| | عانوادگی : مدیریت آموزش و پرورش منطقه ۱۴ | نام و نام خ | | | | |
|------|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | کلاس :یاز | | | | |
| Ę | المم المربع الم | | | | | |
| | سیلی: ریاضی فیزیک تاریخ امتحان : ۹۸/۱۰/۱۲ | | | | | |
| | نام درس : زبان انگلیسی۲ ساعت شروع امتحان : ۸:۳۰صبح مدت امتحان : ۷۰دقیقه تعداد برگ سئوال : ۴ صفحه | | | | | |
| 4 | مدت امتحان : ۷۰دقیقه تعداد برگ سئوال : ۴ صفحه | شماره : | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| بارم | | رديف | | | | |
| | I.Fill in the blanks with the given words. There is one extra word. (3 PTS) | | | | | |
| | جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. یک واژه اضافی است. | | | | | |
| | ((popular, exist, point, percent, region, language, range)) 1.In this city, prices from shop to shop. | | | | | |
| | 2. This teacher is quiteamong the students in our high school. | | | | | |
| | 3. More than 85 of people have access to the Internet. | | | | | |
| | 4. Does life on any other planets ? | | | | | |
| | 5. Farmers grow rice in the northern of our country. | | | | | |
| | 6. My means of a(n) | | | | | |
| | II. Odd one out. (1 P) | | | | | |
| | کدام یک با بقیه متفاوت می باشد. | ۲ | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 7. region, part, area, planet → | | | | | |
| | 8. China, Belgium, England, Europe → | | | | | |
| | 9. belief, brain, wish, feeling → | | | | | |
| | 10. moon, century, year, month → | | | | | |
| | III. Complete the following sentences of your own. (1 P) جاهای خالی جملات زیر را با دانش خود به زبان انگلیسی کامل کنید. | | | | | |
| | 11. Asia is the largest of the world. | | | | | |
| | 12. We are living in the twenty-first | | | | | |
| | 13. All languages can meet the of their own speakers. | | | | | |
| | 14. She bought a of bread. | | | | | |
| | IV. Choose appropriate words to complete the following sentences. (1 P) | | | | | |
| | کلمه مناسب را برای کامل کردن جملات زیر انتخاب کنید. کلمات انتخاب شده را در داخل پرانتز بنویسید. | ۴ | | | | |
| | 15. We need to drink (many/much / a few / a lot) water every day. () | | | | | |
| | 16. Children should drink (a lot of/ a few / many / lots) milk.() | | | | | |
| | 17. We did not have (much/many / a little / little) guests this week. () | | | | | |
| | 18. Could you please bring me (a few / a little / much / a lot) books ? () | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

رشته : ریاضی فیزیک

| بار | | | | | رديف | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------|--|--|
| V. Look at the pict | ures and give comple | ete answer to the qu | uestions. (4 | PTS) | | | |
| | | کامل بدهید. | سوالات <u>پاسخ آ</u> | به تصاویر زیر نگاه کنید و به م | ۵ | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 22 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 19. How much tea | 19. How much tea is there in the cup? | | | | | | |
| 20. How is the boy | 20. How is the boy ruuning? | | | | | | |
| 21. How many girls | 21. How many girls are there in the class? | | | | | | |
| 22. What does the | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| G. Read the follow | ing sentences. Find t | he subject(S), verb(\ | /), object(O) |), manner(M), place(P) | | | |
| and time(T). (2 PT | • | | | | | | |
| قید حالت (M) ، قید |) ، فعل (V) ، مفعول (O) ، ف | ط کشیده شده ، فاعل (S | به به قسمت خ | جملات زیر را بخوانید و با توج | ۶ | | |
| | | بنویسید. | ر داخل پرانتز | مکان (P) و قید زمان (T) را د | | | |
| 23.She studies Eng | lish <u>at school</u> every w | /eek. () | | | | | |
| 24. On weekends, I read <u>story books</u> . () | | | | | | | |
| 25. <u>Last night</u> , my mother made cookies. () | | | | | | | |
| 26. The students w | ere answering the qu | estions <u>happily</u> . (|) | | | | |
| H- Cloze Test: Read | the passage and che | | | | | | |
| | | | | کلوز تست – متن زیر را بخوان | ۷ | | |
| • | Learning a new language doesn't always mean sitting in the classroom and 27 language | | | | | | |
| | books. In fact, language teachers suggest you to 28 plenty of extra learning outside of | | | | | | |
| school, places like your home 29 a library near you. There are a number of 30 to improve your understanding of the language. For example, if you want 31your English or | | | | | | | |
| | any other foreign languages, you should 32 some of these hints. If you add only 33 of | | | | | | |
| these ideas to your | [.] day-to-day language | e learning, you'll 34 | see some | e improvement. | | | |
| 27. 1) study | 2) to study | 3) studying | 4) stu | died | | | |
| 28. 1) do | 2) make | 3) take | 4) get | | | | |
| 29. 1) and | 2) but | 3) so | 4) or | | | | |
| 30. 1) ways | 2) points | 3) facts | 4) thii | ngs | | | |
| 31. 1) improve | 2) to improve | 3) improving | 4) imp | proved | | | |
| 32. 1) begin | 2) practice | 3) consider | 4) cor | npare | | | |
| 33. 1) little | 2) a little | 3) few | 4) a fe | | | | |
| 34. 1) finally | 2) certainly | 3) honestly | 4) car | efully | | | |

| بارم | | رديف | | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | I – Reading Comprehension: Read the passage and answer the questions. (4 PTS) | | | | | | |
| | متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات آن پاسخ کامل بدهید. | | | | | | |
| | For many years people have been trying to create a simple universal language that would serve all over the world as a common means of communication. In the last three hundred years, more than seven hundred such languages have been suggested. The most successful and the most popular of these is a language called Esperanto. It was invented by Ludwig Zamenhof, who lived in Poland. When he was growing up, he saw that people from different backgrounds who lived in Poland had lots of difficulties communicating with each other. This often caused a lot of problems. Ludwig felt that a common language would help them understand each other better and agree with each other. So he began working on a common international language. He started his work while he was still at school! In 1887, he published some information about his new language. He did not use his real name. He used the name Dr. Esperanto (which means "one who hopes"). Soon people from all over the world became interested in his language, called Esperanto. Today, Esperanto is spoken by about eight million people throughout the world. Many governments and international organizations recognize it in many ways. Esperanto is often used on radio broadcasts from official government stations. | | | | | | |
| | 36. How many people speak Esperanto ? | | | | | | |
| | True or False: 37. About three hundred universal languages have been suggested so far. () | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 38. People did not like the language suggested by Ludwig. () | | | | | | |
| | 39.What is the Reading mainly about? | | | | | | |
| | 1) The life of a Polish school boy 2) Invention of a universal language | | | | | | |
| | 3) How Esperanto has helped people 4) How people often do not understand each other | | | | | | |
| | 40. What does the word "these" in line 3 refer to? | | | | | | |
| | 1) Years2) Means3) People4) Languages | | | | | | |
| | 41. What do we understand about Ludwig Zamenhof? | | | | | | |
| | 1) He was hopeful that his invention would become successful one day. | | | | | | |
| | 2) He had difficulty communicating with people when he was growing up. | | | | | | |
| | 3) He spoke to eight million people in Esperanto. | | | | | | |
| | 4) He worked at an official radio station. | | | | | | |
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| | <u> 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </u> | | | | | | |
| | Good Luck: A. Ashoory | | | | | | |