

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

- 1- You ----- give me a ride. I can easily catch a bus.
1) don't have 2) needn't 3) don't need 4) mustn't
- 2- ----- any teacher be ill, they must call the office to inform their head of department.
1) Were 2) Should 3) Had 4) If
- 3- I'm sorry, but the English teacher ----- the class.
1) already left 2) has left 3) had left 4) is leaving
- 4- The price of gas went up only a few days after the official denial that ----- an increase in the price of gas.
1) there would be 2) there is 3) there would have 4) had
- 5- Young students ----- to succeed in life and love should work hard.
1) who wanting 2) want 3) wanting 4) wanted
- 6- The physicians know that it is very tough to save the patient's life, ----- they will do their best.
1) but 2) although 3) despite 4) however
- 7- I will have finished my homework by the time I ----- out on a date tonight.
1) will go 2) am going to go 3) would go 4) go
- 8- Harley insisted that the former manager, who was more effective than the three executives, ----- as CEO.
1) be elected 2) to elect him 3) is elected 4) elect
- 9- You can borrow as much money as you like, provided you don't show them to ----- is at home.
1) whoever 2) whom 3) who 4) that
- 10- James Cook was the first recorded explorer ----- on the east coast in 1770.
1) who was landed 2) landed 3) by landing 4) to land

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10- James Cook was the first recorded explorer ----- on the east coast in 1770.

1) who was landed 2) landed 3) by landing 4) to land

پوشه:

1. 2

Analysis :

Need can be both an auxiliary verb and a regular verb.

As an auxiliary verb: **need + V/ needn't + V**

As a regular verb: **need + infinitive "to" /don't/doesn't/didn't + need + infinitive "to"**

You don't need to give me a ride, I can easily catch the bus.

- **mustn't** indicates a strong obligation and also says that something is necessary.

You mustn't smoke here. (It's necessary to stop smoking.)

2. 2

Analysis :

Omitting "if" in conditional type I

Normal word order:

If any teacher **should be** ill, they must call the office to inform their head of department.

3. 2

Analysis :

The present perfect expresses the idea that something happened (or never happened) *before now, at an unspecified time in the past*. The exact time it happened is not important. If there is a specific mention of time, the **simple past** is used:

4. 1

Analysis : With regard to meaning, option 1 is correct.

5. 3

Analysis :

Because the verb *want* used to explain to the *Young people* earlier and not the main verb in the sentence, so the verb is subdivided according to the relative clauses in full or reduced. Based on the meaning of the sentence, you can see clause reduced in the active form, so the verb *want* is divided by a reduced form by the present participle *wanting*.

Young students **who want** to succeed in life and love should work hard.

6. 1

Analysis :

With regard to meaning, option 1 is correct.

although + clause : ... اما ... اگرچه *despite + noun phrase : علیرغم* *however + (,) : اما، با این حال*

7. 4

Analysis :

The future perfect expresses an activity that *will be completed before another time or event in the future*.

(Notice in the examples: **by the time** introduces a time clause; the **simple present** is used in a time clause.)

8. 1

Analysis :

Subjunctive Mood : A subjunctive is a special verb that is the same as the base form of a verb.

We can use it in a **that-clause** when we want to state what should be done.

Subject + urgent verbs/adj/noun/... + that + subject + [verb in the base form] +...

●* Some of the important *verbs/adj/noun* used in the subjunctive mood:

ask, insist, require, vital, important, necessary, essential, urgent, demand, request, ...

9. 1

Analysis : *whoever* : any person who.

10. 4

Analysis :

A *to*-infinitive clause can be used after **ordinal numbers** (*the first, the second* etc.)

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