**پاسخنامه آزمون زبان عمومی**

**Grammar: Which sentence is grammatically correct?**

**"Since the tree has not been watered for 3 days, it is losing its leaves very fast."**

**1. Which one is the correct reduced form of the sentence above?**

a.           Not watering for 3 days, the tree is losing its leaves very fast.

b.          Not having been watered for days, the tree is losing its leaves very fast.

c.           Not having watered for 3 days, the tree is losing its leaves very fast.

d.          Not watered for 3 days, the tree is losing its leaves very fast.

**"Because the employees were informed late, they had sent their report incorrectly."**

**2. Which one is the correct reduced form of the sentence above?**

a.     Been informed late, the employees had sent their reports incorrectly.

b.     Having been informed late, the employees had sent their reports incorrectly.

c.      Having informed late, the employees had sent their reports incorrectly.

d.     Informed late, the employees had sent their repots incorrectly.

**"Tigers can run fast. Jaguars can run faster. "**

**3. These sentences mean:**

a.     Tigers can run fast, and jaguars can run faster.

b.     Tigers can run fast, or jaguars can run faster.

c.      Tigers can run fast, but jaguars can run faster.

d.     Tigers can run fast, nor can jaguars run faster.

**"Oliver will have a cup of tea. Oliver will have a glass of water."**

**4. The sentences above mean:**

a.     Oliver will have neither of a cup of tea or glass of water.

b.     Oliver will have either a cup of tea or a glass of water.

c.      Oliver won't have a cup of tea or a glass of water.

d.     Oliver will have only a glass of water.

**"Our uncle won't reply us. Our uncle won't send us a letter."**

**5. These sentences mean:**

a.     Our uncle will neither reply us nor send us a letter.

b.     Our uncle won't either reply us or send us a letter.

c.      Our uncle won't both reply us and send us letter.

d.     Our uncle won't not only reply us but also send us a letter.

**"Alborz Mountains are in Iran. Zagros Mountains are in Iran."**

**6. These sentences mean:**

a.     Both Alborz Mountains or Zagros Mountains are in Iran.

b.     Both Alborz Mountains and Zagros Mountains are in Iran.

c.      Both Alborz Mountains nor Zagros Mountains are in Iran.

d.     Both Alborz mountains also Zagros Mountains are in Iran.

**"He is a clever student. He is a studious student."**

**7. The sentences above mean:**

a.     He is either a clever student or a studious one.

b.     He is neither a clever student nor a studious one.

c.      He is both a clever student or a studious one.

d.     He is not only a clever student but also a studious one.

**"He didn’t attend the physics class to go to the movies."**

**8. This sentence means:**

a.     He didn’t attend the physics class; therefore, he wanted to go to the movies.

b.     He didn’t attend the physics class although he wanted to go to the movies.

c.      He didn’t attend the physics class because wanted to go to the movies.

d.     He didn’t attend the physics class before he wanted to go to the movies.

**"She is studying art. She hates it."**

**9. We can say:**

a.     She is studying art because she hates it.

b.     She is studying art as a result she hates it.

c.      She is studying art when she hates it.

d.     She is studying art although she hates it.

**10. Which sentence is grammatically correct?**

a.     If she was not available you can leave her a note.

b.     If she was not available you can leave a note her

c.      If she was not available you can leave it her.

d.     If she was not available you can leave her it.

**"The company offered very expensive cars. No one would buy the cars."**

**11. These sentences mean:**

a.     The company offered such expensive cars to buy.

b.     The company offered such expensive cars that no one would buy.

c.      The company offered so expensive cars that no one would buy.

d.     The company offered so expensive cars to buy.

**"He gave the police very useful information. The police could catch the criminals in a week."**

**12. It means that:**

a.     He gave the police such a useful information to catch the criminals in a week.

b.     He gave the police such useful information to catch the criminals in a week.

c.      He gave the police such useful information that they could catch the criminals in a week.

d.     He gave the police such an useful information to catch the criminals in a week.

"**The weather is very fine in Sareyn. Many tourists want to go there."**

**13. This  means that:**

a.           The weather is such fine in Sareyn that many tourists want to go there.

b.          The weather is such a fine in Sareyn that many tourists want to go there.

c.           The weather is so fine in Sareyn that many tourists want to go there.

d.          The weather is such the fine in Sareyn that many tourists want to go there.

**"The car is hard to control. It is driven very fast."**

**14. These sentences mean:**

a.     The car is driven too hard to be controlled.

b.     The car is driven hard enough to be controlled.

c.      The car is driven enough hard to be controlled.

d.     The car is driven hard too to be controlled.

**"A person must have a lot of experience if he/she wants to become top a teacher."**

**15. This sentence means that:**

a.     A person must have enough experience to become a top teacher.

b.     A person must have experience enough that he/she becomes a top teacher.

c.      A person must have experience enough to become a top teacher.

d.     A person must have enough experience that he/she becomes a top teacher.

"**The hedge was very high. He could not jump over it."**

**16. These sentences mean that:**

a.     The hedge was enough high for him to jump over.

b.     The hedge was too high that he could not jump over.

c.      The hedge was enough high that he could not jump over.

d.     The hedge was too high for him to jump over.

17. **Which sentence is NOT grammatically correct?**

a.     The police asked him to take off his clothes.

b.     The police asked him to take off it.

c.      The police asked him to take his clothes off.

d.     The police asked him to take it off.

**"His picture and his father's picture look alike."**

**18. We can also say:**

a.     His picture is similar to his father's picture.

b.     His picture is similar his father's picture to.

c.      His picture is similar his father's picture.

d.     His picture is his father's picture similar to.

19. Which sentence is grammatically correct**?**

a.     I cannot lend you it to every week.

b.     I cannot lend it to you every week.

c.      I cannot lend to it you every week.

d.     I cannot lend to you it every week.

**B)**   **Comprehension and Vocabulary:**

**Read each text, and then answer the following questions.**

**Text 1: Event of Ghadir khum.**

The holy prophet gave them a long speech which included the tradition of the Two Weighty Things (Saqalayn). The Messenger of Allah declared: "It seems the time approached when I shall be called away (by Allah) and I shall answer that call. I am leaving for you two precious things and if you adhere to them both, you will never go astray after me. They are the Book of Allah and my Family (Ahlul Bayt). The two shall never separate from each other until they come to me by the Pool (of Paradise)."

**20. All these words are synonyms of "declared" in line 2 except………….**

a.     announced

b.     said

c.      let people know

d.     concealed

21. **Who does the pronoun "I" refer to in line 3?**

a.     Prophet

b.     Imam Ali

c.      Prophet's family

d.     Allah

**22. What did the holy prophet leave among Muslims?**

a.     The holy Quran

b.     The book of Allah and his family

c.      His family

d.     The Promise of paradise

**23. The result of the adhering to 2 precious things is that ………….**

a.     muslims won't go to the pool.

b.     muslims will earn pleasure of Allah.

c.      muslims won't go to the wrong path after the holy prophet.

d.     it is not important.

**Text 2: The blessed money!**

Out of twelve Dirhams, Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) gave four Dirhams to the slave-girl and said: "Buy whatever you had to buy and go back home." the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h), himself, went to the market and after buying a shirt for four Dirhams, he put it on. While coming back from the market, he saw an undressed man. He quickly took off his shirt and gave it to him. He again went to the shop and bought another shirt for four Dirhams.

**24. Prophet Muhammad gave four Dirhams to the slave-girl so that she……….**

a.     free herself.

b.     buy her new clothes.

c.      give it to her master.

d.     buy what her master had asked her

**25. Prophet went to the market to………**

a.     buy food.

b.     buy a new shirt.

c.      window-shop.

d.     buy the slave-girl some clothes.

**26. Why did Prophet go back to the market again?**

a.     To buy another shirt.

b.     To give the shirt back.

c.      To complain about the problem in the shirt.

d.     To buy a shirt for the undressed man

**27. What did the holy prophet do with the first shirt he bought?**

a.     He threw it away.

b.     He lost it.

c.      He gave it to a poor man.

d.     He gave it back

**28. Who does the pronoun "him" refer to in line 5?**

a.     The slave-man

b.     Holy Prophet

c.      Imam Ali

d.     The poor man

**Text 3: But where do all these tears come from?**

Under each eyelid are tiny sacs called tear glands. That's where tears are made. Every time you blink your eyes, some tears are pushed out of these glands. The tears wash over your eyes and soothe them. When you're not laughing or crying your tears away, where do they go? Tears leave your eyes the way water leaves a sink. The tears go away through small holes in your lower eyelid. These holes are called tear ducts. Some of these holes lead into your nose. Many times when you cry, the tears drip down through your nose and it stars to run. The drops that fall from your nose are your tears. Maybe you don't like baths, but your eyes can't do without them. All day long, tears wash your eyes to keep them bright and healthy

**29. What is the meaning of the word "soothe" in line 3?**

a.     Make hard

b.     Make soft

c.      Make oily

d.     Make dry

**30. What are "ducts" like?**

a.     They are like balloons.

b.     They are like sacs.

c.      They are like burrows.

d.     They are like glands.

**31. Where are the tears made?**

a.     In tear glands.

b.     In tear ducts.

c.      In the eyes.

d.     In the eyelashes.

**32. Where do the tears go**

a.     They go to the sink.

b.     They go back to the glands.

c.      They are gathered in sacs.

d.     They go through some holes.

**Text 4: what is sound?**

How does sound travel? Sound travels in waves of moving air. We cannot see sound waves, but they act much like water waves. After a rain you may have seen puddles on the ground. Perhaps you threw a small rock or pebble into the puddle. You saw ripples or waves form in tiny circle around the spot where the pebble hit the water. They then spread out into ever larger circles until the waves reached the edge of the puddle. Sound waves travel in much the same way through the air.

**33. What does the pronoun “they” refer to in line 2?**

a.     Water waves

b.     Sound waves

c.      Moving air

d.     Pebbles

**34. What does the word “puddle” mean in line 3?**

a.     Pool

b.     Hole

c.      Lake

d.     Sea

**35. Which one is Not mentioned in the text?**

a.     Sound moves in wave.

b.     Throwing something in the water will make water waves.

c.      Water waves become larger and larger.

d.     Sound waves become smaller and smaller.

**36. We hear the sound because ………….**

a.     it is still and don’t move.

b.     it is like water.

c.      it travels in the air.

d.     it is  not seen.

**Text 5: Afraid of Dogs!**

Dogs are the only animals I'm really afraid of. But not all dogs. Just big dogs. I don’t mind cats and birds because they don’t usually bite you. But dogs? That's a different story. I'm sure it's because of the time a huge dog chased me when I was a kid. It only bit me once, but I've been really scared of dogs ever since. I never visit anyone if they have a big dog in the house. That's a real problem because of a lot of my friends have really big dogs. So they always have to come to my house.

**37. All mean "chased" except?**

a.     Follow

b.     Run after

c.      Pursue

d.     Give up

**38. What does the pronoun "they" in line 6 refer to?**

a.     His parents

b.     His friends

c.      The dogs

d.     The birds and cats

**39. He is afraid of dogs because………..**

a.     he was once bitten by a dog.

b.     he did not like dogs.

c.      he was chased by dogs.

d.     the dogs smell.

**40. Not visiting those who have big dogs in their houses is a big trouble because……**

a.     they will not visit him as well.

b.     he won't have many friends that way.

c.      always others come to his house to visit.

d.     it will be hard for him to make friends with others