



انگلیسی
۸۰٪ در

هیو اعظمی

برای
ارشد، دکتری، آیلتس
تافل، قابل استفاده برای کلیه
رشته های وزارت بهداشت



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English Reading

(Tests)

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دوستان عزیز سلام

خوشحالم که خدمتتون عرض کنم نمونه سوالاتی که برای آزمون های (ارشد، دکتری، ام اس آر تی، ام اچ ال ای، تافل، آیلتس و ...) لازم دارید را می توانید اینجا در اختیار داشته باشید. تمامی این تست ها غربال شده هستند و به صورت چند سطحی از پایه تا پیشرفته (لغات، ریدینگ و گرامر) سطح زبان شما را به چالش می کشند.

شما دوستان قبل از اینکه شروع به زدن این تست ها کنید لازم است ابتدا کتاب زبان مجموعه پرستار موفق را خوانده باشید. در کتاب زبان 80-100 شما می توانید در 100 روز خود را به درصد 80 در هر سطحی از آزمون ها برسانید.

کتاب زبان 80-100 را به راحتی می توانید از طریق لینک آبی رنگ وبسایت زیر تهیه کنید. کافایت روی آن کلیک کنید ([پرستار موفق](#)) و به صفحه خرید محصول هدایت شوید.

موفق باشید

هیوا اعظمی

عضو هیئت علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی همدان

PASSAGE 1

The assertion that states have a right to take, military action to enforce western codes of human rights on other countries has been made possible by the absence of serious military threats to the west. Before the collapse of the Soviet Union the initiation of war was best left outlawed due the risk of escalation into nuclear holocaust. After the disintegration of USSR, however, the balance of power so overwhelmingly favors western states that they can safely claim a right of intervention in the full knowledge that this right will not be used against them. Thus the incentive to keep war outlawed has diminished, while the incentive to legitimize war has increased.

Gradually the western world is re-legitimizing war. Officially western States no longer wage war, because they do not actually declare war on their appointments. Instead multitude of new types of military campaign are appearing in doctrine: humanitarian interventions, peace enforcement, and other actions defined as "operations other than war". They maintain that there is a difference between intervention and war, because interventions are "police actions". A police action means that there is a specified crime; the police go in to stop it using no more force than needed. The problem, however, is that it is extremely hard to keep the use of force within certain limits; and when the Second party resists "arrest" and fires back at the intervener, as it is likely to do because it will almost certainly feel that the "police" have no jurisdiction over it, the "police action" turns into a full-scale war. As a Great military theorist Kar Von Clausewitz wrote. "War is an act of violence to compel our opponent to fulfill our will." So long as there is an opponent, therefore, every military intervention can be considered as war.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) the rulings of the international court of law
- B) use of military action by western states
- C) use of military action by the Soviet Union
- D) history of the United Nations

2. Western states feel they can safely claim a right to intervene in other countries after the disintegration of the Soviet Union because:

- A) there is no longer a risk of escalation into nuclear holocaust.
- B) the balance of power forces the USSR
- C) they know this right will be used against them
- D) there is no longer a risk of disintegration for the Western States.

3. Which of the following is an instance of "operations other than war"?

- A) collapse of the Soviet Union
- B) declaring war on opponents
- C) nuclear holocaust
- D) humanitarian interventions

4. "Police action" could potentially turn into a full-scale war when:

- A) the "police" try to stop conflict using no more force than needed.
- B) the "police" have full jurisdiction over the country under intervention.
- A) the second party resists arrest and fires back.
- C) there is a specified crime.

5. Based on Karl Von Clausewitz's definition every military intervention can be interpreted as an act of war because:

- B) it is fulfilling
- C) he was a great military theorist
- D) it includes an opponent
- E) it includes a will

6. The word “diminished” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) vanished
- B) reduced
- C) risen
- D) distorted

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

- A) variety
- B) crowd
- C) complex
- D) aspect

8. The word “maintain” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A) boast
- B) deny
- C) argue
- D) retain

9. The word “it” in paragraph 2 is closest in refers to:

- A) force
- B) police
- C) intervener
- D) party

10. The word “compel” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A) tempt
- B) empower
- C) force
- D) prevent

1.b 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.d 9.b 10.c

PASSAGE 2

Twenty-five years ago, as molecular biologists first honed the tools that now allow them to manipulate DNA at will, it was claimed that gene therapy could soon free humanity from the misery of countless conditions including hemophilia, Alzheimer's and some cancers- simply by altering a person's genetic make-up. It proved to be an overly ambitious goal, as gene therapy pioneer professor Eric Alton, of Imperial College London, acknowledged. "Over the past couple of decades, the reputation of gene therapy has gone from being a cure for all known diseases to something that you wouldn't give your dog." Stunning gene therapy breakthroughs are a repost to our truth- tarnished times. Part of the problem lay with the deaths of some patients during trials of different gene therapies. However, the main reason for gene therapy's fall from grace was its simple failure to produce the goods as quickly as predicted. Fiddling with our genes proved to be a lot trickier than anticipated by some scientists.

We have to appreciate that the symptoms of the disease, like any other illness, are the end result of a long series of processes that take place inside the body. And it takes time to understand that pathway. It begins with the cause of a particular disease - an infection or the inheritance of a gene - and then leads through a series of knock-on effects that eventually produce symptoms. Researchers then have to pinpoint which stage is the one most susceptible to intervention. It has taken 25 years to get to this position with Huntington's disease.

Others may have dismissed the prospects of gene therapy, after its initial hyping, but its advocates still ploughed on, bouncing back after each setback, until success was eventually achieved. Apart from last developments, gene therapy has also helped treat immune conditions and some forms of blindness in each case, it has taken a great deal of hard graft to reach these goals. This is the way that science progresses of course - not along an unswerving trajectory towards the truth but by staggering through disappointments, reversals and reappraisals. "Progress is usually a very slow, drawn-out business that features many setbacks and occasional small advances," says professor Robert Lechler,

of King's College London. Eureka moments of triumphant discovery are certainly the exception.

1. Which of the following would be an appropriate title for this passage?

- A) failures of gene therapy as a science
- B) gene therapy's trail of success
- C) slow but sure progress of gene therapy
- D) slow pace of scientific discoveries

2. According to paragraph 2, what was the main reason why gene therapy lost initial credibility?

- A) it failed to produce results in the time promised.
- B) some scientists predicted its failure to cure cancer and other diseases.
- C) it didn't offer any promising results.
- D) patients being treated by gene therapy died.

3. It took so long for gene therapy to deliver some promising results because:

- A) molecular biologists didn't have the tools to manipulate DNA at will.
- B) there are numerous stages involved in understanding the cure.
- C) some patients died during trials of different gene therapies.
- D) the resources at disposal of gene therapy had been all dedicated to finding a cure for cancer.

4. The word "misery" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) humiliation
- B) mess
- C) poverty
- D) affliction

5. The word "tarnished" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) endowed
- B) renounced
- C) discarded
- D) accepted

6. The author implies in the passage that:

- A) it was not to advertise the impending triumph of gene therapy at its beginning
- B) gene therapists tend to use the exclamation “eureka” after each break through
- C) scientists are still in the preliminary stages of treating Huntington’s disease
- D) fiddling with human genes has proved to be a dangerous path pursued by science

7. The word “pinpoint” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A) epitomize
- B) identify
- C) recall
- D) convict

8. The word “dismissed” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- A) abandoned
- B) terminated
- C) reproached
- D) falsified

9. The word “staggering” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- A) astonishing
- B) inhibiting
- C) inducing
- D) stumbling

10. The author’s attitude towards gene therapy in this passage seems to be one of:

- A) admiration
- B) pessimism
- C) optimism
- D) criticism

1.c 2.a 3.d 4.d 5.c 6.d 7.a 8.a 9.d 10.c

PASSAGE 3

There are many types of stars in different stage of their lives and the sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and thousands of times larger than the earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the sun. The sun will then be a red giant star. Temperature on the earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called Nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf. After billions of years as a white dwarf, the sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

1.What is the primary purpose of this passage?

- A) To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.
- B) To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.
- C) To present a theory about red giant stars.
- D) To describe changes that the Sun will go through.

2. The word “fueled” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to :

- A) powered
- B) bombarded
- C) created
- D) propelled

3. The word “state” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A) shape
- B) condition
- C) location
- D) size

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun

- A) is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf
- B) has been in existence for 10 billion years
- C) is rapidly changing in size and brightness
- D) will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years

5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?

- A) Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
- B) Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
- C) It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
- D) Its center will grow smaller and hotter.

6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?

- A) Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
- B) It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.
- C) It will become too hot for life to exist.
- D) It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.

7. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?

- A) Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant
- B) Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion
- C) Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf

D) White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf

8. The phrase “throw off” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A) eject
- B) burn up
- C) convert
- D) let in

9. The word “there” in paragraph 4 refers to:

- A) our own planet
- B) the outer surface of the Sun
- C) The core of a black dwarf
- D) the planet Mercury

10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- A) Alarmed
- B) Pessimistic
- C) Comic
- D) Objective

1.d 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.d 6.c 7.c 8.a 9.a 10.d

PASSAGE 4

A final commitment of a scientific discipline is to deal with the event being studied in an orderly and comprehensive manner. The investigation shoals do not study isolated, interesting topics while living unanswered significant and related questions. Is the point of the psychological theory, then, to make the psychologist quest for an understanding of behavior rational and systematic? Indeed, it is! One of the major contributions of theory is to provide both a network within which existing finding can be incorporated and seen in some relationship to one another and a map of relevant but unanswered questions. For example, we may know that the disorder schizophrenia is influenced by heredity and characterized by certain intellectual deficiencies. But what is the psychologist's task is to explore behavior systematically - not by whom, personal interests, or even fashion but so that eventually the total behaving organism will be described and understood in all its aspects.

Some of the best-known theories of psychology- Eriksin's theory of psychological development, Freud`s theory of psychosexual development and Piagest`s theory of cognitive development, to name a few-are so called grand theories that seek to explain much of human behavior but are often considered outdated and incomplete in the face of modern research. Psychologists and researchers often use grand theories as a basis for exploration but consider smaller theories and recent research as well.

1.What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) research methodology and academic writing
- B) features of the scientific discipline
- C) characteristics of psychological theory
- D) shortcomings of psychology

2. According to paragraph1, psychology as a field deals with

- A) the full range of significant human behaviors
- B) isolated, interesting topics
- C) special aspects of human behavior

D) changes in sensation when under hypnosis

3. All of the following statements are true about psychological theory EXCEPT:

- A) it makes the quest for an understanding of rational and systematic behavior
- B) it provides a network within which the existing findings could be related
- C) it provides a map of relevant but unanswered questions
- D) it creates a platform upon all human knowledge

4. In paragraph 2, the author refers to the relationship between the intellectual deficiencies and the hereditary factors in schizophrenia to:

- A) differentiate between psychology and genetics
- B) illustrate the systematic study of psychological subjects
- C) show the role of personal interest in psychological studies
- D) prove that psychological topics are influenced by fashion

5. The following are all true about grand theories Except:

- A) They are used as a basis for exploration
- B) They seek to explain much of human behavior
- C) They are often considered outdated and incomplete
- D) They are all supported by modern research

6. The word “commitment” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) drawback
- B) function
- C) obligation
- D) condition

7. The word “pursue” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) enjoy
- B) investigate
- C) criticize
- D) recall

8. The word “it” in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A) point
- B) theory
- C) quest
- D) behavior

9. The word “disorder” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A) confusion | B) course |
| C) evil | D) illness |

10. The word “outdated” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A) incomprehensible | B) obsolete |
| C) fashionable | D) disrupted |

1.b 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.d 6.c 7.b 8.b 9.d 10.b

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PASSAGE 5

In the sixteenth century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service to the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally, they found the passage they sought near a latitude of 50 degrees S. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today we know it as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian we now call the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after ninety-eight days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and seventeen sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

1. The sixteenth century was an age of great _____ exploration.

- A) cosmic
- B) land
- C) mental
- D) common man
- E) none of the above

2. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political _____.

- A) entanglement
- B) discussion
- C) negotiation
- D) problems
- E) none of the above

3. The Pope divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a ____ direction.

- A) north and south
- B) crosswise
- C) easterly
- D) south east
- E) north and west

4. One of Magellan's ships explored the _____ of South America for a passage across the continent.

- A) coastline
- B) mountain range
- C) physical features
- D) islands
- E) none of the above

5. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern _____.

- A) coast
- B) inland
- C) body of land with water on three sides
- D) border
- E) answer not available

6. The passage was found near 50 degrees S of _____.

- A) Greenwich
- B) The equator
- C) Spain
- D) Portugal
- E) Madrid

7. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the _____ now called the International Date Line.

- A) imaginary circle passing through the poles
- B) Imaginary line parallel to the equator

- C) area
- D) land mass
- E) answer not found in article

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A

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PASSAGE 6

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

- A) friendly
- B) competitive
- C) courteous
- D) industrious
- E) chemistry

2. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.

- A) strong
- B) lighthearted
- C) humorous
- D) strange
- E) envious

3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt_____.

- A) hopeless
- B) annoyed
- C) depressed
- D) worried
- E) none of the above

4. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- A) challenged authority
- B) showed intelligence
- C) behaved
- D) was distressed
- E) answer not available in article

5. _____ she remembered their joy together.

- A) Dejectedly
- B) Worried
- C) Tearfully
- D) Happily
- E) Sorrowfully

6. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.

- A) misfortune
- B) anger
- C) wretchedness
- D) disappointment
- E) ambition

7. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.

- A) troubled
- B) worried
- C) disappointed
- D) sorrowful
- E) disturbed

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C

PASSAGE 7

Many great inventions are greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brother's interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for them to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than one thousand dollars. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion- a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsated wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for twelve seconds, however, and it flew one hundred twenty feet.

By 1905 the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons or in hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

1. The idea of flying an aircraft was _____ to some people.

- A) boring
- B) distasteful
- C) exciting
- D) needless
- E) answer not available

2. People thought that the Wright brothers had ____.

- A) acted without thinking
- B) been negatively influenced
- C) been too cautious
- D) had not given enough thought
- E) acted in a negative way

3. The Wright's interest in flight grew into a ____.

- A) financial empire
- B) plan
- C) need to act
- D) foolish thought
- E) answer not in article

4. Lilenthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles was ____ the Wrights.

- A) proven wrong by
- B) opposite to the ideas of
- C) disliked by
- D) accepted by
- E) opposed by

5. The old tables were __ and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces.

- A) destroyed
- B) canceled
- C) multiplied
- D) discarded
- E) not used

6. The Wrights designed and built their own source of ____.

- A) force for moving forward
- B) force for turning around
- C) turning
- D) force to going backward
- E) none of the above

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. A

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PASSAGE 8

One of the most intriguing stories of the Russian Revolution concerns the identity of Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II. During his reign over Russia, the Czar had planned to revoke many of the harsh laws established by previous czars. Some workers and peasants, however, clamored for more rapid social reform. In 1918 a group of these people, known as Bolsheviks, overthrew the government. On July 17 or 18, they murdered the Czar and what was thought to be his entire family.

Although witnesses vouched that all the members of the Czar's family had been executed, there were rumors suggesting that Anastasia had survived. Over the years, a number of women claimed to be Grand Duchess Anastasia. Perhaps the best-known claimant was Anastasia Tschaikovsky, who was also known as Anna Anderson.

In 1920, eighteen months after the Czar's execution, this terrified young woman was rescued from drowning in a Berlin river. She spent two years in a hospital, where she attempted to reclaim her health and shattered mind. The doctors and nurses thought that she resembled Anastasia and questioned her about her background. She disclaimed any connection with the Czar's family.

Eight years later, though, she claimed that she was Anastasia. She said that she had been rescued by two Russian soldiers after the Czar and the rest of her family had been killed. Two brothers named Tschaikovsky had carried her into Romania. She had married one of the brothers, who had taken her to Berlin and left her there, penniless and without a vocation. Unable to invoke the aid of her mother's family in Germany, she had tried to drown herself.

During the next few years, scores of the Czar's relatives, ex-servants, and acquaintances interviewed her. Many of these people said that her looks and mannerisms were evocative of the Anastasia that they had known. Her grandmother and other relatives denied that she was the real Anastasia, however.

Tired of being accused of fraud, Anastasia immigrated to the United States in 1928 and took the name Anna Anderson. She still wished to prove that she was Anastasia, though, and returned to Germany in 1933 to bring suit against her mother's family. There she declaimed to the court, asserting that she was indeed Anastasia and deserved her

inheritance.

In 1957, the court decided that it could neither confirm nor deny Anastasia's identity. Although we will probably never know whether this woman was the Grand Duchess Anastasia, her search to establish her identity has been the subject of numerous books, plays, and movies.

1. Some Russian peasants and workers ____ for social reform.

- A) longed
- B) cried out
- C) begged
- D) hoped
- E) thought much

2. Witnesses ____ that all members of the Czar's family had been executed.

- A) gave assurance
- B) thought
- C) hoped
- D) convinced some
- E) answer not stated

3. Tschaikovsky ----- any connection with the Czar's family.

- A) denied
- B) stopped
- C) noted
- D) justified
- E) answer not stated

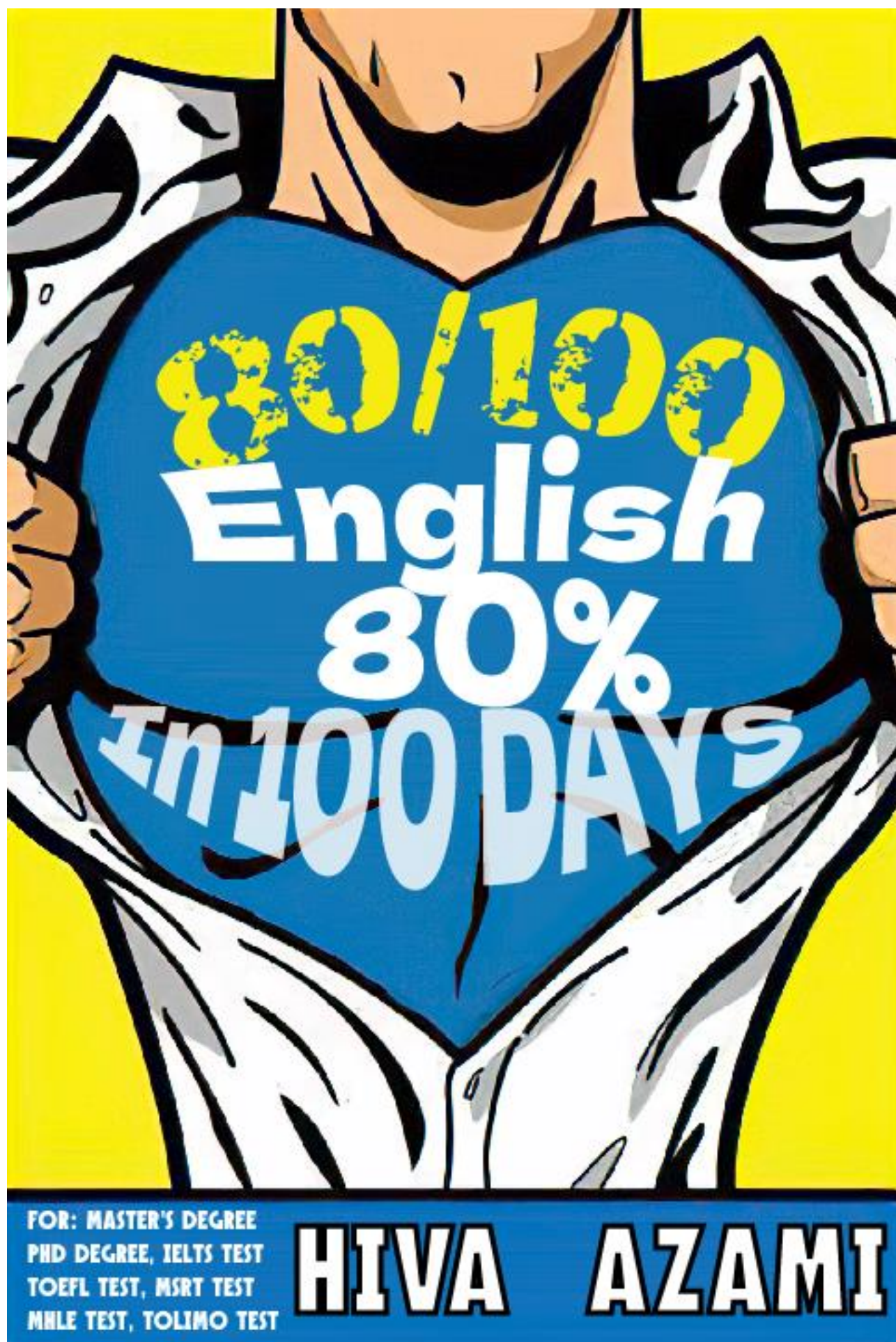
4. She was unable to ____ the aid of her relative.

- A) locate
- B) speak about
- C) call upon
- D) identify
- E) know

5. In court she ____ maintaining that she was Anastasia and deserved her inheritance.

- A) finally, appeared
- B) spoke forcefully
- C) testified
- D) gave evidence
- E) answer not stated

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B



FOR: MASTER'S DEGREE
PHD DEGREE, IELTS TEST
TOEFL TEST, MSRT TEST
MHLE TEST, TOLIMO TEST

HIVA

AZAMI