### Appendix A:
#### The Total Cloze Tests

#### In the Name of God

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<th>بارم</th>
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<td>(A). Naghsh-e-Jahan Square, officially known as Imam Square, formerly known as Shah Square, is situated at the center of Isfahan city, Iran. It is a/an (1) historical site and one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. The square is (2) by buildings from the Safavid era. The Shah Mosque is situated on the south side of this (3). On the west side you can (4) Ali Qapu Palace. Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque is (5) on the eastern side of this square and the northern side opens into the Isfahan Grand Bazaar. Today, Namaz-e Jom'eh (the Muslim Friday prayer) is held in this square in front of the Shah Mosque.</td>
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| 1) a. important | b. common | c. similar | d. final |
| 2) a. compared | b. created | c. surrounded | d. situated |
| 3) a. road | b. square | c. street | d. land |
| 4) a. keep | b. improve | c. find | d. create |
| 5) a. based | b. relied | c. suggested | d. situated |

#### B). Amir Kabir started some reformist movements in Persia. He (6) Darolfonoon, the first European-style university in Persia in 1848, which taught (7) sciences and languages. Decades later, many (8) of this establishment (9) into the University of Tehran, with the remaining becoming Darolfonoon Secondary School. He (10) supported the foundation of the first Persian newspaper, vaghaye al etefaghiyeh. He established and planned for almost all of the industries that were existent in the world in that era, in Persia. |

| 6) a. compared | b. contacted | c. observed | d. founded |
| 7) a. similar | b. actual | c. usual | d. modern |
| 8) a. processes | b. parts | c. levels | d. procedures |
| 9) a. turned | b. threw | c. moved | d. entered |
| 10) a. since | b. still | c. also | d. though |

#### C). During the Nowruz holidays, people are expected to visit one another in the form of short house visits, which are usually reciprocated. Typically, on the first day of Nowruz, family (11) gather around the table, with the Haft Seen on the table or set next to it, and await the (12) moment of the arrival of the spring. At that time gifts are exchanged. Later in the day, the first house visits are (13) to the most senior family members. (14), the youth will visit the elders first, (15) the elders return their visit later. When in previous year, a family member is deceased, the tradition is to visit that family first. |

| 11) a. members | b. shows | c. lives | d. businesses |
| 12) a. extra | b. similar | c. exact | d. usual |
| 13) a. explained | b. paid | c. sent | d. compared |
(D). Many people suffer from a cold or coughing in winter. There are many popular drugs (16) which can give you some relief. However, they may also (17) some side effects. Specifically, they may make you feel sleepy and slow down your (18) ability to work or drive (19). Some people complain that these (20) irritate their stomach too. Doctors suggest that you read the directions carefully before swallowing any medicine.

16) a. available  b. flexible  c. impossible  d. reasonable
17) a. prefer  b. store  c. cause  d. explain
18) a. confidence  b. reaction  c. experiment  d. interest
19) a. dangerously  b. slowly  c. carelessly  d. safely
20) a. nutrients  b. medicines  c. behaviors  d. injuries

(F). One of the oldest and cheapest sources of power is water. Water running through a narrow gate or falling a short distance can be converted into mechanical energy and then into electrical energy. Water wheels have been (21) in many parts of the world for countless ages. The textile mills of early America were (22) by the many waterfalls along the eastern coast of the country. In India and Africa today people (23) depend on oxen or other animals to move water because the land is too (24) to produce waterfalls and (25) power cannot be used. Today water is used more often to create electricity than to turn grindstones.

21) a. used  b. destroyed  c. forced  d. prevented
22) a. joined  b. powered  c. designed  d. followed
23) a. until  b. since  c. thus  d. still
24) a. strong  b. old  c. flat  d. far
25) a. wheel  b. land  c. animal  d. water

(E). Women outlive men by an average of 8 years. A California study compared the life and health behaviors of men and women. They (26) that women actually had more (27) behaviors than men, but despite this, they lived longer. The (28) risk factors for men (29) smoking, drinking, and not being married. For women, they were smoking, physical inactivity, and few social (30). There is some indication that hormones, not behaviors, influence the length of life for men and women.

26) a. forced  b. allowed  c. decided  d. found
27) a. unplanned  b. unnatural  c. unhealthy  d. unpopular
28) a. highest  b. best  c. latest  d. oldest
29) a. improved  b. insisted  c. included  d. followed
30) a. events  b. contacts  c. rules  d. researches
Appendix B:
INUEE’s Cloze Tests

Math-1384/2005
Most slang words are used more in speaking than in writing. // For this reason, few of them can be found in dictionaries. // (16) --------, slang words are among those used most often. // Slang words (17) -------- by some groups such as workers, students, and musicians. // They are used to (18) ------- -- a new object, idea or (19) --------.// At first only the members of the (20) -------- groups understand the slang words. // Later, some of the slang words are used by other people.//

16. 1) Although 2) Even though 3) Unless 4) However ×
17. 1) are awarded to 2) are made up 3) are written for 4) are performed by
18. 1) describe × 2) operate 3) survive 4) provide
19. 1) experiment 2) experience × 3) mission 4) instrument
20. 1) fashionable 2) natural × 3) regular 4) special ×

Science-1384/2005
The Eiffel Tower rises upwards from an open space in the West of Paris. // It (1) ------ built by the French engineer Alexander- Gustave Eiffel, who was by then (2) ------- for his construction of bridges. // The tower is made of steel (3) ------- some 7,000 tons. // It is 322 meters high from the (4) ------- of the building, including a 17 meter television antenna. // (5) ------- the construction of the Empire State Building New York in 1931, it was the tallest building in the world. //

1. 1) is 2) was × 3) has 4) had
2. 1) formal 2) funny 3) final 4) famous ×
3. 1) depending 2) carrying 3) weighing × 4) noticing
4. 1) base × 2) organ 3) norm 4) field
5. 1) On 2) With 3) By 4) Until ×

Math-1385/2006
The earliest ice-cream was probably snow mixed with honey or fruit juice. // It is known to have to have been (1) ------- by the Romans. // The early Arab and Persians (2) ------- had something similar called “sherbet” which is (3) ------- the origin of the word “sorbet”, (4) ------- water ice. // The Iranians first made ice creams known to the rest of Europe. // Jacob Fussel was the first trading the (5) ------- of ice cream in the United States in Baltimore in 1851, but ice cream was not widely available until after 1900. //

1.1) eaten × 2) taken 3) managed 4) separated
2. 1) although 2) besides 3) also × 4) either
3. 1) luckily 2) probably × 3) mostly 4) finally
4. 1) meaning × 2) considering 3) performing 4) preparing
5. 1) discoverer 2) employer 3) observer 4) manufacturer ×

Science-1385/2006
Victore Hugo is a famous character in literature. He was the son of a general who (1) ------- in the armies of Napoleon I. // Hugo went to Paris with his mother at he age of ten. // His first book of poetry was so (2) ------- that he decided to be a writer. // He became a chief (3) ------- of the Romantic Movement, which was trying to change styles and themes of writing. // He published (4) ------- of literary works such as: novels, plays and epic poetry. // Many of his novels and plays (5) ------- his interest in politics. // After France became a republic Hugo returned to Paris as a hero. In 1878 he fell ill and died. //

1. 1) hired 2) located 3) served × 4) joined
2. 1) successful × 2) aware 3) flexible 4) explicit
3. 1) winner 2) labourer 3) foreigner 4) member ×
4. 1) any × 2) a lot × 3) much 4) a little
5. 1) prepared 2) reacted × 3) reflected × 4) entered

Math -1386/2007
The name “soccer” is short for “association football”. // A hundred years ago the game was called (1) football. // It was very popular in English. // But at that time a newer kind of football (2) also being played in England. // It had been at Rugby, a famous English school, in 1813. // In the older game the only way of getting the ball down the (4) to score was to kick it. // The newer game allowed players to run with the ball. // Often two teams would meet, only to find that one of the teams (5) by the hitting rules and the other by the running rules. //

1. 1) carelessly × 2) simply × 3) briefly 4) orally
2. 1) was × 2) had 3) has been 4) has
3. 1) involved 2) provided 3) handled × 4) developed
4. 1) area 2) scene 3) field × 4) base
5. 1) played × 2) to play 3) plays 4) were playing

Science-1386/2007
One of the most famous books in the world is the Gutenberg Bible. // As much as half a million dollars for a single copy of it. // It gets its name Johann Gutenberg is supposed to have printed it. // But an early printer named Schoeffer printed it instead. // Gutenberg is often called the inventor of printing. // Most people, when they talk about the invention of printing, printing with (5) type letters. // But Gutenberg did not invent printing of this kind. //

1. 1) had paid × 2) has paid 3) had been paid 4) has been paid
2. 1) although × 2) however 3) because 4) whereas
3. 1) probably × 2) firmly 3) primarily 4) powerfully
4. 1) create × 2) mean 3) provide 4) attach
5. 1) appropriate × 2) similar 3) reflected 4) separate

Math-1387/2008
Nowadays, government-supported nursery schools exist in many countries for children from poor background, or with mental or physical handicaps. // An example is the Head Start pre-school (91) in the United States, run by the federal government, which (92) almost 500,000 such children. // Universal state-run nursery (93), however, is still rare, except in the East European Communist countries where it is (94) for all of the people, (95) more and more children of Western nations attend nursery school. // This is partly because there are also many more working mothers than there used to be. //

91. 1) programme × 2) presentation 3) experience 4) experiment
92. 1) designs 2) controls 3) serves × 4) includes
93. 1) observation 2) education × 3) competition 4) information
94. 1) responsible × 2) probable 3) reasonable 4) available
95. 1) Yet × 2) Since 3) When 4) Whereas
Science-1387/2008

The International Olympic Committee has a membership of 70 countries. It makes the (91) rules that govern the Games. The games are always (92) instructed to a city, never to a country. This is done to try to keep politics (93) far away from the Games. Each Olympic Games lasts about two weeks. Every participating country (94) limits to four entries in the winter games and three in (95) natural events. Competitions must be citizens of the country they represent, and each must sign a statement that he or she is an amateur. There is no age limit.

91. 1) rules × 2) choices 3) degrees 4) details
92. 1) instructed 2) won 3) awarded × 4) recorded
93. 1) far 2) away 3) back of 4) out of ×
94. 1) limits 2) has limited 3) has been limited 4) is limited ×
95. 1) natural × 2) individual 3) regular 4) actual

Math-1388/2009

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the next beyond the Earth. It is about one-and-a-half times as far from the Sun as the Earth, so it does not (86) release as much heat. Nevertheless, it is the only planet with (87) increase anything like those on the Earth, and for a long time (88) regular movements of the Sun across the sky (89) causes the Earth's turning. The day is the time (90) closest to the earth to orbit on its axis—just under 24 hours. The lunar month is the time between two new moons—about 29.5 days.

86. 1) remove 2) release 3) receive × 4) recycle
87. 1) conditions × 2) destinations 3) comparisons 4) connections
88. 1) believed 2) believing 3) is believed 4) was believed ×
89. 1) as 2) only × 3) any 4) many
90. 1) close 2) closet to × 3) closer to 4) as close as

Science-1388/2009

The calendar is a method by which people measure time for their own internal or religious purposes, dividing it into years, months, weeks, and days. People of ancient times based the earliest calendars on the most clear regular (86) events they knew—the movements of the Sun and Moon, which together (87) regular the three simplest divisions of time. These are the day, the lunar month, and the solar year. We now know that the (88) causes movements of the Sun across the sky (89) causes the Earth's turning. The day is the time (90) closest to the earth to orbit on its axis—just under 24 hours. The lunar month is the time between two new moons—about 29.5 days.

86. 1) details 2) effects 3) aspects 4) events ×
87. 1) increase 2) includes 3) produce × 4) improve
88. 1) regular × 2) facial 3) definite 4) growing
89. 1) causes × 2) causing 3) being caused 4) is caused by
90. 1) taken × 2) is taken 3) is taking 4) which takes