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Verbs

Cut down	قطع کردن / کاهش دادن
A great number of trees were cut down	تعداد زیادی از درختان قطع شدند
Destroy	تخریب کردن
The old city was destroyed by bombs	شهر قدیمی توسط بمبها تخریب شد
Be completely destroyed	کاملاً تخریب شدن
Die out	منقرض شدن
Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago	دایناسورها میلیون‌ها سال پیش منقرض شدند
Increase	افزایش یافتن
The cost of the project has significantly increased	هزینه‌ی پروژه به‌طور چشمگیری افزایش یافته است
Injure	آسیب زدن
Alex injured his leg playing rugby	الکس هنگام بازی کردن به پایش صدمه زد
Injure someone physically	کسی را به‌طور فیزیکی مصدوم کردن
Kill	کشتن
Heat your food in order to kill the bacteria in it	غذایت را برای کشتن باکتری‌های داخلش گرم کن

Lose	گم کردن / از دست دادن
She is always losing her car key	او همیشه کلید ماشینش را گم می‌کند
Mean	قصد داشتن / منظور داشتن
What do you mean by that remark?	منظور تو از آن اظهار نظر چیست؟
Pay attention	توجه کردن
Do not pay attention to her!	به او توجه نکن
Protect	محافظت کردن
We need to protect the wildlife from extinction	ما باید از حیات وحش در برابر انقراض محافظت کنیم
Save	نجات دادن
Wearing seat belts has saved many lives	بستن کمربندهای ایمنی جان‌های بسیاری را نجات داده است
An attempt to save someone/ something	تلاشی برای نجات کسی، چیزی
Take care	مراقبت کردن
I can take care of myself	من می‌توانم از خودم مراقبت کنم
Would like	دوست داشتن، ترجیح دادن
I would like to go to Moscow	من دوست دارم به مسکو بروم

Nouns

Danger	خطر
My life was in danger	زندگی من در خطر بود
Extreme/ serious danger	خطر شدید / جدی
Forest	جنگل
The children got lost in the forest	بچه‌ها در جنگل گم شدند
Dense forest	جنگل انبوه
Horse	اسب
Horse riding	اسب سواری
Hour	ساعت
How many hours did you sleep?	چند ساعت خوابیدی؟
In the early hours	در ساعات اولیه
Human	انسان
Humans are doing damage to the planet	انسان‌ها دارند به سیاره صدمه می‌زنند
Human population	جمعیت انسانی
Hunter	شکارچی
The hunters came riding on their horses	شکارچی‌ها سوار بر اسب‌هایشان آمدند
Idea	ایده
I don't like the idea of living away from the family	من ایده‌ی زندگی دور از خانواده را دوست ندارم
Lake	دریاچه
We were boating on the lake	ما داشتیم در دریاچه قایق سواری می‌کردیم
Deep/ shallow lake	دریاچه‌ی عمیق / کم عمق

Nature	طبیعت
13 th of Farvardin is called the Nature Day	۱۳ فروردین روز طبیعت نام دارد
The laws of nature	قوانین طبیعت
Number	شماره
What is your number?	شماره‌ی شما چند است؟
Plant	گیاه
This plant is common in Brazil gardens	این گیاه در باغ‌های برزیل رایج است
Tropical plant	گیاه گرمسیری
Road	جاده
Be careful when you cross a main road	مراقب باش وقتی از جاده‌ای اصلی عبور می‌کنی
Schedule	برنامه
We expect the construction to be completed ahead of the schedule	ما انتظار داریم ساخت‌وساز پیش از برنامه کامل شود
Be behind the schedule	از برنامه عقب بودن
Whale	نهنگ
You can find many whales in the Atlas Ocean	می‌توانید نهنگ‌های زیادی در اقیانوس اطلس بیابید
A beached whale	یک نهنگ به ساحل نشسته
Wildlife	حیات وحش
Make sure you don't harm the wildlife	اطمینان حاصل کن به حیات وحش صدمه نمی‌زنی
Zebra	گورخر
The lion hunted the zebra	شیر گورخر را شکار کرد

Adjectives

Alive	زنده	Living	زنده
Jack stayed alive after the accident	جک بعد از تصادف زنده ماند	Discover the living organisms in the soil	ارگانیسم‌های زنده در خاک را کشف کن
Stay/ be alive	زنده ماندن / بودن	Low	پایین / کم
Common	رایج، عمومی	Vegetables are low in calories	کالری سبزیجات کم است
The surname "Ahmadi" is very common in Iran	فامیلی «احمدی» در ایران بسیار رایج است	Remain low	پایین ماندن
Seem/ sound common	رایج به نظر رسیدن	Old	قدیمی / پیر / مسن
Different	متفاوت	How old are you?	سن شما چه قدر است؟
My sons are different from each other	پسران من از هم دیگر متفاوتند	Get/ grow old	پیر شدن
Endangered	در معرض خطر	Recent	اخیر / جدید
We should take care of the endangered birds in Anzali	ما باید از پرندگان در معرض خطر در انزلی مراقبت کنیم	My recent medical report	گزارش جدید پزشکی من
Especial	خاص / ویژه	Right	درست، صحیح
We have especial lessons to teach you	ما درس‌های خاصی برای آموزش به شما داریم	Am I right in thinking that you will be at the conference?	آیا این که فکر می‌کنم شما در کنفرانس خواهید بود صحیح است؟
Free	آزاد / رایگان	Right decision	تصمیم درست
I have some free cinema tickets	من چند بلیط رایگان سینما دارم	Safe	امن
Be free	آزاد بودن	Is this medicine safe for children?	آیا این دارو برای کودکان امن (بی‌ضرر) است؟
High	بلند / بالا	Simple	ساده
He suffered from high blood pressure	او از فشار خون بالا رنج برد	The plan seemed simple	برنامه ساده به نظر می‌رسید
High rank/ level	مقام / سطح بالا		

Grammar

زمان آینده ساده (Simple Future)

در زبان انگلیسی، برای آن که نشان دهیم کاری در زمان آینده انجام خواهد شد می‌توانیم از الگوی:
فعل اصلی + will + فاعل استفاده کنیم. این الگوی گرامری، زمان آینده ساده (Simple Future Tense) نامیده می‌شود.

You can phone me this afternoon. I will be at home.

امروز عصر می‌توانی به من تلفن کنی. من در منزل **خواهم بود**.

Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds will eat it.

آن نان بیات را در باغچه بگذار. پرندگان آن را **خواهند خورد**.

ll شکل خلاصه‌شده‌ی will است. مثلاً به جای He will می‌توان نوشت He'll.
 برای منفی کردن این زمان، از شکل خلاصه‌ی شده‌ی will not یعنی won't استفاده می‌کنیم.

I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise.

به کسی **نخواهم** گفت که چه اتفاقی افتاد. قول می‌دهم.

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان، می‌توان جای will را با نهاد عوض کرد.

Will John come to the party tomorrow?

آیا جان فردا به مهمانی خواهد آمد؟

زمان آینده‌ی ارادی (Intentional Future)

گاهی عملی در زمان آینده با قصد و برنامه‌ریزی قبلی انجام می‌شود که در این صورت می‌توان از الگوی:
فعل اصلی + am / is / are going to + فاعل استفاده کرد.

I'm going to go to the library after lunch to finish my homework.

بعد از ناهار، قصد دارم به کتابخانه بروم تا تکلیفم را تمام کنم.

برای منفی کردن این زمان، بعد از فعل‌های کمکی am / is / are می‌توان از "not" استفاده کرد و برای سؤالی کردن آن هم، جای نهاد را با این فعل‌ها عوض می‌کنیم.

Are you going to come to my party?

آیا قصد داری به مهمانی‌ام بیایی؟

He is not going to visit his parents next week.

او بنا ندارد هفته‌ی آینده از والدینش دیدن کند.

برخی قیدهای خاص می‌توانند با زمان آینده به کار روند که مهم‌ترین آن‌ها عبارتند از:

tonight (امشب) **today** (امروز) **tomorrow** (فردا) **soon** (به زودی)

this afternoon / evening (امروز عصر، امروز غروب)

مشتقات next مثل **next week / month / year ...** (هفته / ماه / سال آینده)

برخی تفاوت‌های مهم بین will و going to

۱. برای تصمیم‌های آنی و لحظه‌ای از will استفاده کنید.

I think we'll (we will) go right now.

فکر می‌کنم همین الان خواهیم رفت. (تصمیم آنی)

۲. برای پیش‌بینی در آینده نسبتاً دور از will و برای پیش‌بینی در آینده‌ی نزدیک یا پیش‌بینی بر اساس شواهد و دلایل، از going to استفاده کنید.

I think it will rain later, so take an umbrella with you.

فکر می‌کنم بعداً باران خواهد آمد؛ بنابراین یک چتر با خودت ببر. (پیش‌بینی نسبتاً دور)

I think it is going to rain; I just felt a drop.

فکر می‌کنم می‌خواهد باران بیاید؛ همین الان یک قطره (باران) را حس کردم. (پیش‌بینی بر اساس شواهد)

۳. برای ارائه‌ی پیشنهاد، قول دادن یا تهدید کردن از will استفاده کنید.

I'll drive you to work if you want.

اگر بخواهی تو را تا محل کار خواهیم رساند. (پیشنهاد)

I will have it ready by tomorrow.

تا فردا آن را آماده خواهیم کرد. (قول)

If you don't stop doing that, I will tell your parents.

اگر دست از انجام آن کار برداری، به والدینت خواهیم گفت! (تهدید)

۴. برای رفتار قابل پیش‌بینی که به شکل عادت در آمده از will استفاده کنید.

I will fall asleep as soon as I go to bed.

به محض این‌که به رختخواب بروم، خوابم خواهد برد.

۵. با قیدهایی مانند probably (احتمالاً)، perhaps (شاید) و certainly (یقیناً) از will استفاده کنید.

Perhaps I will visit my uncle in March.

احتمالاً در ماه مارس از عمویم دیدن خواهیم کرد.

بد نیست که بدانید گاهی از زمان حال ساده یا حال استمراری نیز برای بیان عملی در زمان آینده استفاده می‌شود. نگاه کنید:

“What are you doing on Friday evening?” “I’m staying at home.”

«غروب جمعه چه کار خواهی کرد؟» «در منزل خواهیم بود.»

“I’m not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.”

«من فردا کار نخواهم کرد، بنابراین می‌توانیم بیرون جایی برویم.»

My train leaves at 11:30, so I need to be at the station by 11:15.

«قطارم ساعت ۱۱:۳۰ حرکت خواهد کرد؛ بنابراین لازم است تا ساعت ۱۱:۱۵ در ایستگاه باشم.»

When does the film start this evening?

«امروز غروب فیلم چه ساعتی شروع خواهد شد؟»

نگاهی به اسم‌ها در زبان انگلیسی

اسم‌ها (Nouns) در زبان انگلیسی می‌توانند به موارد مختلفی مانند انسان، حیوان، گیاه، میوه، اشیاء، مکان، ایده یا مفهوم و ... اشاره کنند. کلماتی مانند girl (دختر)، cat (گربه)، tree (درخت)، banana (موز)، book (کتاب)، Turkey (ترکیه) و love (عشق) همگی اسم هستند. برخی اسم‌ها:

۱. عام (Common Nouns) هستند و اغلب قبل از آن‌ها می‌توان از وابسته‌های پیشین (determiners) مثل حروف تعریف (a / an / the)، صفات اشاره (this / that / these / those)، صفات ملکی (my / your / his / her / its / our / their)، شمارنده‌ها (a lot of many)، و عدد (two, one) استفاده کرد.

a desk	یک میز تحریر	this book	این کتاب	a lot of water	آب زیاد
the man	آن مرد	my brother	برادر من	some students	چند دانش‌آموز

و برخی اسم‌ها نیز:

۲. خاص (Proper Nouns) هستند یعنی بر شخص، مکان، روز، ماه، مناسبت و ... خاصی اشاره دارند و چون خاص‌اند، باید حرف اولشان بزرگ باشد، مثل:

China (چین) **Einstein** (انیشتین) **Sunday** (یکشنبه) **February** (فوریه)

اسم‌های مفرد (singular) در انگلیسی معمولاً با گرفتن پسوند -s، جمع (plural) بسته می‌شوند:

a pen → two pens this tree → these trees that tiger → those tigers

اما اگر اسمی به o, z, x, sh, ch, ss, s ختم شود به آن -es اضافه می‌کنیم:

class → classes bench → benches dish → dishes box → boxes

یا اگر اسمی به f یا fe ختم شده باشد، در حالت جمع، f یا fe را به -ves تبدیل می‌کنیم:

life → lives wolf → wolves knife → knives



اگر اسمی به y ختم شود، مشروط بر آن که حرف ماقبل آن بی‌صدا باشد، باید بعد از حذف y، در حالت جمع از -ies استفاده کنیم.
country → countries city → cities lady → ladies

برخی اسم‌ها نیز بی‌قاعده‌اند (Irregular Nouns) و با -s جمع بسته نمی‌شوند. شکل جمع آن‌ها را باید یاد بگیریم:

man → men woman → women foot → feet child → children
mouse → mice fish → fish / fishes person → people tooth → teeth

یادتان باشد که اسم مفرد را با شناسه‌ی مفرد و اسم جمع را با شناسه‌ی جمع به کار ببرید. مثلاً می‌گوییم:

one boy → many boys یک پسر ← پسران بسیاری
this car → these cars این ماشین ← این ماشین‌ها
that man → those men آن مردان ← آن مرد



(صفحه‌های ۲۴ تا ۲۹ و صفحه‌های ۳۴ تا ۳۹ کتاب درسی)

1. **A: What would you like to drink, sir?**
B: I a glass of milk, please.
1) am having 2) am going to have 3) have 4) will have
2. **She is standing at the edge of the cliff, she** .
1) is going to fall 2) will fall 3) is falling 4) fell
3. **A: What is the problem? There are strange noises in the lift.**
B: I think the lift Let's get out!
1) are going break down 2) will break down
3) is going to break down 4) should break down
4. **We basketball after school. Would you like to join us?**
1) will play 2) are going to play 3) played 4) play
5. **Some people are sure that in 20-30 years' time, there no more schools. Students from home.**
1) will be / will learn 2) are going to be / will learn
3) is going to be / are going to learn 4) will be / are going to learn
6. **A: Look at that bridge! I think it is not so safe.**
B: Yes. One day
1) it is going to fall down 2) they will fall down 3) it is falling down 4) it will fall down
7. **My elder brother, David, thinks he's getting too fat. He eating so much chocolate.**
1) is going to stop 2) is going to stopping 3) will stop 4) will stopping
8. **I've told you many times that you must come to class on time, and again.**
1) I won't ask you 2) you won't ask me
3) I'm not going to ask you 4) you are not going to ask me
9. **John: Do you know what to buy your sister for her birthday?**
Paul: Yes. I her a book on cooking.
1) will buy 2) am buying 3) bought 4) am going to buy
10. **My ski instructor believes that in the mountains tomorrow evening.**
1) is it going to snow 2) it will snow 3) they will snow 4) it is snowing
11. **Mary: Listen! There's someone at the door.**
Ted: I the door for you.
1) will open 2) am going to open 3) am opening 4) open

12. 12. Alice: Has John decided what to do when he leaves school?
Tom: Yes. Everything is planned. He a holiday for a few weeks.
1) will have 2) is having 3) is going to have 4) had
13. 13. I don't feel like going out this evening. I at home and watch TV.
1) am going to stay 2) will stay 3) stay 4) stayed
14. 14. He is very hard-working. I think he very successful.
1) is going to be 2) will be 3) is 4) was
15. 15. "I you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?" "Yes, that's fine."
1) meet 2) met 3) was meeting 4) am going to meet
16. 16. "Did you hear just now?" "No, I didn't hear anything."
1) noise 2) some noise 3) a noise 4) these noise
17. 17. I've got with my computer. It isn't connecting to
1) a problem / the Internet 2) the problem / the Internet
3) some problem / Internet 4) a problem / an Internet
18. 18. Although she has to say, she does not want to participate in our discussions.
1) a lot of thing 2) a lot of things 3) many thing 4) much things
19. 19. This soccer match is so exciting. are playing their best and it is impossible to tell who win.
1) Both teams / are going to 2) Both team / will
3) Both teams / will 4) Both teams / is going to
20. 20. The population has decreased from 500,000 to 300,000 in the last 10 years. Young generation prefers living in big cities.
1) of a town 2) of these towns 3) of towns 4) of the town



Vocabulary



(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۱۶ کتاب درسی)

21. 1. Because of some foreign factors, the government was not able to manage the in the country's currency exchange rates.
1) creation 2) variation 3) participation 4) revolution
22. 2. Parents who are going to have children must know how to look after a newly born., the early years are very important to a child's development.
1) Verily 2) Fully 3) Rudely 4) Quietly
23. 3. Lucy, Jane's favorite pet dog, was suffering from a terrible disease, and father decided to her by shooting.
1) injure 2) exchange 3) celebrate 4) destroy
24. 4. It was my father's wish that except the house all his property must be given away for charity.
1) packing 2) dying 3) bleeding 4) burning
25. 5. He lived in a big family. His father always sat at the far of the table and his mother walked around it to serve all.
1) point 2) part 3) cast 4) end
26. 6. People gathering in front of the president's office are against the construction of this factory in this area. They believe this would the wildlife.
1) endanger 2) increase 3) protect 4) divide
27. 7. Sorry, teacher! can I ask you to explain the point once more? I couldn't see the for the trees. I got all the details, of course.
1) forest 2) animal 3) example 4) nature
28. 8. Don't try to prevent things from happening. Of course, you can't. Just let take its course.
1) plain 2) nature 3) future 4) practice



29. 9. I'm actually tired of everywhere to get a suitable job, and it seems I'm going to get disappointed.
1) destroying 2) following 3) hunting 4) choosing
30. 10. The results that have been to achieve for the final exams are not what we actually expected.
1) chosen 2) saved 3) hoped 4) helped
31. 11. I don't know what happened. Suddenly the of her voice changed into a low one.
1) intonation 2) pronunciation 3) reception 4) conversation
32. 12. Students from high schools and universities came to form a/n chain around the nuclear plants to support our nuclear activities.
1) phrase 2) human 3) country 4) culture
33. 13. The suggestion you offered to be discussed in the meeting has the members of the committee into some opposing groups.
1) polluted 2) increased 3) divided 4) destroyed
34. 14. This medicine is prescribed for your current illness. You are advised not to take it whenever you want.
1) truly 2) specially 3) nervously 4) really
35. 15. The president making a speech on the anniversary of the Islamic revolution promised that there will be great changes in immediate
1) nature 2) exchange 3) future 4) voyage
36. 16. I couldn't understand the essay written on the endangered animals because it was not, in fact, in English.
1) brave 2) plain 3) wild 4) alive
37. 17. Cheetahs are about to die out because their homeland is being destroyed by humans. The underlined phrase means
1) working to extinguish 2) saving the endangered animals
3) hoping for the creation of new animals 4) being in danger of extinction
38. 18. Because of a two-hour delay in airline services, we decided to take a bus to Shiraz
1) in this way 2) hopefully 3) below 4) instead
39. 19. The government declared a state of emergency the earthquake, and people set off to the area to help.
1) beginning 2) following 3) underlining 4) attending
40. 20. A: I really didn't mean to get you emotionally
B: Never mind. You should have thought about what you were telling.
1) destroyed 2) injured 3) endangered 4) hunted



Vocabulary >



(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۴۱ کتاب درسی و صفحه‌های ۸ تا ۲۲ کتاب کار)

41. 1. A careful plan must be designed to the number of species that are in danger of dying out.
1) attend 2) express 3) increase 4) suppose
42. 2. You are trying to be optimistic, but I'm not of returning to those golden years.
1) successful 2) useful 3) harmful 4) hopeful
43. 3. The big mistake he had made was that he his usual policy of ignoring people's common needs.
1) celebrated 2) followed 3) donated 4) recharged
44. 4. The results of exams at the end of this year exactly show that the educational standards are
1) falling 2) checking 3) saving 4) hearing
45. 5. If humans wish to have a better life and suitable environment in future, they should protect the animals from extinction.
1) protected 2) increased 3) endangered 4) amazed
46. 6. Father asked the doctor if there was a/n that his previous mental disorder would return.
1) danger 2) museum 3) voyage 4) attack



65. 5. The increasing use of the trees of the National Park in Golestan Province endangers the of the place.
1) plain 2) need 3) wildlife 4) building
66. 6. Up 1371, I lived in Hamedan and worked in an office. Shortly after, I traveled to work in Tehran University.
1) till 2) to 3) for 4) of
67. 7. According to the UN report, the average human lifespan in modern countries has over the last hundred years.
1) revisited 2) taught 3) increased 4) numbered
68. 8. The term '.....' means a picture which shows how two sets of information are related usually by lines.
1) graph 2) circle 3) group 4) column
69. 9. The famous English footballer - Harry Kane - lives in Cambridge, but his live up north in Manchester.
1) museums 2) protectors 3) relatives 4) students
70. 10. Jack's little brother was sick. Doctors kept him on a life-support machine in Milan Hospital.
1) alive 2) live 3) dead 4) helpful
71. 11. Alex stopped working as a zookeeper, because his doctor believed that working too hard was his health.
1) injuring 2) saving 3) hunting 4) dying
72. 12. A: Excuse me, sir! I can't understand this new word.
B: If you don't know what the word, look it up in a dictionary.
1) needs 2) considers 3) pays 4) means
73. 13. Don't worry about me, I can myself. I do not need anyone else to protect me.
1) put out 2) take care of 3) pay attention to 4) die out
74. 14. Over 10 species of wild animals became extinct when the deforestation happened here. The underlined phrase is closest in meaning to
1) died out 2) added up 3) took care 4) put on
75. 15. This company from the dead. We had a very hopelessly bad condition two years ago.
1) rose 2) increased 3) interested 4) flew
76. 16. An accident involving over ten cars occurred on Hemmat Highway and ten people were injured. "Occur" means
1) lose 2) begin 3) happen 4) destroy
77. 17. Jane got on the bus before the others. She a place for her old and sick grandmother.
1) followed 2) saved 3) asked 4) watched
78. 18. Richard wanted to drink a glass of cold water. I didn't think his request was very for his health.
1) natural 2) appropriate 3) unsafe 4) simple
79. 19. My family formed a birthday party for my little sister last night and luckily everything went according to
1) schedule 2) enjoyment 3) strategy 4) attention
80. 20. Shortly before the accident, the reported a problem of the aircraft's system and high air pressure.
1) zookeeper 2) mountaineer 3) hunter 4) pilot



Cloze Test



Grammar



Vocabulary



Vocabulary



Vocabulary



Cloze Test



Reading



Exam 1



Exam 2

(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۴۱ کتاب درسی)

Cloze 1:

There are many different animals that live in nature. Some of them are ... (1) ... animals, for example, lions, bears, and cheetahs. These animals ... (2) ... other animals and eat them. Some animals in nature live in groups, which means that they are always together. For example, ... (3) ... are always in groups and live with each other. They live ... (4) ... life in the group so that other big animals cannot injure them. Small animals in nature, like birds, are the food for big animals. Birds do not kill other animals and eat them as their food. ... (5) ..., they eat plants.



In the middle of the nineteenth century, the British physicist, Lord Kelvin came up with very different ideas about the Earth's age. His ideas may have been well-reasoned, but it was also unfortunately incorrect. Lord Kelvin calculated the Earth's age based on how hot or how cold it was. Scientists at that time understood that the Earth's centre was very hot, much hotter than the Earth's surface. He said that the Earth was about 100 million years old.

- 101. 1. The underlined word "confusion" in the first sentence is closest in meaning to**
 1) interest 2) anger 3) agreement 4) misunderstanding
- 102. 2. What is the main idea of this passage?**
 1) Lord Kelvin 2) The Earth's centre
 3) The Earth's age throughout history 4) Reasoning of Lord Kelvin
- 103. 3. The underlined pronoun "they" in the first paragraph refers to**
 1) Kelvin's ideas 2) scientists
 3) beliefs 4) the years between 4000-5000 B.C.
- 104. 4. According to the Earth's , Kelvin estimated the Earth's age.**
 1) centre 2) surface 3) temperature 4) layers
- 105. 5. Lord Kelvin is related to all the following expressions EXCEPT**
 1) the time the Earth was created 2) mistaken beliefs about the age of our planet
 3) understanding the Earth's centre 4) different ideas about the Earth's age

The dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems, including environmental pollution, decrease of oil resources, traffic jams and safety-related issues.

While the pollutants from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever. This problem makes the air quality unpleasant and sometimes dangerous to breathe.

Technical solutions can reduce the pollution problem and increase the fuel capability of engines. Many people buy larger cars than they need for daily purposes or waste fuel by driving fast.

One solution that has been put forward is the long-term solution of designing cities and neighborhoods so that car journeys are not necessary- all essential services being located within walking distance or easily available by public transport. Not only would this save energy and decrease carbon dioxide, it would also increase the quality of community life, putting the emphasis on people instead of cars. Better transport systems are also possible by the use of modern computers, but these are solutions for countries which can afford them.

- 106. 6. According to the passage, it is TRUE that**
 1) nowadays air pollution has been reduced a lot
 2) the consumption of fuel increases when one drives fast
 3) the use of cars for travel to places within walking distance has been reduced
 4) most of the countries around the world use modern computers to reduce fuel consumption
- 107. 7. One way to reduce the number of car journeys is to**
 1) place essential services close to public transport 2) make people drive faster
 3) build more streets and motorways 4) decrease oil resources
- 108. 8. The underlined pronoun "them" in the last line refers to**
 1) cars 2) solutions 3) computers 4) countries
- 109. 9. The underlined phrase "given rise to" in line 1 is closest in meaning to**
 1) caused 2) replaced 3) dissolved 4) protected
- 110. 10. The next paragraph may discuss**
 1) technical solutions which can reduce the pollution problem
 2) the long-term solution of designing cities and neighborhoods
 3) saving energy and decreasing carbon dioxide
 4) the countries which can use modern computers to make transportation better

Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do. Refrigerators preserve their food, washing machines clean their clothes and computers are supposed to solve all their problems. When they are ill, they rely on the surgeon's knife. If their hearts are running down, then they must be repaired; if they cannot be repaired, they should be replaced, just as an old car sometimes gets a new engine. But up to now, we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts: to keep one person alive, another donor has to die. Nowadays, there is more and more talk about using monkeys. Every monkey has a near-human heart, and humans have always been over careful about respecting the lives and well-being of other animals. This includes the life and well-being of other humans, too. Therefore, in the early years of the 21st century I was told the mass killings of monkeys may occur. We'll need to use their hearts for human consumption. Monkeys, on the whole, are happier creatures than their near relatives, Homo Sapiens, or man. They know fear, of course, and they face real dangers, but they are also more intelligent than us. They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves, they run no businesses, chase no money, are unimpressed by gold-that utterly useless metal, and they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits. I have a vague feeling that it is not monkeys' hearts that we ought to implant in ourselves, but monkeys' brains.

111. 11. According to the author, Westerners believe health problems can be solved by

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) spending more money on scientific research | 2) taking more precautions |
| 3) using technical or mechanical methods | 4) increasing the number of doctors |

112. 12. The author suggests that in the future

- 1) people will be careless about other human beings
- 2) monkeys' hearts will never be used in transplant operations
- 3) monkeys' hearts will form part of our diet
- 4) monkeys will become extinct

113. 13. The problem with heart transplants has been that

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) artificial hearts do not work very well | 2) there are not usually enough donors |
| 3) some of the heart donors are too old | 4) many people die after the operation |

114. 14. The main point the author is making is that humans

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) make life more complex than it needs to be | 2) have no right to make use of other animals |
| 3) should worry less about growing old | 4) are not similar in any ways to monkeys |

115. 15. The underlined word "this" refers to

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) respecting the lives and well-being of other animals | 2) the mass killing of monkeys |
| 3) using animals' hearts for human consumption | 4) creating no unnecessary dangers |

Carnegie Hall, the famous concert hall in New York City, has again undergone a restoration. While this is not the first, it is certainly the most extensive in the building's history. As a result of this new restoration, Carnegie Hall once again has the quality of the sound that it had when it was first built. Carnegie Hall owes its existence to Andrew Carnegie, the wealthy owner of a steel company in the late 1800s. The hall was completed in 1891 and quickly gained a reputation as an excellent performing arts hall where skilled musicians gained fame. Despite its reputation, the concert hall suffered from several harmful renovations over the years.

During the Great Depression, when fewer people could afford to attend performances, the directors sold part of the building to commercial businesses. As a result, a coffee shop was opened in one corner of the building. A renovation in 1946 seriously damaged the acoustical quality of the hall when the makers of the film Carnegie Hall cut a wide hole in the dome of the ceiling to allow for lights and air vents. The hole was later covered with short curtains and a fake ceiling, but the hall never sounded the same afterwards. In 1960, the violinist Isaac Stern became involved in restoring the hall after a group of real estate developers disclosed plans to destroy Carnegie Hall and build a high-rise office building on the site.

This threat urged Stern to rally public support for Carnegie Hall and encourage the City of New York to buy the property. The movement was successful, and the concert hall is now owned by the city. In the current restoration, builders tested each new material for its sound qualities, and they replaced the hole in the ceiling with a dome. The builders also restored the outer walls to their original appearance and closed the coffee shop. Carnegie has never sounded so well, and its prospects for the future have never looked so promising up to now.

116. 16. The passage mainly deals with

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) the appearance of Carnegie Hall | 2) the changes to Carnegie Hall |
| 3) Carnegie Hall's history during the Great Depression | 4) damage to the ceiling in Carnegie Hall |



117. 17. What major change happened to the Hall in 1946?

- 1) The acoustic dome was damaged.
- 2) Some space in the building was sold to commercial businesses.
- 3) The walls were damaged in an earthquake.
- 4) The stage was renovated.

118. 18. What was Issac stern's relationship with Carnegie Hall?

- 1) He made the movie "Carnegie Hall" in 1946.
- 2) He performed on the opening night in 1891.
- 3) He tried to save the hall from destroying.
- 4) He opened a coffee shop in Carnegie Hall during the Great Depression.

119. 19. Who was Andrew Carnegie?

- 1) a violinist
- 2) an architect
- 3) the owner of a steel company
- 4) the owner of a coffee shop

120. 20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- 1) The writer is hopeful about the future of the hall.
- 2) During the Great Depression, a lot of people took part in the performances.
- 3) The recent restoration in Carnegie Hall has been the broadest one.
- 4) Many musicians owe their fame to Carnegie Hall.



Exam 1



(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۸ کتاب درسی و صفحه‌های ۸ تا ۲۲ کتاب کار)

121. 1. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it soon.

- 1) goes to rain
- 2) will rain
- 3) is going to rain
- 4) rains

122. 2. A: your friend going to join us?

B: Yes, she

- 1) Are / will
- 2) Is / will
- 3) Will / will
- 4) Is / is

123. 3. A: Would you like to come to my house for dinner and talk about this?

B: Good idea. I

- 1) food that I will bring
- 2) will bring some food
- 3) am going to bring some food
- 4) am bringing food

124. 4. Providing energy to the poor without the planet any further is this century's biggest challenge.

- 1) destroying
- 2) dividing
- 3) injuring
- 4) protecting

125. 5. Roy had a lot on his mind, so he wasn't paying enough to his driving.

- 1) protection
- 2) intonation
- 3) information
- 4) attention

126. 6. What is happening to the earth is really embarrassing. Until quite, people in developed countries didn't care much about the environment.

- 1) naturally
- 2) nationally
- 3) recently
- 4) specially

127. 7. Some people believe that the only way to solve the earth's pollution is using bicycles but I think the in the number of bicycles might give rise to another new set of problems.

- 1) fall
- 2) increase
- 3) program
- 4) nature

128. 8. Taking care of the teeth is really important. I seldom get toothaches since I try to visit my dentist on a basis.

- 1) neat
- 2) helpful
- 3) relative
- 4) regular

129. 9. I think you made a big mistake by saying those rude words to John. Some people just don't realize how much their words can someone.

- 1) put out
- 2) amaze
- 3) endanger
- 4) hurt

130. 10. When the building collapsed, the little girl didn't lose her hope. At last, the firemen her after two days.

- 1) took care of
- 2) participated
- 3) saved
- 4) received

131. 11. Smoking is the leading cause of preventable deaths. A lot of deaths are caused by smoking cigarettes.
1) special 2) human 3) irregular 4) appropriate

Cloze Passage:

Whales are hunted for their meat and other body parts. The oil from their bodies has been ...(12)... to make lipstick, shoe polish and margarine. The practice of ...(13)... whales began in the 9th century when Spain undertook the first organized hunt. By the 20th century, the Netherlands, Denmark, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Japan and the United States had begun to ...(14)... a large number of whales. Certain species of whales were hunted so much that their numbers began to decrease. There were fewer whales than there had been ...(15)... . Despite international pressure ...(16)..., hunting continues to be a danger facing whales and their future here on earth.

132. 12. 1) created 2) attacked 3) used 4) protected
133. 13. 1) hunting 2) changing 3) losing 4) destroying
134. 14. 1) save 2) check 3) increase 4) kill
135. 15. 1) ago 2) before 3) soon 4) in future
136. 16. 1) around the world saving the whales 2) the whales to save around the world
3) to save the whales around the world 4) save the whales around to the world

Reading Passage:

Man has been living on Earth for thousands of years. He lived in the hot deserts like the Arabian Peninsula and in the cold deserts of Alaska north of Canada. Man has been able to live on the top of the Himalayas and in the rainforests. He could adapt to urban and rural environments, so he built cities and lived in very high buildings. He lived in the countryside too.

People such as the Inuits in Alaska who live in cold environments stay in snow houses called "Igloos". The temperature outside the Igloo can reach to minus 30 degrees Celsius while the temperature inside is minus 5. The Inuits eat fish and seal meat and they wear clothes made from the skin of seals. On the other hand, the Bedouins live in light tents made from animal hair in the hot deserts of the Arabian Peninsula. They wear light clothes called "Kandooras" and they eat camel meat and dates. Some lucky Bedouins live in oases in the desert where they can drink fresh water and sit in the shades of the palm trees.

Some people live in the rainforests of the Amazon and in the jungles of Africa. Those people could also adapt to forest life. People in the Amazon eat whatever they could find in the forest such as meat, fruits and vegetables. They are also good hunters.

137. 17. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
1) People who live in Alaska wear clothes made from the skin of camels and seals.
2) Some Bedouins have access to fresh water and can take a rest under the palm trees.
3) The temperature outside the snow houses may reach to -30 degrees Celsius.
4) People living in Amazon are good hunters and eat whatever they get in the forest.
138. 18. From the facts presented in the passage, it can be concluded that
1) the people who are living in hot and humid environments cannot live in Alaska
2) man has adapted himself to the environments in which he is living
3) the people who live on the top of Himalayas cannot grow fruits and vegetables
4) kandooras are special and light clothes that can be used in cold and hot environments
139. 19. The third paragraph is mainly focused on
1) changing the ways of life and the ways of providing suitable clothes to wear
2) why living in the rainforests is much easier than living in cold environments
3) what makes people live in light tents rather than living in igloos
4) introducing the ways of life of the people who live in the rainforests and jungles
140. 20. Which of the following questions does NOT the passage answer?
1) How many years has man been living on Earth?
2) Why are the people who live in the rainforests good hunters?
3) Is the temperature outside the Igloo lower than -50 degree Celsius?
4) Do Alaskans wear clothes made from the skin of seals and wild animals?



Exam 2



(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۱۸ کتاب درسی و صفحه‌های ۸ تا ۲۲ کتاب کار)

141. 1. **A: I'm going to be punished by the teacher. I've forgotten to do my homework.**
B: Don't worry. You still have the time to do it. I help you to finish it.
 1) am going to 2) will 3) should 4) am being
142. 2. **A: get into trouble? You should watch out how you deal with the manger.**
B: Never mind. I can't ignore my moral values.
 1) Are you going to 2) Can you 3) Will you 4) Have you
143. 3. **Last year we couldn't go on a trip, but this year we to London.**
 1) are going to travel 2) won't travel 3) will travel 4) don't travel
144. 4. **A: I never forget the favor you've done for me to my day.**
B: You're welcome. I have done nothing.
 1) getting 2) dying 3) hiring 4) opening
145. 5. **Life is a unique novel full of pleasure and written and read by the person himself.**
 1) idea 2) lake 3) cast 4) pain
146. 6. **The government is going to build some apartments for the poor at the of that mountain.**
 1) toll 2) neck 3) foot 4) tooth
147. 7. **The president has given people some for the improvement in all aspects in the new year.**
 1) courses 2) hopes 3) shows 4) scars
148. 8. **The countries along the Persian are going to hold a meeting to talk about the regional problems.**
 1) Lake 2) Sea 3) Ocean 4) Gulf
149. 9. **Mr. Jones quitted teaching at university and began a business. I really don't know who has put this strange into his head.**
 1) idea 2) culture 3) parade 4) account
150. 10. **The novels will be enjoyable for the readers; where they are able to with the main characters.**
 1) recharge 2) destroy 3) increase 4) identify
151. 11. **I think taking care of the endangered animals is the first step to wildlife on which the human beings' life depends a lot.**
 1) injure 2) endanger 3) protect 4) celebrate

Cloze Passage

Nowadays, there are many endangered animals that need our ...(12)... . Their number does not increase if we ...(13)... their homes. And if we do not help them, we will find only a few of them around us. Some examples are whales, pandas, tigers and Asian elephants. Only a few of animals will be ...(14)..., if humans keep destroying the forests, lakes, and plains. When the number of people on Earth increases, they need more places to live. They cut trees in the forests and make homes and roads ...(15)..., but it is very dangerous for animals. It means that the animals won't have a place to live and they will ...(16)...

152. 12. 1) group 2) example 3) attention 4) world
 153. 13. 1) visit 2) enjoy 3) study 4) destroy
 154. 14. 1) alive 2) injured 3) interested 4) wild
 155. 15. 1) besides 2) instead 3) however 4) but
 156. 16. 1) take care 2) die out 3) pay attention 4) go out

Reading Passage:

This is an important question, and one that is difficult for scientists to understand. After all, the creation of our Solar System took place billions of years before when there were no people around to witness it. Our own evolution is tied closely to the evolution of the Solar System. Thus, without understanding from where the Solar System came from, it is difficult to comprehend how mankind came to be.

Scientists believe that the Solar System evolved from a giant cloud of dust and gas. They believe that this dust and gas began to collapse under the weight of its own gravity. As it did so, the matter contained within this cloud began moving in a giant circle, much like the water in a drain moving around the center of the drain in a circle.

At the center of this spinning cloud, a small star began to form. This star grew larger and larger as it collected more and more of the dust and gas that collapsed into it.

Further away from the center of this mass where the star was forming, there were smaller clumps of dust and gas that were also collapsing. The star in the center eventually ignited forming our Sun, while the smaller clumps became the planets, minor planets, moons, comets, and asteroids.

157. 17. The passage tries to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) How did human beings come into existence?
- 2) Where did the stars and planets fall down?
- 3) What is the solar system?
- 4) How did the solar system form?

158. 18. What is the function of "so" in paragraph 2, line 2?

- 1) It is a pronoun and refers to the dust and gas falling down because of the gravity
- 2) It is a conjunction that connects the first sentence to the next one
- 3) It describes how the dust begins moving in a big circle
- 4) It shows the movement of dust, gas and the water in a drain

159. 19. What do you think the writer tries to compare the beginning processes of the formation of the solar system to?

- 1) The collapsing of the smaller clumps of dust and gas
- 2) The collection of more and more dust and gas at the center of the cloud
- 3) The circular movement of water in the center of the drain
- 4) The evolution of the solar system from a giant cloud of dust and gas

160. 20. According to the first paragraph, what do you think a paragraph that is most likely to follow the whole passage may discuss?

- 1) What the history of evolution taught us
- 2) How the sun became ignited
- 3) How our planet the Earth came to be
- 4) How human beings came into existence