

READING SKILL

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1392

Sample question 1

- The word “they” in line 6 refers to

مرجع ضمائر

مرجع کلمه یا عبارتی است که ضمیر به آن اشاره دارد. ابتدا ضمیر را در متن بیابید. جمله قبل و بعد آن را بخوانید سپس گزینه ای را که در جمله قبل یا بعد موجود بوده و به جای ضمیر قرار دهید تا معنای آن با توجه به دو جمله مذکور تغییر نکند.

EXAMPLE 1 (Humanity 88)

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a tremendous variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year. men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by Romans. In the middle ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather or cloth to fit the shape of the foot.

1. The word "They" in line 8 refers to

~~a) women's shoes~~

b) patterns

c) men

d) men's shoes

EXAMPLE 2 (Math 89)

One of the reasons why human beings have become such a successful and dominant species in the world is because of the ability we have to cooperate with each other, to work in groups. Groups may form for a wide variety of purposes, some informal, such as a gathering of friends, others formal such as a committee.

Formal groups often develop strict rules about procedures. A committee may appoint a chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. The group will have rules about how a meeting is to be conducted. After the meeting a formal record of what happened will be made and distributed to members. Some groups of this sort, such as a commercial company, will have an order in which communication conforms to rules, a person may be given orders by someone above, and then pass orders down to someone below. People will communicate with those above them in the grading, those below them, and those on the same level as themselves.

Even in an informal group, communication is always more complicated than it is between two individuals. Some people feel very nervous when they are in a group; They might either keep quiet and say nothing at all, or else they may start speaking and never want to stop. To work well in a group, you have to learn to listen as well as to speak, and you must be prepared to change your mind, or to agree to cooperation with other people present. No group works well if its members are selfish and stubborn.

2. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to

1) formal group

2) individual

3) communication

4) informal group

EXAMPLE 3 (Humanity 90)

The Eskimos' way of life has changed much over the past hundred years, although many traditional customs do persist. And despite the geographical separation between different Eskimo group, all Eskimos have preserved a similar culture. They are still mainly coastal people who journey inland in the short summers to hunt caribou and birds, and to fish. The major exceptions are some North Alaskan Eskimos and the Caribou Eskimos, who live inland all the year round. The North Alaskan Eskimos are famous for hunting the enormous bowhead whale, weighing 54 tonnes (60 US tons). Elsewhere on the cost, Eskimos hunt seals, walruses , and smaller whales such as the white whale. Fishing for cod is popular among the Eskimos in Greenland and Labrador.

3. The word "exception" in line 5 refers to

- ✓ a) two group of Eskimos
- b) geographical locations
- c) the animal some Eskimos hunt for food
- d) the ways some Eskimos groups get their food

EXAMPLE 4 (English 92)

In the 1860s American business started to change. Before that time most businesses were small; they made products by hand and sold them to local customers. Beginning in the 1860s, inventors created new machines that could produce clothing, canned foods, tools, and other items quickly and cheaply. By making large quantities of items in less time, companies could spend less money on production. This made it possible to charge lower prices. In addition, a new national railroad allowed business to sell their products to people all across the country. The combination of fast production, low production costs, inexpensive products, and a whole nation of consumers helped small business grow into big business. This time in history was called The Age of Big Business.

4. The word "this" in line 6 refers to

- a) inexpensive products
- b) low production costs
- c) large quantities of items
- d) an increase in production

EXAMPLE 5 (English 92)

A professor from England, Robert Wiseman, believes that people can influence their own luck in good or bad ways . Wiseman did a series of experiment with people who believed they were naturally. He found a clear connection between the attitude of the participants and the amount of “luck” they had. He found four important attitudes and actions of “lucky” people. First, they open to opportunities and make the most of situations that arise. Second, they trust their intuitions and often make decisions based on them. Many meditate or do yoga to help keep in touch with their intuitive senses. Third, they think positively and expect good things to happen. Having a positive attitude means they smile and laugh more, which attracts others and may create opportunities. Forth, lucky people tend to focus on the good in each situation, whereas negative people tend to focus on the bad side. Finally, lucky people typically don’t give up easily.

5. The word “them” in line 6 refers to

a) opportunities

b) situations

c) intuitions

d) decisions

Sample question 2

- What is the main Idea?
- What is the subject?
- What is the topic?
- What would be a good title?
- What is the main point?

به منظور سرعت، اولین جمله از هر پاراگراف و آخرین جمله متن را بخوانید. اگر در این قسمت‌ها پیدا نشد حتما در جمله دوم متن می باشد. معمولا جواب در آن ها مستتر است. توجه داشته باشید که اگر متن دارای چند پاراگراف باشد باید به همه پاراگراف ها توجه شود و از مجموع آن ها نتیجه گیری شود. همچنین از گزینه هایی که فقط یکی از پاراگراف ها را شامل می شود صرف نظر کنید.

اما اگر متن فقط دارای ۱ پاراگراف باشد و یا main idea پاراگراف خاصی مد نظر باشد فقط همان پاراگراف مطالعه می شود.

EXAMPLE 1 (Science 87)

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a tremendous variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year- men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by Romans. In the middle ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather of cloth to fit the shape of the foot.

6. The passage is mainly about
- a) shoes for men and women
 - b) the variety of fashionable shoes
 - c) shoes in different climates and periods
 - d) the designs of shoes in the ancient world

EXAMPLE 2 (Science 88)

Robert Adam was the son of an architect, William Adam, and he had three brothers who were also architects. The buildings he designed with them were simple and well arranged outside, and the large rooms inside were beautifully shaped and decorated. He made the shape more interesting by **having** corners and **curved** walls, or sometimes a row of columns across one end. The ceilings and walls are beautiful patterns of plasterwork, which were painted in light colors. As well as designing the houses and decorating the rooms, Robert Adam also designed the furniture to go in the rooms. The furniture, the mantelpieces, the door handles and even the keyhole covers were all carefully designed and made. Much of his work was done inside existing houses, such as Syon House, near London. His best country houses, such as Kenwood, in London, and Harewood House, in Yorkshire, were built from 1760 to the early 1770s.

Adam studied architecture abroad while on the Grand Tour to Italy. He was especially interested in the houses in the Roman city of Pompeii and he copied their decoration in his designs. He established himself in London in 1758 and was later joined by his brother James.

When Adam made a design for plasterwork decorations it **could be used in several houses**, since the moulds which shaped the plaster could be used again.

7. The best title for the passage could be

a) The History of Architecture

b) William's Adam's best work

c) Robert Adam as an Architect

d) The Best and Most famous Architects

EXAMPLE 3 (Science 88)

In all societies of the population is labeled as "old". What is different from place to place is the age at which people are considered old, and the old way people are regarded. In modern industrialized societies, old age begins at 65- 70; in contrast, in the 19th century old age began at 55. In many poor countries, where peoples life expectations are much lower, some one as young as 40 may be an old person.

In some societies elderly people are thought of as wise and experienced, and they may even be the leaders of the community. But in the Western societies . the elderly are sometimes disregarded. Having reached a certain age , somewhere between 60 and 70, they maybe expected to retire from their jobs, even if they are still able to work efficiently. Gradually their ties with the community are released , and in many cases they live in communities made up entirely of old people.

The rapid ageing of the populations of all the industrialized countries is due not only to people living longer, but also to a sharp decline from the 1970s in the number of babies being born. Women tend to live longer than men, so that in 1985 for every 100 women over the age of 70, there were only 63 men. It is also true that the better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the poorer, since they are generally better fed and have superior medical care.

8) The passage is mainly about ...

a) old age

c) different kinds of societies

b) population size

d) the number of babies in different societies

EXAMPLE 4 (English course 88)

Yoga is a system of training the body and the mind that has been developed by Indian religions, particularly Hinduism. People who perfect the techniques of yoga are called *yogis*. Through intense physical and mental exercises, they are able to free their minds of worldly thoughts and concentrate upon reaching a state of spiritual union with their god.

It is difficult to reach this state, so the training is divided into stages, which become gradually more difficult. The first two stages cleans the body and question the mind. The aim of the physical training, the third step, is to bring the body under complete control, using method such as regulation of breathing and exercise in posture. This is followed by mental training which makes possible undisturbed concentration.

The fifth and sixth stages of yoga aim to gain control of the mind. By turning his concentration inwards, a yogi must learn to cease reacting to al outward **disturbances**. The final stage is supposed to unite the soul with God, the highest possible aim of a Hindu.

In the 20th century, yoga became increasingly popular in the Western World , where *hatha yoga*, which concentrates on the physical stage, is practiced largely as an aid to relaxation.

9) The passage is mainly about a

1. religion

2. physical training program

3. problem

4. process

EXAMPLE 5 (art 87)

In 1954 the American and Soviet governments announced that they would launch artificial satellites during the international Geophysical Year of 1957-58. The Russians were mistaken about the unmanned satellite Sputnik 1 on 4 October 1957. (Sputnik is Russian for “traveling companion”). Its capsule weighing 83.6 kilograms went into earth orbit carrying a radio transmitter whose “bleeps” (pips) were received on the ground.

Sputnik 1 was followed in November 1957 by the much bigger Sputnik 2, which weighed half a tone. It carried the dog Laika, which became the first living creature to orbit the earth. The first American satellite, Explorer 1, weighed only 14 kilograms. It was launched in January 1958.

The Russian probe Luna 1 launched in 1959 flew past the Moon at a distance of about 6000 kilometers. In the same year, the Russians actually hit the Moon with Luna 2, and Luna 3 flew round the Moon and sent back the first photographs of the far side.

10. The best title for the passage would be

~~1) International Geophysics~~ ?

~~2) Russian Sputniks~~ ?

~~3) Types of satellites~~ ?

4) First Steps in Space

EXAMPLE 7 (math 88)

When people today speak of **cartoons**, they usually mean the comic drawing which appear in almost every newspaper and magazine, drawings of some scene or situation intended to be funny. Some newspaper cartoons, of course, especially the ones about politic, are critical; they explain a significant or interesting event of the moment in a way that shows up its importance. They often contain caricatures enlarged and comic portraits of real people (politicians for instance) – for if a cartoonist wants to criticize a political leader or show that he dislike him, one of the best ways to make him look silly and funny in a cartoon.

Another use of the word cartoon means **the kind of " strip cartoon"** in newspapers and comics which tells in a story in a set of little pictures. Some strip cartoons do not have words; others include conversations in the drawing in areas called " balloons".

Cartoon film, such as those Walt Disney, are " animated cartoons", that is , they are films made from a great number of separate drawings photographed one after another and shown very quickly on the screen so that the figures on them seem to move.

17. The best title for the passage can be

a) making Cartoons

b) kinds of cartoons

c) Newspaper Cartoons

d) Magazine Cartoons

Sample question 3

- The word "tremendous" in line 4 is closest in meaning to ...

هدف این سوال "حدس معنای کلمه " است. عموماً از طریق کلمات همجوار امکان پذیر میباشد اما گاهی اوقات تکنیک در این زمینه کمکی نمی کند. به هر حال دانستن تکنیک از دانستن آن بهتر است. برای حدس معنای کلمه ابتدا به دنبال نشانه های زیر می گردیم:

- **is** e.g. The heart **is** the organ inside your chest that sends blood around your body.
- **i.e.** e.g. The exercise should be more reasonable, **i.e.** lighter.
- **meaning** e.g. Aerobic exercise is repetitive, **meaning** it is an activity that you do over and over.
- **in other words** e.g. Exercise can make you feel proud. **In other words**, it make you feel better about yourself.
- ()
- — —
- , , e.g. When you exercise, your body can release endorphins, chemicals that create a happy feeling.

• کلماتی که تضاد را می رسانند مانند ... , **but** , **although** , **while** , **whereas** ,

• کلماتی که مترادف را می رسانند مانند **and**

• برداشت کلی از جمله مربوطه که معمول تر است.

EXAMPLE 1 (Science 87)

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a **tremendous** variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year- men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by Romans. In the middle ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather or cloth to fit the shape of the foot.

11. The word "tremendous" in line 5 is closest in meaning to ...

a) exact

b) great

c) extra

d) serious

EXAMPLE 2 (art88)

Raphael was born in Urbino, in Italy. His father was a talented painter who taught him to draw when he was still only little but who died when he was 11. Rafael was able to go on having lessons, however, and later worked in the studio of an artist named Perugino. Perugino's paintings were fresh and tranquil-looking, and some of the pictures Raphael painted at this time were rather like his master's.

Raphael went to Florence from 1494 to 1500. He painted many famous pictures, including many of the frescoes in the Vatican Museums. He was called by Pope Julius II to Rome and it was there that he painted his most magnificent paintings. He painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, the Pope's palace, with the composition of several rooms in the Vatican Museums. In the composition of one room he painted two scenes, one showing the glory of the holy church on earth and in heaven, and the other in honor of human learning. The latter showed a gathering of the great philosophers, poets, and men of science of ancient Greece.

Vocabulary knowledge

12. The word "talented" in the in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to
- a) rich b) educated c) efficient d) brilliant

EXAMPLE 3 (art88)

In 18th- century rural France and early 19th- century Britain and Italy, there were some schools for educating very young children. But these were organized like ordinary schools. There was too little play and too much emphasis on formal learning. The first person to change this was the German educator, Friedrich Froebel, who founded the first *kindergarten* (meaning " garden of children ") in 1841. Like plants in garden, children , said Froebel, had to be carefully nurtured so that they would grow up strong and healthy. The best way of teaching was through play. Froebel opposed all formal instruction. His idea caught on , and by the late 19th century, they were kindergartens in a number of European countries and in the United States, where German immigrants introduced the first kindergarten to Watertown, Wisconsin in 1856.

Another famous name in pre-school education is Maria Montessori, an Italian doctor, who opened children's house in Rome in 1907. She was against organizing children and felt they should be allowed to learn independently, and should choose what to learn, and when, rather than be told by teachers. Teachers would be around to provide suitable educational materials and to show the children how to use them. Both Froebel and Montessori had a lasting influence on the style of nursery-school education all over the world.

13. The word "nurtured" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

a) evaluated

b) observed

c) mastered

d) trained

EXAMPLE 4_(math 88)

When people today speak of cartoons, they usually mean the comic drawing which appear in almost every newspaper and magazine, drawings of some scene or situation intended to be funny. Some newspaper cartoons, of course, especially the ones about politic, are critical; they explain a significant or interesting event of the moment in a way that shows up its importance. They often contain caricatures enlarged and comic portraits of real people (politicians for instance) – for if a cartoonist wants to criticize a political leader or show that he dislike him, one of the best ways to make him look silly and funny in a cartoon.

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Cartoon film, such as those Walt Disney, are " animated cartoons", that is , they are films made from a great number of separate drawings photographed one after another and shown very quickly on the screen so that the figures on them seem to move.

14. In the phrase "strip cartoons", "strip" means

~~a) a balloon~~

~~b) a drawing~~

~~c) without words~~

d) a narrow piece ✓

some Including all cartoons

some

EXAMPLE 5 (Science 88)

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15. The phrase "retire from" in the 2nd paragraph is closet meaning to

- a) do b) leave c) transfer d) experience

EXAMPLE 6 (math 88)

In 1610 Galileo left Padua to become "first philosopher and mathematician" to the Duke of Tuscany. This gave him more time for research and in 1613 he published a book called *Letter on the Sunspot*, and in it, as well as describing for the first time the spots, that appear on the face of the Sun, declared his belief in Copernicus' theory that the Earth goes round the sun. This brought Galileo into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church which still believed in the teaching of Ptolemy and said that all Christians were to believe in it. In 1616 the Pope made him promise not to hold, teach or defend the idea of Copernicus. Galileo was allowed to live quietly in Florence and did not give up his studies, but he did not publish anything. However, he published his *Dialogue on the Two Principles* which began defended the theory of Copernicus. The book was praised in Rome but was called the Rome by the Inquisition and ordered, under threat of excommunication, to be burned. He did so, and was permitted to return to his own house, in 1634 Galileo was confined to his house and he did not leave it.

In 1638 Galileo published another important book, the *Dialogue on the Two New Science*, which explained his ideas about the new science of mechanics, later developed by *Sir Isaac Newton*. He went blind in 1637 but continued his work up to his death at Arcetri, near Florence, on 8 January 1642.

Vocabulary knowledge

16. The word "defended" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

- a) supported b) stated c) explained d) changed

EXAMPLE 8 (science 88)

According to the modern western calendar, the year is divided into 12 periods known as months; some of them have 31 days, some 30 days, and one-February- has 28 days, except in leap years, when it has 29. However, months have not always been 12 of them in the year.

The word "month" is connected with the word "moon", and when the ancient peoples first made calendars a month was measured by the length of time from new moon- this is about 29.25 days. The month then began when the new crescent moon was first seen in the sky at sunset and the lengths of the months were either 29 or 30 days. This did not produce an accurate calendar and, therefore, the system was dropped. Our present months, with their different numbers of days, do not correspond to any movements of the heavenly bodies.

Sometimes when people use the word "month" they mean any period of 28 days- which may easily occur in two different months so far as the calendar is concerned. Therefore, whenever it is necessary to distinguish between the two uses of the word, the months as shown on the calendar are often spoken of as calendar months.

18. The word "correspond" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to

- a) explain b) stretch **c) relate** d) include

EXAMPLE 9 (art 92)

Every cloud is made up of millions of tiny droplets of either water or particles of ice floating together in the air. The air always contains a certain amount of water vapor (that is water in the form of gas), which is invisible. The amount of water vapor that air can contain depends on the air's temperature; the cooler the air, the less water it can hold.

When air cools, some of the water vapor will eventually condense; that is, it will form tiny, visible water droplets. If these are on the ground we call them dew, if near the ground we call them fog or mist, and if they are up the sky we call them clouds. When the water droplets are first reduced, they measure only a fiftieth of a millimeter across and are light enough to float in air. If the air goes on cooling, the drops get bigger and may fall as rain.

When air rises it cools, so when warm, moist air is forced to rise, clouds are likely to form. Mountains cause air to rise and thus mountains lands are often cloudy. Air may also be forced upwards through intense heating of the land or by the meeting of two masses of air, one cold and the other warm and moist. The warm air rises up over the cold air, causing it to cool and clouds to form. Once clouds have formed, they will remain until the air is warmed or rain falls.

19. According to the passage, very small visible water drops on the ground are called ...

a) dew

b) fog

c) rain

d) cloud

EXAMPLE 10 (art 92)

There must be a great many people who, either for lack of opportunity or of their own choice, did not go to university and who, at a certain point in their lives, have regretted this gap in their education. At this age, few people could go to university even if they wanted, since they could not afford the time off work. With the opening of the Open University, people are now able to take a university degree, for the course are specially designed so that you can study at home. However, you must have access to a radio and television set, for part of your course consists of two weekly programmes. One of them is broadcast on the radio and the other on television, and they each last twenty five minutes. The new university has not been in operation long enough to prove its success as a venture, but it obviously opens up the possibility of a university education to a much wider section of the population than has hitherto received it.

20. The word "venture" near the end of the passage is closet meaning to
a) pattern b) gesture c) project d) guide

Sample question 4

عینا بخشی از سوال در متن وجود دارد. با scan (نگاه سریع به متن و گزینه ها و مقایسه کلمات مشابه) به پاسخ می رسیم. Scan اسم خاص، تاریخ راحت تر و سریعتر از موارد دیگر است پس این نوع سوال را اولویت قرار دهید.

EXAMPLE 1 (Science 87)

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a tremendous variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year- men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by Romans. In the middle ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather of cloth to fit the shape of the foot.

21. In the Middle ages

a) shoes were as soft and sharp as leather

b) shoes were small but comfortable

c) people liked their feet to feel relaxed

d) people's feet were fit for shoes

EXAMPLE 2 (humanity 88)

سوال سوم چون اسم خاص بیشتری در گزینه ها دارد.

Robert Adam was the son of an architect, William Adam, and he had three brothers who were also architects. The building he designed with them were simple and well arranged outside, and the large room inside were beautifully shaped and decorated. He made the shape more interesting by using curved lines. He was interested in the Italian architecture and the houses in London. He studied architecture in a foreign country. He used the decoration designs more than one because he could establish them himself. He designed them more than once. He used the moulds which could be used many times.

1. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?
a) Robert Adam used the Italian architecture b) William Adam decorated buildings abroad
c) Adam studied architecture in a foreign country c) The buildings Adam designed were curved in some parts
2. According to the passage, much of Adam's work was done ...
a) from 1760 to 1770 b) in the roman city
c) inside his best country houses d) inside existing houses near London
3. Decoration in Adam's design was copied from
a) his brother's work b) the houses in Pompeii
c) the houses in London d) the best houses in England
- 4 Adam was able to use the decoration designs more than one because he
a) could establish them himself b) designed them more than once
c) made several plasterwork decorations for houses d) used the moulds which could be used many times

EXAMPLE 2 (humanity 88)

Robert Adam was the son of an architect, William Adam, and he had three brothers who were also architects. The buildings he designed with them were simple and well arranged outside, and the large rooms inside were beautifully shaped and decorated. He made the shape more interesting by **having** corners and **curved** walls, or sometimes a row of columns across one end. The ceilings and walls are beautiful patterns of plasterwork, which were painted in light colors. As well as designing the houses and decorating the rooms, Robert Adam also designed the furniture to go in the rooms. The furniture, the mantelpieces, the door handles and even the keyhole covers were all carefully designed and made. Much of his work was done inside existing houses, such as Syon House, near London. His best country houses, such as Kenwood, in London, and Harewood House, in Yorkshire, were built from 1760 to the early 1770s.

Adam studied architecture abroad while on the Grand Tour to Italy. He was especially interested in the houses in the Roman city of Pompeii and he copied their decoration in his designs. He established himself in London in 1758 and was later joined by his brother James.

When Adam made a design for plasterwork decorations it could be used in several houses, since the moulds which shaped the plaster could be used again.

22. Decoration in Adam's design was copied from

a) his brother's work

b) the houses in Pompeii

c) the houses in London

d) the best houses in England

EXAMPLE 3 (humanity 88)

سوال دوم چون تاریخ دارد

Robert Adam was the son of an architect, William Adam, and he had three brothers who were also architects. The building he designed with them were simple and well arranged outside, and the large room inside were beautifully shaped and decorated. He made the shape more interesting by using curved lines. He used the same style of plasterwork and furniture made in London. Adam and his brothers were called the Adam Brothers. When they were in Rome, they saw the ruins of Pompeii and they used the designs of the buildings there. They could be used again.

1. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?
a) Robert Adam used the Italian architecture b) William Adam decorated buildings abroad
c) Adam studied architecture in a foreign country c) The buildings Adam designed were curved in some parts
2. According to the passage, much of Adam's work was done ...
a) from 1760 to 1770 b) in the roman city
c) inside his best country houses d) inside existing houses near London
- 4 Adam was able to use the decoration designs more than one because he
a) could establish them himself b) designed them more than once
c) made several plasterwork decorations for houses d) used the moulds which could be used many times

EXAMPLE 3 (humanity 88)

Robert Adam was the son of an architect, William Adam, and he had three brothers who were also architects. The buildings he designed with them were simple and well arranged outside, and the large rooms inside were beautifully shaped and decorated. He made the shape more interesting by having corners and curved walls, or sometimes a row of columns across one end. The ceilings and walls are beautiful patterns of plasterwork, which were painted in light colors. As well as designing the houses and decorating the rooms, Robert Adam also designed the furniture to go in the rooms. The furniture, the mantelpieces, the door handles and even the keyhole covers were all carefully designed and made. Much of his work was done inside existing houses, such as Syon House, near London. His best country houses, such as Kenwood, in London, and Harewood House, in Yorkshire, were built from 1760 to the early 1770s.

Adam studied architecture abroad while on the Grand Tour to Italy. He was especially interested in the houses in the Roman city of Pompeii and he copied their decoration in his designs. He established himself in London in 1758 and was later joined by his brother James.

When Adam made a design for plasterwork decorations it could be used in several houses, since the moulds which shaped the plaster could be used again.

23 . According to the passage, much of Adam's work was done ...

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b) in the Roman city

c) inside his best country houses

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- a) could establish them himself
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EXAMPLE 5_(art88)

Raphael was born in Urbino, in Italy. His father was a talented painter who taught him to draw when he was still only little but he died when he was 11. Rafael was able to go on having lessons, however, and later worked in the studio of an artist named Perugino. Perugino's paintings were fresh and tranquil-looking, and some of the pictures Rafael painted at this time were rather like his master's.

Rafael went to Florence from 1504 to 1508, and there he painted many famous pictures, including many of the Madonna. In 1508 he was invited by Pope Julius II to Rome and it was there that he developed his particular genius for large and magnificent paintings. He was asked to decorate the walls of several rooms in the Vatican, the Pope's palace, with paintings. On opposite walls of one room he painted two scenes, one showing the glory of the holy church on earth and in heaven, and the other in honor of human learning. The latter showed a gathering of the great philosophers, poets, and men of science of ancient Greece.

25. According to the passage , Rafael learned drawing

a) while learning how to read

b) when his father died

c) when he was very young

d) when he was eleven years old

EXAMPLE 6 (art88)

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On opposite walls of one room he painted two scenes, one showing the glory of the holy church on earth and in heaven, and the other in honor of human learning. The latter showed a gathering of the great philosophers, poets, and men of science of ancient Greece.

26. After Rafael was invited to Rome By Pope Julius II, he

a) did not develop his painting ability **False**

b) did not paint many famous pictures there **False**

c) did not get familiar with his first master

d) was not asked to paint the walls of many rooms **False**

EXAMPLE 7 (art88)

Raphael was born in Urbino, in Italy. His father was a talented painter who taught him to draw when he was still only little but who died when he was 11. Rafael was able to go on having lessons, however, and later worked in the studio of an artist named Perugino. Perugino's paintings were fresh and tranquil-looking, and some of the pictures Rafael painted at this time were rather like his master's.

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On opposite walls of one room he painted two scenes, one showing the glory of the holy church on earth and in heaven, and the other in honor of human learning. The latter showed a gathering of the great philosophers, poets, and men of science of ancient Greece.

27. Which scene included the meeting of philosophers, poets, and scientists?

a) the second scene
c) Ancient Greece

b) The first scene
d) Both of the scene

EXAMPLE 8 (art88)

In 18th- century rural France and early 19th- century Britain and Italy, there were some schools for educating very young children. But these were organized like ordinary schools. There was too little play and too much emphasis on formal learning. The first person to change this was the German educator, Friedrich Froebel, who founded the first *kindergarten* (meaning " garden of children") in 1841. Like plants in garden, children , said Froebel, had to be carefully nurtured so that they would grow up strong and healthy. The best way of teaching was through play. Froebel opposed all formal instruction. His idea caught on , and by the late 19th century, there were kindergartens in a number of European countries and in the United States, where German immigrants introduced the first kindergarten to Watertown, Wisconsin in 1856.

Another famous name in pre-school education is Maria Montessori, an Italian doctor, who opened children's house in Rome in 1907. She was against organizing children and felt they should be allowed to learn independently, and should choose what to learn, and when, rather than be told by teachers. Teachers would be around to provide suitable educational materials and to show the children how to use them. Both Froebel and Montessori had a lasting influence on the style of nursery-school education all over the world.

28. Before Froebel's model, great importance was given to

a) formal learning

c) educating only very young children

b) ordinary schools and kindergartens

d) playing too little at home and school

EXAMPLE 10 (art88)

In 18th- century rural France and early 19th- century Britain and Italy, there were some schools for educating very young children. But these were organized like ordinary schools. There was too little play and too much emphasis on formal learning. The first person to change this was the German educator, Friedrich Froebel, who founded the first *kindergarten* (meaning " garden of children") in 1841. Like plants in garden, children , said Froebel, had to be carefully nurtured so that they would grow up strong and healthy. The best way of teaching was through play. Froebel opposed all formal instruction. His idea caught on , and by the late 19th century, they were kindergartens in a number of European countries and in the United States, where German immigrants introduced the first kindergarten to Watertown, Wisconsin in 1856.

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30. According to the passage , Maria Montessori ...

- a) did not like children to organize their learning b) supported children learning for themselves
c) believed that teachers had no role in teaching d) thought children should use and choose only non- educational materials

EXAMPLE 11 (Science 88)

In all societies of the population is labeled as "old". What is different from place to place is the age at which people are considered old, and the old way people are regarded. In modern industrialized societies, old age begins at 65- 70; in contrast, in the 19th century old age began at 55. In many poor countries, where peoples life expectations are much lower, some one as young as 40 may be an old person.

In some societies elderly people are thought of as wise and experienced, and they may even be the leaders of the community. But in the Western societies . the elderly are sometimes disregarded. Having reached a certain age , somewhere between 60 and 70, they maybe expected to retire from their jobs, even if they are still able to work efficiently. Gradually their ties with the community are released , and in many cases they live in communities made up entirely of old people.

The rapid ageing of the populations of all the industrialized countries is due not only to people living longer, but also to a sharp decline from the 1970s in the Number of babies being born. Women tend to live longer than men, so that in 1985 for every 100 women over the age of 70, there were only 63 men. It is also true that the better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the poorer, since they are generally better fed and have superior medical care.

31. According to the passage , the rapid ageing of the populations is ✓
- a) more related to women
 - b) observed in industrialized
 - c) common in poor societies
 - d) specially observed in all Western societies

EXAMPLE 12 (math 88)

In 1610 Galileo left Padua to become "first philosopher and mathematician" to the Duke of Tuscany. This gave him more time for research and in 1613 he published a book called *Letter on the Sunspot*, and in it, as well as describing for the first time the spots, that appear on the face of the Sun, declared his belief in Copernicus' theory that the Earth goes round the sun. This brought Galileo into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church which still believed in the teaching of Ptolemy and said that all Christians were to believe in it. In 1616 the Pope made him promise not to hold, teach or defend the ideas of Copernicus. Galileo went to live quietly in Florence and did not give up his studies, but he did not write very much. In 1632, however, he published his *Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World* in which he began defended the theory of Copernicus. The book was praised all over Europe, but Galileo was called the Rome by the Inquisition and ordered, under threat of torture, to deny his beliefs. He did so, and was permitted to return to his own house, in 1634, on condition that he did not leave it.

In 1638 Galileo published another important book, the *Dialogue on the Two New Science*, which explained his ideas about the new science of mechanics, later developed by *Sir Isaac Newton*. He went blind in 1637 but continued his work up to his death at Arcetri, near Florence, on 8 January 1642.

32. In his first book , Galileo

- a) believe in the teaching of Ptolemy
- b) made most Christians accept his idea
- c) declared his conflict with Roman Catholic Church
- d) declared his belief in Copernicus' theory about the Earth



EXAMPLE 13 (math 88)

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33. The passage points out that in Florence, Galileo

a) stayed at home because of being blind

b) wrote a great number of books

c) did not stop studying ✓

d) decided not to talk to anyone

EXAMPLE 14 (math 88)

In 1610 Galileo left Padua to become "first philosopher and mathematician" to the Duke of Tuscany. This gave him more time for research and in 1613 he published a book called *Letter on the Sunspot*, and in it, as well as describing for the first time the spots, that appear on the face of the Sun, declared his belief in Copernicus' theory that the Earth goes round the sun. This brought Galileo into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church which still believed in the teaching of Ptolemy and said that all Christians were to believe in it. In 1616 the Pope made him promise not to hold, teach or defend the ideas of Copernicus. Galileo went to live quietly in Florence and did not give up his studies, but he did not write very much. In 1632, however, he published his *Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World* in which he began defended the theory of Copernicus. The book was praised all over Europe, but Galileo was called to Rome by the Inquisition and ordered, under threat of torture, to deny his beliefs. He did so, and was permitted to return to his own house, in 1634, on condition that he did not leave it.

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34. Galileo was called to Rome because he published

a) *New Science of Mechanics*

b) A book called *Letters on the Sunspots*

c) His *Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World*

d) Another important book, the *Dialogue on the Two New Science*



EXAMPLE 15 (math 88)

When people today speak of cartoons, they usually mean the comic drawing which appear in almost every newspaper and magazine, drawings of some scene or situation intended to be funny. Some newspaper cartoons, of course, especially the ones about politic, are critical; they explain a significant or interesting event of the moment in a way that shows up its importance. They often contain caricatures enlarged and comic portraits of real people (politicians for instance) – for if a cartoonist wants to criticize a political leader or show that he dislike him, one of the best ways to make him look silly and fu

Another kind of cartoon is the political cartoon. Political cartoons do not have

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words; others include conversations in the drawing in areas called " balloons".

Cartoon film, such as those Walt Disney, are " animated cartoons", that is , they are films made from a great number of separate drawings photographed one after another and shown very quickly on the screen so that the figures on them seem to move.

35. Which kind of cartoons has a more serious purpose?

- a) Portraits **b) Political Cartoons** c) Strip Cartoons d) Cartoon film

EXAMPLE 16 (math 88)

When people today speak of cartoons, they usually mean the comic drawing which appear in almost every newspaper and magazine, drawings of some scene or situation intended to be funny. Some newspaper cartoons, of course, especially the ones about politic, are critical; they explain a significant or interesting event of the moment in a way that shows up its importance. They often contain caricatures enlarged and comic portraits of real people (politicians for instance) – for if a cartoonist wants to criticize a political leader or show that he dislike him, one of the best ways to make him look silly and funny in a cartoon.

Another use of the word cartoon means the kind of " strip cartoon" in newspapers and comics which tells in a story in a set of little pictures. Some strip cartoons do not have words; others include conversations in the drawing in areas called " balloons".

Cartoon film, such as those Walt Disney, are " animated cartoons", that is , they are films made from a great number of separate drawings photographed one after another and shown very quickly on the screen so that the figures on them seem to move.

36. The cartoon films made by Walt Disney are

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) cartoon strips | b) included in balloons |
| c) not a number of moving figures | d) not based on one drawing ✓ |

EXAMPLE 17 (science 88)

According to the modern western calendar, the year is divided into 12 periods known as months; some of them have 31 days, some 30 days, and one-February- has 28 days, except in leap years, when it has 29. However, months have not always been 12 of them in the year.

The word "month" is connected with the word " moon", and when the ancient peoples first made calendars a month was measured by the length of time from new moon- this is about 29.25 days. The month then began when the new crescent moon was first seen in the sky at sunset and the lengths of the months were either 29 or 30 days. This did not produce an accurate calendar and, therefore, the system was dropped. Our present months, with their different numbers of days, do not correspond to any movements of the heavenly bodies.

Sometimes when people use the word "month" they mean any period of 28 days- which may easily occur in two different months so far as the calendar is concerned. Therefore, whenever it is necessary to distinguish between the two uses of the word, the months as shown on the calendar are often spoken of as calendar months.

37. According to the passage, the length of a month

- a) is about 29.25 days ?
- b) is divided into 30 days
- c) has some connection with the length of the moon
- d) was related to new moon ✓

EXAMPLE 18 (science 88)

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38. When the new crescent moon was seen in the sky at sunset ...

- a) the month did not last 31 days
- b) the system was dropped completely
- c) it did not produce an exact calendar
- d) our months were not in agreement with the movements of any heavenly bodies

EXAMPLE 19 (science 88)

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39 . The writer believes that calendar months are

- a) any period of 28 days
- b) those seen on the calendar
- c) those which occur in two different month
- d) based on the way most heavenly bodies move

Sample question 5

- Which one is not true?
- Which one is true?
- According to the passage ...

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EXAMPLE 1 (Science 87)

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a **tremendous** variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year- men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by Romans. In the middle ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather or cloth to fit the shape of the foot.

1. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?

✓ a) Women wore more shoes than men

We haven't studied about it yet

b) Men's shoes are less various than women's

TRUE

c) Shoes are different depending on climates

TRUE

d) The Greeks wore different shoes for different purposes

TRUE

EXAMPLE 2 (humanity 88)

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41. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?

- a) Robert Adam used the Italian architecture **TRUE**
- b) William Adam decorated buildings abroad
- c) Adam studied architecture in a foreign country
- d) The buildings Adam designed were curved in some parts

EXAMPLE 3 (art88)

Raphael was born in Urbino, in Italy. His father was a talented painter who taught him to draw when he was still only little but who died when he was 11. Rafael was able to go on having lessons, however, and later worked in the studio of an artist named Perugino. Perugino's paintings were fresh and tranquil-looking, and some of the pictures Rafael painted at this time were rather like his master's.

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42. Which sentence about Rafael is NOT true?

- a) He left Urbino for Florence **TRUE**
- b) He painted his master's pictures
- c) He was able to continue to have lessons
- d) He worked in a painter's workshop

EXAMPLE 4 (art88)

In 18th- century rural France and early 19th- century Britain and Italy, there were some schools for educating very young children. But these were organized like ordinary schools. There was too little play and too much emphasis on formal learning. The first person to change this was the German educator, Friedrich Froebel, who founded the first *kindergarten* (meaning " garden of children") in 1841. Like plants in garden, children , said Froebel, had to be carefully nurtured so that they would grow up strong and healthy. The best way of teaching was through play. Froebel opposed all formal instruction. His idea caught on , and by the late 19th century, they were kindergartens in a number of European countries and in the United States, where German immigrants introduced the first kindergarten to Watertown, Wisconsin in 1856.

Another famous name in pre-school education is Maria Montessori, an Italian doctor, who opened children's house in Rome in 1907. She was against organizing children and felt they should be allowed to learn independently, and should choose what to learn, and when, rather than be told by teachers. Teachers would be around to provide suitable educational materials and to show the children how to use them. Both Froebel and Montessori had a lasting influence on the style of nursery-school education all over the world.

43. which statement about Froebel is Not true?

a) He supported teaching through play **TRUE**

b) He was for informal instruction **TRUE**

c) He managed to start the first kindergarten **TRUE**

d) He said that teachers had to be carefully nurtured

EXAMPLE 5 (Science 88)

In all societies of the population is labeled as "old". What is different from place to place is the age at which people are considered old, and the old way people are regarded. In modern industrialized societies, old age begins at 65- 70; in contrast, in the 19th century old age began at 55. In many poor countries, where peoples life expectations are much lower, some one as young as 40 may be an old person.

In some societies elderly people are thought of as wise and experienced, and they may even be the leaders of the community. But in the Western societies . the elderly are sometimes disregarded. Having reached a certain age , somewhere between 60 and 70, they maybe expected to retire from their jobs, even if they are still able to work efficiently. Gradually their ties with the community are released , and in many cases they live in communities made up entirely of old people.

The rapid ageing of the populations of all the industrialized countries is due not only to people living longer, but also to a sharp decline from the 1970s in the Number of babies being born. Women tend to live longer than men, so that in 1985 for every 100 women over the age of 70, there were only 63 men. It is also true that the better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the poorer, since they are generally better fed and have

- ✓ 44 . According to the passage ,
- a) people are considered old depending on their country
 - b) 200 years ago , an old Persian was at most 55
 - c) Someone as young as 40 is usually called an old person
 - d) People in modern industrialized societies die sometimes between 65 and 70

EXAMPLE 6 (Science 88)

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45. Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- a) Women may live longer than men **T**
- b) sometimes between 60 and 70, some people stop working
- c) very young population are decreasing in poor societies
- d) The better- off members of the society can expert to live longer than the others **T**

EXAMPLE 7 (math 88)

In 1610 Galileo left Padua to become "first philosopher and mathematician" to the Duke of Tuscany. This gave him more time for research and in 1613 he published a book called *Letter on the Sunspot*, and in it, as well as describing for the first time the spots, that appear on the face of the Sun, declared his belief in Copernicus' theory that the Earth goes round the sun. This brought Galileo into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church which still believed in the teaching of Ptolemy and said that all Christians were to believe in it. In 1616 the Pope made him promise not to hold, teach or defend the ideas of Copernicus. Galileo went to live quietly in Florence and did not give up his studies, but he did not write very much. In 1632, however, he published his *Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World* in which he began defended the theory of Copernicus. The book was praised all over Europe, but Galileo was called the Rome by the Inquisition and ordered, under threat of torture, to deny his beliefs. He did so, and was permitted to return to his own house, in 1634, on condition that he did not leave it.

In 1638 Galileo published another important book, the *Dialogue on the Two New Science*, which explained his ideas about the new science of mechanics, later developed by *Sir Isaac Newton*. He went blind in 1637 but continued his work up to his death at Arcetri, near Florence, on 8 January 1642.

46. According to the passage ,Galileo

- a) did research studies about sunspots in 1613 **False**
- b) Published a letter on the Sun and sent it to the Duke **False**
- c) Met the Duke of Tuscany, who was a mathematician **False**
- d) Did not stop his scientific work even after he became blind **True** ✓

EXAMPLE 8 (math 88)

When people today speak of cartoons, they usually mean the comic drawing which appear in almost every newspaper and magazine, drawings of some scene or situation intended to be funny. Some newspaper cartoons, of course, especially the ones about politic, are critical; they explain a significant or interesting event of the moment in a way that shows up its importance. They often contain caricatures enlarged and comic portraits of real people (politicians for instance) – for if a cartoonist wants to criticize a political leader or show that he dislike him, one of the best ways to make him look silly and funny in a cartoon.

Another use of the word cartoon means the kind of " strip cartoon" in newspapers and comics which tells in a story in a set of little pictures. Some strip cartoons do not have words; others include conversations in the drawing in areas called " balloons".

Cartoon film, such as those Walt Disney, are " animated cartoons", that is , they are films made from a great number of separate drawings photographed one after another and shown very quickly on the screen so that the figures on them seem to move.

47. Which sentence about the passage is NOT true?

a) Comic drawings of some scene or situations make us laugh **T**

b) Some cartons explain a significant or interesting event **T**

c) Some people believe that cartoons are anything which makes us laughs **T**

d) Most cartoons which appear in magazines or newspapers makes us laugh

EXAMPLE 9 (science 88)

According to the modern western calendar, the year is divided into 12 periods known as months; some of them have 31 days, some 30 days, and one- February- has 28 days, except in leap years, when it has 29. However, months have not always been 12 of them in the year.

The word "month" is connected with the word " moon", and when the ancient peoples first made calendars a month was measured by the length of time from new moon- this is about 29.25 days. The month then began when the new crescent moon was first seen in the sky at sunset and the lengths of the months were either 29 or 30 days. This did not produce an accurate calendar and, therefore, the system was dropped. Our present months, with their different numbers of days, do not correspond to any movements of the heavenly bodies.

Sometimes when people use the word "month" they mean any period of 28 days- which may easily occur in two different months so far as the calendar is concerned. Therefore, whenever it is necessary to distinguish between the two uses of the word, the months as shown on the calendar are often spoken of as calendar months.

481. Which sentence about the month is NOT true according to the passage?

a) the days in a month range in February

b) There are often 28 days in February **T**

c) The year was once divided into twelve 29.25- day months **T**

d) There have been 12 months in a year since ancient times **F**

EXAMPLE 10 (science 92)

Every cloud is made up of millions of tiny droplets of either water or particles of ice floating together in the air. The air always contains a certain amount of water vapor (that is water in the form of gas), which is invisible. The amount of water vapor that air can contain depends on the air's temperature; the cooler the air, the less water it can hold.

When air cools, some of the water vapor will eventually condense; that is, it will form tiny, visible water droplets. If these are on the ground we call them dew, if near the ground we call them fog or mist, and if they are up the sky we call them clouds. When the water droplets are first reduced, they measure only a fiftieth of a millimeter across and are light enough to float in air. If the air goes on cooling, the drops get bigger and may fall as rain.

When air rises it cools, so when warm, moist air is forced to rise, clouds are likely to form. Mountains cause air to rise and thus mountains lands are often cloudy. Air may also be forced upwards through intense heating of the land or by the meeting of two masses of air, one cold and the other warm and moist. The warm air rises up over the cold air, causing it to cool and clouds to form. Once clouds have formed, they will remain until the air is warmed or rain falls.

49. Which statement about clouds is NOT true?

- a) Once clouds have formed, they will remain until the air is warmed and rain falls. **T**
- b) When air rises, it cools, so when warm, moist air is forced to rise, clouds are likely to form. **T**
- c) When the air goes on cooling, water drops get bigger and may fall as rain. **T**
- d) When warm air rises up over the cold air, it gets warmer and clouds are formed. **F**