

Our bodies are wonderful machines. They are far more wonderful than any machines that men have ever built. Like all living things, they are made of tiny blocks of living material called cells. The cells are made of protoplasm. Protoplasm is a strange substance. Scientists know what elements it has in it, but they cannot put these elements together to make it.

There are billions of cells in a person's body. They are so tiny that no one can see them without a microscope. The cells are not all alike. There are many different kinds. Our muscles are very different from our bones because they are made of different kinds of cells. Our brains are not at all like our stomachs because the cells in them are not alike. Some parts of our bodies are made of cells of several different kinds.

آزمایشی سنجش آذر ۸۹

1. The passage is mainly about

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) living things | 2) human body |
| 3) wonderful machines | 4) questions and answers |

2. The pronoun "they" in the 2nd line refers to

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|---------------|------------------|
| 1) our bodies | 2) men |
| 3) machines | 4) living things |

3. Scientists, according to the passage,

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) have made our bodies | 2) know nothing about human body |
| 3) have invented strange substances | 4) don't know enough to make a human body |

4. The cells, in a person's body

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) are the same in the muscles and bones | 2) can be seen like the blocks in a building |
| 3) can only be found in the muscles | 4) are not all the same |

5. Different parts of our bodies are different because

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) their cells are different | 2) only some of them have cells |
| 3) some parts are bigger than others | 4) some people are stronger than others |

یکی از عوامل مهمی که در موفقیت شما در کنکور تاثیر فراوانی دارد، مدیریت صحیح زمان است. موقع حل هر متن، وقت بگیرید و مدت زمانی را که برای هر متن صرف می‌کنید در جدول پایین صفحه علامت بزنید. احتمالاً در شروع کار، خواندن متن‌ها وقت زیادی از شما می‌گیرد، ولی باید سعی کنید رفته رفته سرعت خود را بالا ببرید تا به فاصله‌های سمت چپ جدول (good و excellent) برسید.

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Last summer, my wife Jane and I went to visit the town where we both grew up. We hadn't been there since we were married ten years ago.

First, we went to the neighborhood where my wife spent her childhood. It hadn't changed very much. The house where she was born was still there, but it was now a different color. The same neighbors still lived next door. They were very glad to see Jane and asked us to come in and have a cup of coffee. We learned about all the neighbors, old and new. Once a question was answered, she would ask the next. "What happened to the Dunbars who used to have the little yellow house on the corner?" "Who bought the old Johnsons' place in the next block?" "Do Fred and Martha Alberts still live down the street?" "What about Miss Burton, who lived alone in that extremely big house?"

Then we went to see the neighborhood where I grew up. What a disappointment! It was all changed. All the old houses I remembered were gone and in their place were some very modern ones. I didn't know any of the people who lived there.

آزمایشی سنجش فروردین ۸۴

1. The passage points out that Jane and her husband had not visited their hometown

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) for ten years | 2) for a short time |
| 3) since last summer | 4) since their childhood |

2. According to the passage, Jane's neighborhood

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|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) had not changed | 2) had completely changed |
| 3) had changed a lot | 4) had not changed a lot |

3. Jane learned all the news about her neighborhood by

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) having a cup of coffee | 2) asking a lot of questions |
| 3) visiting different places | 4) visiting all the neighbors |

4. Jane's husband

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) knew the people in both neighborhoods | 2) asked questions about the Dunbars |
| 3) found his hometown quite different | 4) lived in a very large house |

5. The best title for the passage would be

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Visiting the Old Houses in Town | 2) Talking about Old Neighbors and Friends |
| 3) Visiting New Neighbors | 4) Spending the Holiday in Town |



When many people are middle-aged – forty to sixty years old – they worry about their health. Some middle-aged people are afraid of old age. They don't want to be old, sick, and alone. On TV, they see athletes such as swimmers, baseball players, and tennis players. These middle-aged people would like to be strong, fast and young again too, but they think they are too old.

Are they really too old? Maybe not! There are some interesting surprises these days. More and more athletes are still playing sports when they are middle-aged, and they're playing well. Jimmy Connors, a tennis player, is almost fifty, and George Forman, a boxer, is over fifty. Some people swim or run every day even when they are elderly – over sixty years old. Rafer Johnson won a gold medal in the 1960 Olympics. He is still running, and he's over sixty. Their faces aren't young. They have gray in their hair. But they are healthy and strong. How do they do it? Are they special, or can anyone be like them?

Doctors of older people are studying how people grow old. They're learning how people might be healthy at any age. First, it's important to exercise – for example, swim, walk, run, play tennis, or play a team sport such as volleyball. Exercise is for everyone, not only young people. Second, people need to exercise their minds – to think! It's important at every age to study, read, and talk with people. Third, people need to eat a lot of vegetables and fruits and not much meat or sugar. Fourth, everyone needs to relax. People might try meditation! A 1989 study tells us something interesting. If older people meditate, they remember more and live longer.

آزمایشی سنجش فرداد ۹۰

1. The main idea of the passage can be

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Worrying about Our Health | 2) Being Afraid of Old Age |
| 3) Wishing to Be Athletes | 4) Staying Healthy |

2. Which statement about the middle-aged people is NOT true?

- 1) The middle-aged people are too old to continue life.
- 2) The middle-aged people don't want to be old, sick and alone.
- 3) The middle-aged people would like to be strong, fast and young again.
- 4) There are many middle-aged athletes who are still playing some sports.

3. All of the following athletes are middle-aged EXCEPT

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|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Rafer Johnson | 2) Jimmy Connors | 3) George Foreman | 4) Diego Maradona |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

4. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) doctors | 2) older people | 3) people | 4) sports |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|

5. We can understand from the passage that

- 1) the elderly can never have strong memories
- 2) old people should exercise only their minds
- 3) doctors do not think old people are healthy
- 4) the elderly should get plenty of exercise

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People who live in cold lands with snowy winters have always enjoyed winter sports such as sledding, skating, and skiing. Sleds, skates, and skis were commonly used for personal transport, and so it was natural that people should also enjoy races and other forms of snow and ice sports. It was only in the 19th century that people from not-so-cold countries (such as Britain) started to visit countries with snowy winters (such as Switzerland) to enjoy the fresh air, the mountain scenery, and the winter sports.

Today, each year, millions of people take winter sports holidays. They travel by road, air, or rail to one of the many skiing centres in North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere. Switzerland is particularly famous for its fashionable winter-sports resorts. Elegant St. Moritz offers not only skiing, skating, and curling but also the famous toboggan track known as the Cresta Run.

Winter sports are enjoyed in many countries, as a glance at the nations entering for the winter Olympic Games will show. The winter Olympic Games were held in the same year as the summer games (see OLYMPIC GAMES) from 1924 until 1992. From then on the winter games were to be held every four years from 1994, while the summer games were to alternate: to be held in 1996, 2000, and so on.

آزمایشی سنجش دی ۸۷

1. According to the passage, started to visit countries with snowy winters.

- 1) people from all countries of the world 2) only people who live in cold lands
3) the native people from so-cold countries 4) people from the countries that are not very cold

2. Which sentence is NOT true about the passage?

People take winter sports holiday to

- 1) enjoy the fresh air 2) have a good sea view
3) have the winter sports 4) see the mountain scenery

3. Which country is the most famous for winter sports centers?

- 1) Australia 2) Switzerland
3) New Zealand 4) England

4. The word “glance” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to a brief

- 1) visit 2) thought
3) form 4) look

5. The winter Olympic Games were held

- 1) in 1996, 2000 and so on 2) every four years from 1924 until 1992
3) in the year when summer games began 4) in the same season when summer games started



On March 26, 1662, Samuel Pepys and four friends had lunch at his home in London, England. They ate beef, cheese, two kinds of fish, and six chickens. They didn't eat any fruits or vegetables. More than three hundred years ago, people in Europe ate differently from today. They looked different too. In famous paintings by Titian, Rubens, and other artists, people weren't slender; they were overweight. But people three hundred years ago thought, "How attractive!" – not "How ugly!"

Today people are learning more about health. People in North America and Europe are changing their way of eating. They're eating a lot of fruits and vegetables. Many of the vegetables are raw. They aren't cooked because cooking takes away some vitamins, such as vitamins A, B, and C. People are eating less sugar. They're not eating much red meat. They're drinking less cola and coffee. They're eating low-fat foods.

People these days want to be slender, not fat. Sometimes people in North America go a little crazy to lose pounds. Thousands of them join diet groups, go to special diet doctors, or spend a lot of money at diet centers. Each year they spend more than \$30 billion on diets and diet products. Sometimes people gain back weight after a diet.

Diets are changing in many countries, but this isn't always good news. For example, the Japanese diet was very healthful for many years. People ate a lot of fish and vegetables. Now they're eating more and more beef, sugar, and dairy products – ice cream and cheese. This seems similar to Samuel Pepys' party, doesn't it? The problem with this change in diet is easy to see. There is more sickness such as heart disease. The changing diet is not good for the health of the Japanese people. آزمایشی سنجش فروردین ۹۰

1. Mr Samuel Pepys and his friends had all the following foods EXCEPT

- 1) cheese 2) butter 3) fish 4) meat

2. The word "slender" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- 1) fat 2) short 3) thin 4) tall

3. Which statement about the passage is NOT true?

- 1) People eat less sugar in order not to get fat.
- 2) Americans eat much red meat and fruits.
- 3) People eat raw vegetables because cooking takes away vitamins.
- 4) People in North America and Europe changed their way of eating.

4. People join diet group in order to

- 1) spend a lot of money 2) gain weight again 3) go a little crazy 4) get slender

5. Japanese diet was very healthful for many years because

- 1) people ate a lot of fish and vegetables
- 2) the changing diet was not good for human health
- 3) their diet seemed similar to Samuel Pepys' party
- 4) they were eating more and more beef, sugar and ice-cream



Even when asleep, the body needs energy. The more active a person is, the more energy the body uses. The energy comes from the chemical “burning” of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and certain other substances such as alcohol.

The energy values of different foods can be measured by burning them in a special small oven called a calorimeter. Energy in food is often measured in calories. One kilocalorie, usually written as kcal or Calorie (with a capital C), is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by 1° Celsius. In fact, the Calorie is a unit of heat, not energy. In the modern system of measurements, energy is measured in joules. (1 Calorie equals 4.2 kilojoules.) You can find the calorie content of almost any food by looking in a slimming magazine or book.

An adult needs, on average, a little under 3,000 Calories a day. A manual worker would need 4,000 or more, because of the energy used up in physical activity. Children, who are growing and are also very active, need extra Calories as well. As people become older, they need fewer Calories, partly because they are physically less active and partly because some of their body tissues become chemically less active.

سراسری هنر ۸۹

1. The best title for the passage is

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Carbohydrates | 2) Energy and Food |
| 3) Fats and Proteins | 4) Chemical Burning |

2. According to the passage, the energy values of foods can be measured by

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) chemicals | 2) the use of boiling water |
| 3) the activity of the person | 4) burning them in a calorimeter |

3. The passage points out that Calorie is actually a unit of

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| 1) heat | 2) joules |
| 3) energy | 4) Celsius |

4. Which of the following is likely to need fewer Calories?

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|-----------|-------------------|
| 1) adults | 2) manual workers |
| 3) women | 4) old people |

5. 12.6 kilojoules equal Calories.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1) 1 | 2) 2 |
| 3) 3 | 4) 4 |



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 had beautiful patterns in 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.

سرآسرى انسانى ۸۸

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

- 1) Robert Adam used the Italian architecture.
- 2) William Adam decorated buildings abroad.
- 3) Adam studied architecture in a foreign country.
- 4) The buildings Adam designed were curved in some parts.

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

- 1) from 1760 to 1770
- 2) in the Roman city
- 3) inside his best country houses
- 4) inside existing houses near London

3. Decoration in Adam's designs was copied from

- 1) his brother's work
- 2) the houses in Pompeii
- 3) the houses in London
- 4) the best houses in England

4. Adam was able to use the decoration designs more than once because he

- 1) could establish them himself
- 2) designed them more than once
- 3) made several plasterwork decorations for houses
- 4) used the moulds which could be used many times

5. The best title for the passage could be

- 1) The History of Architecture
- 2) William Adam's Best Work
- 3) Robert Adam as an Architect
- 4) The Best and Most Famous Architects

excellent
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5-6 min.

average
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In the first few chapters of the Bible, the story of the making of the universe is told in a kind of picture language. After He had created the universe, God took some of the dust of the earth and made a man. (Adam, his name, is simply the Hebrew word for man.) He was placed in a garden, called Eden, which had fruit, rivers and everything else he could desire. But Adam was lonely and so God made him a wife from one of Adam's own ribs. She was part of him, and Adam called her Eve. These two perfect people had complete freedom in the garden, except that they were forbidden to eat the fruit of one tree – the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. They did not yet know evil and God wanted to keep them always innocent. However, the Devil came into the garden in the form of a snake and persuaded Eve to taste the fruit of this tree. She in her turn gave some to Adam. By eating this fruit, they had broken the one law of the garden and were no longer innocent. So God drove them out of the garden, leaving an angel with a flaming sword to guard it. This story shows how Adam and Eve, by disobeying God, brought evil into the world.

سراسری زبان ۸۸

1. Which sentence about Adam is NOT true?

- 1) The name Adam is a non-English word.
- 2) God had made Adam before He created the universe.
- 3) Adam was placed in a garden only for some time.
- 4) Adam started to live with Eve at a certain stage in his life.

2. The beginning part of the Bible is mainly about

- 1) the creation of the world
- 2) the creation of a man speaking Hebrew
- 3) the story of a picture language
- 4) God making Adam with some of the dust of outer space

3. The word "persuaded" (line 9) is closest in meaning to

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|--------------|---------------|
| 1) succeeded | 2) suggested |
| 3) managed | 4) encouraged |

4. According to the passage, Adam and Eve were not allowed to eat the fruit because

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) the fruit belonged to Evil | 2) God wanted to keep them innocent |
| 3) they disliked innocence | 4) it was the tree of the Devil |

5. We can conclude from the passage that

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Adam did not like to eat the fruit | 2) Adam and Eve tried not to obey God |
| 3) God sent Adam and Eve out of the universe | 4) Adam and Eve lost their innocence |



I'll never forget the first time I went to a football match. I didn't like that sport at all at that time but my dad came home with some tickets that a friend had given him. He asked me whether I'd like to go with him and I said that I would, even though I thought it was going to be really boring. Every time he watched football on television at home, I used to read a book or leave the room. However, as I found out, watching it on TV was nothing like actually being there.

The match we went to was played between our local team and the team from a nearby city. The two had always been rivals. When we got into the stadium, I was amazed because I had never seen such a big crowd before. The noise they were making was unbelievable and this was before the game had even started! When it did start, it was really exciting. The supporters were shouting the whole time and when our team scored. The other team also scored twice. After that I soon got to know the names of our players and by the end I was shouting too. We lost the match but I had a great time and I became a fan.

آزمایشی سنجش اردیبهشت ۸۵

1. The passage is mainly about

- 1) providing tickets for the football match
- 2) the idea of a person uninterested in playing any matches
- 3) somebody going to a football match for the first time
- 4) inviting the writer to watch a football match on television

2. The writer thought that the match would be

- 1) a boring one
- 2) between two local teams
- 3) more exciting on TV
- 4) interesting for a sportsman

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

- 1) The writer's father asked him whether he'd like to go with him or not.
- 2) The writer was very interested in sports at that time.
- 3) Every time the writer's father was watching football on TV he was doing something else.
- 4) The writer found out watching football on TV would be less interesting.

4. The passage points out that the writer was amazed because

- 1) the football match was really exciting
- 2) the noise they were making was unbelievable
- 3) the supporters were shouting during the match
- 4) he had never seen such a big crowd before

5. According to the passage, when the match was over

- 1) his team scored the first goal
- 2) the writer became a football fan
- 3) the other team scored twice
- 4) he began to learn about the names of the players

excellent
↓5 min.

good
5-6 min.

average
6-7 min.

bad
7-8 min.

terrible
8↑ min.



In the eighteenth century, cities became larger and more crowded. People moved from small towns to the cities, because there were more jobs in the cities. Many city people lived in small, dark apartments. On Sundays and holidays, they liked to leave the city and have picnics in the country. But not every family owned a horse and wagon, and public transportation wasn't very good. People wanted and needed another form of transportation. Inventors in many countries started to experiment.

In about 1970, an inventor in France built a "hobbyhorse". It was made of wood, and it had two wheels, a seat, and a horse's head and tail. It wasn't very safe, because the rider couldn't control it or go around corners. It didn't have pedals or chains, so people had to push it with their feet. About thirty years later, a German inventor attached a handlebar to the front wheel. The "horses on wheels" became very popular, and many people in Europe and America bought them. These early bikes were very heavy, so the riders had to be strong. And they had to have good shoes, because they still had to push the bikes with their feet.

آزمایشی سنجش دی ۸۸

1. According to the passage, people moved to big cities because

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|------------------------------|---|
| 1) cities were bigger | 2) they wanted to find jobs |
| 3) it was eighteenth century | 3) many city people lived in apartments |

2. Which sentences is NOT true according to the passage?

- 1) A lot of families did not have horses and wagons.
- 2) It seemed that public transportation wasn't very good.
- 3) People from small towns went on picnics in the country.
- 4) Cities became larger and more crowded in the 18th century.

3. The "hobbyhorse" contained all the following characteristics EXCEPT

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|-----------|--------------------|
| 1) a seat | 2) two wheels |
| 3) hair | 4) a head and tail |

4. "Hobbyhorse" wasn't very safe because the rider

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) couldn't go around corners | 2) couldn't guide it |
| 3) couldn't control it | 4) all of them |

5. The word "attached" in line 9 means

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|-----------|--------------|
| 1) pushed | 2) fixed |
| 3) forced | 4) attracted |



How do you feel when someone keeps you waiting – even if it is your boss or even if you are “paid the same” whether you are waiting or working? People hate it. People get angry at it. They do get the message: “My time is more important than yours.”

You are the most powerful when you are involved in something. How do you prove involvement? You take steps to make things happen. You prefer it in your life. Showing up on time is one way of very clearly proving that involvement. It also calls forth other people’s involvement. If you want to feel the effect of it, turn the situation around. Would you question the behavior of an employee who always showed up to your meetings late? Probably so. Would you give that employee your best effort when he or she wanted something? Probably not. Do you try harder for the people who respect you? Nearly everyone does. Your employees are no different. Show up on time.

آزمایشی سنجش فرداد ۸۵

1. According to the passage, when someone keeps us waiting, we

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) have no strong feeling | 2) should send them a message |
| 3) enjoy it in some cases | 4) dislike it and feel angry |

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

- 1) People don’t like being kept waiting.
- 2) People like waiting only if they are paid the same.
- 3) Bosses don’t like the employees who always show up late.
- 4) Nearly everyone tries harder for the people who respect them.

3. According to the passage, one can be the most powerful when one

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) feels angry | 2) respects people |
| 3) ignores people’s involvement | 4) does something |

4. The word “behavior” in the second paragraph is closest in the meaning to

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|-------------|-------------|
| 1) action | 2) practice |
| 3) capacity | 4) struggle |

5. The best title for this passage would be

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) Being on Time | 2) Being Powerful Enough |
| 3) Making Efforts to Do Things | 4) Giving the Employee the Best Effort |



Almost everyone would know without being told that the little creatures are fairies. There are not really any fairies, but most of us have read so many stories about them that we know very well what they are supposed to look like. No one knows how the idea of fairies came about. But it is easy to guess. People saw things happening that they could not understand. "Some little creatures we cannot see must be at work," they said to themselves. "They must come out of hiding only at night," they argued. "And they must be very tiny or we would hear them."

The idea of tiny, invisible creatures with magic powers did not spring up in just one part of the world. It has been found in almost every part. There are so many fairy stories. Some of the country people in Ireland believe in fairies to this day. They call them "the little people". In English fairy stories, the fairies have a king and queen. The king is Oberon. The queen is Titania. They reign in fairyland. The very first book of fairy tales for children was published in France in 1697. The story of Cinderella was in that book.

آزمایشی سنجشی فروردین ۸۶

1. According to the passage,

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|---|--|
| 1) most people are aware of the fairies | 2) nobody knows anything about fairies |
| 3) many people refuse the idea of fairies | 4) only certain people know what fairies are |

2. Which sentence about fairies is NOT true?

- 1) Nobody can guess how the idea of fairies came about.
- 2) Most of us have read some stories about fairies.
- 3) People thought some little creatures they cannot see must be at work.
- 4) We know very well what the fairies are supposed to look like.

3. Which statement is NOT included as the characteristic of fairies?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Fairies only appear at night. | 2) We can hear fairies speak. |
| 3) Fairies have magic powers. | 4) Fairies are very tiny creatures. |

4. The writer believes that the idea of these tiny creatures

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) does not belong to country people | 2) belongs to all parts of the world |
| 3) is related to the people of Ireland | 4) is not thought of in his own country |

5. The word "reign" in the 2nd paragraph means

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1) work | 2) move |
| 3) design | 4) rule |



Stratford-Upon-Avon in Warwickshire is the town where the great English playwright William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was born. It is because of this that Stratford has become a tourist centre as well as a busy market town. Visitors come from all over the world to see the house in Henley Street where Shakespeare was born; the site (now a garden and a museum) of New Place, which he bought when he retired to Stratford from London; Hall's Croft, where his eldest daughter Susanna lived with her husband, Dr. John Hall; and Shakespeare's grave in Holy Trinity Church.

Just outside Stratford, at Shottery, is the cottage of Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife, and at Wilmcote, 6 kilometres (4 miles) away, is the farmhouse where his mother, Mary Arden, lived before she married and went to settle in Stratford.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre, opened in 1932, stands on the River Avon. Here Shakespeare's plays are performed from March to December each year. 153 years after Shakespeare's death, the actor David Garrick organized the first annual Shakespeare festival.

Stratford stands on a beautiful stretch of the River Avon. Its name means the "street or road across the ford". The population is about 26,000. Across the Atlantic, in southeastern Ontario, Canada, the town of Stratford stages a summer festival of Shakespeare's plays each year. Stratford, Ontario, also lies on a River Avon. The festival has been held annually since 1953. آزمایشی سنمیش فرداد ۹۰

1. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Stratford EXCEPT that it is

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) a garden town | 2) a tourist centre |
| 3) a busy market town | 4) Shakespeare's town |

2. According to the passage, a lot of visitors come from all over the world to

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) do shopping there | 2) see different museums |
| 3) take some pictures | 4) see Shakespeare's house |

3. Which statement about the passage is NOT true?

- 1) Shakespeare's plays are performed from March to December each year.
- 2) The cottage of Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife, is just outside of Stratford.
- 3) The farmhouse where Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, lived before she married is at Wilmcote.
- 4) Shakespeare bought his house before he retired to Stratford from London.

4. The word "stretch" in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1) area | 2) shape |
| 3) pattern | 4) layer |

5. The passage points out that the first Shakespeare festival was organized in

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1) 1564 | 2) 1769 |
| 3) 1932 | 4) 1953 |



John Milton (1608-74) is usually thought of as the greatest of all English poets after Shakespeare. His most magnificent poem is *Paradise Lost* (1667), which tells the story of God's dealings with mankind, from the creation of the world, as told in the Bible.

Milton was born in London and went to St. Paul's School, where he was so eager to learn that, he said, "From the twelfth year of my age, I scarce ever went to bed before midnight". At 16 he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, and when he left after more than seven years, he settled down to continue studying in a Buckinghamshire village called Horton. Already he knew that he wanted to write a great poem and he believed that to do this he must be not only a learned man but also a good one.

Although he was not ready yet to begin his great task, Milton did write other poems while he lived at Horton. Among them were *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* (both 1631-32). *L'Allegro* described the things that a cheerful man likes and *Il Penseroso* the things a serious man likes. Also written at Horton were *Comus* (1634), a masque in praise of purity, and *Lycidas* (1637), a beautiful, sad poem lamenting the death of Edward King, a fellow-student who had been drowned.

سراسری هنر ۸۹

1. The passage is mainly about

- 1) Milton's early life
- 2) Milton's life and work
- 3) the way the Bible influenced Milton
- 4) why Shakespeare is considered a better poet than Milton

2. The passage points out that Milton started his school

- 1) when he was 10
- 2) at St. Paul's School
- 3) in Christ's College
- 4) because he lived in London

3. From the sentence, "I scarce ever went to bed before midnight", we conclude that Milton

- 1) had sleeping problems
- 2) stayed up studying
- 3) was not tired
- 4) loved the night time

4. After more than seven years at Christ's College, John Milton

- 1) was not interested in poems yet
- 2) believed that he had to be a learned man
- 3) settled down to continue studying in Horton
- 4) felt he needed peace and quiet

5. Which statement about Milton's poems is NOT true?

- 1) Milton did not write any poems while he was in Horton.
- 2) *L'Allegro* described the things that a cheerful man likes.
- 3) *Il Penseroso* described the things that a serious man likes.
- 4) He also wrote *Comus*, a masque in praise of purity, and *Lycidas*.



Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker “sell” his or her ideas to an audience. Eye contact also helps hold listener interest. A successful speaker must try to have eye contact with an audience. To have a good relationship with listeners, a speaker should make direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus only on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are likely to lose audience interest and respect. People who make eye contact while speaking, whether from a podium or from across the table, are “considered not only as exceptionally good at speaking by their target but also as more believable and serious.”

To show the power of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how people behave when they happen to look at each other on the street. At one extreme are those people who feel forced to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel not relaxed and immediately look away. To make eye contact, it seems, is to make a certain link with someone.

سرآسانی ریاضی ۹۱

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- 1) Eye Contact as a Means of Communication
- 2) When and Where to Avoid Eye Contact
- 3) How to Make Eye Contact
- 4) Effect of Eye Contact on People’s Daily Behavior

2. What does the author imply eye contact can do when he says, “... helps the speaker ‘sell’ his or her ideas to an audience” (lines 1-2)?

- 1) It can make an audience ready to buy whatever the speaker offers for sale.
- 2) It involves messages not included in the language used by the speaker.
- 3) It can help the speaker become famous and make money as a result.
- 4) It can increase the possibility of people’s accepting the speaker’s opinions.

3. According to the passage, who is more likely to be more respected by an audience?

- 1) a speaker who has notes and looks at his notes most of the time while speaking
- 2) a speaker who looks away when feeling bad if people on the street look at him
- 3) a speaker who gazes over the heads of the people to whom he is talking
- 4) a speaker making eye contact with the audience during most of his speech

4. Which one of the following could be put in place of the word “target” in line 7 without a change in meaning?

- 1) eye contact 2) audience 3) technique 4) interest and respect

5. The writer of the passage tries to prove his main point in paragraph 2 by

- 1) saying that people who dislike eye contact are few in number
- 2) reporting an event that happened in his own life
- 3) providing an example
- 4) mentioning the various advantages of eye contact in ordinary people’s daily life

excellent
↓5 min.

good
5-6 min.

average
6-7 min.

bad
7-8 min.

terrible
8↑ min.



Socrates (470-399 BC) was one of the greatest Greek philosophers. Little is known about Socrates' early life except that he served several times as a soldier and showed great bravery. He was born in Athens when that city was the leader of the world in literature, art, and government.

Socrates knew all the most famous writers and statesmen of his time, but he had no desire to be famous himself. He only wanted to show people how to live wisely and happily, and to convince them that wisdom and honesty are more important than riches or fame. His guiding rule was "know yourself".

The young men of Athens were eager to learn from him. Socrates did not write down his teachings or invent any system of philosophy. Instead he talked with the young men wherever he met them, and started them thinking for themselves about what is good in life. Some of these young men later became writers and wrote down Socrates' ideas. The most important of his followers was Plato. Plato's writings are Dialogues in which the main speaker is Socrates, discussing some question with his young friends. Socrates would ask one of them to give an opinion on a subject. Socrates would then ask him questions. Often the person questioned had not really thought very deeply and had no good reason for his opinion. Then by more questioning they all tried to find the true answer. This method of learning the truth by asking questions has been named "Socratic" or "dialectic".

سراسری هنر ۹۱

1. According to the passage, for some time in his life Socrates

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) was a soldier | 2) served soldiers in Athens |
| 3) encouraged soldiers to be brave | 4) taught philosophy to brave soldiers |

2. According to the passage, Socrates

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) tried to tell people how to live well | 2) attempted to invent a system of philosophy |
| 3) had his students write down his lessons | 4) used writers' influence to become famous |

3. All of the following are true about Plato EXCEPT that he

- 1) was an important student of Socrates
- 2) helped a method of learning the truth develop
- 3) learned things from Socrates when he was a young man
- 4) wrote a book in which he used one of the speakers to attack the ideas of Socrates

4. The word "him" in line 12 refers to

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Socrates | 2) Plato himself |
| 3) a speaker in Plato's book | 4) a student of Plato |

5. It can be understood from the passage that Socrates was born at a time when

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Greece was under the control of soldiers | 2) Athens was in its best days |
| 3) no one lived happily and wisely | 4) his country needed more soldiers than artists |



In one year the world uses as much energy as that contained in 21 billion barrels of oil, and each year the need for energy grows. This means that the fuels needed to produce energy should also grow, but the supply of fuels, for example coal, oil and gas, is limited. In fact, these fossil fuels may not last for more than a century. What, then, will take their place?

For the answer, man should look to the sky. Each day the earth receives much more energy from the sun than it can use. And this energy is free. The only problem is that we don't know how to control it.

If scientists can learn how to use the power of the sun, its energy could be put into many different uses. For example, mirrors should concentrate the sun's energy in such a way that it would melt metals. Solar heaters could be used to warm our houses and cook our meals. And solar batteries could be used in telephone communication, in space exploration and research, and in farming.

Perhaps the greatest problem in controlling the sun's energy is making it continuous; that is, in discovering how solar energy can be stored so that it will be available when the sun doesn't shine.

آزمایشی سنجش آسفند ۹۰

1. Solar energy could be used

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) for mirrors | 2) to control the sun |
| 3) to explore deep space | 4) instead of fossil fuels |

2. Each day, the sun gives the earth

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) a lot more energy than needed | 2) a little more energy than needed |
| 3) less energy than needed | 4) stored energy |

3. Fossil fuels are

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) water, gas, and oil | 2) coal, gas, and oil |
| 3) coal, solar energy and gas | 4) gas, electricity, and coal |

4. The energy we use in a year is equal to

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) 21 billion barrel of gas | 2) 21 million barrel of oil |
| 3) 21 billion barrels of oil | 4) 21 million barrels of gas |

5. The problem in using solar energy is how to

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) make it stop | 2) make it melt |
| 3) make it shine | 4) make it continue |



If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1976), concluded from other men's work and his own among people in different climates that climate and temperature have a clear effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be the lowest in summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long vacation from thinking.

آزمایشی سنجش بهمن ۸۸

1. According to the passage, your intelligence probably

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) varies from day to day | 2) changes from year to year |
| 3) changes with the seasons | 4) stays the same throughout the year |

2. Ellsworth Huntington decided that climate and temperature have

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) a great effect on most people's intelligence | 2) some effect on everyone's intelligence |
| 3) no effect on most people's intelligence | 4) some effect on a few people's intelligence |

3. It seems that the cold of winter

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) is the best time for thinking | 2) decreases the ability to think |
| 3) increases the ability to think | 4) is better for thinking than is very hot weather |

4. The two best seasons for thinking seem to be

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) fall and winter | 2) spring and fall |
| 3) winter and summer | 4) summer and spring |

5. According to the passage, any vacations from thinking should be taken

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) during summer | 2) during spring and fall |
| 3) as seldom as possible | 4) several times throughout the year |



What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student, wanted to find out. He designed an experiment on the effects of sleeplessness for a school science project. With doctors watching him carefully, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven days and nights without sleep!

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After 24 hours without sleep, Gardner started having trouble reading and watching television. The words and pictures were too blurry. By the third day, he was having trouble doing things with his hands. By the fourth day, Gardner would only imagine things. For example, when he saw a street sign, he thought it was a person. He also imagined he was a famous football player. Over the next few days, Gardner's speech became so unclear that people couldn't understand him. He also had trouble remembering things. By the eleventh day, Gardner couldn't pass a counting test. In the middle of the test he simply stopped counting. He couldn't remember what he was doing.

When Gardner finally went to bed, he slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes. The second night he slept for twelve hours, the third night he slept for ten and one-half hours, and by the fourth night, he had returned to his normal sleep program.

Even though Gardner recovered quickly, scientists believe that going without sleep can be dangerous. They say that people should not repeat Randy's experiment.

آزمایشی سنجش آذر ۸۴

1. According to the passage, Randy Gardner

- 1) returned to normal after a long time 2) studied the effects of sleeplessness
3) made an experiment for the school students 4) slept for several hours during the experiment

2. The word "blurry" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) wrong order 2) not normal
3) difficult to see 4) impossible to understand

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

- 1) Gardner couldn't pass the counting test.
2) Gardner imagined he was a famous football player.
3) People could understand Gardner's speech very well.
4) By looking at a street sign, Gardner thought it was a person.

4. The passage points out that Gardner had trouble doing all of the following EXCEPT

- 1) remembering things 2) speaking too much
3) reading and watching TV 4) doing things with his hands

5. It can be understood from the passage that Gardner's experiment

- 1) was imaginary 2) was safe
3) wasn't hard to do 4) wasn't done by a scientist



In the oceans there are great rivers called ocean currents. The Gulf Stream is the largest and most important of these ocean currents. The Gulf Stream is a current of warm water which flows out from the Gulf of Mexico between Florida and Cuba. For a way it travels along the east coast of the United States. Then it swings eastward in the Atlantic Ocean.

As it leaves the Gulf, it is a very blue stream of water 100 miles wide and several hundred feet deep – far larger than the Mississippi River. And it is traveling fast – often more than 100 miles a day. It slows down as it moves northward.

The Gulf Stream is often 20° warmer than the water beside it. Its western edge is called the “cold wall”. Winds blowing across the Gulf Stream carry some of its warmth to the countries of northern Europe. England is as far north as Labrador, but partly because of the Gulf Stream, its climate is much more pleasant.

آزمایشی سنجش آذر ۸۷

1. According to the passage, the Gulf Stream is a/an

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1) ocean | 2) river |
| 3) current | 4) stream |

2. The Gulf Stream runs from

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Florida | 2) Mexico |
| 3) Cuba | 4) the Atlantic Ocean |

3. The pronoun “it” in the 2nd paragraph refers to

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Mississippi River | 2) the Atlantic Ocean |
| 3) the Coast | 4) the Gulf Stream |

4. As the passage points out, the Gulf Stream can be all of the following EXCEPT

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1) several hundred feet deep | 2) a very blue stream of water |
| 3) far larger than the Mississippi River | 4) a current of cold water |

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

- 1) Its western edge is called the “cold wall”.
- 2) The Gulf Stream is often 20° warmer than the water inside it.
- 3) The climate of England is much more pleasant because of the Gulf Stream.
- 4) Winds blowing across the Gulf Stream carry some of its warmth to the northern Europe.

