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**VOCABULARY****A. Fill in the blanks with the given words. (There is one extra word.)**

کلمه‌های داده شده را در جای خالی مناسب به کار ببرید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

absolutely / available / century / depend on / gave up / increases / popular

- 1) The most ..... language in the world is Chinese.
- 2) The Holy Quran is ..... in more than 100 languages.
- 3) His work was so poor that all his teachers ..... on him.
- 4) My favorite language is ..... my mother tongue.
- 5) We are living in the twenty-first ..... .
- 6) What ..... the risk of heart attack?

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**B. Match the words with definitions. (One is extra)**

معادل عبارات داده شده را از ستون مقابل پیدا کنید و حرف مربوط را بنویسید. (یک گزینه اضافی است)

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1) A person who changes sth that has been written or spoken from one language to another | a) continent  |
| 2) One of the seven main areas of land on the earth                                      | b) society    |
| 3) A large group of people who live together   | c) native     |
| 4) To be different from each other   | d) translator |
|  | e) vary       |

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**C. One odd out.**

واژه متفاوت را پیدا کنید.

- 1) region , part , area , planet
- 2) belief , brain , wish , feeling
- 3) hundred , million , many , ten
- 4) Europe , Asia , Africa , New York

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**D. Write the synonyms or antonyms of the following words.**

مترادف یا متضاد کلمات داده شده را بنویسید.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1) small = | 2) begin ≠   |
| 3) quick = | 4) amazing = |

**CONVERSATION**

۳

**E. Choose the best answer.**

گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) What languages do you know?      | a) I began learning French when I was seven. |
| 2) When did you learn French?       | b) My favorite language is Persian.          |
| 3) What is your favorite language?  | c) No, I can't.                              |
| 4) Does water really exist on Mars? | d) 20,000 Tomans.                            |
| 5) Can you use Italian fluently?    | e) I know English, Persian and Russian.      |
| 6) How much are those?              | f) Yes, of course.                           |

## GRAMMAR

## ۳ F. Choose the best answer.

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) ..... cars are there in the street? There are lots of cars in the street.  
a) How much      b) How many      c) What      d) Any
- 2) Considering all I've eaten all day is just one ..... of bread.  
a) bottle      b) bag      c) loaf      d) glass
- 3) I told him I needed ..... sugar for breakfast. He gave me ..... information.  
a) some / some      b) many / much      c) much / some      d) much / many
- 4) He borrowed too ..... money from the bank, and that's why his business failed.  
a) a little      b) any      c) many      d) much
- 5) This can save ..... of information and cultural values of people all around the world.  
a) lot      b) lots      c) a little      d) much
- 6) The only thing my grandma needed was a ..... of sugar.  
a) glass      b) bar      c) bottle      d) bag

## ۲ G. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words.

شکل صحیح کلمات داخل پرانتز را در جملات زیر به کار برید.

- 1) Could you please bring me ..... ? (water)
- 2) She ate ..... yesterday morning. (melon)

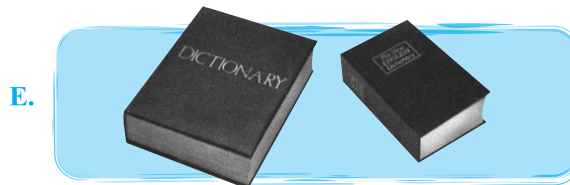
## ۲ H. Rearrange the words to make a sentence.

جمله‌های به هم ریخته زیر را مرتب کنید.

- 1) our / neighbors / we / respect / must
- 2) this / quite / among / artist / is / young / people / popular

## ۱ I. Match the pictures with their meanings. (One is extra)

تصویر مربوط به هر جمله را پیدا کنید.



- 1) Keep off the grass.
- 2) There is a parking lot around.
- 3) Do not swim here.
- 4) You are near a restaurant.

**READING COMPREHENSION**۴ **J) Read the text and answer the questions.**

متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات پاسخ دهید.

Language is the normal way humans communicate. Only humans use language, though many other animals communicate in various ways. Human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented. Writing represents, or symbolize, "the sounds we make when we speak". Written language is usually more formal than speech. In a typical conversation, a speaker will stop and start, leave a sentence unfinished, and say "er" or "um" when thinking what to say next. Written language, by contrast, is much more tidy and organized. If you were to write down exactly what people were saying in a casual conversation, you would end up with a very rough and untidy piece of writing. Also, in a conversation, speakers often predict what someone is about to say next, and interrupt, or talk, briefly, at the same time as another person.

When you speak, you can add colour to what you say in a number of ways. You can make your voice louder so that it will carry and have real effect; You can stress certain important words or phrases so that your listeners pay special attention to them; you can alter your tone, making your voice rise and fall as you speak; you can alter the pace at which you speak, speeding up or slowing down to make your speech more interesting. Experienced public speakers become expert at using these techniques. In everyday speech using these techniques naturally makes for lively and interesting conversation.

1. How can we add colour to what we say?
2. Which form of language was invented first, written language or speech?
3. Why is not verbal language (speech) tidy and organized?
4. Speech is more formal than written language. True / False
5. Experienced public speakers become expert at using techniques in writing. True / False

VOCABULARY

## ۳ A. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

کلمه‌های داده شده را در جای خالی مناسب به کار ببرید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

probable / make up / interviewing / fortunately / specific / vary / measuring

1. He is ..... Mr. Saberian for his school project.
2. I've heard that it is best to always feed your dog at a ..... time everyday.
3. In some cities, prices ..... from shop to shop.
4. The police is ..... the speed of the cars.
5. China ..... 18% of the world's population.
6. It is highly ..... that the deletion of element C will still bring the same result.

## ۱ B. Match the words with definitions. (One is extra)

معادل عبارات داده شده را از ستون مقابل پیدا کنید و حرف مربوط را بنویسید. (یک گزینه اضافی است)

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1) To increase in size or number to develop into an adult form | a) valuable  |
| 2) Very useful; worth a lot of money                           | b) seek      |
| 3) Without taking any notice of                                | c) knowledge |
| 4) To try to find or get sth                                   | d) grow      |
|  | d) despite   |

## ۱ C. One odd out.

واژه متفاوت را پیدا کنید.

- 1) China , Belgium , England , Europe
- 2) moon , century , year , month
- 3) Spanish , French , Italian , India
- 4) twenty-one , sixty, seventeen, two

## ۱ D. Write the synonyms or antonyms of the following words.

مترادف یا متضاد کلمات داده شده را بنویسید.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) seek =  | 2) start ≠  |
| 3) wrong ≠ | 4) strong = |

CONVERSATION

## ۳ E. Choose the best answer.

گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1) How many books do you need?               | a) There is a little bread.       |
| 2) May I help you?                           | b) I have some pencils in my bag. |
| 3) How much bread is there in the kitchen?   | c) He works in IRIB.              |
| 4) Where does he work?                       | d) I'm listening to the news.     |
| 5) What are you doing?                       | e) I need four books.             |
| 6) How many pencils do you have in your bag? | f) Yes, please.                   |

## GRAMMAR

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## F. Choose the best answer.

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) Be careful there's ..... on the floor! Someone has broken the window.  
a) any glass      b) many glasses      c) some glasses      d) some glass
- 2) ..... milk have we got? About one and a half litres.  
a) How much      b) How many      c) Do any      d) Had some
- 3) ..... did that laptop Cost? "I'm not sure how much it cost."  
a) How much      b) How many      c) What      d) How
- 4) The old lady next door must have a lot of cats. I don't know ..... she has.  
a) how much cats      b) how many cats      c) how many cat      d) how much cat
- 5) "..... bottles of juice are there in the fridge?" "Three"  
a) How much      b) How many      c) Do any      d) Had some
- 6) Can you give me ..... about uncountable nouns?  
a) some informations      b) some information  
c) many informations      d) many information

۲

## G. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words.

شکل صحیح کلمات داخل پرانتز را در جملات زیر به کار برید.

- 1) Children under the age of five should drink ..... . (milk)
- 2) Native speakers may ask for two bottles of water, a bag of sugar and ..... .(bread)

۲

## H. Rearrange the words to make a sentence.

جمله‌های به هم ریخته زیر را مرتب کنید.

- 1) of the world / written form / no / most languages / have.
- 2) languages / a lot of / are / and / in / South America / endangered / Australia.

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## I. Match the pictures with their meanings. (One is extra)

تصویر مربوط به هر جمله را پیدا کنید.



A.



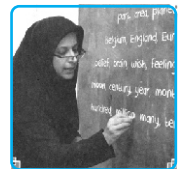
B.



C.



D.



E.

- 1) These are dictionaries.
- 2) Turn off your mobile phone.
- 3) I pray every morning.
- 4) I'm teaching now.



## پاسخ آزمون ۱

A.

- |            |              |            |               |
|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. popular | 2. available | 3. gave up | 4. absolutely |
| 5. century | 6. increases |            |               |

B. 1. Translator

2. continent

3. society

4. vary

C. 1. planet

2. brain

3. many

4. New York

D. 1. tiny

2. end, quit

3. fast

4. wonderful

E. 1 → e

2 → a

3 → b

4 → f

5 → c

6 → d

F. 1 → b

2 → c

3 → a

4 → d

5 → b

6 → d

1. "b" ← cars اسم قابل شمارش جمع است و برای پرسیدن در مورد تعداد آن از "how many" استفاده می‌کنیم.

2. "c" ← loaf واحد شمارش اسم غیرقابل شمارش bread است.

3. "a" ← information, sugar هر دو اسم غیرقابل شمارش هستند. با توجه به مفهوم جمله، کمیت سنج مناسب برای این دو اسم some

است. some هم برای اسم قابل شمارش و هم اسم غیرقابل شمارش می‌آید.

4. "d" ← برای اسم غیرقابل شمارش money بعد از too از much استفاده می‌کنیم.

5. "b" ← قیمت سنج lots of برای اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش کاربرد دارد. در ضمن گزینه a اگر به صورت a lot بود همراه با

به صورت a lot of می‌توانست گزینه صحیح باشد.

6. "d" ← کلمه‌ای که می‌توان برای شمارش اسم غیرقابل شمارش sugar به کار برد bag است.

G. 1. a glass of water.

2. a slice of melon

H. 1. We must respect our neighbors.

2. This artist is quite popular among young people.

I. 1 → C

2. → D

3. → A

4 → B

J.

1. We can make our voice louder, we can stress certain important words or phrases, we can alter our tone, making our voice rise and fall as we speak, we can alter the pace at which we speak and so on.

2. Human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented.

3. He is not tidy and organized because in a typical conversation a speaker will stop and start, leave a sentence unfinished and thinks what to say next.

4. False

5. False



## پاسخ آزمون ۲

### A.

- |                 |             |         |              |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. interviewing | 2. specific | 3. vary | 4. measuring |
| 5. make up      | 6. probable |         |              |

### B. 1. grow

- |             |            |         |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| 2. valuable | 3. despite | 4. seek |
|-------------|------------|---------|

### C. 1. Europe

- |         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 2. moon | 3. India | 4. two |
|---------|----------|--------|

### D. 1. search for

- |               |                  |             |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 2. quit, stop | 3. true, correct | 4. powerful |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|

### E. 1 → e

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 → f | 3 → a | 4 → c |
|-------|-------|-------|

5 → d

6 → b

### F. 1 → d

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 → a | 3 → a | 4 → b |
|-------|-------|-------|

5 → b

6 → b

1. "d" ← «خرده شیشه» اسم غیرقابل شمارش است. گزینه d یعنی some glass پاسخ صحیح است. some کمیت سنجی است که همراه اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش به کار می‌رود.

2. "a" ← "milk" اسم غیرقابل شمارش است. برای پرسش در مورد مقدار آن از "how much" استفاده می‌کنیم.

3. "a" ← برای پرسیدن در مورد قیمت از "how much" استفاده می‌کنیم.

4. "b" ← برای پرسیدن در مورد تعداد اسم‌های قابل شمارش (cat) از how many استفاده می‌کنیم. بعد از "how many" باید از شکل جمع اسم استفاده کنیم.

5. "b" ← "bottles" اسم قابل شمارش است. کلمه پرسشی برای پرسیدن در مورد تعداد اسم‌های قابل شمارش "how many" است.

6. "b" ← information اسم غیرقابل شمارش است و جمع بسته نمی‌شود. کمیت سنج some همراه با اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش به کار می‌رود.

### G. 1. a lot of

2. a loaf of

### H. 1. Most languages of the world have no written form.

2. A lot of endangered languages are in Australia and South America.

### I. 1 → C

2. → B

3. → A

4 → E

### J.

1. No, not everyone living in these countries is bilingual.

2. A preferred language is the one which a bilingual uses most of the time.

3. The Turks and kurds.

4. False

5. False