

سوالات استخدامی بانک سرمایه زبان انگلیسی

1. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?
1) It is fun for the children seeing monkeys.
2) Some monkeys work as farmhands on the farm.
3) The monkey rides on the back of the farmer's bicycle.
4) A green coconut must stay on the tree longer.
2. Ali his father.
1) as tall 2) as tall as 3) taller 4) tallest
3. There is no steam in the kettle,?
1) isn't there 2) is it 3) is there 4) isn't it
4. The doctor her job well, does she?
1) doesn't do 2) don't do
3) didn't do 4) won't do
5. You shouldn't your children swim in this part of the river.
1) let 2) mean 3) fix 4) ride
6. I want to buy a coat, but I don't have any money to for it.
1) look 2) pay 3) play 4) love
7. I think it is the thing that could happen. I'm really sorry.
1) worst 2) best 3) happiest 4) easiest
8. The shoes are very they don't hurt my feet.
1) expensive 2) cheap 3) comfortable 4) clean
9. Can you speak a language?
Yes, I can speak English and French.
1) beautiful 2) necessary 3) foreign 4) modern
10. Please write the letter once more, "once more" means.....
1) again 2) not at all 3) all the time 4) another thing
11. Good is very necessary and important in a large organization.
1) communication 2) combination 3) expression 4) attraction

Cloze Test :

Preparing and giving your first speech can be a hard thing to do. You may find it difficult 12 What you want to say or how to say it. Even the thought of speaking before a(n) ...13... may frighten you. It's true that some people are good at ...14... speaking. But the good news is that anyone can ...15... a successful presentation if he prepares himself for it.

12.

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|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1) deciding | 2) supporting | 3) protecting | 4) agreeing |
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13.

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|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1) audience | 2) stance | 3) choice | 4) situation |
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14.

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| 1) brief | 2) human | 3) public | 4) actual |
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15.

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|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1) hold | 2) bring | 3) give | 4) take |
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Reading Comprehension:

Energy is what makes things move. Food has energy because your body can use it to make your muscles move. Fuels have energy because engines can use them to product motion. Batteries have energy because they can make electric motors turn round.

Heat is a form of energy. This may seem puzzling because an electric fire doesn't appear to move when it gets hot. In fact, there is movement, but you can't see it the atoms in any solid are always vibrating. If the solid is heated up, it's atoms vibrate faster. This means that billions of any forces are giving the atoms extra speed.

Whenever a force moves something, scientists say that work is done. The bigger the force and the further it moves, the more work is done. Like energy, work is measured in Joules. In lifting a book about 10 cm, you would be doing about one joule of work.

16. Which statement is exactly correct?

- 1) Without energy, life is more comfortable.
- 2) Without energy, nothing would ever get done.
- 3) Scientists believe that heat is a form of energy, but it's not true.
- 4) Scientists believe that energy is measured in Joules, unlike work.

17. You understand from the passage that
- 1) there is a link between energy and work.
 - 2) if something has energy, it can't work.
 - 3) work and energy are exactly the same
 - 4) energy isn't necessary to move something.
18. How do we understand that fuels have energy?
- 1) Because it is necessary for our life.
 - 2) Because it is a form of energy and force.
 - 3) Because our body can use it to make our muscles move.
 - 4) Because engines can use them to produce motion.
19. When do we say that work is done?
- 1) when we measure force.
 - 2) when a force moves something.
 - 3) when a force to moves something.
 - 4) when we use a force to move something.
20. The underline word means
- 1) changing 2) shaking 3) making 4) using

Read the paragraphs and sentences carefully then answer the questions which follow.

A.

Thermodynamics is the Science dealing with energy transformations, including heat and work, and the physical properties of substances that are involved in Energy transformations. Today, an understanding of thermodynamics is essential for much of the work of the engineer, physicist, and chemist.

If a system of thermodynamics is defined as a particular quantity of matter, then the system always contains the same matter and there can be no transfer of mass across the boundary .

However, if a system is defined as a region of space within a prescribed boundary, then matter may cross the system boundary. In order to distinguish between these systems, the type that has no mass transfer across its boundary we call a closed

system or control mass. An open system is a region of space within a boundary which matter may cross. This boundary may be moving.

21. Thermodynamics is the science which....

- 1) using by physicists only
- 2) works just on heat
- 3) deals with special kind of energy
- 4) works on energy transformations

22. how many systems of thermodynamics are discussed here?

- 1) one
- 2) two
- 3) three
- 4) four

23. One of the above mentioned system is closed: because

- 1) its boundary may be moving
- 2) it has no boundary
- 3) mass crosses its boundary
- 4) mass doesn't transfer across its boundary

B.

Petroleum refining is the separation of petroleum in to fractions and the subsequent treating of these fractions to make them into petroleum products. Most petroleum products, including kerosenes, fuel oils, lubricating oils, and waxes are fractions of petroleum that have been treated to remove undesirable components. Other products, for example, gasolines, aromatic solvents, and even some asphalts, are totally, or partly, synthetic, in that they have compositions that are impossible to achieve by direct separation of these materials from crude petroleum. They result from chemical processes that change the molecular nature of selected portions of crude petroleum.

Which statement is true according to the text?

24. Some petroleum products which are indirectly separated are

- 1) gasolines, aromatic solvents and some asphalts.
- 2) Kerosenes, fuel oils, lubricating oils and waxes
- 3) undesirable components
- 4) fractions of petroleum which are not refined

25. Other products of petroleum are totally/partly synthetic in other words.....

- 1) they derive from chemical processes that change the molecular nature and selected portions of crude petroleum

- 2) they are directly separated from crude petroleum
- 3) they are not components of crude petroleum
- 4) they include kerosenes, oil and waxes.

C.

Check the synonyms of the underlined words:

26. A free radical is formed by the decomposition of a relatively unstable material called an inifiator.

- 1) separation 2) mixture 3) addition 4) reaction

27. In a few seconds more monomers add successively to the growing chain of the polymer.

- 1) all together 2) relatively
3) slowly 4) one after another

D.

From the engineers point of view, reaction kinetics has the following principal function:

- 1- Establishing the chemical mechanism of reaction
 - 2- collecting experimental rate data.
 - 3- correlating rate by mathematical equation.
 - 4- Designing suitable reactors.
 - 5- Specifying operating conditions, method of control and auxiliary equipment
- reactions may be classified in several ways, first on the basis of mechanism include: Irreversible; Reversible simultaneous; and consecutive. Another classification from the point of view of mechanism is: with respect to the number of molecules actually participating in the reaction. So - called molecularity with subdivisions of unimolecular and bimolecular.

Related to the preceding is the classification with respect to order.

28. The 1st and most significant function of reaction kinetics is
- 1) correlating rate data by mathematical equation.
 - 2) Establishing the chemical mechanism of reaction
 - 3) designing suitable reactors
 - 4) collecting experimental rate data

29. How many main groups can be found in classification of reaction on the mechanism point of view?
- 1) two 2) four 3) five 4) six
30. Related to the preceding is the classification based on order. This sentence means that
- 1) there is no relation between these two classification.
- 2) the first classification is totally different from the classification based on order.
- 3) the classification based on mechanism is not separated from ordered classification.
- 4) these two classification are exactly the same.
31. Branched polymers, unlike linear – chain polymer, have branched chains in their molecular Structure, due to side reactions during.....
- 1) Purification 2) polymerization
- 3) Vulcanization 4) Copolymerization
32. The building block or monomer of poly (vinyl chloride), PVC, IS.....
- 1) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHCl}$ 2) $\text{CHCl} = \text{CHCl}$
- 3) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CCl}_2$ 4) $\text{CCl}_2 = \text{CCl}_2$
33. Polymers soften on heating and are unaltered chemically. On other hand polymers degrade or decompose on heating.
- 1) soft , hard 2) hard , soft
- 3) thermoplastic 4) thermosetting , thermoplastic
34. Petroleum is regarded as a mixture of gaseous, liquid and solid.....
- 1) hydrocarbons 2) carbohydrates
- 3) inorganic compounds 4) organometallic compounds
35. When an element or compound is in its most stable form under 1 atmosphere pressure and a temperature of 25°C , it is said to be in its
- 1) Pure form 2) Active state

3) Standard state

4) Thermodynamic state

36. The law of conservation of matter state that matter:

- 1) cannot be created but can be destroyed.
- 2) can be created but not destroyed
- 3) can be created or destroyed
- 4) cannot be created or destroyed

37. A galvanic cell is:

- 1) An electrolytic cell in which complex formation reaction proceeds by the aid of electrical energy.
- 2) An electrochemical cell in which non spontaneous electrode reactions are forced to proceed.
- 3) An electrolytic cell in which non spontaneous electrode reactions are forced to proceed.
- 4) An electrolytic cell in which catalytic reactions take place.

38. Extraction is

- 1) A process by which trace metal ions are complexed.
- 2) A process where miscible solvents are used for separation of species
- 3) A process by which immiscible solvents are used for separation of species from solutions.
- 4) A process in which solvents are used for distillation purposes.

39. Thermodynamic is the study of the of energy from one form to another.

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| 1) Catalysis | 2) Catcracking |
| 3) Cataphoresis | 4) Catalysts |

40.enhance the speed of a reaction by altering the mechanism to provide a pathway a lower activation energy.

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|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) Catalysis | 2) Catcracking |
| 3) Cataphoresis | 4) Catalysts |

41. I saw an accident last night. Somebody called an ambulance but nobody
1) was injured 2) injured
3) will be injured 4) had injured
42. When she opened her eyes, she saw a white standing by her beside.
1) object 2) event 3) member 4) view
43. I opened the door and walked in so that nobody noticed my getting in.
1) actually 2) patiently 3) silently 4) ignorantly
44. Birds use their to fly high in the sky.
1) bodies 2) hearts 3) feathers 4) wings
45. Go straight on. this street will You to your hotel.
1) show 2) take 3) find 4) carry
46. Please try this pair of shoes to see if they you.
1) fill 2) fit 3) fix 4) furnish
47. The doctor's new appointment system doesn't seem to be very well.
Everyone is complaining.
1) apologizing 2) borrowing 3) ignoring 4) functioning
48. Some things are To see without a microscope.
1) so small 2) such small 3) too small 4) small enough
49. If they offer an price for the house. I will sell it.
1) acceptable 2) respectable
3) translatable 4) inevitable
50. When I told him what had happened, he got.....
1) surprise 2) surprised
3) surprising 4) surprisingly

پاسخنامه سؤالات

شماره سؤال	گزینه صحیح
۳۳	۱
۳۴	۱
۳۵	۳
۳۶	۴
۳۷	۱
۳۸	۲
۳۹	۴
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۴۱	۴
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