

- A) Whichever
- B) Even though
- C) In spite of
- D) Regardless

6. Caspian Sea Sturgeons are prized for their blackish roe, when salted and served as an appetizer is called caviar.

- A) which
- B) such
- C) therefore
- D) while

7. The digestive enzyme pepsin breaks down protein into components readily absorbed by the human body.

- A) that can be
- B) and are
- C) which they
- D) are to be

8. mammals have hair at some time in their lives, so in certain whales it is present only before birth.

- A) Most
- B) The most
- C) Most of which
- D) In most of the

9. Persian artists Mahmoud Farshchian is well-known for his exquisitely drawn, abundantly colored paintings

- A) of poetical imaginary scenes
- B) of which imaginary scenes be poetical
- C) were poetical imaginary scenes
- D) imaginary scenes poetical

21. While most plants purchased from the florist are already potted, they also can be grown from seeds of leaf cuttings from mature plant.
22. As icebergs reach warmer waters, huge pieces of ice break away of them.
23. Lacrosse, the oldest organized sport in North America, originally played by the Iroquois Indians throughout upper New York and lower Ontario.
24. Studies reveal that staffs whose gain fulfillment from their professions are more creative.
25. The most often bread is made from wheat flour, but it may also be made from the flours of other cereals.
26. Such peculiar features as weightless skeletons, widely wings, and extraordinarily smooth feathers allow the Shaheen Falcon to glide inaudibly.
27. Alchemists had the idea which by applying chemical vapors to base metals they could create gold.
28. It was not until the latter part of the 1930s that Nakhchivan region of Iran was indefinite separated from Iran.



29. Among the amazing items at the Golestan Palace and Museum are the work painted by Kmal-ol-Molk.

30. Educated at home and requiring to work to support her family, Louisa May Alcott recorded many of her life's events in her autobiographical novels.

Reading 1

Iran under the Il-Khans, for all the sign of regeneration, was a poorer, harsher place than before. With almost a deterministic inevitability the empire of the IlKhans began to fragment, as local vassal rulers slowly made themselves independent of the center, as had happened before under the Seljuks and the Abbasids.


In Khorasan, around Sabzavar, a rebel movement called the sarbedari (heads-innoose) arose, with egalitarian tendencies and co-opting Shia and Sufi elements. Like some later and earlier movements, the satedari show the **eclectic** nature of popular, provincial religion in Iran at this time. Elsewhere, the official brand of the Shi's and the Sufis tended to be in opposition, but the sarbedari seem to have had little difficulty **fusing** the apparently contradictory tenets of the different beliefs involved, and this creative ferment of popular religion was to prove important later too.

The sarbedari are also significant in another way-- they represent again a spirit of popular resistance to the invaders, independent of **contingent** dynastic leadership, that was seen after the Arab invasion, which was there at the beginning of the Mongol period, and which appears again later in Iranian history. This might prompt questions about nationalism that could easily **instigate** a plethora of other questions. What we call nationalism today is too specifically a constructed phenomenon of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to be considered without anachronism in the fourteenth century or other earlier periods.

But we have seen that there was a sense of Iranianness, beyond local or dynastic loyalty, in the time of the Sassanids and before; it was part of what later inspired the shu'ubiyya, the Samanids, and Ferdowsi. Nationalism is the wrong word, but to deny any Iranian identity in this era requires some serious **contortions** of evidence and logic.

1) What is the passage mainly discussed?

(A) History of Iran after Islam

- 
- (B) The sarbedari movement
 - (C) Different definitions of nationalism
 - (D) The II-Khanid daynasty

2. According to the paragraph 1, all of the following false about II-Khanid era EXCEPT


- (A) The II-Khanid empire suffered the same destiny as the seljuks and the Abbasids.
- (B) The saljuks and Abbasid dynasties managed to divide the empire of the IIKhanid.
- (C) II-Khanid were a new generation that renovated Iran.
- (D) Local rulers helped keep II-Khanid empire integrated.

3. All of the following true about sarbedari movement in Iran EXCEPT

- (A) They employed elements of both shi'a and sufi beliefs in their ideology.
- (B) They arose in the 14th century in Iran.
- (C) They had undemocratic tendencies dealing with general public.
- (D) They made use of the popular and provincial religious.

4. The author seems to believe that the sarbedari could be called a nationalistic movement if we define nationalism

- (A) specifically, as it was defined in nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- (B) not as it appears later in Iranian history
- (C) basically as governance by all of the dynasties rolling Iran after the Mongol periods.



(D) simply as popular resistance to the invaders

5. According to paragraph 4 the formation of an Iranian identity

(A) is not supported by evidence and logic, in the Il-Khanid era

(B) can be perceived since the time of the Sassanids and before

(C) is only observable after Ferdowsi

(D) was prevented by the shu'ubiyya and the Samandis.

6. The word “eclectic” in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to:

(A) redundant

(B) heterogeneous

(C) unanimous

(D) ferocious

7. The word “fusing” in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to:

(A) melding

(B) trimming

(C) mobilizing

(D) rejecting

8. The word “contingent” in paragraph 3 is closest meaning to:

(A) extravagant

(B) vulnerable

(C) reliant

(D) accidental

9. The word "instigate" in paragraph 3 is closest meaning to:

(A) invert

(B) initiate

(C) specify

(D) endure

10. The word “contortions” in paragraph 4 is closest meaning to:

(A) transgressions

(B) understatements

(C) presumptions

(D) misrepresentations

Reading 2

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois (1868-1963), commonly referred to as W.E.D. Du Bios, was one of America's earliest sociologists. Du Bois was both a scholar and an activist. In 1896, he received the first Harvard doctorate granted to a person of color. His dissertation, "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade in America," became the first volume in Harvard's Historical Series.

Sociology, to Du Bois, was a means to **address** contemporary social problems. His research in the slums of Philadelphia's Seventh Ward, a black ghetto, led to the publication of one of his most famous works, *The Philadelphia Negro (1899)*. That work provides an example of early empirical sociology and the study of race relations in the United States, and has been credited by some as **initiating** the field of urban sociology.

It was Du Bois's interest in race, however, that became his lifelong work and passion. It also led him into numerous public controversies. One of the most wellknown of these **controversies** was a bitter debate with Booker-T. Washington, the well-known and influential African American founder and president of Tuskegee University.

Washington supported blacks generally working within the system and building up the African American community as means to gaining civil rights. Du Bois, however, accused Washington of accommodating what he termed the "color



line," and **advocated** actively demanding equality and fighting for civil and voting rights.

Du Bois's activism included civil rights in the United States, women's suffrage, and the cold war. He was a founding member and leader in a variety of national and international organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). At age 82, he even ran for the Senate in New York. His activism extended internationally to issues such as colonialism, capitalism, poverty, Africa, and the interconnections between those issues and race. Over the course of his long career, he traveled, studied, and lectured in numerous countries around the globe. Eventually he settled in Ghana, where he died on the eve of the 1963 March in Washington. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. **eulogized** Du Bois as the march began.

11. It can be inferred from the passage that Du Bois himself was:


- (A) A Caucasian
- (B) A Native American
- (C) A Hispanic American
- (D) An African-American

12. All of the following are true about Du Bois's book, *The Philadelphia Negro*, EXCEPT:

- (A) It is the first book on sociology that incorporates elements of psychology.
- (B) It is an example of early empirical sociology.
- (C) It is an example of the study of race relations in the United States society.
- (D) It is based on research in a black ghetto.

13. What led to Du Bois into a bitter debate with Booker T. Washington, in the first place, was

- (A) Washington's incompetence as the president of Tuskegee University.



(B) Washington being an African American.

(C) Du Bois's interest in race.

(D) Du Bois's bad temper.

14. In debates between Washington and Du Bois

(A) Du Bois did not show interest in fighting for civil and voting rights.

(B) Washington believed in a more peaceful approach.

(C) Du Bois supported blacks working within the system.

(D) Washington accused his opponent of being of service to the color line.

15. All of the following are true about Du Bois's activities EXCEPT (A)

He ran for the Senate in New York.

(B) He supported women's suffrage.

(C) He was a founding member of NAACP.

(D) He supported colonialism in Africa.

16. The word "address" in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to:

(A) endorse

(B) lecture

(C) tackle

(D) dispatch

17. The word "initiating" in paragraph 2 is closest meaning to:

(A) commemorating

(B) commencing

(C) coercing (D) conjoining

18. The word “controversies” in paragraph 3 is closest meaning to:

(A) jealousies (B) disputes

(C) brawls (D) conclusions

19. The word “advocated” in paragraph 4 is closest meaning to:

(A) warned (B) dissuaded

(C) deliberated (D) prescribed


20. The word “eulogized” in paragraph 5 is closest meaning to:

(A) lauded (B) condemned

(C) ridiculed (D) nominated

Reading 3

Towards the end of the 19th century some proponents of submarine cable telegraphy argued that a trans-pacific cable from the Western sea-board of Canada to the British **dominions** of Australia and New Zealand would have a great strategic value for the protection of the integrity of the British Empire. Though the financial **viability** of such a cable was questioned by opponents of the scheme, the Pacific Cable Board was established to plan the cable. The PCB comprised representatives from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and received financial sponsorship from these Commonwealth countries.



An essential requirement of the scheme was that all the terminal and intermediate telegraph stations should be located on British controlled territory. This condition could be met south of the equator where the Fiji islands and Norfolk island could be used as starting posts, but north of the Fiji islands to British Columbia all the suitable islands – the Sandwich group – were owned by the United States of America. However, there was an uninhabited atoll called Fanning island, and as no other landing place for a cable existed, the British Government took formal possession of this remote place. Its location would **entail** a cable length of 3458 nautical miles from Bamfield, British Columbia- a length much longer than that of any existing submarine cable.

Nevertheless, following a commission of enquiry, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of Greenwich contracted to supply and lay the cable. A new cable ship that could **accommodate** the complete length of the BomfieldFanning cable was ordered, and in 1902 the Colonia (8000 ton) was launched. The completion of the 'All Red' route submarine cable was an outstanding achievement. Communications between countries of the world and within individual states was transformed; the days and weeks that had been necessary for inter-state and trans-continental message transmission in the first half of the 19th century had now been reduced to minutes or a few hours, respectively.

The overall system of land-lines and submarine cables constituted the world's first electric information highway. Governments could now **exercise** greater strategic control and command over their possessions; business could trade more quickly and efficiently with their overseas suppliers and customers; and the public could become more knowledgeable about world affairs and national events.

21. The submarine cable connected

- A) Canada to Britain
- B) Britain to Australia and New Zealand
- C) Australia to New Zealand



D) Canada to Australia and New Zealand

22. The PCB was financially supported by

- A) Commonwealth countries
- B) no one, because scheme was not deemed viable
- C) British Columbia
- D) Australia and New Zealand, Canada, and Britain

23. The staging post location north of the equator used for the trans-continental cable was

- A) Norfolk island
- B) Fanning island
- C) The sandwich group
- D) The Fiji islands

24. The Colonia was the name of :

- A) A subsidiary of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of Greenwich
- B) The 8000-ton cable ship
- C) The Bamfeild- Fanning submarine cable project
- D) The name given to Fanning island after British Government took formal possession

25. It can be inferred from the passage that in the second half of the 19th century trans-continental message transmission took as little as

- A) days
- B) seconds
- C) minutes
- D) hours

26. The word "dominions" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) territories
- B) powers
- C) rivalries
- D) protections

27. The word "viability" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) desirability B) deplorability
C) feasibility D) villainy

28. The word "entail" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A) linger B) recruit
C) unfold D) require

29. The word "accommodate" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by:

- A) get used to B) have capacity for
C) mitigate damage to D) be credited with

30. The word "exercise" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to:


- A) abide B) exert
C) train D) observe

Reading 4

Man's early **pondering** on spaceflight entered human mythology and legend. According to one Bronze Age tale, there was a brilliant engineer and architect named Daedalus who lived on the island of Crete about 4000 years ago. For some offense, he and his son, Icarus, were imprisoned in a tower in Knossos, which was at that time the major city in Crete.

Being fed a diet of geese and illuminating their quarters with candles, Daedalus and Icarus accumulated a large supply of feathers and wax. Being a brilliant inventor, Daedalus **fashioned** two primitive hang gliders. Wings could be flapped so that the father and son could control their craft in flight.

It's not clear what their destination would be. One version of the story has the team attempting the long haul to Sicily. Another has them crossing the more



reasonable 100-km distance to the volcanic island of Santorini. It's interesting to note that a human-powered aircraft successfully completed the hop between Crete and Santorini only a few years ago, thereby **emulating** a mythological air voyage of the distant past.

Daedalus, being more mature, was cautious and content to be the first aviator. The youthful, **headstrong** Icarus was somewhat more ambitious. Desiring to become the first astronaut, he ignored his father's **pleas** and climbed higher in the Mediterranean sky. Unlike modern people, the Bronze Age Minoans had no concept of the limits of the atmosphere and the vastness of space. Icarus therefore flapped his wings, climbed higher, and finally approached the Sun. the Sun's heat melted the wax; the wings came apart. Icarus plunged to his death as his father watched in horror.

31. The passage represents...

- A) a technical description of early flying machines
- B) a piece of ancient spaceflight history
- C) an early instance of Greek drama
- D) a fictional account of man's attempt to fly

32. Which city were Daedalus and his son jailed in?


- A) Santorini
- B) Crete
- C) Knossos
- D) Sicily

33. It can be inferred from the passage that Daedalus... A)

- A) made very frail wings that were easily broken.
- B) made two pairs of wings for them
- C) used all the wax to make candles so he could work at nights.
- D) did not love Icarus.

34. The author implies in paragraph 3 that it would have been unlikely for Daedalus and Icarus to have flown the distance between...

- A) Santorini and Sicily
- B) Crete and the Mediterranean Sea
- C) Crete and Sicily
- D) Knossos and Santorini



35. Icarus is depicted in paragraph 4 to have desired to become the first “astronaut” because...

- A) he was unsuspectingly trying to leave Earth’s atmosphere.
- B) he wanted to show his father how good he was as an aviator.
- C) the Bronze Age Minoans had no idea how vast the space is.
- D) he wanted to test how much heat the wax on the wings could take.

36. The word “ponderings” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) wagers
- B) hesitations
- C) failures
- D) musings

37. The word “fashioned” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A) created
- B) carved
- C) unearthed
- D) bargained

38. The word “emulating” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A) conceding
- B) demanding
- C) imitating
- D) eluding

39. The word “headstrong” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- A) brash
- B) reckless
- C) meticulous
- D) resilient

40. The word “pleas” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- A) threats
- B) descents
- C) challenges
- D) implorations