

Section One: Vocabulary

آزمون اسفند ۹۹

1. I tried very hard to read his composition, but I found it
1) beneficial 2) illegible 3) dull 4) exhausting
2. The Iranian weavers of rugs are famous for their extraordinary
1) magnificence 2) beauty 3) luxury 4) craft
3. All the teachers are about Jim's poor results in the final examination.
1) concerned 2) interested 3) amused 4) ignored
4. After correcting the mistakes, the teacher the exam papers back.
1) assessed 2) distributed 3) finalized 4) commented
5. Jim's statement to the police was used as against him.
1) inclination 2) evidence 3) violation 4) efficiency
6. Because of the professor's very busy, meeting him today will be difficult.
1) occupation 2) coordination 3) schedule 4) adherence
7. At the meeting there were two people whom I had not met before.
1) original 2) different 3) alien 4) unfamiliar
8. Ignorance of the law is no of breaking it.
1) impact 2) divergence 3) execution 4) excuse

کانال تلگرامی استاد مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی t.me/FastZaban

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. <u>2</u> | 5. <u>2</u> |
| 2. <u>4</u> | 6. <u>3</u> |
| 3. <u>1</u> | 7. <u>4</u> |
| 4. <u>2</u> | 8. <u>4</u> |

9. If you don't want to get hurt, Jim's offensive comments.

- 1) disregard 2) restore 3) magnify 4) relate

10. Fortunately a witness provided the that resolved the mystery.

- 1) consent 2) clue 3) approval 4) attachment

11. Many different racial and cultural groups are found in the population of a large city.

- 1) numerous 2) discernable
3) heterogeneous 4) inferior

12. A student who to write a thesis must know how to do research.

- 1) pauses 2) undertakes 3) fosters 4) disembarks

13. Our operation was only successful.

- 1) orderly 2) abruptly 3) infinitely 4) partially

14. He was unable to give a(n) explanation for his behavior.

- 1) fallacious 2) unreliable 3) credible 4) deceptive

15. As it turned out, Jim had the same on the situation as John did.

- 1) perspective 2) appeal 3) manner 4) advocacy

16. By your convincing arguments, you have made me my mind.

- 1) change 2) approve 3) commit 4) persuade

17. After living for five years, John became homesick for his native land.

- 1) around 2) abroad 3) about 4) almost

18. If there are any unnecessary words in your paper, be sure to them.

- 1) integrate 2) indicate 3) eliminate 4) activate

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

9. 1

10. 2

11. 3

12. 2

13. 4

14. 3

15. 1

16. 1

17. 2

18. 3

19. Before chapter one, usually there is a brief in which the author explains why he wrote the book.

- 1) foreword 2) revision 3) appendix 4) procedure

20. The man was for his misdeed by a fine.

- 1) encouraged 2) awarded 3) punished 4) obliged

21. The glass is It will break easily if you use too much pressure.

- 1) stable 2) fragile 3) resistant 4) fertile

22. Einstein's theory links energy with mass and of light.

- 1) property 2) velocity 3) absorption 4) symptom

23. If you want to get a better job, you must your skills.

- 1) upgrade 2) reject 3) supply 4) assure

24. People who work at night have to themselves to sleeping in the daytime.

- 1) prove 2) adapt 3) persuade 4) derive

25. I had to stand for the first half of the performance because I could not find a(n) seat.

- 1) unlocked 2) apparent 3) vacant 4) emerging

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پاسخ‌های کلیدی

19. 1

20. 3

21. 2

22. 2

23. 1

24. 2

25. 3

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Section Two: Structure Part One

Choose the one which best completes the following sentences.

26. An airplane that was carrying 24 passengers missing in bad weather.

- 1) has reported
- 2) would be reported
- 3) reported
- 4) has been reported

27. I can tell, prices in Japan have not risen for the past two years.

- 1) Therefore
- 2) Since
- 3) As long as
- 4) As far as

28. The basketball players will never win a tournament they learn discipline.

- 1) then
- 2) since
- 3) whereas
- 4) unless

29. Gunpowder by the Chinese almost ten centuries ago.

- 1) has invented
- 2) was invented
- 3) was being invented
- 4) invented

30. The workers wore masks to avoid the dust.

- 1) inhaled
- 2) to inhale
- 3) inhale
- 4) inhaling

31. The more beautiful a place is, likely it is to be spoiled by tourists.

- 1) the sooner
- 2) the better
- 3) the more
- 4) the faster

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پاسخ‌های کلیدی

26. 4

27. 4

28. 4

29. 2

30. 4

31. 3

32. While some young people their entire salary, others save as much as they can.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1) have spent | 2) spending |
| 3) are spent | 4) spend |

33. had Jim arrived home when his sister began shouting at him.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1) Because | 2) No more |
| 3) Barely | 4) As soon as |

34. I wish I something about that situation.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) could do | 2) must have done |
| 3) could be done | 4) can be doing |

35. You should always ask around at different stores be sure to get the best deal.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1) as long as | 2) in case |
| 3) so that | 4) so as to |

36. By the end of next week, Jim all of the French words he will need to know for the final exam.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) would be memorized | 2) will have memorized |
| 3) has been memorized | 4) memorizes |

37. You a passing grade only if you hand in all your course assignments on time.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) will receive | 2) would receive |
| 3) will have received | 4) would be received |

38. John hasn't worked since he had a serious accident on the assembly line at the factory,?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) didn't he | 2) hadn't he |
| 3) has he | 4) does he |

39. Before I learned to swim, I very timid about jumping into the pool.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1) should be | 2) used to be |
| 3) would be | 4) could have been |

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 32. <u>4</u> | 36. <u>2</u> |
| 33. <u>3</u> | 37. <u>1</u> |
| 34. <u>1</u> | 38. <u>3</u> |
| 35. <u>4</u> | 39. <u>2</u> |

40. My brother in Tehran since 2010.

- 1) has lived
- 2) would live
- 3) was lived
- 4) will live

41. According to the timetable, a bus should be along in two minutes.

- 1) below
- 2) round
- 3) less
- 4) about

42. I could sleep well the noise.

- 1) because of
- 2) despite
- 3) less
- 4) about

43. Amir was born about 30 kilometers Shiraz.

- 1) as
- 2) to
- 3) in
- 4) from

44. You can't ignore this problem any longer. You should with it, so you can go on with your future plan.

- 1) be dealt
- 2) have dealt
- 3) must have dealt
- 4) deal

45. This house is very old., we love it and would never move to another.

- 1) Similarly
- 2) Although
- 3) Nevertheless
- 4) Hence

46. the curfew, no one will be allowed on the streets after 8 o'clock.

- 1) Unless
- 2) In case
- 3) So that
- 4) On account of

47. I you a secret like this if I did not trust you.

- 1) haven't told
- 2) don't tell
- 3) wasn't told
- 4) would not tell

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

40. 1

41. 4

42. 2

43. 4

44. 4

45. 3

46. 4

47. 4

گروه تألیفی-آموزشی استاد مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی (برترین و پرفروش‌ترین برند زبان ارشد و دکتری در ایران)

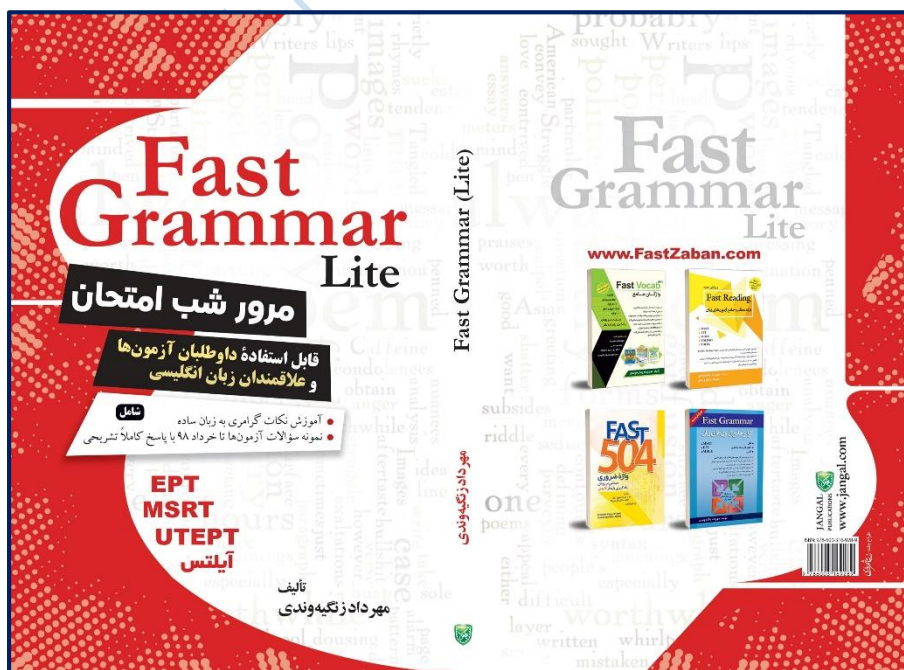
48. Even though it was expensive, we decided to fly because it too much time by bus.

- 1) should be taken 2) would have taken
3) could have been taken 4) was taken

49. This city more than 3,000 meters above sea level, which makes it one of the highest cities in the world.

- 1) is located 2) locates
3) has located 4) is locating

کتاب منحصربفرد **Fast Grammar Lite** (مرور شب امتحان) استاد مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی
در ۱۶۸ صفحهٔ رقعی (نصف A4) به بازار آمد.



人

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

48. 2

49. 1

50. You of a good excuse for not handing in your research paper today.

- 1) would rather think
- 2) are though
- 3) had better think
- 4) must be thought

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۳. قسمت Sample Test: در انتهای هر بخش یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ‌های تشریحی قرار داده شده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از مباحث آن بخش بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.
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پاسخ‌های کلیدی

3. 50.

53.

- 1) How long have you been living in Gorgan?
- 2) I don't know how he lives in this city.
- 3) One of my coworkers discussed the idea with the manager.
- 4) Never I have seen so many students in the library.

54.

- 1) A number of students are taking the test right now.
- 2) Reza's reading skill is superior than the other students.
- 3) When it rains, the buses are very crowded.
- 4) John hopes to become an English teacher after graduation.

گروه تألیفی-آموزشی استاد مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی، با استناد به آمار رسمی سایت «خانه کتاب»، پرفروش‌ترین برند آموزش زبان ارشد و دکتری کشور در سال‌های ۹۶ تا ۹۹ است.
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پاسخ‌های کلیدی

53. 4

54. 2

55.

- 1) They will let us know as soon as the letter arrives.
- 2) A good speaker should adjust his language to the age of his audience.
- 3) Neither Reza nor Amir get to class on time.
- 4) This is a very good question to arise.

56.

- 1) Try to persuade your brother to study more seriously.
- 2) Why don't you enjoy teaching?
- 3) We have to hurry up, so we would miss the bus.
- 4) My sister spoke to me about her future plans.

57.

- 1) Jim had trouble remembering his teacher's name.
- 2) Which road should I take to the public library?
- 3) The newly-published book comprises of then chapters.
- 4) Excuse me, I must have misunderstood your comment.

58.

- 1) I am agree with your idea.
- 2) My brother failed the exam in spite of studying very hard.
- 3) She will finish all her courses in December.
- 4) We are sure you will get to the airport on time.

59.

- 1) I gave him your telephone number.
- 2) We stayed in a beautiful hotel overlooked the jungle.
- 3) John wants to get a better job.
- 4) Iron is a good conductor of electricity.

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

55. 4

56. 3

57. 3

58. 1

59. 2

60.

- 1) Today many animals are faced with extinction.
- 2) We shouldn't have been expecting an answer from him today.
- 3) You cannot make him to understand.
- 4) We could buy the book now if the book store were open.

61.

- 1) We played football for only an hour.
- 2) Every person, place, or a thing has a name.
- 3) Do you know anything about the new employee?
- 4) Mary missed the writing class today.

62.

- 1) John was sick; he didn't come to school.
- 2) Although I felt very tired, but I tried to finish the assignment.
- 3) The man denied that he had seen the accident.
- 4) I doubt that John has already left the library.

63.

- 1) If they would ask me, I would stay.
- 2) The student talking to the teacher is from Shiraz.
- 3) Did you lock the front door?
- 4) I saw Amir running across the street.

64.

- 1) The basketball game disappointed my brother.
- 2) Mary told her father that she had made a mistake.
- 3) I was pleased to see him again.
- 4) The English teacher congratulated me to my success.

65.

- 1) I could convince Amir that Maryam was right.
- 2) Here everyone knows everyone else.
- 3) When the professor gives his speech?
- 4) I had my room painted last year.

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

60. 3

61. 2

62. 2

63. 1

64. 4

65. 3

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Passage 1

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. If corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn all the other things they learn to do without being taught - to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle - compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

66. Based on the passage, which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- 1) Teachers should help children to find answers to their questions.
- 2) Teachers should allow children to assess their own work.
- 3) Teachers should point out children's mistakes to them.
- 4) Teachers should encourage children to learn without being taught.

67. According to the passage, school teachers should

- 1) point out children's mistakes whenever found
- 2) allow children to learn from each other
- 3) correct children's mistakes as soon as possible
- 4) give children more necessary information

68. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are

- 1) probably more important than other skills
- 2) essentially different from learning other skills
- 3) basically the same as learning other skills
- 4) really important skills but not as important as other skills

69. Children's progress should only be estimated by

- 1) the children themselves
- 2) more knowledgeable persons
- 3) children's own teachers
- 4) children's classmates

70. The author fears that children will grow up in adults who are

- 1) unable to use basic skills
- 2) too independent of others
- 3) unable to think for themselves
- 4) too critical of themselves

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71. The passage suggests that children should be encouraged to do their own things

- 1) with some timely help from their parents
- 2) without others' help providing they are mature enough
- 3) and helps can be provided only when necessary
- 4) to become dependent on teachers

72. In paragraph 1, line 7, "those" refers to

- 1) performances
- 2) things
- 3) changes
- 4) people

73. In paragraph 3, line 4, "Anxious is" the OPPOSITE of

- 1) Carefree
- 2) Worried
- 3) Assured
- 4) Hesitant

74. The most suitable title for the passage is

- 1) Let teachers correct children
- 2) Let children compare answers
- 3) Let us teach children learn
- 4) Let children learn by themselves

75. According to the passage, the best way for children to learn is by

- 1) copying what other people do
- 2) listening to the explanations of skilled people
- 3) pointing out children's mistakes whenever found
- 4) making mistakes and having children repeat them

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

66. 3

67. 2

68. 3

69. 1

70. 3

71. 3

72. 1

73. 1

74. 4

75. 1

Passage 2

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. This complexity is inherent to all languages. All of the languages in the world, even those of 'primitive' tribes, have grammatical structures. **Grammar is universal and plays an important role in every language, no matter how widespread it is.** So the question which has puzzled many linguists is -who created grammar?

Many historical linguists have been able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages. However, to answer the question of how languages have been created, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch.**

Some of the most recent languages have been created because of the slave trade. Slaves from different nationalities and backgrounds had to work together. Since the slaves did not know each other's languages, they developed a simple and temporary language called a Pidgin, consisting of a series of words copied from the language of the landowner. It had few grammatical structures, and in many cases it was difficult for a listener to understand when an event happened, and who did what to whom. To make their meaning understood, speakers of a Pidgin needed to use many words where fewer would be enough. Interestingly, however, a Pidgin became a language when children were exposed to it at the time when they learned their mother tongues. Slave children did not simply copy the words of their parents or the landowners, but they adapted their words to create a new expressive language. The new language included standardized word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the Pidgin nor the language of the landowner.

Complex grammar systems which have emerged from Pidgins are known as Creoles. Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilize the same grammatical structures that are found in spoken languages.

The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new sign language was introduced to schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a Pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no **consistent** grammar. However, children who joined the school later developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more understandable, and it utilized a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new Creole was born.

Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were Creoles at first. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread

languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have inborn grammatical capability in their brains. Their minds create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar available for them to copy.

76. In paragraph 2, line 4, "from scratch" is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) in simple cultures | 2) from the very beginning |
| 3) by copying something else | 4) by using written information |

77. In paragraph 5, line 7, "consistent" is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) natural | 2) imaginable |
| 3) predictable | 4) uniform |

78. The most suitable title for this passage is

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) The Grammar of Creole | 2) Creators of Grammar |
| 3) Sign Languages for the Deaf | 4) Complexity of the Language |

79. The main idea of the passage is that

- 1) children have the mental capacity to create complex languages
- 2) children's grammars are only shaped by copying those of other people
- 3) children's Creoles were perfected by adults
- 4) children prefer to imitate their own grammar rules

80. It can be inferred from the passage that the slaves' Pidgin language

- 1) was based on several different languages
- 2) contained many complex grammatical points
- 3) was difficult to understand even among slaves
- 4) was created by landowners

81. Which sentence is NOT true about the new Nicaraguan sign language?

- 1) The language has been created since 1979.
- 2) The language is based on speech and lip reading.
- 3) The language included signs which children used at home.
- 4) The language was perfected by younger children.

82. We understand from the passage that

- 1) primitive languages have grammar structures.
- 2) the grammar of Pidgin is the same as the grammar of Creole.
- 3) complex grammatical structures have been later invented.
- 4) some children are better at grammar than others.

83. Which sentence is closest in meaning to “Grammar is universal and plays an important role in every language, no matter how widespread it is”?

- 1) The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.
- 2) Some languages include a lot of grammatical points, whereas other languages have a few.
- 3) Languages which contain a lot of grammatical points are more common than languages that include a few.
- 4) All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar.

84. Which sentence is NOT a feature of the new Nicaraguan sign language?

- 1) New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.
- 2) All children used the same signs to show meaning.
- 3) The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language.
- 4) The new sign language was on the basis of the older sign language.

85. One can infer from paragraph 6 that

- 1) English was probably once a Creole
- 2) learning a language is difficult
- 3) linguists have proven that English was created by children
- 4) children are better at learning grammar than adults

پاسخ‌های کلیدی

76. 2
77. 4
78. 4
79. 1
80. 3

81. 2
82. 1
83. 4
84. 2
85. 1

Section Four: Cloze Passage

کانال استاد مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی: t.me/FastZaban

Directions: Words or phrases are omitted from the following passage, and they are numbered 86 to 100. With reference to the numbers in the passage choose (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each blank. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the item and mark your answer.

Shopping is an important part of today's ...(86)... society. Shoppers are important for a country's economy ...(87)... they consume many of the goods that industries ...(88)... . However, in early civilizations, people ...(89)... the goods that they produced. Centuries ago, the ...(90)... of bank notes and coins made it possible to ...(91)... money and buy other goods. The first shops ...(92)... food and home-made goods. In the Middle Ages, traditional merchants ...(93)... in small towns.

Today, in large cities department stores ...(94)... everything from household articles to food. Each floor ...(95)... a section, where you can buy a wide range of ...(96)... articles. In the last decades, big shopping malls ...(97)... on the outskirts of cities. On the other side, traditional stores in city centers are ...(98)... more and more customers because these stores are hard to reach. In the last decade, shopping on the Internet has increased ...(99)... . Online stores have replaced traditional stores for people who do not want to ...(100)... their cars and drive to the nearest shopping center.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 86. 1) consumer | 2) producer | 3) civilized | 4) developed |
| 87. 1) therefore | 2) and | 3) yet | 4) because |
| 88. 1) produce | 2) are bought | 3) preparing | 4) are provided |
| 89. 1) made | 2) exchanged | 3) purchased | 4) ignored |
| 90. 1) failure | 2) introduction | 3) loss | 4) disappearance |
| 91. 1) refuse | 2) earn | 3) exchange | 4) deposit |
| 92. 1) obtained | 2) manufactured | 3) perceived | 4) sold |
| 93. 1) reported | 2) became | 3) emerged | 4) found |
| 94. 1) offer | 2) offered | 3) are offered | 4) offering |
| 95. 1) consists | 2) shows | 3) has | 4) increases |
| 96. 1) durable | 2) expensive | 3) related | 4) strong |
| 97. 1) would be built | | 2) built | |
| | 3) have built | 4) have been built | |
| 98. 1) delivering | 2) locating | 3) creating | 4) losing |

گروه تألیفی-آموزشی استاد مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی (برترین و پرفروش‌ترین برند زبان ارشد و دکتری در ایران)

99. 1) steadily 2) immediately 3) suddenly 4) directly
100. 1) get at 2) get up 3) get into 4) get along

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پاسخ‌های کلیدی

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|--------------|---------------|
| 86. <u>1</u> | 94. <u>1</u> |
| 87. <u>4</u> | 95. <u>3</u> |
| 88. <u>1</u> | 96. <u>3</u> |
| 89. <u>2</u> | 97. <u>4</u> |
| 90. <u>2</u> | 98. <u>4</u> |
| 91. <u>2</u> | 99. <u>1</u> |
| 92. <u>4</u> | 100. <u>3</u> |
| 93. <u>3</u> | |