lasers  
 (C) will utilize lasers  
 (D) will be in competition with lasers

### QUESTIONS 34-41

- Line A new class of 75-foot yachts has replaced the 12-meter racing vessels that populated the America's Cup races since the late 1800s, but the excitement and challenge of the race remain unabated. Only once in the history of the America's Cup has the prize left the shores of the United States. That coup was perpetrated by Australian businessman Alan Bond and his yacht Australia II, skippered by John Bertrand in 1983.
- 5 Dating back to the middle of the nineteenth century, the America's Cup is the oldest international sporting trophy of any kind. In 1851, at the invitation of England's Earl of Wilton, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the New York Yacht Club sent the schooner America across the Atlantic to race against the British. The sole American entry went against seventeen of Britain's racing yachts and finished ahead of the Aurora by 18 minutes. The prize, an ornate silver urn, named "The Hundred Guinea Cup" for its cost, was handed over to the winners and was known thereafter as the "America's Cup."
- 10 Six years after the race, the Cup was given to the New York Yacht Club with the understanding that any foreign yacht club could challenge for it. Despite twenty-five challenges, the Cup remained in America's hands until 1983. However, the only man to have lost the cup in 132 years, Dennis Connor, was not one to accept defeat. During a grueling four and a half months of elimination races in some of the most testing conditions in which 12-meter boats had ever sailed, Dennis Connor won the right to compete for the Cup. In September 1988 Connor's controversial 60-foot catamaran, Stars and Stripes, sailed past Michael Fay's equally controversial 130-foot yacht, New Zealand, to win back the prize in a court-challenged victory. The final court decision kept the cup on American soil but led to the demise of the complicated formula that dogged the 12-meter yachts for so many years.
- 15
- 20
- 25

34. With which of the following statements would the author agree?
- (A) The America's Cup races should be relegated to an event of the past.  
 (B) The British are responsible for America's winning streak.  
 (C) The America's Cup is an important and stimulating event.  
 (D) There should be a return to the old formula for America's Cup racing boats.
35. The passage preceding this one is most likely about
- (A) other international yacht races  
 (B) how to sail in foul weather  
 (C) boating terms  
 (D) the construction of sailing vessels
36. The main idea of this passage is
- (A) how to win the America's Cup  
 (B) why Australia won the America's Cup  
 (C) the role of the British in the America's Cup  
 (D) the history of the America's Cup
37. Which of the following conclusions about the America's Cup is supported by the passage?
- (A) The America's Cup race is losing its popularity.  
 (B) The Australians will not be contenders in the future.  
 (C) The America's Cup will never again leave the shores of the United States.  
 (D) The next America's Cup race will not be as controversial as the last.
38. The words "that coup" in line 5 refer to
- (A) the Australian win  
 (B) Alan Bond  
 (C) the yacht Australia II  
 (D) the America's Cup race
39. According to the passage, how many times was the Cup challenged before the Americans lost it?
- (A) 18  
 (B) 25  
 (C) 60  
 (D) 132
40. The word "unabated" in line 3 means
- (A) undiminished  
 (B) unopposed  
 (C) controversial  
 (D) significant

41. The word "testing" in line 21 could best be replaced by
- (A) frightening
  - (B) wondrous
  - (C) challenging
  - (D) analytical

### QUESTIONS 42-50

line In January 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson called for a war on poverty in his State of the Union Address. Eight months later the Economic Opportunity Act and other legislation were enacted. Almost 100 million dollars was authorized for ten programs to be conducted by the Office of

5 Economic Opportunity, including Job Corps, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), work training and work-study programs, and aids for small businesses.

Not only was President Johnson dedicated to fighting poverty, but he vowed to end racial discrimination as well, bringing about the passage of

10 the Civil Rights Law of 1964. The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 and the Wilderness Preservation Act were also passed that year.

With those achievements and a landslide victory in the 1964 presidential election to bolster his resolve, President Johnson in his 1965 State of the Union Address called for a vast program to achieve the "Great

15 Society," including a massive program to end crippling diseases, a doubling of the war on poverty, enforcement of the Civil Rights Law, elimination of barriers to the right to vote, reform of immigration laws, an education program of scholarships and loans, and a massive effort to establish more recreational and open space.

At the president's urging, the first session of the 89th Congress

20 passed the most significant amount of legislation since the New Deal. The new legislation included large-scale programs to aid schools, the establishment of the Medicare program to provide medical care for the elderly, another voting rights act, two housing acts to help low-income families obtain housing, reform of immigration laws, and the establishment

25 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

42. The main topic of this passage is
- (A) President Johnson's State of the Union addresses
  - (B) Lyndon Johnson's fight against poverty
  - (C) The legislation enacted by the 89th Congress
  - (D) The accomplishments of the Johnson administration
43. It can be inferred from the passage that Lyndon Johnson was
- (A) supported by wealthy industrialists
  - (B) not a conservationist
  - (C) dedicated to improving life through social programs
  - (D) a believer in less government spending and more business growth

44. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as legislation passed during the first session of the 89th Congress?
- (A) Job Corps
  - (B) Medicare
  - (C) Housing acts
  - (D) School aid
45. What is the author's attitude toward Lyndon Johnson?
- (A) Disregard
  - (B) Suspicion
  - (C) Admiration
  - (D) Indifference
46. The word "bolster" in line 13 means to
- (A) dissipate
  - (B) strengthen
  - (C) declare
  - (D) weaken
47. According to the passage, when was the Wilderness Preservation Act passed?
- (A) 1965
  - (B) During the 89th Congress
  - (C) During the New Deal
  - (D) 1964
48. Where in the passage does the author state how much money was authorized for the Office of Economic Opportunity programs?
- (A) Lines 3-4
  - (B) Line 10
  - (C) Line 17
  - (D) Line 22
49. The word "landslide" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) an avalanche
  - (B) the legislation
  - (C) a majority of votes
  - (D) a close election
50. The word "discrimination" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- (A) impoverishment
  - (B) tolerance
  - (C) differentiation
  - (D) prejudice

**PRACTICE**  
**4**  
**TEST**

**Directions**

In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. For each question choose the one best answer from (A), (B), (C), and (D). Then on your answer sheet fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Your answers should be based on what is *stated* or *implied* in the passage.

**Read the following passage.**

Some researchers distinguish primary emotions, which are thought to be universal, from secondary emotions, which include variations and blends that are specific to cultures. The primary emotions are usually identified with fear, anger, sadness, joy, surprise, and disgust. Other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions; they also think that this list omits universal emotions, such as love, hope, empathy, and pride, that are difficult to measure physiologically.

**Example 1**

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Some emotions are difficult to measure.  
(B) All emotions are universal.  
(C) A distinction is made between primary and secondary emotions.  
(D) All emotions are primary.

The main idea of the passage is that some researchers make a distinction between primary and secondary emotions. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**Example II**

1. According to the passage, other psychologists think that the emotions of surprise and disgust are
- (A) true emotions
  - (B) difficult to measure
  - (C) not true emotions
  - (D) secondary emotions

The passage states that "other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**QUESTIONS 1-11**

Line Ragtime, developed primarily by black pianists, is a style of composed piano music that was popular from the 1890s to about 1915. It is a style of jazz characterized by an elaborately syncopated rhythm in the melody and a steadily accented accompaniment. Ragtime quickly gained popularity

5 after its first appearances, reaching millions on a national scale through sheet music, player pianos, ragtime songs, and arrangements for dance and marching bands. The leading ragtime composer was Scott Joplin, known as the "Kind of Ragtime," whose most famous piano piece, "Maple Leaf Rag," was published in 1899.

10 Ragtime piano music has a generally standard form, duple meter (2/4, or two beats per measure) performed at a moderate march tempo. The pianist's right hand plays a highly syncopated melody, while the left hand steadily maintains the beat with an "oom-pah" accompaniment. A ragtime piece usually consists of several similar melodies that take such

15 forms as AA BB A CC DD or Introduction AA BB CC DD EE, where each letter represents a melodic phrase. "Maple Leaf Rag" is a classic example of ragtime. About three minutes long, it has the standard AA BB A CC DD form, and each section is 16 bars in length. The opening melody, in march tempo, features the typical ragtime right-hand syncopations.

20 The forms of ragtime derive from European marches and dances, but the rhythms are rooted in African-American folk music, the same rich body of music that became a vital source of jazz. Early jazz musicians often used ragtime melodies as introductions to their improvisations. With its syncopations, steady beat, and piano style, ragtime played an integral part in the jazz legacy.

1. The author's main purpose in the passage is to
- (A) compare ragtime and jazz
  - (B) criticize the compositions of Scott Joplin
  - (C) show how ragtime is arranged
  - (D) discuss the origin and elements of ragtime

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2. Ragtime reached people nationwide through all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) compositions for orchestras
  - (B) player pianos
  - (C) sheet music
  - (D) arrangements for marching bands
3. According to the passage, the letters A in AA and B in BB each represent
  - (A) march tempo
  - (B) oom-pah accompaniment
  - (C) a melodic phrase
  - (D) syncopated melody
4. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of ragtime?
  - (A) Fast march tempo
  - (B) Sixteen-bar sections
  - (C) Left-hand accompaniment
  - (D) Highly syncopated melody
5. This passage would be part of required reading in which of the following courses?
  - (A) African-American history
  - (B) Music appreciation
  - (C) Art history
  - (D) Social studies
6. The word "rooted" as used in line 21 means
  - (A) attached to the ground
  - (B) unmoving
  - (C) derived from
  - (D) never changing
7. The word "it" in line 17 refers to
  - (A) melodic phrase
  - (B) each letter
  - (C) ragtime
  - (D) "Maple Leaf Rag"
8. Which of the following conclusions can be made from this passage?
  - (A) Ragtime music is complex and hard to identify.
  - (B) Ragtime was popular only with African Americans.
  - (C) Ragtime has an easily recognizable rhythm.
  - (D) Ragtime is a completely different form of music than jazz.



9. The word "elaborately" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) eloquently  
(B) simply  
(C) intricately  
(D) melodically
10. In line 13, the word "maintains" may best be replaced by
- (A) withholds  
(B) keeps  
(C) exaggerates  
(D) interrupts
11. The word "improvisations" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- (A) compositions  
(B) dances  
(C) marches  
(D) legacies

### QUESTIONS 12-23

- Line In North America there are two forms of bison, the plains bison and the woodland bison. The plains bison once ranged from Pennsylvania and Georgia to the Rockies, north to the edge of the Canadian forest, and south onto the central plateau of Mexico. The bison has a great tolerance to
- 5 cold. When blizzards rage across the North American prairie, bison lower their heads and face directly into the storm. In winter the vegetation on which these animals feed may be hidden beneath a deep blanket of snow; however, this does not present a problem, for the bison use their hooves and massive heads to clear away the snow and then feed on the grasses
- 10 below. Bison are strong survivors and have few predators except for humans, who reduced their population to the point at which, around 1900, there were fewer than a thousand plains bison left. However, with protection and careful breeding they have been brought back to the point where their numbers can be multiplied at will. Large herds presently range
- 15 on both government and private lands where they are protected. Other endangered species need the same planning and protection.
12. The author's main purpose in the passage is
- (A) to spread awareness that the bison is near extinction  
(B) to show the differences between the plains bison and woodland bison  
(C) to explain how the bison finds food after heavy snowfall  
(D) to provide an example of an endangered species avoiding extinction

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13. In line 14, the word "their" refers to  
(A) numbers  
(B) predators  
(C) humans  
(D) plains bison
14. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?  
(A) Bison will eventually be extinct.  
(B) Bison are more fragile than they appear.  
(C) The bison population can be controlled.  
(D) Bison were native to a limited territory.
15. The topic of the passage following this one would likely be about  
(A) the endangered grizzly of North America  
(B) the diversity of climates in America  
(C) national parks of North America  
(D) cold-blooded animals of the Southwestern desert
16. According to the passage, where would bison be found during a severe winter storm?  
(A) Seeking shelter behind boulders  
(B) In the open  
(C) In caves  
(D) Behind trees
17. The word "range" as used in line 14 mean to  
(A) surround  
(B) move about  
(C) cook on a stove  
(D) drive a long distance
18. The word "tolerance" in line 4 is closest in meaning to  
(A) endurance  
(B) fondness  
(C) phobia  
(D) superiority
19. The word "breeding" in line 13 is closest in meaning to  
(A) saving  
(B) finding  
(C) mating  
(D) keeping
20. The word "endangered" in line 16 can best be replaced by  
(A) dangerous  
(B) threatened  
(C) rare  
(D) extinct

21. As used in line 14, the phrase "at will" means
- (A) by force
  - (B) in captivity
  - (C) more frequently
  - (D) whenever necessary
22. Where in the passage does the author mention who was responsible for bison becoming an endangered species?
- (A) Line 2
  - (B) Line 6
  - (C) Line 11
  - (D) Lines 15-16
23. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT
- (A) some bison live on government land
  - (B) bison can survive heavy snowstorms
  - (C) bison are primarily vegetarian
  - (D) the woodland bison has become extinct

### QUESTIONS 24-33

- Line Jupiter is the largest and most massive planet and is fifth in order of distance from the sun. It is well placed for observation for several months in every year and on average is the brightest of the planets apart from Venus, though for relatively brief periods Mars may outshine it. Jupiter's less than 10-hour rotation period gives it the shortest day in the solar system insofar as the principal planets are concerned. There are no true seasons on Jupiter because the axial inclination to the perpendicular of the orbital plane is only just over 3°—less than that for any other planet.
- 5 The most famous mark on Jupiter is the Great Red Spot. It has shown variations in both intensity and color, and at times it has been invisible, but it always returns after a few years. At its greatest extent it may be 40,000 kilometers long and 14,000 kilometers wide, so its surface area is greater than that of Earth. Though the latitude of the Red Spot varies little, it drifts about in longitude. Over the past century the total longitudinal drift has
- 10 15 20
- amounted to approximately 1200°. The latitude is generally very close to -22°. It was once thought that the Red Spot might be a solid or semisolid body floating in Jupiter's outer gas. However, the Pioneer and Voyager results have refuted that idea and proven the Red Spot to be a phenomenon of Jovian meteorology. Its longevity may well be due to its exceptional size, but there are signs that it is decreasing in size, and it may not be permanent. Several smaller red spots have been seen occasionally but have not lasted.

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24. The main purpose of the passage is  
 (A) to explain why the Great Red Spot changes  
 (B) to show which of the planets shines the brightest  
 (C) to give an introduction to Jupiter and its Red Spot  
 (D) to prove that Jupiter is shrinking
25. According to the passage, Jupiter has the shortest day among the principal planets because  
 (A) its rotation period is shorter than 10 hours  
 (B) the axial inclination is only just over 3°  
 (C) it is on the average the brightest of all the planets  
 (D) there is the interference of the Great Red Spot
26. The author's tone in this passage is  
 (A) argumentative  
 (B) supportive  
 (C) enthusiastic  
 (D) neutral
27. According to the passage, Mars outshines Jupiter  
 (A) on a regular basis  
 (B) from time to time  
 (C) every several months  
 (D) less often than any other planet
28. This passage would be of most interest to  
 (A) students of anthropology  
 (B) geologists  
 (C) mathematicians  
 (D) amateur astronomers
29. It can be inferred from this passage that Jupiter's Great Red Spot  
 (A) will become brighter with time  
 (B) will one day vanish  
 (C) will continue expanding  
 (D) is made of floating gases
30. The word "intensity" in line 10 could best be replaced with  
 (A) visibility  
 (B) density  
 (C) brilliance  
 (D) surface area
31. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Jupiter EXCEPT  
 (A) there are four planets closer to the sun  
 (B) it is 14,000 kilometers wide  
 (C) there is still much to be learned about the Red Spot  
 (D) Pioneer and Voyager have added to our knowledge of Jupiter

32. Where in the passage does the author mention the theory about the Red Spot that has been disproved?
- (A) Lines 6-8  
(B) Lines 9-11  
(C) Lines 16-18  
(D) Lines 21-22
33. As used in line 4, the word "it" refers to
- (A) Mars  
(B) Venus  
(C) Jupiter  
(D) the sun

### QUESTIONS 34-41

- line As computers have become powerful tools for the rapid and economic production of pictures, computer graphics has emerged as one of the most rapidly growing fields in computer science. It is used routinely in such diverse areas as business, industry, art, government, education, research, training, and medicine.

- 5 One of the initial uses of computer graphics, and ultimately its greatest use, has been as an aid to design, generally referred to as computer-aided design (CAD). One of its greatest advantages is that designers can see how an object will look after construction and make changes freely and much more quickly than with hand drafting. For three-dimensional rendering of machine parts, engineers now rely heavily on CAD. Automobile, spacecraft, aerospace, and ship designers use CAD techniques to design vehicles and test their performance. Building designs are also created with computer graphics systems. Architects can design a building layout, create a three-dimensional model, and even go for a simulated "walk" through the rooms or around the outside of the building.
- 10
- 15

- Business graphics is another rapidly growing area of computer graphics, where it is used to create graphs, charts, and cost models to summarize financial, statistical, mathematical, scientific, and economic data. As an educational aid, computer graphics can be used to create weather maps and cartographic materials. Computer art also has creative and commercial art applications, where it is used in advertising, publishing, and film productions, particularly for computer animation, which is achieved by a sequential process.

34. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Routine uses of computers  
(B) Computer graphics applications  
(C) The rapidly growing field of computer science  
(D) Computers as the architects of the future

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35. The word "it" in line 3 refers to
- (A) computer graphics
  - (B) computer science
  - (C) fields
  - (D) computers
36. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about
- (A) computer animation
  - (B) flight training
  - (C) cost models
  - (D) applications of CAD in medicine
37. According to the passage, architects use CAD to
- (A) inspect buildings
  - (B) create graphs
  - (C) make cartographic materials
  - (D) create three-dimensional models
38. Where in the passage does the author discuss the greatest advantage of computer-aided design?
- (A) Lines 4-8
  - (B) Lines 8-10
  - (C) Lines 14-17
  - (D) Lines 19-22
39. According to the passage, engineers use CAD for
- (A) a simulated "walk" through model rooms
  - (B) rendering machine parts
  - (C) making cost models
  - (D) advertising
40. The word "applications" in line 23 means
- (A) jobs
  - (B) uses
  - (C) creativity
  - (D) layers
41. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a use of computer graphics in business?
- (A) Charts
  - (B) Cost models
  - (C) Graphs
  - (D) Hiring

**QUESTIONS 42-50**

line The Chumash people inhabited an area of southwestern California that included large portions of present-day Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties as well as the Channel Islands. They took advantage of the rich resources of their homeland. They made great use of

5 stone for milling and for making tools and weapons. Their large domed huts were framed by willow poles covered with mats made from twined bulrushes harvested from the marshlands. Plant fiber was also used to weave baskets with beautiful, intricate patterns that are regarded as being among the finest in the world. From the trees, they used wood to make

10 bowls, bows, and several types of canoes, the largest and most durable of which could hold up to twelve people and ply the open ocean.

Although the Chumash were accomplished fishers and hunted a variety of animals, including elk, antelope, deer, rabbits, and squirrels, at least three fourths of their diet consisted of plant foods, including flowers, leaves, seeds, roots, and bulbs. Their most important food source was the

15 acorn, from which they made flour. Plants were also used to make medicines.

The Chumash lived in villages that were connected by social, political, and economic ties. A typical village consisted of several domed houses, each with one or more granaries, a ceremonial dance ground, a

20 field for game playing, a burial ground; and one or more sweat lodges. The Chumash were avid traders with other western tribes, who bartered for Chumash hides, grains, fruit, beads, headdresses, nets, baskets, leather, tools, utensils, and canoes. The Chumash even had a currency represented

25 by a string of small white shell beads. At its height the Chumash nation consisted of 20,000 to 30,000 people, who inhabited 75 to 100 villages.

42. With which of the following topics is the author primarily concerned?

- (A) A description of Chumash life
- (B) The impact of the Chumash legacy
- (C) An analysis of Chumash inventions
- (D) Support for the Chumash nation

43. The author implies that the Chumash

- (A) isolated themselves from other tribes
- (B) were not artistic in nature
- (C) were an industrious, inventive people
- (D) were not a seafaring people

44. It can be inferred from the passage that the Chumash

- (A) did not make the most of their natural resources
- (B) were a highly developed people
- (C) were a localized tribe
- (D) lived very primitively

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45. The author mentions all of the following goods the Chumash traded EXCEPT
- (A) fruit
  - (B) leather
  - (C) canoes
  - (D) willow poles
46. According to the passage, three fourths of the Chumash diet consisted of
- (A) acorns
  - (B) fish
  - (C) plant foods
  - (D) antelope and rabbits
47. The Chumash currency was represented by
- (A) wooden beads
  - (B) tools
  - (C) shells
  - (D) grains
48. The passage was most probably written by a specialist in
- (A) nutrition
  - (B) anthropology
  - (C) ecological systems
  - (D) currency and government
49. The word "intricate" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) homemade
  - (B) complex
  - (C) ceremonial
  - (D) natural
50. The word "avid" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
- (A) hesitant
  - (B) foolish
  - (C) clever
  - (D) eager



**PRACTICE**  
**5**  
**TEST**

**Directions**

In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. For each question choose the one best answer from (A), (B), (C), and (D). Then on your answer sheet fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Your answers should be based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

**Read the following passage.**

Some researchers distinguish primary emotions, which are thought to be universal, from secondary emotions, which include variations and blends that are specific to cultures. The primary emotions are usually identified with fear, anger, sadness, joy, surprise, and disgust. Other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions; they also think that this list omits universal emotions, such as love, hope, empathy, and pride, that are difficult to measure physiologically.

**Example 1**

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Some emotions are difficult to measure.  
(B) All emotions are universal.  
(C) A distinction is made between primary and secondary emotions.  
(D) All emotions are primary.

The main idea of the passage is that some researchers make a distinction between primary and secondary emotions. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**Example II**

1. According to the passage, other psychologists think that the emotions of surprise and disgust are
- (A) true emotions
  - (B) difficult to measure
  - (C) not true emotions
  - (D) secondary emotions

The passage states that "other psychologists doubt that surprise and disgust are true emotions." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

**QUESTIONS 1-11**

- Line Fiberscopes are one of the most important outcomes of the science of fiber optics. Fibers made of glass and transparent acrylic plastic are capable of conveying light energy, and when thousands of these fibers are combined in what is called a fiberscope, they can transmit images. The most common fiberscopes contain about 750,000 fibers, each 0.001 centimeter, or 10 microns, in diameter. For certain uses, the diameter of the fiber may be as small as 5 microns.

- Fiberscopes have a wide range of applications. In the medical field, physicians use fiberscopes to examine internal organs and as an aid in delicate surgeries. Miniature probes have also been developed to view muscle fiber, skin tissue, and blood cells. Fiberscopes have also found varied uses in industry, particularly to inspect or control operations in inaccessible areas. Bundles of fiberscopes fused together in a solid plate, called a faceplate, are being used in the manufacture of television picture tubes and other cathode-ray tube devices.

- The most far-reaching applications of fiber-optic technology are in communications. Optical fibers carry voice messages for telephone service. The sound of the voice is electronically broken down into thousands of pulses per second, which causes a transmitting laser to send coordinated pulses of light through the optical fibers. At the receiving end, the light pulses are converted to electrical signals and the voice message is reconstructed. Light-wave communication systems can handle an immensely greater number of telephone calls and television programs than the current system, and they will form the basis of the "electronic superhighway" expected to crisscross the nation in the near future of the information age.

1. How do optical fibers carry voice messages?
- (A) By fusing bundles of fiberscopes into a faceplate
  - (B) By converting electrical signals to light pulses
  - (C) By sending coordinated electrical pulses through optical fibers
  - (D) By using cathode-ray tube devices

2. Approximately how many fibers does a fiberscope contain?
  - (A) 750,000
  - (B) 1,000,000
  - (C) 500,000
  - (D) 25,000
3. The word "inaccessible" in line 13 means
  - (A) difficult to find
  - (B) extremely small
  - (C) hard to reach
  - (D) impossible to climb
4. It can be inferred from the passage that fiberscopes
  - (A) have more uses in industry than in medicine
  - (B) will play a major role in the information age
  - (C) will decrease in importance as they become more common
  - (D) have reached the peak of their development
5. Where in the passage does the author discuss the uses of miniature probes in medicine?
  - (A) Lines 2-10
  - (B) Lines 8-11
  - (C) Lines 20-23
  - (D) Lines 24-26
6. The main topic of the passage is
  - (A) The birth of the "electronic superhighway"
  - (B) The various applications of fiber-optic technology
  - (C) How fiberscopes have enhanced the field of medicine
  - (D) How sound may be transformed into light
7. As used in line 24, the word "they" refers to
  - (A) fiberscopes
  - (B) light-wave communication systems
  - (C) television programs
  - (D) telephone calls
8. The word "particularly" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) delicately
  - (B) generally
  - (C) visually
  - (D) specifically
9. The word "coordinated" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) separated
  - (B) organized
  - (C) transformed
  - (D) deconstructed

10. Fiberscopes are being used to do all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) assist in delicate surgeries
  - (B) control operations in inaccessible areas
  - (C) convert light pulses to electrical signals
  - (D) transmit images
11. The passage will most likely be followed by a discussion of
- (A) homes and businesses of the future
  - (B) the structure of fiberscopes
  - (C) additional uses of fiberscopes in industry
  - (D) the use of fiber optics in the electronic superhighway

### QUESTIONS 12-23

line Amy Tan, the American-born daughter of Chinese immigrants, received the Commonwealth Club Gold Award in 1989 for her first work of fiction, the best-selling *Joy Luck Club*. The sixteen interrelated stories that constitute the work alternate between the tales of four Chinese immigrant

5 mothers and their Americanized daughters, in an exploration of the generational and cultural tensions experienced by many first-generation daughters of immigrants.

Tan's parents, like many immigrants, had high expectations for their children and often set confusing standards, expecting Amy and her two

10 brothers to think like Chinese but to speak perfect English, excel academically, and take advantage of every circumstance that might lead to success. Tan, however, rebelled against her parents' expectations, which included such exalted professions as neurosurgery, and devoted herself to being thoroughly American and dreaming of being a fiction writer.

15 Tan obtained a bachelor's degree in English and linguistics and a master's degree in linguistics and eventually established herself as a highly successful business writer. Tan, however, was not satisfied despite her material success. Turning to her life long dream, she wrote her first short story, "Endgame," and then a second, "Waiting between the Trees." In

20 1987 Tan visited her half-sisters in China with her mother, a trip that proved to be a turning point in her life and career. Tan felt a sense of completeness, a bonding with the country and its culture that she had never expected. Returning from China, Tan was surprised to learn that on the strength of her short stories she had received an advance from a

25 publisher. Tan closed her business and wrote the remaining stories for the *Joy Luck Club*. It was a resounding success, well received by the critics and appearing on the New York Times bestseller list. It has been translated into seventeen languages, including Chinese, and was made into a movie in 1993.

12. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
- (A) To analyze Amy Tan's literary works  
 (B) To support Amy Tan's decision to become a-fiction writer  
 (C) To present biographical information about Amy Tan  
 (D) To criticize Amy Tan's rebellion against her parents
13. According to the passage, Amy Tan's visit to China
- (A) was disappointing  
 (B) had a profound affect on her  
 (C) was not surprising in the least  
 (D) was a trip she had always dreamed of taking
14. In line 4, the words "the work" refer to
- (A) stories  
 (B) writing  
 (C) Commonwealth Club Gold Award  
 (D) *Joy Luck Club*
15. Before becoming a fiction writer, Amy Tan was a successful
- (A) business writer  
 (B) publisher  
 (C) English teacher  
 (D) neurosurgeon
16. The expectations of Tan's parents included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) excelling academically  
 (B) speaking perfect English  
 (C) questioning tradition  
 (D) choosing an important profession
17. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) Tan's parents understood her dilemma but wanted the best for her  
 (B) it took Tan a while to summon the courage to pursue her dreams  
 (C) Tan started writing fiction in order to make more money  
 (D) Tan had always wanted to return to China
18. The word "exalted" in line 13 means
- (A) highly respected  
 (B) very difficult  
 (C) common  
 (D) established

19. It can be concluded from this passage that
- (A) parents don't know what's best for their children
  - (B) Tan did not use personal experience in her writing
  - (C) Tan made the right decision when she closed her business
  - (D) Tan always knew she was Chinese foremost and American only in her imagination
20. The words "rebelled against" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) defied
  - (B) forgot
  - (C) worked toward
  - (D) failed
21. The word "resounding" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) minimal
  - (B) huge
  - (C) certain
  - (D) potential
22. As used in line 24, the word "advance" means
- (A) offer
  - (B) congratulations
  - (C) message
  - (D) payment
23. The word "tensions" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) confusions
  - (B) conflicts
  - (C) advantages
  - (D) stories

### QUESTIONS 24-33

- Line Maine's jagged ribbon of rocky coastline was fashioned over millennia by the violent forces of the inner earth. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions lifted and crumbled plains to form mountains that again rose and fell as molten materials welled up in huge bulges that solidified into the granitic rocks typical of the Northeast. Huge glaciers also sculpted the coast, scraping and chiseling the land's features as they passed on their way to the sea. The weight of the glaciers, estimated to have been between 1 and 2 miles thick, pressed down the entire landmass beneath. Meanwhile, melting glaciers raised the sea level by 400 feet, in essence
- 5 drowning the coast and forming thousands of islands, fjords, and bays.
- 10 Beneath the sea a long, gentle underwater slope formed, on which was deposited the mud, sand, and stony debris moved seaward from the continent by the glaciers and carried by rivers. This continental shelf falls

- gradually outward and downward, in some places for hundreds of miles, to a depth of about 600 feet before dropping in to the ocean's depth. Ideal conditions for abundant marine life make the riches of the continental shelf unparalleled. Aided by the cold Labrador current, which is saturated with oxygen and minerals, the shelf provides the perfect environment for diatoms. Diatoms are tiny plants that form the base of the oceanic food chain. In the shallow water of the shelf, these minute plants receive the sunlight they need for photosynthesis, especially on long summer days, when their blooms carpet the ocean floor. This immense quantity of food supports vast shoals of shrimp, herring, and other small fish, which in turn are food for the larger fish that are part of the legendary abundance of the Northeast's continental shelf.
- 15
- 20
24. With which of the following topics is the author primarily concerned?
- (A) The effect of the movement of ice sheets on the shape of the land  
(B) The islands off the Maine coast  
(C) The formation and characteristics of the Northeast coast  
(D) The riches of the continental shelf
25. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as having affected the creation of Maine's rocky coastline?
- (A) Earthquakes  
(B) Glaciers  
(C) Ocean currents  
(D) Volcanic eruptions
26. In lines 9-10, why does the author use the phrase "in essence drowning the coast" to discuss the effects of melting glaciers?
- (A) To show the devastating nature of glaciers  
(B) To describe how the rising sea level covered the coastal land  
(C) To support the notion that animal life was lost when the glaciers melted  
(D) To indicate the importance of natural disasters
27. What are the "ideal conditions" the author is referring to in lines 15-16?
- (A) A 600-foot drop into the ocean's depth  
(B) A cold current saturated with oxygen and minerals  
(C) Blooms carpeting the ocean floor  
(D) Diatoms existing in the shallow water of the shelf
28. The word "unparalleled" in line 17 means
- (A) rivaled  
(B) not original  
(C) imperceptible  
(D) not equaled

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29. According to the passage, at what time of year are diatoms in the greatest abundance?
- (A) Spring  
(B) Summer  
(C) Autumn  
(D) Winter
30. What forms the base of the oceanic food chain?
- (A) Shrimp and herring  
(B) Oxygen and minerals  
(C) Small fish  
(D) Diatoms
31. The passage implies that the continental shelf
- (A) drops suddenly to the ocean floor  
(B) causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions  
(C) promotes an abundance of marine life  
(D) is exposed directly to the air
32. The passage suggests that
- (A) granite indicates volcanic eruptions in the past  
(B) volcanoes scraped and chiseled the coastline  
(C) volcanoes press down on the land mass  
(D) glaciers are always accompanied by volcanoes
33. Where in the passage does the author discuss the sea level being raised?
- (A) Lines 2-3  
(B) Lines 8-9  
(C) Lines 12-13  
(D) Lines 18-19

**QUESTIONS 34-41**

- line The United States Constitution established a political system comprising a national and federal government. The new federal system accommodated the thirteen original state governments while establishing new bodies and powers designed to address national concerns. The national government
- 5 created by the union of states stood above the state governments in specific national matters while acknowledging the role of the states or sharing power with them in other areas. State officials were required to take an oath to support the Constitution, and state courts were required to recognize the Constitution and the laws and treaties made under it as the
- 10 supreme law.

The Constitution, a veritable work of genius, greatly enhanced the power of central government but carefully divided its functions into three distinct branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. The principle of



- separation of powers was applied throughout the document. Carefully measured checks and balances were inserted to prevent the acquisition or concentration of power in any one branch and also for the purpose of protecting minority rights from the potential rule of the majority. In their powers to amend the Constitution and to elect the president and members of the Senate, the states also gained a role in applying checks and balances.
15. In line 7, the word "them" refers to
- national matters
  - the states
  - state officials
  - national and federal government
34. According to the passage, state officials were required to take an oath to
- recognize the Constitution as a work of genius
  - share power with the federal government
  - support the Constitution
  - protect minority rights
35. The word "amend" in line 18 could best be replaced by
- change
  - balance
  - enhance
  - construct
36. The author of the passage is probably an expert in
- social science
  - minority issues
  - public housing
  - political science
37. Where in the passage does the author describe the three branches of government?
- Lines 8-9
  - Lines 15-16
  - Line 17-18
  - Line 19
38. The author's attitude toward the Constitution is one of
- humor
  - indifference
  - commendation
  - disapproval

40. It can be concluded from the passage that the authors of the Constitution
- (A) intended above all to preserve the unity of the states
  - (B) wanted to avoid usurpation of power by any individual or body
  - (C) provided the states with the most power to govern
  - (D) didn't believe that the state and federal branches of the government could work well together
41. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- (A) To discuss one of the principal elements of the Constitution
  - (B) To mention the roles of state officials in government
  - (C) To persuade the state legislators to support the Constitution
  - (D) To summarize the role of the Senate

### QUESTIONS 42-50

- Line Living on land, however, are the land turtles, properly called tortoises, of which there are approximately forty different kinds. Of these, *Gopherus*, including the three gopher tortoises, is found in the southern United States as far west as New Mexico. Gopher tortoises are so called because they dig
- 5 long burrows, which may be nearly 50 feet long and provide a home for many other animals, such as frogs, snakes, and borrowing owls. They are primarily vegetarians, feeding on grass and leaves. Berlandier's tortoise, a slow-moving inhabitant of the arid lands of southern Texas and Mexico, is especially fond of prickly-pear cactus.
- 10 The true tortoises come to water only to drink or bathe, and they are adapted to walking on land by their club-shaped feet. Their limbs are covered with hard scales that often have a bony core. The shell is high-domed in all but a very few forms. The openings at the front and rear of the shell are usually neatly closed by the retracted limbs, on which the
- 15 enlarged scales may be defensively augmented with still larger spines. The head can be entirely withdrawn, the elbows meeting in the middle in front of it and the claws of the forelimbs overlapping the lower edge of the opening at the front. The hard-scaled soles of the hind feet cover the openings at the rear.
- 20 Tortoises have become symbols of leisurely movement, of longevity, and of persistence, as in Aesop's fable of the hare and the tortoise. All tortoises share the ability to live to a great age, but the longest life of any tortoise of which there is an authentic record is of a great tortoise of the Seychelles Islands, whose age was known to be not less than 180 years.
42. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The characteristics of land turtles
  - (B) The life spans of tortoises
  - (C) The difference between the forty different kinds of land turtles
  - (D) The symbolism associated with tortoises

43. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of tortoises?
- (A) They have retracting limbs.
  - (B) They are well adapted to water.
  - (C) Their heads can be entirely withdrawn into the shell.
  - (D) They have long lives.
44. The word "their" in line 11 refers to
- (A) feet
  - (B) limbs
  - (C) scales
  - (D) tortoises
45. Gopher tortoises primarily eat
- (A) frogs
  - (B) snakes
  - (C) grass and leaves
  - (D) prickly-pear cactus
46. The word "augmented" in line 15 could best be replaced by
- (A) added
  - (B) contained
  - (C) restricted
  - (D) enhanced
47. The passage preceding this one is probably about
- (A) snails
  - (B) water turtles
  - (C) burrowing animals
  - (D) owls
48. The word "authentic" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- (A) written
  - (B) historic
  - (C) genuine
  - (D) legendary
49. It can be inferred from the passage that tortoises
- (A) are very aggressive
  - (B) have a strong defense
  - (C) are very vulnerable
  - (D) may soon be extinct
50. According to the passage, how did the gopher tortoise get its name?
- (A) From its diet consisting mainly of gophers
  - (B) From one of Aesop's fables
  - (C) From being a vegetarian
  - (D) From digging long burrows

# ANSWERS

## Chapter 1: Reading for Details

### Introducing Details

#### Exercise 1

- The passage is about hairstyles in ancient times.
- the Middle East
- cut in neat geometric layers
- position, employment
- fake beards
- The early Greeks
- The Romans
- Lines 7-8
- Line 15-16
- Lines 21-22
- women
- blond
- Greeks

### Exercises on Details

#### Exercise 2

- C
- A
- D
- B
- C
- A
- B
- A
- D
- B
- A
- C
- C
- A
- D
- D
- B
- C
- A
- C
- C
- A
- D
- A
- C
- C
- C

- B
- D
- C
- A
- D
- C
- C
- B
- D
- A
- B
- D
- A
- C
- B
- D
- C
- C
- A

#### Exercise 3

- B
- B
- A
- C
- C
- B
- B
- B
- C
- A
- A
- C
- B

## Chapter 2: Reading for Reference and Vocabulary

### Introducing Reference and Vocabulary

#### Exercise 1

- The passage is about the causes, or creation, of weather.
- Winds are caused by air moving from a high-pressure area to a low-pressure area.
- High- and low-pressure air masses travel the globe and cause major weather changes.
- When rising warm air meets cool air, clouds and rain are created.
- Weather forecasters watch the movement of warm and cold air masses and try to predict how they will behave.

6. fog
7. blizzard
8. stars
9. "It" in line 4 refers to the rising air.
10. "Them" in line 7 refers to the pressure centers.
11. "Their" in line 16 refers to clouds.
12. The word "intense" in line 11 means extremely large and strong. The word severe in line 11 is similar in meaning.
13. In line 14, when air condenses, it forms water droplets. As used in the passage, condenses means to condensate, to become heavier and more compact, thus forming a liquid from vapor.
14. In lines 15-16, when clouds reach a saturation point, or the point at which they can no longer contain their moisture, the droplets fall to Earth as rain or snow.
15. Sophisticated instruments are advanced, often complicated machines. Some examples of sophisticated instruments we now use in everyday life are computers, watches with digital readouts, VCRs, and cellular phones.

### Exercises on Reference and Vocabulary

#### Exercise 2

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. C

#### Exercise 3

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. D

14. C
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. D
27. C
28. D
29. B
30. D

## Chapter 3: Reading for Main Ideas

### Introducing Main Ideas

#### Exercise 1

1. The main idea of the passage is how to lead a healthy life.
2. fat, sugar, salt
3. tiredness, irritability, poor general health
4. (any two) running, bicycle riding, swimming
5. carbohydrates
6. vitamins
7. dieting
8. walking
9. "Their" in line 17 refers to people.
10. "Nutrition" in line 4 means the food we eat.
11. The best substitute for the word "limit" in line 9 is restrict.
12. "Constantly" in line 17 means continually, or always.

### Exercises on Main Ideas

#### Exercise 2

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C

## Chapter 4: Reading for Inference

### Introducing Inference

#### Exercise 1

- The passage is mainly about how the contributions of filmmakers and inventors from all over the world led to the development of motion pictures.
- zoetrope
- human movements
- camera
- celluloid film
- Lumiere
- movement of objects
- patented (Thomas Edison)
- "It" in line 6 refers to the zoetrope.
- "They" in line 7 refers to the rotating pictures.
- In line 7, the word merged means combined, or came together.
- The word contributions in line 27 means offerings.
- We can infer that Le Prince was a talented inventor who would have made a significant contribution to filmmaking had he lived longer.
- We can infer that the motion picture camera was a complicated machine that required the invention, experimentation, and creativity of many people to develop.

### Exercises on Inference

#### Exercise 2

- Cannot be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Can be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Cannot be inferred
- Can be inferred

#### Exercise 3

- D
- C
- C
- B
- A
- D
- A
- B
- A
- B
- B
- A
- D
- C
- B
- A
- D
- B
- B
- C
- D
- A
- C
- C
- D
- A
- C
- B
- C

## Chapter 5: Additional Reading Skills

### Introducing Additional Reading Skills

#### Exercise 1

- The passage is mainly about the reasons why skiing is a popular sport.
- Being able to descend a hill, to turn at will, and enjoy nature at its loveliest are thrills for all age groups.
- Snow conditions change as the temperature and weather conditions change throughout the day.
- Skiers today wear warm, light, down-filled clothes.
- Modern materials have made today's skis lighter, more flexible, and suited to people of all ages and abilities.
- Snow-making equipment is used in areas with little snowfall.
- places to ski
- modern materials
- In line 2, the word "thaw" means the melting of snow in spring.
- In line 10, the word "trail" refers to the areas, or runs, that people ski.

11. Ski areas are more available today thanks to snow-making equipment in warmer climates. Mountains that once could not accommodate skiers now provide excellent ski slopes and conditions.
12. This passage would most likely be found in a ski or sport magazine.
13. (A) favorable
14. (D) ski resorts around the world
15. (C) To inform
16. More people enjoy skiing today than ever before. Skiing today is easier and in some ways more enjoyable than in the past. Skiing will continue to gain in popularity.
17. (C) The author explains the popularity of skiing and gives reasons.

40. A  
41. D  
42. C  
43. C  
44. D  
45. B  
46. D  
47. C  
48. B  
49. D  
50. D

### Exercises on Additional Reading Skills

#### Exercise 2

1. B  
2. D  
3. C  
4. C  
5. D  
6. A  
7. C  
8. D  
9. A  
10. C  
11. C  
12. B  
13. A  
14. C  
15. A  
16. A  
17. D  
18. C  
19. C  
20. D  
21. B  
22. C  
23. B  
24. A  
25. C  
26. B  
27. A  
28. A  
29. D  
30. B  
31. A  
32. A  
33. B  
34. D  
35. D  
36. B  
37. B  
38. D  
39. C

### Practice Test 1

The correct answer is indicated with an asterisk (\*).

1. (A) Although the passage does discuss the extremely high temperature of a supernova, that is only one fact about supernovas. The passage is mainly about how supernovas are formed and how powerful they are.
- \*(B) The many facts given in the passage mainly explain how supernovas are formed and how powerful they are.
- (C) Shock waves are only one cause of supernovas. Shock waves are not the main subject of the passage.
- (D) The density of a neutron star is one fact about a supernova, but it is not what the passage is mainly about.
2. \*(A) "It" refers to the shock wave that is moving outward. The shock wave meets the star's collapsing outer layers, which causes a catastrophic explosion.
- (B) "It" is the shock wave within the neutron star that meets the collapsing out layers and causes a catastrophic explosion.
- (C) The catastrophic explosion occurs when the shock wave moves outward and meets the material falling inward.
- (D) "It" refers to the shock wave that meets the star's collapsing layers and causes a catastrophic explosion.

3. (A) The passage states that the 1987 supernova was "in the Large Cloud of Magellan." This statement is true.
- (B) The passage states that the 1987 supernova was 170,000 light-years away. This statement is also true.
- \*(C) The passage states that the 1987 supernova "shone as a star between magnitudes 2 and 3," NOT 3 and 4. Statement C is NOT true.
- (D) The passage does state that the 1987 supernova "had a low peak luminosity by supernova standards."
4. (A) Assumed means supposed to be true. It is not similar in meaning to detectable, which means able to be seen or determined as being present.
- (B) Known refers to information about something in one's mind. However, things are detectable with the senses, such as taste, hearing, sight, and smell.
- \*(C) Perceptible means becoming aware of something through the senses. This word is closest in meaning to detectable, which also refers to the senses.
- (D) Audible means having used only one of the senses, hearing. This word is related to but not closest in meaning to detectable.
5. (A) A characteristic is a quality, trait, or feature of something. It cannot take the place of remnant, which means a remaining part of something.
- (B) A relic is something old that reminds us of the past. It is not similar in meaning to remnant.
- (C) A specter is a ghost or the spirit of something that once existed. It is not the same as remnant, which is a small part of something that was once whole.
- \*(D) Both remnant and remainder mean a small remaining part or trace of something. Either word can be used without changing the meaning of the sentence.
6. (A) A botanist studies plants and therefore would not be the most likely author of this passage.
- (B) An economist is an expert in economics, the management of money, or other material resources. An economist would probably not be an expert on supernovas.
- (C) A mathematician deals with numbers and would not be the likely author of this passage.
- \*(D) An astronomer studies the stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies. Therefore, an astronomer would be the most likely person to write about a supernova, which is "due to the collapse of a massive star."
7. (A) Magnitude refers to the brightness of a star. It is not similar in meaning to multitudes, which refers to a great number or quantity.
- (B) Groups refers to associations, but do not indicate a large number. Therefore, (B) is incorrect.
- \*(C) Many is closest in meaning to multitudes.
- (D) Temperatures refer to a measurement of heat; the passage is not concerned with the temperature of the neutrons.
8. \*(A) Violent is a term used to describe something that is sudden and occurs with great force. This word is closest in meaning to catastrophic.
- (B) Colorful refers to something that contains or gives off many colors. This is not an aspect of supernovas that is mentioned in the passage and is not similar in meaning to catastrophic.
- (C) The study of supernovas is a scientific type of study, but does not express the sudden and forceful nature of a star exploding.
- (D) Luminous means bright, and although brightness is certainly a factor of a supernova, it is not close in meaning to catastrophic.



9. (A) The passage states that a supernova remnant may be detectable as a pulsar. Supernovas do not happen to pulsars; pulsars are something that may be detected after a supernova has occurred.
- (B) The sun is obviously still shining, and therefore has not collapsed, nor has it used up its fuel.
- (C) The passage does not mention anything about stars colliding.
- \*(D) The first paragraph of the passage ends with a reference to a black hole. In extreme cases, a supernova remnant may be a neutron star or a black hole.
10. (A) The passage does mention that a Type II supernova occurs when a massive star collapses, but does not say that the size is the cause of the explosion. Therefore, (A) is not correct.
- (B) The birth of stars is not discussed in the passage.
- (C) A neutron star is formed when a star collapses. This is a stage of the supernova, but not the beginning.
- \*(D) When its main nuclear fuel has been used up, a massive star collapses. This is how supernovas begin.
11. (A) In line 5, the process of a supernova is about to begin.
- (B) Line 8 describes the most active part of a supernova, what is left has not occurred at this point.
- \*(C) Line 12 states that after most of a star's material is blown away, an incredibly dense neutron star or black hole remains.
- (D) Line 20 discusses the brightness of a particular supernova, not what is left of a star.
12. (A) The passage states that Pippin, a primitive artist, had a "feel for two-dimensional design." Therefore, this statement is true.
- (B) The passage states that Pippin's feel for "the arrangement of colors and patterns made him one of the finest primitive artists." Statement (B) is true.
- (C) It is indicated in the passage that "Pippin was not trained." Statement (C) is also true.
- \*(D) The passage does not mention portraits as a form of primitive art. Statement (D) is the only statement that is NOT true.
13. (A) The passage indicates that Pippin started painting and drawing after he was wounded in the war, not during World War I.
- (B) The passage states that Pippin was not trained. Therefore, (B) is not correct.
- (C) The passage indicates that Pippin had artistic sensitivity, but it does not mention anything about someone discussing this with Pippin.
- \*(D) The passage states that Pippin "discovered . . . that by keeping his right wrist steady with his left hand, he could paint and draw."
14. (A) Pippin's hometown is not mentioned in line 6.
- \*(B) Pippin's hometown of West Chester, Pennsylvania, is mentioned in line 10.
- (C) Line 4 does not mention the name of Pippin's hometown.
- (D) Line 9 discusses the scenes of people and places that Pippin painted, but it does not give the name of Pippin's hometown.
15. \*(A) The passage states that Pippin painted "scenes of the people and places of his hometown of West Chester, Pennsylvania," and that his Domino Players is a scene of "four women gathered around a wooden table in a simple kitchen setting." From this it can be assumed that Pippin's life in rural West Chester was also simple and basic.
- (B) The second paragraph discusses the fact that Pippin did a series of paintings on the abolitionist John Brown, but it also states that "he shied away from social issues for the most part." Pippin may have been interested in the subject of abolition, but there is nothing to indicate he was obsessed with it.
- (C) Although the article states that Pippin was wounded during World War I, it does not discuss how he felt about his experiences.
- (D) Because Pippin "achieved his greatest success with scenes of the people and places of his hometown," it can be inferred that Pippin liked to think about and draw scenes from his past.

16. (A) The purpose is the reason why something takes place. It cannot take the place of arrangement, which means the placement or order of something.
- (B) A fixture is something that stays in one place and never changes. It does not mean the same as arrangement, which involves the placement of things.
- (C) Arrangement is the placement or order of something. Therefore, composition can be used in place of arrangement without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- (D) A blend of things is a mixture or combination of them. It does not mean the same as arrangement.
17. (A) The author does state that Pippin was not trained; however, the author also declares that Pippin was "one of the finest primitive artists America has produced." Therefore, it is not likely that the author would agree with statement (A).
- (B) Since the author writes about Pippin's great success as a primitive artist, it can be inferred that the author would not agree with the statement that primitive art is an excuse for lack of training and talent.
- (C) The passage states that Pippin was "one of the finest primitive artists America has produced." Therefore, the author would most likely agree with the statement that Pippin made a significant contribution to American art.
- (D) The passage states that Pippin "shied away from social issues." Therefore, the author would not agree with statement (D).
18. (A) Anthropology is the study of cultures. Art is part of culture, and it is possible that this might be part of a required reading in anthropology. However, it is not the best answer because it is much more likely that this passage would be required reading in an art course.
- (B) A drama course would most likely require the reading of plays.
- (C) A sociology course may include some study of artists and how they relate to the society in which they live. However, this is not the best answer, because the passage is much more likely to be part of required reading in an art course.
- (D) This passage on an artist who lived long ago would most likely be required reading in an art history course.
19. (A) Educated refers to training, as in an art school, and line 4 has already stated that Pippin was not trained.
- (B) Artistic can mean naturally skilled, but it most directly refers to a refined process, and is not the same as intuitive.
- (C) Intense is similar to passionate, or dramatic, but is not similar in meaning to intuitive.
- (D) Instinctive describes something that comes without guidance, something done by reflex. This is the same as intuitive, which describes something inborn.
20. (A) To postpone something means to set it aside to be used later. Pippin did not intend to use social issues later in his paintings, so (A) is incorrect.
- (B) Avoided is closest in meaning to shied away from. Both describe not wanting anything to do with an issue. Pippin had no desire to portray social issues in his paintings.
- (C) Shied away from is not a term specific to the field of painting.
- (D) Fear is a strong emotional reaction to something; Pippin simply chose not to deal with social issues in his paintings. He was not afraid of them.

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21. (A) Seated is the same as gathered, as it is used in line 11 of the passage. It is implied in the passage that the four women are sitting around the table, talking, or perhaps readying for a meal.
- (B) Scattered means positioned randomly in relation to an object or place, some close, some far away. The women in Pippin's painting Domino Players are gathered together at the table. Therefore, (B) is not correct.
- (C) Collected is more often used to describe something done to objects and would not be used to describe a group of people.
- (D) Domesticated refers to someone or something grown used to spending most of its time in the home.
22. (A) Primitive is the name of the art movement that Pippin was a part of. This is unrelated to the meaning of rural.
- (B) Urban refers to a quality of city life, which is the opposite of rural.
- (C) Country means the same as rural, describing a lifestyle particular to those living away from cities, such as farmers.
- (D) Beautiful means something pleasant to behold, and is not similar in meaning to rural.
23. (A) Violence was not a major theme in Pippin's paintings, because the passage states that he shied away from social issues.
- (B) A rural domestic scene would be a mother doing laundry or feeding chickens. Getting wounded in World War I cannot be described as a rural domestic scene.
- (C) The author includes the fact that Pippin was wounded to show that he succeeded in spite of a handicap. It is hard to succeed as an artist even without being wounded.
- (D) Lines 4-6 state that Pippin's sensitivity and skill at visual arrangement were the things that classified him as a primitive artist.
24. (A) The passage only provides one statement about Navajo folklore; therefore, that is not what the passage is mostly about.
- (B) Weather is discussed in the passage, but only as it relates to the spadefoot toad. Most of the information in the passage is about the toad.
- (C) The passage discusses the living and mating habits of the spadefoot toad. That is what the article is mainly about.
- (D) The mating rituals of the male spadefoot are only a small part of the discussion of the life of the spadefoot toad.
25. (A) The passage states that the spadefoot toad "remains dormant beneath the Sonoran Desert of Arizona . . . for as long as eight or nine months."
- (B) The first paragraph says that "with the onset of summer thunderstorms" the toads emerge "to begin their brief and frantic mating season."
- (C) At the end of the second paragraph, the author states that the toads gorge themselves on insects. The author does not say anything about the frogs eating leaves and grasses.
- (D) Line 13 states that the young "mature with remarkable speed." This means they develop very quickly.
26. (A) The passage states that the spadefoot toad lies dormant for as long as eight or nine months. That means it is active only three to four months a year. Statement (A) is true.
- (B) The passage states that the female spadefoot lays "as many as 1,000 eggs in a small pool of life-sustaining rainwater."
- (C) The second paragraph mentions that spadefoot toads are also threatened by "devouring insects and animals." Therefore, the desert sun is not the spadefoot's only enemy. Statement (C) is NOT true.
- (D) The author writes that "those lucky enough to survive develop through each tadpole stage." It can be inferred from this that many tadpoles die before they reach maturity.

27. (A) Although the spadefoot remains dormant during the desert's eight or nine dry months, the passage gives no further information regarding how long the spadefoot could survive without rain.
- (B) The Navajo legend about toads falling from the sky was based upon what appeared to occur rather than on what the Navajo actually observed.
- \* (C) The spadefoot has certain habits that allow it to survive the heat and drought of the Sonoran Desert. Therefore, it can be concluded that spadefoot toads are well adapted to their environment.
- (D) The statement "those lucky enough to survive develop through each tadpole stage" leads the reader to conclude that the chances of a tadpole's becoming an adult are not very great.
28. (A) A botanist studies plants and would therefore not likely be the author of this passage.
- \* (B) Since a biologist studies plant and animal life, a biologist would probably be the author of this article.
- (C) A chemist is trained in the study of the composition and chemical properties of substances. A chemist would not be the likely author of this passage.
- (D) Since a geographer is an expert on the earth's physical features, it is not likely that a geographer would be writing about frogs.
29. (A) Since the weather of the Sonoran Desert is only a small part of this article on the spadefoot toad, it is unlikely that the passage following this would be about weather.
- (B) The article is about how the spadefoot adapts to its environment. Reproduction is only one aspect of the story. It is not likely that the reproductive habits of insects would follow this article.
- (C) Since there is no mention of the dwellings of the Navajo people, it is unlikely the passage would be followed by a discussion of Navajo dwellings.
- \* (D) Since the main subject of the article is how the spadefoot toad adapts to its desert environment, the article is very likely to be followed by a discussion on other desert animals and their abilities to adapt to their environment.
30. (A) Line 7 states that the mating season is brief, therefore lengthy is incorrect.
- \* (B) Excited is the same as frantic, indicating a sense of urgency and much activity done in very little time.
- (C) Froglike means resembling a frog, and is not close in meaning to frantic.
- (D) Things done in a frantic way can involve danger, but danger is not implied simply by describing something as frantic.
31. (A) Weather is only one of the elements, or conditions, affecting the survival of the toad.
- (B) Time cannot be used in place of elements, which means the natural conditions, or environment, in which the young toads hatch and mature.
- \* (C) Elements, as used in this passage, refers to the physical conditions, or environment, in which the toads fight for survival.
- (D) The elements mentioned in the passage are heat and devouring insects and animals. Thunderstorms are not mentioned as one of the elements affecting the survival of the spadefoot toad.

32. (A) Mating refers to reproducing and is not similar to gorging.  
 (B) The spadefoot toads dig a hole to live in during the drought, but no gorging occurs at this time.  
 (C) The toads gorge on insects to build up energy for their time underground. This is not the same as enjoying.  
 (D) Devouring something means to consume it, or use it as food. This is the word most similar to gorging.
33. (A) Line 1 mentions the Navajo people, but nothing about location is stated.  
 (B) Line 9 describes the spadefoot sitting in a muddy pool; this does not state where they are geographically.  
 (C) Lines 3-4 refer to the Sonoran Desert of Arizona, which is the geographic location of the spadefoot toads.  
 (D) Lines 16-17 mention no locations.
34. (A) Lines 4-7 define joint-stock companies as companies "in which each member was responsible for the obligations of the mutual enterprise."  
 (B) There is no mention of joint-stock companies in lines 10-12.  
 (C) Lines 13-16 do not discuss joint-stock companies.  
 (D) There is no mention of joint-stock companies in lines 20-24.
35. (A) The second paragraph states that "America's first private commercial bank . . . was chartered by Congress on December 31, 1781."  
 (B) The passage states that the early banks were "local and limited."  
 (C) The first paragraph mentions that the origin of banking "was not an over-night phenomenon." Therefore, it is NOT true that banking developed rapidly in the United States.  
 (D) Lines 18-19 state that "the first national bank . . . opened its main office in Philadelphia."
36. (A) The first paragraph says that "commercial corporations didn't make their appearance until the early to mid-1700s." Therefore, they appeared before, not after, 1800.  
 (B) If commercial corporations made their appearance in the early to mid-1700s, they were not in existence before the 1600s.  
 (C) Because the passage says that commercial corporations appeared in the early to mid-1700s, they would have appeared sometime around 1750.  
 (D) The year 1791 is the late 1700s. The passage states that commercial corporations made their appearance in the early to mid-1700s.
37. (A) The third paragraph discusses the merger of railroads, utilities, and factories, but it was the investment banking houses that promoted these mergers and also "provided the capital for expansion."  
 (B) The establishment of the Federal Reserve System is only one fact presented in the article. It is not what the article is mostly about.  
 (C) The article does discuss how early joint-stock companies were "principally nonprofit corporations," but this is also not the main topic of the passage.  
 (D) All three paragraphs in this passage present facts about how banks and corporations developed in the United States. That is what the passage is mainly about.

38. (A) "All these banks" refers to the three private commercial banks mentioned in lines 15-17, the Bank of North America, the Bank of New York, and the Bank of Massachusetts.
- (B) National banking is mentioned in line 18. "All these banks" refers to the private commercial banks mentioned in lines 15-17.
- (C) Investment banking houses are mentioned in the third paragraph. "All these banks" refers to the private commercial banks discussed in the second paragraph.
- (D) Nonprofit corporations are mentioned in the first paragraph. "All these banks" refers to the private commercial banks discussed in the second paragraph.
39. (A) Lines 7-8 continue discussing the subject of corporations.
- (B) Line 15 marks the point at which the author moves from the subject of corporations to the subject of banks.
- (C) Line 20 provides additional information about banks. It does not mark the point at which the author's focus changes from corporations to banks.
- (D) Line 25 discusses the establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
40. (A) Phenomenon in this passage refers to the origin, or beginning, of banking and capital markets. Factor would not be a good substitute for phenomenon.
- (B) An occurrence is something that happens or takes place. It could replace phenomenon, which refers to the appearance of banking and capital markets that took place in the United States.
- (C) Development has to do with changes that occur over time. It would not be a good substitute for phenomenon, which refers to the birth, or appearance, of banking and capital markets.
- (D) An examination is a very close look at or inspection of something. It could not replace phenomenon in this passage.
41. (A) Building materials are not similar in meaning to capital. Building materials are bought with capital.
- (B) A word that sounds the same as capital, capitol, refers to a large city. This is the wrong kind of capital.
- (C) Capital and financial resources mean the same thing. Other terms that are similar in meaning are assets and funds.
- (D) The corporate structure is not the same as capital. Capital is very important to the corporate structure, however.
42. (A) The passage mentions the contribution the telegraph made to journalism, but it does not discuss the history of journalism.
- (B) Details about the origin of the national telegraph network are provided in the passage, but that is not what the passage is mostly about.
- (C) The fact that the telegraph contributed to the expansion of railroads is discussed in the article. However, that is also not what the article is mainly about.
- (D) The passage is mainly concerned with the development of the national telegraph network and the contributions it made to the communications industry.
43. (A) The passage states that San Francisco was added to the network, but does not discuss how this enhanced the business of news gathering.
- (B) Lines 14-15 mentions that the telegraph allowed for more timely reporting and expanded the amount of information a newspaper could supply.
- (C) The expansion of the railroads is discussed earlier in the passage. How this is related to news gathering is not explored.
- (D) The telegraph provided an efficient means to monitor schedules and routes for the railroads, but the effect of this on the business of news gathering is not stated.

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44. (A) The author mentions that the combination of the extension of the telegraph and the invention of the rotary printing press revolutionized the world of journalism. The author's purpose is to show how the communications industry was affected by these inventions. The author does not compare the inventions.
- (B) The author gives details about the origins of the communications industry. The passage is concerned with the past, not the present or future.
- \* (C) The author uses details to support the main topic, which is how the electric telegraph gave birth to and revolutionized the communications industry.
- (D) The author states that "Samuel B. Morse succeeded in making the invention useful." The author is praising, not criticizing, Morse.
45. (A) There are no company names mentioned in the passage. Therefore, (A) is not correct.
- (B) The West Coast refers to the western part of the United States, such as California.
- \* (C) The Rockies is a mountain range that extends from the North into New Mexico. The author uses the mountains to show that the telegraph reached not only across large distances, but other types of obstacles.
- (D) There are no railroad companies mentioned.
46. (A) Because the electric telegraph "gave birth to the communications industry," its inventor, Samuel B. Morse, made a significant contribution.
- \* (B) The passage states that although Samuel B. Morse succeeded in making the telegraph useful in 1837, it was not until six years later, in 1843, that "the first telegraph line of consequence was constructed." It can be inferred from this that it took some time before the telegraph achieved its full potential.
- (C) Had the telegraph not been invented, it could never have been extended. Therefore, it cannot be inferred that one is more important than the other.
- (D) The passage states that "the invention of the electric telegraph gave birth to the communications industry."
47. (A) Although revolution indicates the presence of considerable change to something, it is usually associated with positive change. Destroyed is not appropriate.
- (B) Revolution can mean to revolve around something, but as used in the passage, it refers to sweeping changes.
- (C) Gathered means brought together, which is not close in meaning to revolutionized.
- \* (D) Transformed means changed from a former state in an extreme way, and is similar in meaning to revolutionized. (D) is correct.
48. (A) The passage states that Morse invented the telegraph in 1837. (A) is true.
- (B) Lines 5-6 states that in the year after 1860, people could use the telegraph in San Francisco. This statement is true.
- \* (C) Lines 9-12 states that the telegraph combined with the printing press revolutionized the world of journalism. It does not state that the telegraph lead to the printing press.
- (D) The passage discusses how the telegraph fortified the ties between East and West.

49. (A) In line 13, gathering refers to the preceding word, news. It refers to information, not people.  
 \*(B) Journalism is the business of news gathering. Gathering refers to news or information.  
 (C) Journalists are in the business of gathering news, or information. In this passage, gathering does not refer to objects.  
 (D) In line 13, gathering refers to the preceding word, news, which refers to information. It does not refer to any substances.
50. \*(A) The passage provides historical facts about the effects of the electric telegraph on communication and transportation in nineteenth-century America. The passage would most likely appear in a book on U.S. history.  
 (B) Although the article does mention how the electric telegraph contributed to the rapid expansion of the railroads, it is only one detail in a passage concerned with the historical contributions of the electric telegraph. That detail might appear in a book on trains, but it is not likely that the entire passage would be found there.  
 (C) A science textbook would be more likely to discuss how Samuel Morse invented the telegraph than how the telegraph contributed to the birth of the communications industry.  
 (D) It is not very likely that a computer magazine would contain a passage on the development of the telegraph.

## Practice Test 2

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. B
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. B
35. A
36. B
37. D
38. C
39. B
40. D
41. B
42. B
43. B
44. D
45. A
46. B
47. D
48. D
49. B
50. C

موسسه زبان تخصصی

موسسه مهرداد زنگیه وندی

## Fast Reading

درک مطلب جامع آزمونهای زبان

- ناآفل
- MSRT
- EPT
- MHLE
- آزمون دکتری همه رشتهها

✓ تشریح و توضیح کامل مهارت‌های کتابهای ناآفل لانگس  
TOEFL Reading Flash و  
تست‌های طبقه‌بندی شده  
✓ تست‌های جامع و سؤالات تک‌تکرار آزمونهای ارشد و دکتری ۹۳ تا ۹۵ همه رشته‌ها  
✓ شامل ۱۰۰۰ لغت برگزیده کتاب‌های ۴-۵ و ۵-۶ لغات ضروری ناآفل، ۱۱۰۰ واژه  
و واژگان مهم آزمون‌های زبان

به همراه  
آموزش تکنیک‌های  
استدلالی  
در آزمون

مؤلف: مهرداد زنگیه وندی



**Practice Test 3**

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. D
18. D
19. B
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. B
25. A
26. D
27. C
28. B
29. A
30. C
31. B
32. A
33. C
34. C
35. A
36. D
37. D
38. A
39. B
40. A
41. C
42. D
43. C
44. A
45. C
46. B
47. D
48. A
49. C
50. D

**Practice Test 4**

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. D
22. C
23. D
24. C
25. A
26. D
27. B
28. D
29. B
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. C
34. B
35. A
36. A
37. D
38. B
39. B
40. B
41. D
42. A
43. C
44. B
45. D
46. C
47. C
48. B
49. B
50. D

## ویژگی‌های کتاب **Fast Grammar** تألیف **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

### ✓ آموزش کامل نکات به زبان ساده در ۱۶ بخش:

در قسمت درسنامه هر بخش نکات آموزشی به زبان بسیار ساده توضیح داده شده‌اند. در این قسمت تلاش شده مهم‌ترین نکات هر بخش با ذکر مثال و نکات تستی و سؤالات ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها با پاسخ تشریحی ارائه گردد.

### ✓ قسمت در آزمون:

در قسمت در آزمون انتهای هر بخش، نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر بخش در آزمون‌ها توضیح داده شده است. در این قسمت انواع سؤالاتی که از هر بخش در آزمون‌ها مطرح می‌شود و شکل کلی گزینه‌های نادرست در سؤالات برای رد گزینه‌ها توضیح داده شده است.

### ✓ قسمت **Sample Test**:

در انتهای هر بخش، یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از آن مبحث بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.

### ✓ آزمون‌های جامع، تست‌های واقعی ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها و تست‌های

### کنکورهای سراسری تا اردیبهشت ۹۶:

در انتهای کتاب، سؤالات آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته MSRT، EPT، ... و تست‌های کنکور رشته‌های مختلف تا سال ۹۶ با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده شده است. برای این سؤالات (حدود ۴۰۰ تست)، پاسخ‌های کاملاً تشریحی به همراه تحلیل همه گزینه‌ها و دلیل درستی یا نادرستی هر گزینه ارائه گردیده است.

### ✓ تست‌های منتخب از مباحث **پرتکرار** ادوار گذشته آزمون‌های EPT،

### MSRT، MHLE و ... تا اردیبهشت ۹۶

### ✓ نکات تست‌زنی سریع بصورت ابداعی و انحصاری

✓ کانال تلگرامی آموزش و مشاوره رایگان استاد **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

[t.me/FastZaban](https://t.me/FastZaban)

دانلود رایگان منابع و جزوات آزمون‌های زبان از وبسایت:

[www.FastZaban.com](http://www.FastZaban.com)

## برخی از مراکز فروش کتاب‌های تألیفی **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی** در سراسر کشور

میدان انقلاب، خیابان انقلاب، خیابان ۱۲ فروردین، خیابان لبافی‌نژاد، نرسیده به منبری جاوید	تهران فروشگاه انتشارات جنگل ۱	۱
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✓ همچنین، شما عزیزان می‌توانید کتاب‌های پرفروش **Fast Reading**، **Fast Grammar**، **بانک**

سؤالات **EPT**، **Fast Vocab** و ... را از کتابفروشی‌های معتبر یا از وب‌سایت


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**Practice Test 5**

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. C

26. B
27. B
28. D
29. B
30. D
31. C
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. C
39. C
40. B
41. A
42. A
43. B
44. D
45. C
46. D
47. B
48. C
49. B
50. D

Fast Grammar Fast Grammar Fast Grammar  
Fast Grammar Fast Grammar Fast Grammar



## گرامر جامع آزمون های زبان


- MSRT
- EPT
- MHLE

● نقل  
● کنکورهای ارشد و دکتری  
● آیتس

- ✓ تالیف و توضیح کامل مهارت های ۴۰ کتاب نافل لاکمن
- ✓ سؤالات واقعی آزمون ها تا فوروردین ۹۶ و تستهای کتاب KIT با پاسخ کتاب تشریحی
- ✓ تستهای طبقه بندی شده با پاسخ تشریحی
- ✓ تستهای کنکور ارشد و دکتری ۹۳ و ۹۶ با پاسخ کتاب تشریحی
- ✓ تستهای منتخب مباحث پر تکرار ادوار گذشته آزمون ها
- ✓ شامل بیش از ۶۵۰ تست با پاسخ تشریحی

کتاب جامع آزمون های زبان

مؤلف: مهرداد زنگیه وندی





آموزش تکنیک های تست نویسی

فصلت های مختلف این کتاب

1. توضیح نکات درس سه زبان ساده به همراه آموزش تکنیک های تستی در آزمون
2. در آزمون، در ضمن قسمت نمودار آرایشی از مباحث هر بخش در آزمون ها عنوان شده است. همچنین مثال هایی از آزمون ها ذکر نکات کنسی ارائه شده است.
3. قسمت Sample Test: در انتها هر بخش یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ های تشریحی قرار داده شده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون ها از مباحث آن بخش بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.
4. آزمون های جامع کتاب Kit و تست های آزمون های سراسری رشته های مختلف با پاسخ تشریحی
5. تست های منتخب از مباحث پر تکرار ادوار گذشته آزمون های MSRT, EPT و MHLE: فوروردین ۹۶ با پاسخ کتاب تشریحی

دیگر آثار منتشر شده از همین مؤلف:

مؤلف: مهرداد زنگیه وندی www.FastZaban.com

## ویژگی‌های کتاب **Fast Grammar** تألیف **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

### ✓ آموزش کامل نکات به زبان ساده در ۱۶ بخش:

در قسمت درسنامه هر بخش نکات آموزشی به زبان بسیار ساده توضیح داده شده‌اند. در این قسمت تلاش شده مهم‌ترین نکات هر بخش با ذکر مثال و نکات تستی و سؤالات ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها با پاسخ تشریحی ارائه گردد.

### ✓ قسمت در آزمون:

در قسمت در آزمون انتهای هر بخش، نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر بخش در آزمون‌ها توضیح داده شده است. در این قسمت انواع سؤالاتی که از هر بخش در آزمون‌ها مطرح می‌شود و شکل کلی گزینه‌های نادرست در سؤالات برای رد گزینه‌ها توضیح داده شده است.

### ✓ قسمت **Sample Test**:

در انتهای هر بخش، یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از آن مبحث بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.

### ✓ آزمون‌های جامع، تست‌های واقعی ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها و تست‌های

### کنکورهای سراسری تا اردیبهشت ۹۶:

در انتهای کتاب، سؤالات آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته MSRT، EPT، ... و تست‌های کنکور رشته‌های مختلف تا سال ۹۶ با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده شده است. برای این سؤالات (حدود ۴۰۰ تست)، پاسخ‌های کاملاً تشریحی به همراه تحلیل همه گزینه‌ها و دلیل درستی یا نادرستی هر گزینه ارائه گردیده است.

### ✓ تست‌های منتخب از مباحث پرتکرار ادوار گذشته آزمون‌های EPT،

### MSRT، MHLE و ... تا اردیبهشت ۹۶

### ✓ نکات تست‌زنی سریع بصورت ابداعی و انحصاری

✓ کانال تلگرامی آموزش و مشاوره رایگان استاد **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

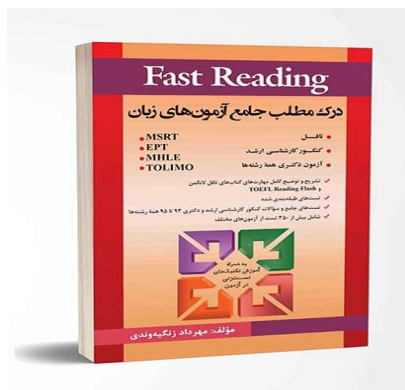
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دانلود رایگان منابع و جزوات آزمون‌های زبان از وبسایت:

[www.FastZaban.com](http://www.FastZaban.com)

از همین مؤلف:

کتاب Fast Reading (راهنمای جامع درک مطلب آزمون‌های زبان) (چاپ جدید)



کتاب Fast Reading تلاشی است برای آماده ساختن داوطلبان برای بخش درک مطلب کنکور کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری رشته‌های مختلف، MSRT، EPT، MHLE و تافل.

### قسمت‌های مختلف کتاب Fast Reading

این کتاب از ۷ بخش تشکیل شده که هر یک از آنها بر روی یکی از مهارت‌های لازم برای پاسخ به انواع مختلف سؤالات آزمون تمرکز می‌کند. هر یک از بخش‌های کتاب بصورت یک درس‌نامه ارائه گردیده است.

▪ بخش‌های مختلف کتاب به شرح زیر هستند:

۱. توضیح و آموزش نکات هر بخش به زبان ساده: در این قسمت سعی شده تا مباحث درسی به زبان ساده با مثال توضیح داده شوند.

۲. در آزمون: در این قسمت نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر درس در آزمون‌های مختلف و چگونگی پاسخ‌دهی به آنها با ذکر نکات تستی ارائه شده است.

۳. قسمت Sample Test: در انتهای هر بخش، یک آزمون نمونه قرار داده شده که شامل نمونه سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از مباحث آن بخش مطرح شده‌اند.

۴. آزمون جامع و تست‌های آزمون‌های مختلف: در انتها نیز یک آزمون جامع (۶۵ تست) و ۲۶ متن (۱۵۰ تست) از سؤالات آزمون‌های مختلف قرار داده شده است.

۵. لغت‌نامه واژگان مهم: در این بخش واژگان مهم آزمون‌های زبان با ترجمه آنها آورده شده است. توصیه می‌شود این لغات را به‌دقت مطالعه کرده و به ذهن بسپارید.

برای تهیه این کتاب و دریافت نمونه سؤالات آزمون‌ها و ویدئوهای آموزشی می‌توانید به وبگاه اینترنتی ما به نشانی ([www.FastZaban.com](http://www.FastZaban.com)) مراجعه کنید.



از همین مؤلف:

## کتاب (EPT) Fast Bank (بانک جامع سؤالات آزمون EPT)



شامل:

- همهٔ سؤالات ۱۵ دورهٔ اخیر آزمون EPT (از اسفند ۹۴ تا خرداد ۹۶) با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی (جمعاً ۱۵۰۰ تست)
- تحلیل آزمون‌ها و مشخص کردن مباحث پرتکرار آزمون
- آموزش نکات تستی
- لیست لغات مهم و پرتکرار آزمون

### قابل استفادهٔ داوطلبان آزمون‌های EPT، MSRT، MHLE، تولیمو و کنکور کارشناسی ارشد رشته‌های مختلف

برای تهیهٔ این کتاب و دریافت نمونه سؤالات آزمون‌ها و ویدئوهای آموزشی می‌توانید به وبگاه اینترنتی ما به نشانی ([www.FastZaban.com](http://www.FastZaban.com)) مراجعه کنید.

برای دریافت سؤالات آزمون‌ها با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی و تحلیل آزمون،

به وبسایت [www.FastZaban.com](http://www.FastZaban.com) یا

کانال تلگرامی ما

[t.me/FastZaban](https://t.me/FastZaban) مراجعه نمائید.