## Cocabiany

$\qquad$ exam was not very difficult, but the oral exam was.
(1) written
(2) deaf
(3) familiar
(4) honest
(2) Do you think that train tickets are $\qquad$ online tonight?
(1) familiar
(2) pleasant
(3) hospitable
(4) available
(3) Do you have any $\qquad$ of this type of work?
(1) language
(2) experience
(3) institute
(4) vacation
(4) I enjoy reading $\qquad$ in my free time.
(1) foreigners
(2) tongues
(3) worlds
(4) storybooks
(5) Do you think that dolphins can $\qquad$ with each other?
(1) commemorate
(2) communicate
(3) interview
(4) celebrate
6) If you want to get the job, you should learn new $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(1) ages
(2) hosts
(3) skills
(4) tongues
(7) What the doctor said is $\qquad$ right. Take his advice.
(1) absolutely
(2) angrily
(3) recently
(4) loudly
(8) What do you plan to do after $\qquad$
(1) guidebook
(2) timetable
(3) gold fish
(4) high school
(9) Dr. Smith was doing the experiment in a research $\qquad$ during 1995.
(1) institute
(2) language
(3) culture
(4) translation
(10) People who come from a different country are
(1) interviewers
(2) foreigners
(3) translators
(4) speakers
(11) We are going to come back early tonight. The opposite of 'early' is $\qquad$ .
(1) late
(2) selfish
(3) good
(4) quiet
(12) It is winter and the water is cold. You shouldn't $\qquad$ here.
(1) swim
(2) park
(3) listen
(4) learn
(13) This $\qquad$ says people must turn off their cell phones.
(1) half
(2) grass
(3) $\operatorname{sign}$
(4) tongue

14 She is in a meeting at present, but I will let you know when she becomes $\qquad$
(1) available
(2) possible
(3) suitable
(4) hospitable
(15) Help in the $\qquad$ of money will be very welcome.
(1) letter
(2) news
(3) $\operatorname{sign}$
(4) form
(16) Further information is $\qquad$ on the Net.
(1) endangered
(2) available
(3) talkative
(4) smart
(17) A book of stories for children is called a $\qquad$ .
(7) booklet
(2) storybook
(3) notebook
(4) booking

18 He's going a little $\qquad$ , so you must speak up.
(1) shy
(2) clear
(3) deaf
(4) live
(19) You must your cell phone here. It's a rule.
(1) put out
(2) check in
(3) fill out
(4) turn off
(20) The pilot $\qquad$ with the airport just before the crash.
(1) participated
(2) communicated
(3) commemorated
(4) attended

PART(2)
(Pages 21-23)
New Words \& Expressions

## Vocabofary

(21) My little brother learned English in a/an $\qquad$ just round the corner.
(1) foreigner
(2) region
(3) continent
(4) institute
(22) How much are these? They don't have a $\qquad$ on them.
(1) society
(2) space
(3) range
(4) price
23) One of the large land masses of the earth such as Europe, Asia or Africa is a
(1) continent
(2) region
(3) country
(4) town
(24) This is one of the most popular $\qquad$ of South America.
(1) prices
(2) populations
(3) regions
(4) notices
(25) In today's $\qquad$ , attending a good university is very important for people.
(1) ability
(2) society
(3) nationality
(4) possibility
(26) The fruit boxes $\qquad$ in size from small to very large.
(1) vary
(2) worry
(3) know
(4) visit
(27) Scientists say that we use only ten of our brain.
(1) village
(2) century
(3) percent
(4) language

28 Skiing is one of the most ................ sports in cold countries.
(7) popular
(2) native
(3) honest
(4) hospitable

29 We can solve the problem by $\qquad$ of research.
(1) means
(2) needs
(3) prices
(4) points
(30) Did you know that oxygen $\qquad$ $20 \%$ of the atmosphere?
(1) takes off
(2) makes up
(3) fills out
(4) puts out
(31) The man $\qquad$ the plan to all the students very carefully.
(1) existed
(2) explained
(3) visited
(4) imagined
(32) The doctor told me to be careful about my $\qquad$ and physical health.
(1) foreign
(2) popular
(3) native
(4) mental

33 Everyone knows that Africa is the poorest $\qquad$ in the world.
(1) interest
(2) tongue
(3) continent
(4) percent
(34) I can't $\qquad$ life without my children now.
(1) invite
(2) exist
(3) solve
(4) imagine
(35) Don't take any $\qquad$ of what you read in the newspapers.
(1) notice
(2) price
(3) skill
(4) power
(36) In the $19^{\text {th }} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. , the number of people who left their countries grew rapidly.
(1) institute
(2) language
(3) movie
(4) century
(37) This online course $\qquad$ the needs of young learners.
(7) speaks
(2) works
(3) meets
(4) has

38 China is a big country. It $\qquad$ $18 \%$ of the world's population.
(1) checks out
(2) makes up
(3) takes off
(4) wakes up
(39) Can you $\qquad$ how this kind of microscope works?
(1) explain
(2) solve
(3) save
(4) destroy

40 I'm happy that we live in an Islamic $\qquad$ .
(1) ability
(2) nationality
(3) society
(4) activity

PART (3
(Pages 24-27)
Reading - Reading Comprehension - Vocabulary Development

## Vocabulary

(41) Can you help me? Can you think of a $\qquad$ for "original"?speaker
(2) language
(3) synonym
(4) learner
(42) People $\qquad$ their feelings and thoughts through language.exchange
(2) wish
(3) exist
(4) keep
(43) It's $\qquad$ that you are studying for the math test!
(1) modern
(2) surprising
(3) popular
(4) quiet
44) This kind of bird comes back to this $\qquad$ every year.
(1) percent
(2) number
(3) need
(4) region
(45) Do you know that man who is from a $\qquad$ village in the north?
(7) simple
(2) tiny
(3) quick
(4) clever
(46) We will begin a $\qquad$ for a new employee this week.
(7) search
(2) language
(3) society
(4) price
(47) She likes to $\qquad$ with her sister by e-mail.
(1) explain
(2) communicate
(3) range
(4) commemorate

48 He spoke too fast. I didn't $\qquad$ what he told me.
(1) celebrate
(2) imagine
(3) understand
(4) publish
(49) Do you know what the most $\qquad$ language is?
(1) popular
(2) native
(3) ashamed
(4) dangerous
(50) I'd like to travel to the $\qquad$ of Africa some day in the future.
(1) speaker
(2) means
(3) belief
(4) continent

51 Scientists can solve difficult problems by $\qquad$ of hard work.
(1) means
(2) works
(3) needs
(4) signs
(52) I am going to get the job, no $\qquad$ what my parents say.
(1) number
(2) matter
(3) percent
(4) price

53
My old grandfather has a reading $\qquad$ of French. He lived in France many years ago.
(1) century
(2) society
(3) knowledge
world
(54) You can find some $\qquad$ information about the historical sites in this booklet.
(1) valuable
(2) nervous
(3) angry
(4) beautiful
(55) You are $\qquad$ fat because you don't do any daily exercise.
(1) speaking
(2) growing
(3) meeting
(4) respecting

56 Jack went against his parents' $\qquad$ and studied medicine.
(1) wishes
(2) amounts
(3) learners
(4) rulers
(57) It is $\qquad$ to imagine the world without language.
(1) suitable
(2) pleasant
(3) impossible
(4) generous
(58) We $\qquad$ addresses and promised we'd write each other often.
(1) pumped
(2) defended
(3) farmed
(4) exchanged
(59) Those are great stories no $\qquad$ how you look at them.
(1) speaker
(2) feeling
(3) matter
4) knowledge

60 The house is cheap and nice, $\qquad$ I'm going to buy it.
(1) before
(2) therefore
(3) because
(4) instead

## Lesson <br> (1)

PART 4
(Pages 28-47)
Grammar - Listening \& Speaking - Pronunciation - Writing - What You Learned

## Vocabulary

(61) He cut the meat into $\qquad$ and put it aside.
(1) slices
(2) loaves
(3) bags
(4) prices
(62) There is a restaurant with $\qquad$ music around here.
(1) alike
(2) shy
(3) live
(4) small
63) Are you ready to $\qquad$ your food, sir?
(1) cost
(2) order
(3) exist
(4) add
(64) The old man took two $\qquad$ of bread and left the shop.
(1) bottles
(2) glasses
(3) loaves
(4) cups
65) The students need to find some $\qquad$ about blood cells.
(1) bread
(2) traffic
(3) money
(4) information
(66) Members can up to ten books from the library at any one time.
(1) borrow
(2) grow
(3) meet
(4) respect

67 She didn't give us an $\qquad$ for her being late.
(1) event
(2) explanation
(3) emergency
(4) institute

68 The students $\qquad$ the teacher for his being polite.
(1) solve
(2) learn
(3) listen
(4) respect

69 I do not want you doing that again. Do you $\qquad$ ?
(1) borrow
(2) range
(3) understand
(4) defend

70 She taught us the words of a French
(1) plaster
(2) century
(3) candle
(4) song

71 She is always honest with me, and I I ................. her for that.
(1) pick
(2) respect
(3) explain
(4) disappear
(72) Swimming is my favorite kind of $\qquad$ .
(1) exercise
(2) forest
(3) mouse
(4) library

73 Don't make a noise, please. The $\qquad$ is sleeping.
(1) ceremony
(2) accident
(3) song
(4) baby
(74) A piece of paper that lets you see a show, participate in an event, or travel on a vehicle is a $\qquad$
(1) candle
(2) booklet
(3) ticket
(4) notebook
(75) A: What nationality are you?

B: We're $\qquad$ .
(1) England
(2) Brazil
(3) Canadian
(4) Persian

76 I need to take some photos. Can I $\qquad$ your camera?
(1) borrow
(2) respect
(3) study
(4) invent
(77) It's dark in here. Let me light the $\qquad$ now.
(1) grades
(2) songs
(3) candles
(4) rulers

78 You're the only one here who drinks coffee without
(1) half
(2) crash
(3) sugar
(4) camera

79 If you use a word $\qquad$ , they may laugh at you.
(1) hopefully
(2) wrongly
(3) nearly
greatly

80 She was nervous about being interviewed on $\qquad$ radio.
(1) extra
(2) alive
(3) live
(4) fresh

## Grammar

(81) There's $\qquad$ traffic on the roads today.
(1) few
(2) little
(3) a lot
(4) many

82 How many $\qquad$ do you see at work every day?
(1) person
(2) children
(3) $\operatorname{man}$
(4) woman
(83) We have $\qquad$ water. We must buy some this afternoon.
(1) a few
(2) many
(3) much
(4) little
(84) A: Are you ready to order? B: Yes, I'll have some $\qquad$ please.
(1) apple
(2) soup
(3) banana
(4) potato
(85) Did you know that there's a lot of $\qquad$ in the shop?
(1) people
(2) meat
(3) man
(4) dress
(86) Do you remember $\qquad$ money I paid the man to wash my car?
(1) haw many
(2) how old
(3) how much
(4) how long
(87) There were $\qquad$ on the table when I left.
(1) a box of fruit
(2) three bags of rice
(3) only one ruler
(4) a big bottle

88 Excuse me. Can I take a piece of $\qquad$ ?
(1) bread
(2) a bread
(3) breads
(4) one bread

89 There isn't $\qquad$ money in my bag. Let's take out some from an ATM.
(1) many
(2) a lot
(3) much
(4) few
90) You can find many different foreign $\qquad$ in our school.
(7) student
(2) people
(3) teacher
(4) book
(91) This book gives you $\qquad$ advice on traveling abroad.
(1) many
(2) a lot
(3) much
(4) plenty
(92) He had $\qquad$ experience working with children, so we didn't hire him.
(1) very
(2) little
(3) few
(4) a little

93 A: How was your trip?
B: I enjoyed it $\qquad$
(1) a lot
(2) lots of
(3) many
(4) a few
(94) There must be $\qquad$ police officers on the road. Don't drive too fast.
(1) a few
(2) lots of
(3) a lot
(4) much
(95) There are many $\qquad$ over there. You see?
(1) piece of cake
(2) rice and meat
(3) loaves of bread
(4) a bottle of milk
(96) We saw $\qquad$ in the room last night. Where is it now?
(1) two bags
(2) some sugar
(3) many apples
(4) a lot of people
.
-
(1)
-
-
97) Our teacher has $\qquad$ He loves it a lot.
(1) old dictionary
(2) a red car
(3) modern a house
(4) two children

98 How many men in the library last Monday?
(1) are there
(2) is there
(3) was there
(4) were there

99 You can see hundreds of thousands of .................. in the village every year!
(1) tourist
(2) person
(3) sheep
(4) farmer

100 The old woman picked up the $\qquad$ and then put it on the desk.
(1) bananas
(2) bread
(3) children
(4) cakes
$(101)$ In which one the 'number' has the primary stress on the first syllable?
(1) twenty
(2) fifteen
(3) thirteen
(4) eighteen
(102) How many $\qquad$ do you want to buy for dinner?
(1) slices of pizza
(2) bread
(3) meat
(4) bottle of water
(103) Which one is NOT a 'complete simple sentence'?
(1) Let's communicate with them.
(2) Father's fixing the old car.
(3) The man saw yesterday morning.
(4) How did she come here?
(104) Which one is the subject of this sentence? "Last month, our teacher was traveling in Brazil."
(1) Last month
(2) Brazil
(3) our teacher
(4) traveling

105 Which one is the object of this sentence? "The young men were eating their lunch in the room."
(1) The young men
2) were eating
(3) their lunch
(4) in the room
(106) Which one is a 'complete simple sentence'?
(1) Last night, we in the library.
(2) My cousin loves.
(3) I'm working hard.
(4) Some boys at the bank.

107 Which sentence is NOT grammatically correct?
(1) My friends play always old games.
(2) We communicate through language.
(3) Last month, we watched a movie.
(4) The Persian lion died out years ago.

108 Which sentence is grammatically correct?
(1) That little bird is singing beautifully now
(2) That beautifully little bird is singing now.
(3) Now that little bird beautifully is singing.
(4) That bird little is singing beautifully now.
(109) Which sentence does not have an 'object'?
(1) Last night, I did my homework.
(2) How many sandwiches did you eat?
(3) We are going to watch a movie.
(4) We go to school every weekday.
(110) Which sentence is NOT grammatically correct?
(1) The smart boy answered all the questions.
(2) They were working in the garden.
(3) We usually are at home before six.
(4) Let's give the written test tomorrow.

## Cozetess

Chamicuro is a really endangered
(111) with only 8 people known to speak the language. The Chamicuro tribe, which is a (112) tribe in South America, has a population of 10 to 20 people who live (113) the Huallaga River in a beautiful plain called Pampa Hermosa in Peru. To
$\qquad$ (115) a Chamicuro dictionary, but no children can speak the language because they all shifted to Spanish.

| (111) (1) century | (2) orbit | (3) slice | (4) language |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (112) (1) native | (2) selfish | (3) quick | (4) simple |
| (113) (1) in | (2) at | (3) near | (4) inside |
| (114) (1) solve | (2) save | (3) say | (4) sell |
| (115) (1) bought | (2) cleaned | (3) created | (4) spoken |

## Readino Comprehension

Do animalshave theirown language? Scientists are still unsure about this question. Researchers say that animals, non-humans, do not have a true language like humans. However, they do communicate with each other through sounds and gestures. Animals have a number of in-born qualities they use to signal their feelings, but these are not like the formed words we see in the human language. Human children show these same forms of communication as babies when crying. But they slowly learn the words of the language and use this as form of communication.

If human children were kept at birth away from humans, they would not learn the words of the language and would not be able to communicate with other humans. However, if you keep animals alone from birth, they can behave and communicate in the same way as other species of their kind.

116 According to the passage, $\qquad$ .
(1) animals communicate the same as humans
babies can't learn the language easily
(4) non-humans have a true language
(3) babies communicate when they cry
(117) Scientists say $\qquad$ ..
(1) animals cannot communicate at all
(2) people should learn a new language
(3) animals communicate through sounds
(4) human language is the same as animals'

118 The underlined 'these' in the first paragraph refers to
(1) animals
(2) qualities
(3) sounds
(4) feelings
(119) What is the best title for the passage?
(1) Humans are able to communicate
(2) How non-humans communicate
(3) Our feelings are very important
(4) Babies do not communicate at all

120 Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?
(1) Scientists are not sure about animals' language.
(2) When babies cry, they try to communicate with us.
(3) As babies grow up in a family, they learn the language.
(4) All living things communicate in the same way.


## Vocabulary

(121) This is a good dictionary for $\qquad$ of English.
(1) centuries
(2) slices
(3) learners
(4) candles
(122) The book has information on recent technology.
(1) valuable
(2) selfish
(3) nervous
(4) spoken
(123) They were talking about the problems of young people in the $\qquad$
(1) ability
(2) invention
(3) success
(4) society
(124) Television is a great means of $\qquad$ nowadays.
(7) question
(2) communication
(3) vacation
(4) destination
(125) How much did you $\qquad$ to pay for this expensive car?
(1) borrow
(2) solve
(3) hunt
(4) invite
(126) Mary is a smart student. She gets good in her exams.
(1) rulers
(2) songs
(3) grades
(4) glasses
(127) All the cakes were delicious, but he $\qquad$ the best cake for himself.
(1) painted
(2) escaped
(3) prayed
(4) picked
(128) The boy didn't give a good $\qquad$ for his being late.
(1) suggestion
(2) explanation
(3) station
(4) creation
(129) My best friend is from England. He is
(1) French
(2) Spanish
(3) British
(4) Greek
(130) A person who is from a country that is not your own is a/an $\qquad$
(1) foreigner
(2) pilgrim
(3) attraction
(4) matter
(131) Rose is planning to $\qquad$ the project later this week.
(1) grow
(2) know
(3) begin
(4) prefer
(132) My father could speak French $\qquad$ in college .
(1) suddenly
(2) fluently
(3) sadly
(4) neatly
(133) To be $\qquad$ with you, I don't think he's the right person for the job.
(1) nervous
(2) patient
(3) afraid
(4) honest
(134) This beautiful plant grows only in the $\qquad$ of North America.
(1) palaces
(2) pieces
(3) regions
(4) ranges
(135) It's amazing how much computers have come down in $\qquad$ over the past few years.
(1) price
(2) matter
(3) means
(4) percent
(136) He writes good books. His $\qquad$ to interest readers is great.society
(2) family
(3) ability
(4) nationality

137 The danger of a heart attack $\qquad$ with age.
(1) exists
(2) works
(3) dies
(4) varies

138 Good bye and give my best $\qquad$ to your parents.
(1) prices
(2) cities
(3) wishes
(4) bottles
(139) There is still much to talk about. We will, $\qquad$ , come back soon.
(1) therefore
(2) because
(3) after
(4) when

140 A: Is everything OK?
B: Yes, there's only one little $\qquad$ problem with the booking.
(1) quiet
(2) tiny
(3) busy
(4) clever

## Grammar

(141) How much $\qquad$ are you going to buy for the ceremony?
(1) apple
(2) sugar
(3) oranges
(4) clothes
(142) There's $\qquad$ cup of tea on $\qquad$ desk.
(1) $a /$ those
(2) one / the
(3) an / this
(4) some / that
(143) You can see a lot of $\qquad$ in that photo.
(7) person
(2) man
(3) children
(4) flower
(144) There are some $\qquad$ in the kitchen now.
(1) meat
(2) woman
(3) people
(4) rice
(145) I can see $\qquad$ in front of the door.
(1) tall boys
(2) brave soldier
(3) a woman old
(4) two child
(146) These wolves $\qquad$ dangerous, but the $\qquad$ is not.
(1) is / cat
(2) are/bears
(3) was / dog
(4) are / lion
(147) A: Did you listen to the news?

B: Yes, I listened to $\qquad$ ...
(1) those
(2) them
(3) they
(4) it
(148) Did you find any information about the event?

B: Yes, I found $\qquad$
(1) many
(2) a little
(3) a few
(4) three
(149) The little girl is taking $\qquad$ photos in that beautiful
(1) $a /$ park
(2) some / village
(3) many / mountains
(4) _/ cities

150 Do they know how many $\qquad$ I need to talk to?
(1) person
(2) children
(3) parent
(4) $\operatorname{man}$
(151) There $\qquad$ a lot of traffic on the road today.
(1) is
(2) were
(3) are
(4) be
(152) A: How much milk did you buy?

B: I bought $\qquad$ .
(1) a few
(2) a lot of
(3) many
(4) a lot
(153) The men $\qquad$ talking but the child $\qquad$ not listening.
(1) is / is
(2) were/ was
(3) are/are
(4) was / were
(154) A: How
are these?
B: They're \$90.
(1) old
(2) many
(3) long
(4) much
(155) A: Is there any $\qquad$ in that room?

B: Absolutely.
(1) people
(2) money
(3) mice
(4) erasers
(156) Mr. Manson is talking to $\qquad$ and they are listening carefully.
(1) that man
(2) Ali's teacher
(3) the postmen
(4) my father
(157) When did you buy $\qquad$ ? It is really nice.
(1) those gloves
(2) your pants
(3) the dress
(4) the shoes
(158) A lot of is needed to install this kind of program.
(1) skills
(2) information
(3) people
(4) scientists

159 A: Do you need any money, Sam?
B: No, thank you. I have $\qquad$
(1) a lot of
(2) little
(3) some
(4) many

160 There's an in this old photo.
(1) young woman
(2) old men
(3) orange car
(4) wild animal

## Cloze Tests \& Reading Passages:

## ClozeTest 1 <br> 1

Mother tongue education refers to any form of schooling that makes use of the language or languages that children are most familiar $\qquad$ (161). This is usually the language that children $\qquad$ (162) at home with their family. The 'mother tongue' does not have to be the language $\qquad$ (163) by the mother. Children can and often speak more $\qquad$ (164) one or even two languages at home. For example, they may speak one language with their mother, $\qquad$ (165) with their father and a third with their grandparents.
(161) (1) to
(2) by
(3) at
(4) with
(162) (1) speak
(2) write
(3) play
(4) come
(3) broken
(4) chosen
(164) (1) from
(2) spoken
(3) than
(4) with
(165) (7) other
(2) to
(3) each other
(4) one another

Cloze est 2
American Sign Language (ASL) was developed by American $\qquad$ (166) people to communicate with each other and has $\qquad$ (167) for a long time. When Laurent Clerc and Thomas H. Gallaudet started the first school for the deaf in the U.S. in 1817, they $\qquad$ (168) to make it standard. After that, students spread the use of ASL to other $\qquad$ (169) of the U.S. and Canada. Traditionally, the language passed from one generation to the next and nowadays, deaf people $\qquad$ (170) it all over the U.S.

| 166) (1) ugly | (2) shy | (3) smart | (4) deaf |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (167) (1) cleared | (2) existed | (3) saved | (4) tried |
| 168) (1) began | (2) wrote | (3) spoke | (4) learnt |
| 169 (1) prices | (2) regions | (3) farms | (4) needs |
| (170) (1) buy | (2) put | (3) use | (4) say |

## Passage 1

Although a child communicates from birth, at first he does not get what he is doing. He moves his body, makes sounds, or changes the look on his face because of the way he feels. For example, he may cry because he feels hungry or wet. Slowly, he sees that his messages make things happen. When he cries, someone comes to see what is wrong. When he smiles, people smile back. So he begins to send messages to make things happen. You can help a child begin to communicate by responding to his movements, sounds, and looks on the face. This helps him learn that his actions have an effect on others.
(1) because they get really wet
(2) from the beginning of their lives
(3) when they make sounds
(4) to know what to do at first
(172) According to the passage,
(1) crying is a way of communication
(2) a child can't communicate at all
(3) we shouldn't pay attention to a child
(4) a child smiles when he's hungry
(173) The underlined word 'responding' is closest in meaning to
(1) doing
(2) answering
(3) knowing
(4) coming
(174) We infer from the passage that
(1) sending massages by a child is not useful at all
(2) the first thing a child does after he's born is crying
(3) a child's action is not what we call communication
(4) a child uses different ways to communicate with us

## Passage 2

What if you do not speak the language of the country you are visiting? First, try to learn a few words before you leave, like please, thank you, hello, good-bye. This will help you show the locals you are trying. A phrase book can help, but remember that you will not necessarily understand the answer you get.
Write down names of cities, the hotel you chose, and any attractions you are planning on visiting. If you have it written down, it helps to show a taxi driver or someone that you are asking for directions.
Remember that English is the international language of travel. Sometimes signs at tourist attractions are even written in both the local language and English. If you are traveling to popular tourist destinations, you will find locals who can speak a few basic words of English. But when you speak to them, remember to speak slowly and clearly (NOT louder) and use simple vocabulary. Knowing a few key words and phrases can help make yourself understood and understand others. Search for a travel phrase book for the country you are visiting.
(175) When visiting a country, learning a few words
(1) is not helpful at all
(3) can help you a little
(2) can be very difficult
(4) may be international
(176) At tourist attractions,
(1) you can understand people
(2) signs are also written in English
(3) local people speak louder
(4) basic words don't help you

## 177 Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

(1) If you do not know a foreign language, you must not travel.
(2) Local people never understand what tourists say.
(3) When you speak to locals, you should speak loudly.
(4) Knowing English is useful because it is the language of tourism.
(178) The underlined 'them' in the last paragraph refers to
(1) tourists
(2) words
(3) locals
(4) destinations


(زودد) ، ( (دير)، است."
(1) (1) خوبر (1) خودخواه
 اينجا شنا كنى.)
 راخاموش كند.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) ت(1) جمن، علف ،(1) نصف }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وقتى قابل دسترس شد به شما خبر خواهم داد .) هِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

10. كزينُ (f) - "form" ( (f) خما خوشحال خواهيم شد كه كمك به شكل "يول (كمك نقدى) باشد.


ع1. كزينُ (r) - "available" (اطلاعات بيشتر بر روى ايتترنت قابل دسترس است.")

ت(®) باهوش تُرحرف
 كتاب داستان ناميده مىشود.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) كتاب داستان } \\
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { (1) (1) } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

11. كزينُ (r) - " (او " دارد كمى ناشنوا مى شود، بنابراين شما بايد
(T)

كنيد. اين قانون است.،


12. آآزمون نوشتارى خيلى سخت نبود، اما "written" - (1) (1) آزمون شفاهى بود.)

 بهصورت آنلاين قابل دسترس است؟؟仿 (1T)

 ت(1)
(1)
(1) تعطيلى
(1) مؤسسه

كزينهُ (f) - "storybooks" (امن از خواندن كتاب داستان در وقت آزادم لذت میبرم."

(ث) كتاب داستان (1) (1)
 میتوانند با يكديكر ارتباط برقرار كند؟"
(1) آترامى داشتاط برقراركردن

كزينهُ (r) - "skills" (اكر مى خواهى آن شغل جديد را را به دست (1)
.v
 است. به توصيهُ او عمل كن.،


(1) جدول زمانبندى دبيرستان انجام بدهى؟؟)
(ت) دبيرستان
(1)

انجام دادن آن آزمايش در مؤسسهُ تحقيقاتى بود .")

ها. كزينهُ (Y) - "foreigner" (مردمى كه از كشورهاى مختلف (ديكر)

.
بياورى ، بايد مهارتهاى جديدى ياد بكيرى."



(s)
(ديكر)
)


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$



rex
 راتشكيل میدهـ؟؟")
(1)بلند شدن (هوابيما)

 دانشآموزان توضيح داد.

 جسمانى و عاطفى خود احتياط كنم.")

Tس. كزينُ ( (
دنيا است.)
(T) زبان
(F) درصد
(1) علاقه

0 (1)

فرزندانم تصور كنم.")

هז. كزينه (1) - "notice" " (به آن جه كه در روزنامهها مى خوانيد هيج
توجهى نكنيد."

كشورشان را ترى كردند به سرعت افزايش يافت.")
"meets" - (اين دوره آتلاين نيازهاى فراكيران جوان را "ry برآورده میكند.")
(1) صحبت كردن (1) (1) (1) بآورده كردن داشتن
 جميت جهان را تشكيل مىدهد. .) (ا)تسويهحساب كردن (ا) تانشكيل دادن (1) (1) (1) بلند شدن (هوابيمار شدن
qa ميكروسكوب چطور كار مىكند؟"
(1) توضيح دادن (1) كل كردن
(®) نجات نابود كردن

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { (1) مهارت (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) وهود (1) وعود داشتن } \\
& \text { (1) تصور كردن (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$


با (1) شرودت كرداه ارتباط برقرار كرد.")


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مؤسسهاى در همين نزديكى آموخت. } \\
& \text { ه } \\
& \text { (1) خارجى } \\
& \text { (16) مؤسسه } \\
& \text { ها }
\end{aligned}
$$

 قيمت ندارند.)
(1)
(1) جامعه
(1) (1) دامنه، طيف

سّ. كزينهُ (1) - "continent" (يكى از تودههاى بزرى خشك زمين ماند اروجا ،آسيا يا آفريقا قاره است.)
(1)

0ار
(1) شهر
(1)
 آمريكاى جنوبى است.)


هr. كزينهُ (Y) - "society" (ادر جامعdُ امروز، حضور يافتن در يك دانشكاه خوب براى مردم خيلى مهم است.")

(田)
(1)

وז. كزينه (1) - "vary" "(جعبههاى ميوه در اندازه متغير هستند، از كوجك تا خيلى بزرگ.
(1) تغيير كردن ، متغير بودن (ت) نكران شدن
(1) (1) (1) ملاقات كردن
(دانشمندان میكويند كه ما فقط از ده "py
درصد مغزمان استفاده مىكنيم.")
(1)
(1)

ג^. كزينهُ (1) - "popular" (اسكى يكى از محبوبترين ورزشها در كشورهاى سردسير است.")
(1) بومى
(1)
(1) مهمانونواز
(1)
q.

(1) وسيله
(1) (1) قيمتها
"continent" - (f) (f) (من تمايل دارم يك روزى در آينده به

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قارهُ آفريقا سفركنم. } \\
& \text { S(1) كويشور (i) } \\
& \text { ه } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

(1) "means" - (1انشمندان میتوانند به وسيلهُ كار سخت مسائل سخت را حل كند.)

 نيست كه والدينم جه میكويند."

(توضيح: عبارت no matter يعنى ((مهم نيست)،.)

فرانسوى را دارد. او سالها يـش در فرانسه زندكى مىكرد.)

با ارزشى در مورد مكانهاى تاريخى بيدا كنيد.")


روزانهای نمىكنى ."
(1) صحبت كردن (1)
(H) ملاقات كردن احترام كذاشتن

كزينه (1) - "wishes" (رجك بر خلاف آرزوهاى والدينش حركت كرد و بزشكى خواند.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { م(1) مقدارها } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

"impossible" - (עيرممكن است كه دنيا را بدون زبان تصوركرد.) (1) مناسب
(1) غ(1) غيرممكن (1) (1)


اغلب به يكديكر (نامه) بنويسيم.")


(آٓنها داستانهايى عالى هستند هـم
 (V) احساس (V)

(توضيح: عبارت no matterيغنى ((مهم نيست)).)
"Fo "Society" - ( | اسلامى زندكى مىكنيم.")
 (1) توانايى (1) (1)
 میتوانيد به يك مترادف براى "original" فكر كنيد؟"

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) كويشور (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

 افكارشان را تبادل مىكند. .)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (T) تآتبادل كردن } \\
& \text { © (ت) وجود داشتن تَه داشتن }
\end{aligned}
$$

 آزمون رياضى درس مى خوانى!")

 بازمىكردد.)
(1) تعداد
(1) درصد
(1)
 در شمال است میشناسى؟"
(1) خيلى كوجى
(1) ساده (1) باهوش
(1) (1) سريع

89F. كزينُ (1) - "search" (ما اين هفته جستوجو براى يك كارمند جديد را شروع خواهيم كرد.)

 طريق ايميل ارتباط برقرار كند.



متوجه نشدم او به من چه كفت.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (r) تصور كردن } \\
& \text { (1) جشن كرفتن }
\end{aligned}
$$

q9. Fq.
(1)
"respect" - (r) (r) "او هميشه با من صادق است و من به خاطرآن به او احترام مىكذارم.)
(r) احترام كذاشتن
(1) برداشتن
ت(®) توضيح دادن (®) تإديد شدن
 (r) جنكا
(1)
(1) كتابخانه
(1) موش
 تصا (t)
(1) مراسم (1)
 مى ههد يك نمايش بيينيد، در يك رويداد شركت كنيد يا با يك وسيلهُ نقليه مسافرت كنيد بليط است.")

"Canadian" - (


وv. كزينئ (1) - "borrow" (من بايد تعدادى عكس بكيرم. آيا مىتوانم دوربين شما را قرض بكيرم؟")

 شمعها را روشن كنم. .


"sA (تو در اينجا تنها كسى هستى كه قهوه را
بدون شكرمىنوشى ."
(1)
(B) دوربين
(1)
 كنى ، آن ها ممكن است به تو بخندند. ،

"live" - (اوا ازاينكه درراديو (به طور) زنده مورد مصاحبه قرار مىكرفت عصبى بود ."

(1)اضافی囲 (®)
(توضيح: صفت alive قبل ازاسم به كار نمىرود .)
"therefore" - (r) (rآن خانه ارزان و قشنگ است بنابراين " من قصد دارم آن را بخرم."


اء كزينه (1) - "slices" (او كوشت را به تكههايى بريد و آن را كنار كذاشت. (ن)

Ca © (1)
ك(1)
وجود دارد.)
(1) ش(1) شبيه (1)
 (1) سفارش دادن (1) (ت) وجود داشتن (ت) (ت)
 راترى كرد.)


ه9 كزينهُ (†) - "information" (ردانشآموزان بايد مقدارى اطلاعات
در مورد كلبولهاى خون بيدا كند.) "
(r) ترافيك
(1)
(1)
9. كزينه (1) - "borrow" (اعضا مى توانند در هر دفعه تا ده كتاب از كتابخانه قرض بكيرند.) .)

(1) احترام كذاشتن
(1) برآورده كردن


> توضتيح
(1) مؤسسه
(1) رويداد
(®)

احترام میكذارند.] .
(1) ياد كرفتن
(1) حل كردن
(ت) احترام كذاشتن
(i)
"understand" - - "

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) قرض كرفتن } \\
& \text { (1) فهمهيدن (H) }
\end{aligned}
$$

 را ياد داد.)

 گوشت وجود دارد؟؟


 باشد، سس كزينههاى (ّ) و و (f) نيز نادرست هستند.


 . سوالى مىشود (how much)


كيسه برنج روى ميزبود .)

 ".MA

 در ضمن نمىتوان اسمهاى غيرقابل شمارش را جمع بست و به آخر

 خوديرداز مقدارى بكيريم.") "
 (امقدار) دارد، سِ كزينههاى (1) و (f) نادرست هستند. بعد از از . نيزاسم به كار نمىرود (a lot)
 فرد خارجى مختلف بيدا كنيد.)

 1. كزينهُ (r) - "much" (اين كتاب به شما توصيههاى زيادى در مورد مسافرت به خارج ارائه میدهد. ."

 . (a lot) (little" - (r) (او تجربهُ خيلى كمى در مورد كار كردن با كودكان داشت، سس ما او را استخدام نكرديم.") توضيح: كلمهُ „experience« (تجربه)، اسم غيرقابلش شمارش


 "dittle" در اين جمله نيز معنا بيدا مىكند.

تذكر: در ياسخ به سوالههاى بخش كرامر، اين جدول براى جلوكيرى از توضيحات تكرارى درج شده است. در صورت لزوم به اين جدول مراجعه كنيد.

| قبل از اسمهاى قابل شمارش |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| one, two, three ,..., several few, a few <br> some <br> many <br> lots of, a lot of <br> plenty of <br> How many ...? | يك،دو،سه،...جندين <br> تعداد خيلى كم، تعداد كم <br> تعدادى <br> تعداد زيادى <br> تعداد زيادى <br> تعداد زيادى <br> جه تعدادى ...؟ |
| قبل ازاسمهاى غيرقابلشمارش |  |
| little, a little <br> some <br> much <br> lots of, a lot of <br> plenty of <br> How much ...? | اعداد به كار نمىروند. مقدار خيلى كم، مقدار كم <br> مقدارى <br> مقدار زيادى <br> مقدار زيادى <br> مقدار زيادى <br> جه مقدارى ....؟ |




 نتيجه كزينههاى (ا) و (f) نادرست هستند . دليل نادرستى كزينهُ (ب)

 توضيح: بعد از "How many" اسم جمع به كار مىرود. از بين


 بعد ازظهر مقدارى بخريم.") "
توضيح: كلمهُ „Water (آب) ، اسم غيرقابل شمارش است و و مقدار
دارد. ازمعنى جمله نيزمتوجه مىشويم اين ((مقدار)، زياد نيست.
 مقدارى سوب مى خورم ، لطفاً.")
 جمع باشد ، بس كزينههاى (ا) ، ( ( $)$ و) و (f) نادرست هستند.
 كذاشت.
توضيح: جون در جملهُ دوم ضمير مفرد (\# (4t) (آن) به كار رفته است، سس اسم موجود در جملةُ اول بايد مفرد باشد ، در نتيجه فقط كزينهُ (Y) درست است.
 بخش اول خود دارد؟ هی توضيح: در اعدادى كه به »"-ty ") ختم مىشوند، تكيئ صوتى روى بخش اول است. ror
بيتزا بخرى ؟"
 كزينهها فقط كزينه (1) جمع است.
 توضيح: جملهُ (ب) به مفعول نياز دارد. به عنوان مثال مىتوان كفت: The man saw me yesterday morning.
 "ماه كذشته ، معلم ما در حال سفر كردن در برزيل بود." توضيح: شخصى كه جمله در مورد آن صحبت میى مكند (فاعل) ، است، در نتيجه (nعلم ما)، فاعل جمله است

" آن مردهاى جوان در اتاق درحال خوردن ناهارشان بودند."

 بس كزينهُ (r) درست است.
 توضيح: جملةهاى ديكررا مىتوان بهصورت زير كامل كرد:
(1) Last night, we were in the library.
(r) My cousin loves football.
(1) Some boys are at the bank.

توضيح: قيد تكرار (در اينجا always) بايد قبل از فعل اصلى
(دراينجا play) قرار بكيرد.

 قيدحالت+مفعول+فعل|صلى+قيدتكرار+(not)+فعلكمكى+فاعل،
(ر.قيد زمان + قيد مكان +

 (Y) نادرست است. (الذت بردن)، نيز تعداد ندارد و قابل شمارش
 (Y) "lots of" - (Y) (بايد تعداد زيادى بليس در جاده جاده باشند. بيش ازحد سريع رانندكى نكن.")
توضيح: در اين جمله „police officers) (افسرهاى بليس) جمع و قابلشمارش است، بس (تعداده) دارد. با توجه به معنى جمله، . نيز نادرستاست (A few» ه9. كزينهُ (r) - "loaves of bread" (تعداد زيادى قرص نان آن جا است. میبينى؟" توضيح: بعد از (Mmany) (تعداد زياد)، اسم قابل شمارشيِ جمع به
 نان) جمع است. 9ه. كزينهُ (Y) - "some sugar" (ما شب كذشته در اتاق مقدارى شكر ديديم. آن الآن كجاست؟
 جس اسم موجود در جملةُ اول بايد مفرد باشد ، در نتيجه فقط كزينهُ (Y) درست است.

خيلى دوست دارد. «


 تا عبارت كامل شود، شكل درست كزيئهُ (r) نيز بايد بهصورت . باشد «a modern house»
 كتابخانه بودند؟؟
توضيح: قيد زمان "dast Monday در دانتهاى جمله نشان مىدهد كه جمله زمان كذشته است. سِ كزينههاى (ا) و (Y) نادرست هستند. كلمهٔ »هmen (مردها) نيز جمع است، بس بايد از فعل . Were» 99. كزينه (r) - "sheep" (شما مىتوانيد هر سال صدها هزار كوسفند رادراين روستا يبينيد!") توضيح: بعد از عبارت " جمع میآيد ، و در بين كزينهها فقط ״ (sheep)" میتواند جمع باشد. (يادآورى: همانطور كه سال كذشته آموختيد شكل جمع و مفرد بعضى از اسمها يكسان است كه "sheep)، يكى ازآن ها اسها است.)

اما، آنها حتماً از طريق صداها و حركتها (رفتار) با يكديكر ارتباط برقرار مىكند. حيوانها تعدادى ويزگى ذاتى دارند كها ازي از آنها آنا استفاده مىكند تا احساساتشان را با عا علامت ابلاغ كندر ، اما اينها اينها مانند كلمههاى شكلركفتهاى يسيتند كه ما در زبان انسان مى يبينيم. بجَهُ انسان اين شكل از ارتباط را به عنوان نوزاد هنكامىكه كريه مىكند نشان مىدهد. اما به زودى كلمهها ارياى زبان را را ياد مىكيرد واز اين (روش) به عنوان شكلى ازارتباط استفاده مىكند. اكر بجههای انسان هنكام تولد از انسان دور نكا كلمههاى زبان را ياد نخواهند كرفت و قادر به برقرارى ارتباط با با ديكر انسانها نخواهند بود. اما اكر حيوانها را را از زمان تولد تد تنها نكه دارياريد،
 ارتباط برقرار كنند.
 *) هى
(1) حيوانها مشابه انسانهها ارتباط برقرار مىكند
(1) بָههها نمى توانند به آسانى زبان ياد بكيرند

(1) غير انسانها يك زبان واقعى دارند

IIV برقرار میكندا (1)
(1) حيوانه ها اصلاً نمىتوانند ارتباط قرار كند
(1) مردم بايد يك زبان جديد ياد بيكيرند

(1) زبان انسان مشابه زبان حيوانها است
 است به (پويزگىهاه، اشاره دارد.)
 (199. كزينهُ (Y) - (بهترين عنوان براى متن كدام است؟" (I)انسانها قادر به برقرار كردن ارتباط هستند (1) غير انسانها جطور ارتباط برقرار میىندا (1) احساسات ما خيلى مهم هستند (ت) بِّههها اصلاً ارتباط برقرار نمىكند
 (1) دانشمندان در مورد زبان حيوانها ما مطمئن نيستند






(1) شب كنشته، من تكليفم را انجام دادم. (مغعول = تكليفم)
(艹) تو جند ساندويج خوردى ؟ (مفعول = ساندويج)
(t) ما قصد داريم يك فيلم تماشا كنيم. (مععول = فيلم)
(ت)

to be بايد بعد از فعل
(دراينجا are) قرار بكيرد.
ترجمهُ متن Cloze Test
جاميكورو يك زبان واقعاً در معرض خطر است با فقط 1 نفرِ



 بعضى از دانشمندان يك فرهنگ لغت چاميكيكورو خلق كردماند (نوشتهاند) ، اما هيج كودكى نمى تواند بها اين زبان صحبت كند زيرا


| (1) مدار | (1) |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1) | - (1) |
|  | "native" - (1) |
| (1) | (1) |
| -(1) | (1) |
|  | "near" - |
| , | د(1) |
| (®) درون | (1) |
|  | "save" - (r) |
| (1) نجات دادن | (1) |
| (®) فروختن | (1) |
|  | "created" - 110 |
| (1) | (1) |
| (1) نوشتن | (1) خلق كردن |

Reading Comprehension ترجمهُ متن آيا حيوانها زبان خودشان را دارند؟ دانشمندان هنوز دير در مورد اين سوال نامطمئن هستند. محققين مىكويند كها حيان حيوانها، غانير انسانها، يك زبان واقعى مانند انسانها ندارند.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بعداً در (اواخر) اين هفته شروع كند." } \\
& \text { (1) شدن (ت) }
\end{aligned}
$$

צזו．كزيئه（r）－＂fluently＂＂ريدر من میتوانست در دانشكده به زبان فرانسوى به طور سليس صحبت كند．．＂）
（1）（1）به طور ناگهانى طور سليس
（1）（1）به طور مرتب（1）（1）
ستس．كزينُ（f）－＂honest＂（صادقانه به شما بكويم، من فكر نمىكنم او
شخص مناسبى براى اين شغل باشد．هـ

| （1） | （1）عصبى |
| :---: | :---: |
| （1） | －（1） |


شمالى رشد مىكند.")

| \％ | （1） |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | هubbin |

هr｜．كزينُ（1）－＂price＂（شكفتانكيزاست كه كامييوترها جقدر از نظر قيمت در سالهاى اخير يايين آمدهاند．＂）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (r) موضوع (t) }
\end{aligned}
$$

وזا．كزينهُ（（\％）－＂ability＂（او كتابهاى خوبى مینويسد．توانايى او براى علاقهمند كردن خوانندهها عالى است．＂）＂
（r）
（1F）
（1）جامعه
（1）


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كا كاركردن } \\
& \text { (1) (1) } \\
& \text { (ت) تغيير كردن } \\
& \text { (i) }
\end{aligned}
$$

גזا．كزينُ（（r）－＂wishes＂（اخداحافظ و بهترين آرزوههاى من را به

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) شهرها (1) } \\
& \text { والدينت بده (برسان).") } \\
& \text { (10) بطرىها } \\
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { 隹 }
\end{aligned}
$$

＂rq．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كنيم. بنابراين به زودى برخواهيم كشت.) " } \\
& \text { (1) (1) } \\
& \text { (1) وقتىكه } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$


 （1）

فراكيرهاى زبان انكاليسى است．＂）
（1）برشها
（1）قرنها
（10）شمعها
（1）（1）فراكيرها
rrit．كزيئُ（ا）－＂valuable＂（اين كتاب اطلاعات با ارزشى در مورد فناورى اخير دارد．）．）
（i）
（1）با ارزث
（10）كتتارى（1）
（1）
＂זا．كزينهُ（f）－＂society＂（رآنها در مورد مشكلات افراد جوان در جامعه صحبت مىكردند．

اMF
ارتباطى عالى است.]

（1）سوال
（1）تعطيلات
 اتومبيل كران يرداخت كنى؟؟

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1®) دعوت كردن } \\
& \text { (1) شكار كردن }
\end{aligned}
$$



|  | امتحانهايش |
| :---: | :---: |
| 隹 | （1）خطكشها |
| （10）ليوانها | 1000（1） |

 كيك را براى خودش برداشت．）．）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) فراركردن } \\
& \text { (1) (1) } \\
& \text { (1) بَ برداشتن } \\
& \text { (T) (1) دعاكردن }
\end{aligned}
$$


خوبى نداد．）



> او بريتانيايى است.)


＂با．كزينٔ（1）－＂foreigner＂（ريك شخص كه اهل كشورى است كه

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كشور خود شما نيست، يك خارجى است.") } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

توضيح: بعد از „ «how many اسم قابلشمارشِ جمع به كار مى مرود. در بين كزينهها فقط „Children" (بجهها) جمع است و مفرد آن „child، است. (101. كزينهُ (1) - (ا|مروز در جاده ترافيك زيادى است.)
 مفرد باشد.


 در انتهاى جمله به كار نمى روود.
 كوش دادن نبود .)

 نيز مفرد است و به فعل مفرد نياز دارد.
 توضيح: براى پرسيدن قيمت از " (F) "How much استفاده مىكنيم.

 قابلشمارشِ مفرد باشد و يا غيرقابل شمارش . در بين كزينهها فقا فـط (2money») (يول) غيرقابل شمارش است ، بقيه قابل شمارش و جمع

1ه9. كزينهُ ( 1 ) - (رآقاى مانسون در حال صحبت كردن با آن سستجىها
است وآن ها با دقت در حال كوش دادن هستند. .) توضيح: چون ضمير جملهُ دوم „they، (آنها) است، چس اسم مورد نظر بايد جمع باشد. دقت داشته باشيد كه „postmen) شكل جمع »"postman) است.
 توضيح: جون در جملهُ دوم ضمير (!it (it) به كار رفته است اس ، اسم مورد
 1هA اه كزينهُ (r) - (ابراى نصب كردن اين نوع برنامه اطلاعات زيادى لازم است.)



دارم."

 نمى رود ، در نتيجه كزينهُ (1) نيزيز نادرست است. ـ با توجه به معنى جمله (dittle»
 توضيح: بعد از „How much (Y) (جه مقدار) اسم غيرقابلشمارش

> به كار مىرود.



 (آنهها) استفاده كرد ، در نتيجه كزينئ (1) نيزيز نادرست است استي
 توضيح: بعد از » «a lot of اكر اسم قابل شمارش بيايد حتماً بايد جمع باشد. در بين كزينهها فقط „children» جمع است و مفرد

 توضيح: جون فعل جمله „are، است، اسم مورد نظر بايد جمع باشد، در بين كزينهها فقط „people)، (مردم) جمع است و مفرد

آن »
 توضيح: كزينههاى ديكر از نظر كرامرى اشتباه هستند و شكل درست

> آن ها بهصورت زير است: brave soldiers (1) an old woman (1)
two children(8)




 توضيح: كلمهُ "(Anews ॥) (خبر) اسم غيرقابل شمارش است و وضميرآن
. (dit» است.

كمى بيدا كردم.")

توضيح: كلمهُ „information، (الطلاعات) اسم غيرقابلشمارش
است و داراى (مقدارار) است.

روستاى زيبا است.،



در نتيجه فقط كزينهٔ (Y) درست است.
100. كزينهُ (r) - (رآيا آنها مىدانند من بايد با جه تعداد دانشآموز

صحبت كنم؟"

|  | "existed" - (Y) (Y) |
| :---: | :---: |
| (ه) وجود داشتن | (1) |
| (®) سعى كردن | (1) نجات دادن |
|  | "began" - 191 كزينه (1) |
| (1) نوشتن | (1) شروع كردن |
| (1) ياد كفتن | (1) |
|  | "regions" - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ (Y) |
| Qهoubio (r) | (1) |
| (1) | (1) مزرعهها (1) |
|  |  |
| (r) قرار دادن | (1) |
| (1) (1) | (1) استفاده كردن |

## Reading Comprehension 1 ترجمهٔ متن

اكر جه يك كودك از تولد ارتباط برقرار مىكند، (اما) در ابتدا متوجه
 يا (حالت) جهرهاش را به علت احساسى كه مىكند تغيير مىدهد. ـ به عنوان مثال، اوممكن استوقتى استى احساس كرسنگى ياخيسى مىكندكريه كند.اوبهآرامى مى بيند كه يِيامهايش باعثي مى شود جيزيها اتفاق بيافتد. وقتى اوكريه مىكند، كسى مىتآيد تابييند مشكل جيست. وقتى اولبخند میزند، مردم (به او) لبخند میزنند. بنابراين او شروع بها بيام فرستادن مىكند تا چيزها اتفاق بيافتد. شما مىتوانيد با بإسخ دادن بـي به حركات، صداهاوظاهرصورتش به يك كودك كمك كنيد تارتباط برقراركند.اين (كار) بها او كمك مىكندتا اياد بكيرد اعمال او برديرديكران تأثيردارد.
 (1) زيرا واقعاً خيس مىشوند
(1) ازاز ابتداى زندكى شان
(艹) وقتى صدا ايجاد مىكند
(1) تَا بدانند در ابتدا جه كار كند

IVY
است.
كتريه كردن روشى براى برقرارى ارتباط است (1) يك كودك اصلاً نمى تواند ارتباط برقرار كند
(1) ما ما بايد به يك كودك توجه كنيم

 نزديكترين معنى با answering (باسخ دادن) را دارد.)
-عا. كزينُ (
 عبارت اسمى بعد از آن بايد مفرد باشد و با يكى از از حروف صداد اديار (Y) شروع شود. دقت داشته باشيد كه در كزينّ (a, e, i, o, u")


## Cloze Test 1 ترجمهُ متن

آموزش به زبان مادرى به هر نوع تحصيلى اشاره دارد كه از از زبان يا
 معمولاً همان زبانى است كه كودكان در منزل با خانوادهادشان صحبت



 مادربزرى خود به زبان سوم صحبت كنند "with" - (9) (\$)

| (1) | (1) |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1) | , (1) |
|  | "speak" - (1) (19 \% كزينه |
| (1) | (1) |
| (1) | (1) بازی كردن |

"spoken" - (Y) (1) نوشتهشده
(i) شكستهشده
"than" -
"than»" توضيح: در مقايسهها معمولاً بعد از صفت هاى تفضيلى از (r)
استفاده مىكنيم. "another" - ( 1 ( 1 (1) كزينئه
(1) (1) يكديكر
(1) ديكر
(1) يكديكر

Cloze Test 2 ترجمهُ متن
زبان اشارهُ آمريكايى توسط افراد ناشنواى آمريكايى براى ارتباط

 آمريكا اولين مدرسه براى ناشنوايان را شروع كردند ، آنها شا شروع به

 زبان از يك نسل به بعدى منتقل شد و امروزه افراد ناشنوا از آن در سرتاسر آمريكا استفاده مىكند. "deaf" - (f)
(1) خجالتى (1)
(®)
.IVه لغت مىتواند كمى به شما كمك كند. (1)اصلاً مفيد نيست (1) میتواند خيلى سخت باشد (®) متوتواند كمى به شما كمك كند (1) ممكن است بينالمللى باشد

(. نوشته میشود
(1) شما مىتوانيد مردم رادرى كنيد
 (1) مردم محلى بلندتر صحبت مىكندا (H) لغت هاى ابتدايى به شما كمك نمى
 |انكليسى مفيد است زيرا زبان كردشكرى است.).
(1)
(1) مردم محلى هركز نمىدانند كردشكرها جه مى مويند. (H) وقتى شما با افراد محلى صحبت مىكنيد، بايد با صداى بلند

صحبت كنيد.
(H) دانستن زبان انكليسى مفيد است زيرا زبان كردشكرى است.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (r) } \\
& \text { (16) مقصدها } \\
& \text { (ت) افراد محلى }
\end{aligned}
$$

VFP
مختلف استفاده مىكند تا با ما ارتباط برقرار كند. .) (1) بيام فرستادن توسط يك كودى اصلاً مفيد نيست
(r) اولين جيزى كه يك كودك بعد از اينكه متولد شد انجام مىدهد كريه كردن است
(1) عمل يك كودك جيزى نيست كه مآٓن را برقرارى ارتباط مى ناميم (ت) يك كودك از روشههاى هختلف استفاده مىكند تا با ما ار ارتباط برقرار كند
Reading Comprehension 2 ترجمهُ متن
جه مى شود اكر شما زبان كشورى را اكه ازآن بازديد مىكنيد صحبت نكنيد؟ ابتدا، سعى كنيد قبل از رفتن تعداد كمى لغت مانيا ماند (رلطفاً،

 اصطلاحات (مخصوص كردشكرها) مىتواند كمك كند كند ، اما به خاطر

داشته باشيد كه ضرورتاً إِشخى راكه میكيريد ، دركى نمىكينيد.


 دهيد كه درخواست آدرس مىكنيد.


 میكنيد، افراد محلى را خواهيد يافت كه مىتوانواند تعداد كمى لغت
 خاطر داشته باشيد آرام وواضح (نه بلندتر) صحبت كنيد وازيلنـي
 زيادى مىكند تا خودتان را تفهيم كنيد و ديكران را را بفهميد. به دي دنبال كتاب اصطلاحات كشورى كه مى خواهيد ازآن بازديد كنيد ، باشيد.

