



# V-EXAM2

## انگلیسی نهایی یازدهم

ویژه آماده سازی دانش آموزان برای امتحان نهایی



**In the Name of God**

**V-Exam 2**

**انگلیسے نہایے یازدہم**



گروہ زبان انگلیسی

# مقدمه مولف

## به نام خدا

### دانش آموز عزیز سلام

درود بر شما که از هم اکنون خود را برای رقابت بزرگ و سرنوشت ساز امتحانات نهایی آماده می کنید و خرسندیم از این که این کتاب را جهت آمادگی برای چنین آزمونی برگزیده اید. شک نکنید که به هدف زده اید و امیدواریم مثل این انتخاب بهترین گزینه ها را نیز در امتحان نهایی انتخاب کنید که هدف این مجموعه هم همین است.

در سال های اخیر امتحان نهایی در کنار آزمون کنکور ابزاری برای سنجش دانش آموزان جهت ورود به دانشگاه شده است. امتحان نهایی تفاوت هایی عمده ای با آزمون کنکور دارد که مهم ترین آن تشریحی بودن سوالات در انواع مختلف است؛ بنابراین لازم است شما دانش آموزان با انجام تمرین های متنوع و حل سوالات شبه نهایی خود را برای این امتحانات آماده سازی و مناسب ترین پاسخ ها را در برگه امتحانی ثبت نمایید. پاسخ مناسب و صحیح وقتی امکان پذیر است که شما به موضوعات کتاب درسی تسلط داشته باشید. تسلط به موضوعات مربوطه وقتی ممکن می شود که کتابی کامل و جامع در اختیارتان قرار گیرد. بر این اساس، بر آن شدیم که در این راستا مجموعه ای مدون و استاندارد به نام **کتاب های انگلیسی نهایی (مجموعه V-Exam)** تهیه کنیم تا بتواند شما دانش آموز عزیز را گام به گام برای پاسخگویی به سوالات امتحان نهایی به آمادگی کامل برساند.

### ساختار کلی کتاب های V-Exam

هر درس از این مجموعه کتاب ها شامل تمرین متنوع و طبقه بندی شده از همه موضوعات و مهارت هایی است که در امتحان نهایی مورد سوال قرار می گیرد که عبارتند از: ۱- واژگان (Vocabulary)، ۲- دستور زبان (Grammar)، ۳- مهارت گوش دادن (Listening)، ۴- مهارت نوشتن (Writing) و ۵- مهارت خواندن (Reading). سوالات مطابق با اهداف کتاب درسی و امتحان نهایی طراحی شده است تا انجام آن ها دانش آموز را به تسلط برساند و با خیال آسوده به استقبال امتحان نهایی برود. تنوع سوالات و تمرین بالاست و از انواعی است که در امتحان نهایی مد نظر طراحان سوال است. ضریب سختی سوالات نیز مد نظر بوده و انواع ساده، متوسط و سخت را شامل می شود.

### کمی درباره جزئیات کتاب:



#### ۱- شاهکاری در بخش واژگان رخ داده است.

در این بخش ابتدا واژگان هر درس از کتاب درسی به پنج بخش مجزا به ترتیب مطالب کتاب درسی تقسیم شده است. واژه ها به طور کاملاً دقیق و موشکافانه استخراج و طبقه بندی شده اند. در ابتدای هر بخش از واژگان لیستی از واژه ها و عبارات همنشین (Collocations) جهت مرور سریع آمده و بلافاصله تمرین گوناگون با ضرایب سختی متنوع (ساده، متوسط، سخت) طراحی شده است. معرفی دقیق هر واژه در «کتابچه واژگان انگلیسی دبیرستان با روش سوپر ممو» صورت گرفته است که مکملی برای این کتاب است. در این کتاب فرض بر آن است که شما واژه ها را یاد گرفته اید و با یک مرور سریع و بدون فوت وقت بلافاصله به سراغ سوالات بروید. در پایان بخش واژگان سوالات امتحانات نهایی به طور کاملاً دقیق طبقه بندی شده است.

#### ۲- درسنامه ای جامع و روان از مبحث گرامر در اختیارتان قرار داده ایم.

در این بخش سعی بر این بوده که تمامی نکته های مربوط به هر موضوع گرامری همراه با مثال های فراوان بیابند تا مطالب برای شما جا بیوفتند. سپس شما شاهد سوالات متنوع تالیفی و امتحان نهایی خواهید بود.

#### ۳- مهارت های شنیداری، نوشتاری و خوانداری به طور کامل پوشش داده شده است.

برای هر سه مهارت شنیداری، نوشتاری و خوانداری سوالاتی تالیفی مطابق با اهداف امتحان نهایی طراحی شده است و در ادامه آن سوالات امتحان نهایی به طور طبقه بندی شده از سال های اخیر گنجانده شده است. فایل های صوتی بخش شنیداری از طریق اسکن بارکدها به راحتی قابل دانلود است.

#### ۴- نمونه سوالات امتحانی استاندارد طراحی شده است.

در پایان کتاب نیمسال اول یک دوره نمونه سوال امتحانی مطابق با بارم بندی دفتر تالیف و در انتهای کتاب نیز یک آزمون شبه نهایی و آزمون از امتحان نهایی سال های اخیر قرار داده ایم تا دانش آموز به تسلط کامل برسد و خود را برای امتحان نهایی آماده سازد. در انتهای کتاب نیز برای تمرین بیشتر از مهارت های خوانداری و نوشتاری بارکد قرار داده ایم که با اسکن آن به صورت الکترونیک می توان به این تمرین دسترسی پیدا کرد.

گروه زبان پیک نخبگان خود را بی نیاز از راهنمایی های همکاران گرامی و کارشناسان محترم ندانسته و از پیشنهادات شما عزیزان استقبال می نماید.

تو خشنود باشی و هارستگار

خدایا چنان کن سرانجام کار

گروه زبان انگلیسی پیک نخبگان



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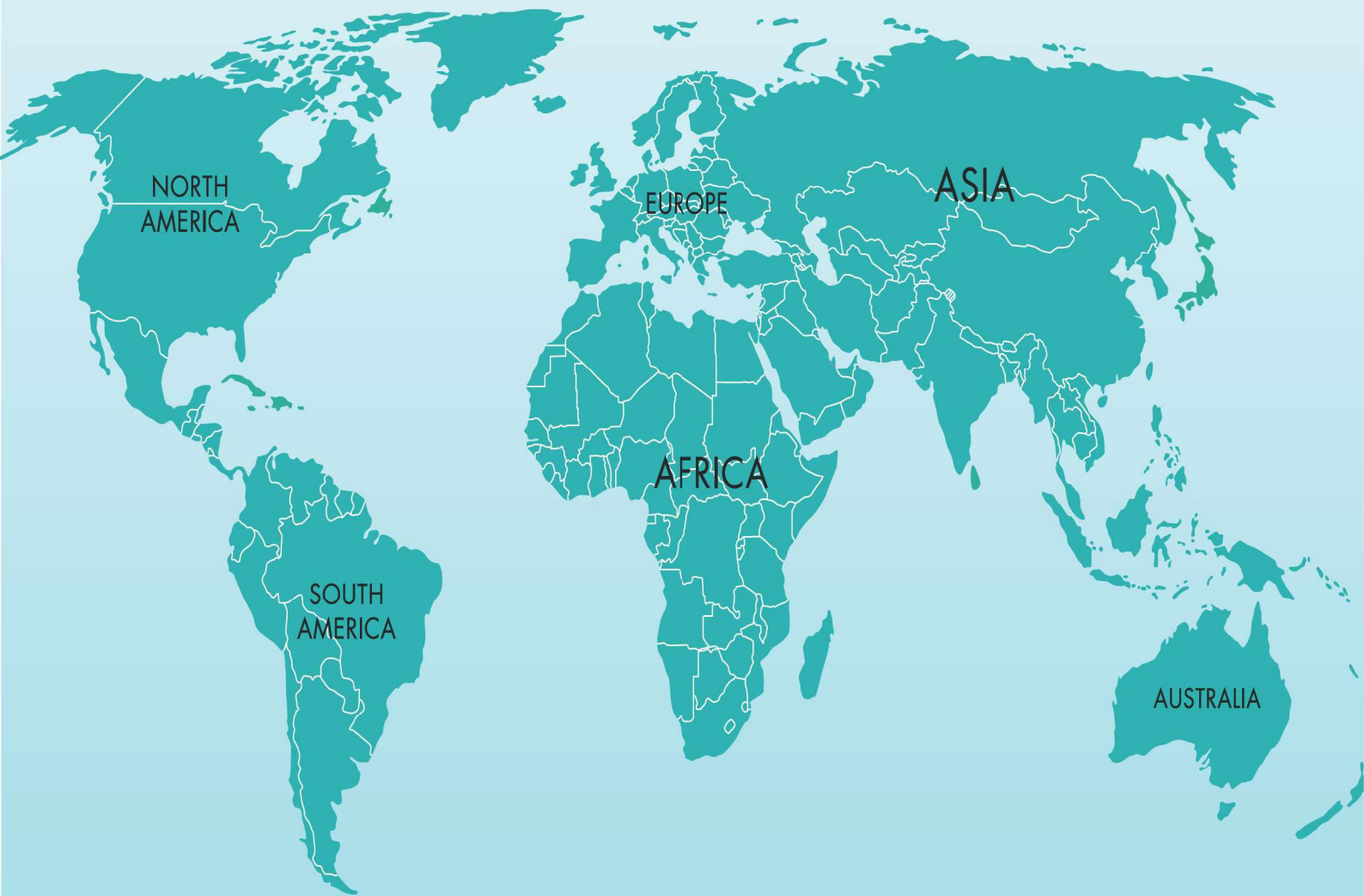
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# Lesson 1

## Understanding People



# Vocabulary



جهت یادگیری واژگان بدون فراموشی  
از محصول به‌نظیر کتابچه واژگان  
باروش سوپرمنو استفاده کن

## Part 1

Get Ready, Conversation

1. absolutely
2. according to
3. available
4. besides
5. broadcast
6. communicate

7. fluent
8. frequently
9. honest
10. keep off
11. parking lot
12. republic

۷. روان، سلیس
۸. بارها، به کرات
۹. صادق، راستگو
۱۰. وارد جایی نشدن، فاصله گرفتن
- (غذا، نوشیدنی) پرهیز کردن از، نخوردن
۱۱. محوطهٔ پارکینگ
۱۲. جمهوری

۱. کاملاً
۲. برطبق، بر اساس
۳. در دسترس، حاضر، آماده
۴. به علاوه، علاوه بر این
۵. (از رادیو و تلویزیون) پخش کردن
۶. ارتباط برقرار کردن

## Collocations

become available: ..... در دسترس واقع شدن  
make something available: ..... در دسترس قرار دادن

communicate something to somebody: ..... چیزی را به کسی انتقال دادن



**A: Match the pictures with the sentences. There is one extra sentence**

با توجه به تصاویر، مشخص کنید کدام جمله مربوط به کدام تصویر است. (یک جمله اضافی است.)



1



2



3



4

- a) One language dies about every fourteen days.
- b) He was surfing the Net.
- c) Deaf people use sign language to communicate.
- d) There is a parking lot around.
- e) You should Keep off the grass.



**B: Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word.**

با کلمات داده شده جاهای خالی را پر کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

broadcasting

available

familiar

written

experience

- 1) Most Languages of the world have no ..... form.
- 2) They held meetings to update employees as soon as new information became .....
- 3) Are you ..... with any foreign languages?
- 4) Dr. Moradi is a translator who works for Islamic Republic of Iran .....



**C: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.**

با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

- 1) My cousin learnt German in a language i- - - - - .
- 2) A lot of teachers believe that language learning should start as early as p- - - - - .
- 3) To be honest, my favorite language is a- - - - - my mother tongue!
- 4) He has taught English for 20 years. He has a lot of e- - - - - .
- 5) The unhappy mom c- - - - - her worry to her kid.

برخی از واژگان لیست نشده‌اند ولی به دلیل اهمیت واژگانی متناسب با موضوع درس مورد سوال قرار گرفته‌اند. این واژه‌ها مربوط به بخش‌ها، دروس یا پایه‌های تحصیلی قبلی است و شما قبلاً خوانده‌اید.



## Part 2

New Words & Expressions, Reading

13. ability
14. amount
15. belong
16. century
17. communication
18. despite
19. exchange
20. exist
21. explain
22. grow
23. imagine
24. largely
25. look for
26. luckily (adv)
27. lucky (adj)
28. make up
29. matter
30. meet
31. mental

32. mind (n)
33. native
34. nearly
35. notice (n)
36. oceania
37. own (v)
38. percent
39. physical
40. population
41. range (v)
42. region
43. society
44. specific
45. surprising
46. through
47. tiny
48. valuable
49. vary
50. wish (n)

۳۲. ذهن، هوش
۳۳. (زبان) مادری، (شهر/کشور) زادگاه مادری
۳۴. تقریباً
۳۵. توجه، تابلو، اطلاع
۳۶. (جزایر) اقیانوسیه
۳۷. مالک بودن، دارا بودن
۳۸. درصد
۳۹. جسمی
۴۰. جمعیت
۴۱. نوسان داشتن، در تغییر بودن
۴۲. منطقه
۴۳. جامعه
۴۴. دقیق، خاص
۴۵. تعجب آور
۴۶. از میان، از طریق
۴۷. بسیار کوچک
۴۸. با ارزش
۴۹. تفاوت داشتن، فرق کردن
۵۰. آرزو، خواسته

۱۳. توانایی، مهارت
۱۴. مقدار
۱۵. تعلق داشتن، وابسته بودن
۱۶. قرن
۱۷. ارتباط
۱۸. علی رغم، با وجود اینکه
۱۹. مبادله کردن، معاوضه کردن
۲۰. وجود داشتن، زنده بودن، زندگی کردن
۲۱. توضیح دادن، شرح دادن
۲۲. شدن
۲۳. تصور کردن
۲۴. عمدتاً، اکثراً
۲۵. به دنبال گشتن، جستجو کردن
۲۶. خوشبختانه
۲۷. خوش شانس
۲۸. تشکیل دادن، به وجود آوردن
۲۹. اهمیت داشتن
- موضوع، مسئله، مشکل، ماده، جسم
۳۰. بر آورده ساختن
۳۱. روحی، ذهنی

### Collocations

meet a need: ..... برآورده کردن نیاز  
take notice(of): ..... توجه کردن

range from something to something: .....  
متغیر بودن از یک چیز به چیز دیگر  
step by step: ..... مرحله به مرحله



**A: Match the underlined word in column A with its definition in column B.**

برای هر کلمه از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B پیدا کنید. (یک تعریف در ستون B اضافی است.)

A	B
1) <u>Imagine</u> you are traveling in space.	a) skill or mental power
2) We are living in the twenty-first <u>century</u> .	b) to be different from each other
3) He has the <u>ability</u> to learn different languages.	c) a period of one hundred years
	d) to form a mental picture



**B: Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word.**

با کلمات داده شده جاهای خالی را پر کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

develop    exchange    make    take    specific    endangered

- 1) I hope you'll ..... notice of what I am going to tell you.
- 2) People ..... knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings through language.
- 3) Did you know that ..... languages make up nearly 8 percent of the world's languages?
- 4) We scan a reading passage to look for and find ..... information quickly.
- 5) I believe learning synonyms is a good way to ..... our vocabulary.



**C: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.**

با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

- 1) In some cities, prices v- - - from shop to shop.
- 2) People use language to communicate with each other in a s- - - - .
- 3) The most p- - - - - language in the world is Chinese.
- 4) All languages are really v- - - - - , despite their differences.
- 5) It is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages e- - - - in the world.
- 6) I think wind power will meet the n- - - - of the world in the near future





## Part 3

Grammar

51. appear  
52. countable  
53. cultural  
54. disappear  
55. juice  
56. live

57. loaf  
58. measure  
59. order (v)  
60. piece  
61. slice  
62. wrongly

۵۷. قرص نان  
۵۸. اندازه گرفتن، مقدار، میزان  
۵۹. سفارش دادن، دستور دادن  
۶۰. تکه  
۶۱. تکه، قطعه، خرد کردن  
۶۲. اشتباهاً، به صورت نادرست

۵۱. به نظر رسیدن، نمایان شدن  
۵۲. قابل شمارش  
۵۳. فرهنگی  
۵۴. ناپدید شدن  
۵۵. آب میوه  
۵۶. زنده

### Collocations

**thin/ thick slice:** ..... تکه نازک / تکه ضخیم  
**cultural diversity:** ..... تنوع فرهنگی

**cultural identity:** ..... هویت فرهنگی



**Choose the best answer.**

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

- Jimmy, there are no shirts left in this size, but we could ..... you one.  
1 order 2 sell 3 compare 4 attend
- How much better it is when any facts or ..... of information come from you yourself.  
1 slices 2 pieces 3 parts 4 ideas
- "No pain, no gain" has become part of the ..... identity in Japan.  
1 possible 2 cultural 3 similar 4 continuous
- One imagines, probably quite ....., that the moon must be like the wilder areas of Sutherland.  
1 averagely 2 internationally 3 helpfully 4 wrongly
- My father ..... some work home and tried to get it finished in the evening.  
1 took 2 brought 3 identified 4 appeared
- When my older brother came home, he took a ..... of water from the refrigerator and began to drink.  
1 box 2 bottle 3 pack 4 case
- Because of the adrenaline, my mother wasn't interested in watching the game ..... on TV, so I had to download it later.  
1 alive 2 living 3 live 4 to live
- Taking a lot of journeys, I have seen that some people with a lot of money cannot be hospitable, but others with just a ..... of bread can.  
1 loaf 2 part 3 plate 4 sign
- The police say that the foreigner ..... from a London hotel on Monday and hasn't been seen since.  
1 identified 2 defended 3 disappeared 4 injured

## Part 4

Listening & Speaking, Pronunciation, Writing, What You Learned

63. additional  
64. borrow  
65. cost  
66. explanation  
67. grocery  
68. pick

69. rearrange  
70. receive  
71. simply  
72. smart  
73. somewhere  
74. turn on

۶۹. به شکل تازه‌ای چیدن  
۷۰. دریافت کردن  
۷۱. به سادگی، فقط  
۷۲. باهوش  
۷۳. جایی  
۷۴. روشن کردن

۶۳. اضافی  
۶۴. قرض گرفتن  
۶۵. بها، ارزش، قیمت، هزینه، ارزیدن  
۶۶. توضیح  
۶۷. خواربار  
۶۸. برداشتن، انتخاب کردن

### Collocations

**make an agreement:** ..... توافق کردن  
**get some rest:** ..... استراحت کردن

**have/ take a rest:** ..... استراحت کردن  
**on (the) top of sth.:** ..... در راس



**A: Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word.**

با کلمات داده شده جاهای خالی را پر کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

repeated

borrow

real

additional

receive

almost

- 1) A: How old is your uncle? B: He is ..... thirty-two.
- 2) Based on the kind of experiments, the inventor may ..... a fair amount of money after all his hard work.
- 3) As far as I know, Holmes ..... the experiment several times and got the same results.
- 4) Although ..... information is needed to translate the text correctly, I'll try to prepare it for the interview.
- 5) Just because I'm giving you my dress for tonight ceremony doesn't mean that you can ..... it anytime you like.



**B: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.**

با دانش و آگاهی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

- 1) Every simple sentence must have at l- - - - a subject and a verb.
- 2) A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a p- - - - .
- 3) The teacher's e- - - - - was wonderful, and I understood all the points.
- 4) An object is a noun that receives an a- - - - .
- 5) My brother can speak French f- - - - - .



**C: Find the meaning of the underlined words.**

برای کلمات مشخص شده معنای درست را انتخاب کنید. یک مورد اضافی است.

I was looking for (1) a bag of sugar in the store. There were four types (2) of sugar. I picked (3) the bags and read the explanations. Honestly, (4) I didn't understand their differences. A young man came to me and asked what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He gave me some information. Again, (5) I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations in my mobile dictionary. At last, (6) I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!

a once more

b finally; in the end

c trying to find

d luckily

e sort; kind

f to choose a thing

g truthfully



**Choose the best answer.**

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. The ceremony was very special, and everyone ate dinner under the light of big, beautiful, shining .....  
 1 lamps                      2 candles                      3 pictures                      4 images
2. Install your desktop dictionary. Then you can ..... it ..... whenever you need to search the meaning for a word.  
 1 take/off                      2 take/on                      3 turn/on                      4 turn/off
3. My father's car needs repairs, and the mechanic says it'll cost ..... as much to repair it as it would to buy a new one.  
 1 almost                      2 suitable                      3 expensive                      4 heavy



یک انتخاب

Lesson 1

V EXAM

11



## Part 5

Workbook

75. access  
76. afraid  
77. certainly  
78. confident  
79. decide  
80. double  
81. escape  
82. improve  
83. improvement

84. item  
85. mainly  
86. mention  
87. mistake  
88. necessary  
89. plenty  
90. quite  
91. suggest

۸۴. فقره، قلم، شیء  
۸۵. اساساً، عمدتاً  
۸۶. ذکر کردن  
۸۷. اشتباه  
۸۸. لازم، ضروری  
۸۹. مقدار زیادی، تعداد زیادی  
۹۰. نسبتاً زیاد، خیلی  
۹۱. پیشنهاد کردن

۷۵. دسترسی  
۷۶. ترسیده  
۷۷. یقیناً، قطعاً  
۷۸. مطمئن  
۷۹. تصمیم گرفتن  
۸۰. دوبرابر شدن، دوبرابر کردن  
۸۱. فرار کردن  
۸۲. بهبود بخشیدن، بهتر شدن  
۸۳. بهبود، ترقی

### Collocations

**be afraid of something:** .....

..... از ترسیدن از

**make a mistake:** ..... اشتباه کردن

**be afraid to do something:** .....

..... از انجام کاری ناراحت بودن، دودل بودن

**by mistake:** ..... ندانسته، اشتباهی



**A: Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word.**

با کلمات داده شده جاهای خالی را پر کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

mentioned

necessary

confident

quite

escaped

decided

- 1) **Teacher:** Ted was in class two minutes ago? Where is he now?  
**Student:** He ..... from the window.
- 2) **A:** What did the teacher explain to the students?  
**B:** He just ..... two important points.
- 3) They don't know the rules, but it is ..... for them to learn all these rules.
- 4) I've ..... to learn French because it's my favorite language.
- 5) The kind teacher wanted the students to feel ..... about asking questions when they didn't understand.



**B: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.**

با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

- 1) Their parents say that they don't go out much, m- - - - because they stay home to help their children.
- 2) The students didn't answer the questions correctly. In fact, they made a big m- - - - .
- 3) **Mina:** What does the teacher s- - - - - doing?  
**Mitra:** He tells us to spend more time on English.
- 4) **A:** Do you like dogs? **B:** No, I'm a- - - - of them.



**C: Choose the best answer.**

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. Many people working in this area said that their health ..... when they began volunteer work.  
 1 improved      2 supported      3 destroyed      4 suggested
2. I think everybody knows that a comfortable chair is the single most important ..... for the health of a computer user.  
 1 item      2 access      3 image      4 unit
3. Technology has provided such an easy ..... to the best cinemas and theatres in the world in the international city of Sydney.  
 1 possibility      2 power      3 access      4 nature
4. If our parents have forgotten about our anniversary, we should ..... have a party to surprise and remind them.  
 1 certainly      2 possibly      3 especially      4 easily





# I. Some words are scrambled in the following text. Can you unscramble them?

حروف بهم ریخته را به صورت کلمه صحیح بنویسید.

Languages rvay greatly from region to region. They are so fedifrent that a person does not stunderand the language of someone from another region, country or tinconent. So, it is not prisursing to hear that today about 7000 languages isext in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, more than 2250 in Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in Australia.

.....  
.....

## II: Choose a pair of words having a similar relationship as the pairs in each item.

گزینه‌ای را انتخاب کنید که رابطه مشابهی با جفت کلمات در ساقه سوال دارد.

### 1. Iranian: nationality

- 1 language: Arabic  
3 Asia: continent

- 2 range: adjective  
4 additional: explanation

### 2. matter: to be important

- 1 sharpener: means  
3 absolutely: completely

- 2 improve: make worse  
4 surprising: adjective

### 3. improve: improvement

- 1 explain: explanation 2 loaf: bread

- 3 slice: banana 4 label: bottle

### 4. powerful: strong

- 1 strong: weak 2 light: dark

- 3 once: twice 4 range: differ

### 5. nearly: almost: about

- 1 besides: in addition: however

- 2 slice: loaf: bread

- 3 first language: native language: mother tongue 4 improve: make better: become worse

واژه‌ها در سطح اول

## سوالات امتحانات نهایی

۱- با توجه به تصاویر، مشخص کنید کدام جمله مربوط به کدام تصویر است. (یک جمله اضافی است).

خرداد ۱۴۰۳      شب‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صبح)      شب‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (عصر)



- a) Iran is a vast country in Southwest Asia.  
b) My father measures himself every month.  
c) I agree with you one hundred percent.  
d) There are more than 7000 languages in the world.  
e) Tom hangs out with his friends every week.

۲- با استفاده از کلمات داده شده جملات زیر را کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

suggest

surfing

foreigners

despite

regions

1) A: Mary, I want to go on a vacation and I am ..... the Net to find a nice place.

شبه نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (عصر)

B: Great. How can I help?

2) I enjoy the weekend, ..... the bad weather.

شبه نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صبح)

3) A: What do you think about Brazil?

شبه نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (عصر)

B: Very nice. You can visit the farming ..... for growing coffee there. You can also find many historical sites which are visited by many ..... from other countries every year.

۳- برای هر کلمه از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B پیدا کنید. یک تعریف در ستون B اضافی است.

A	B
1) In some cities, prices <b>vary</b> from shop to shop.	a) happening or starting a short time ago
2) I enjoyed the week <b>despite</b> the rainy weather.	b) without taking any notice of
3) Let's <b>measure</b> the table in the kitchen.	c) to find the exact size of something
	d) to be different from each other

شبه نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (عصر)

۴- جاهای خالی را با نام کشور یا ملیت مناسب کامل کنید.

1) Chinese to China is like German to .....

2) France to French is like Turkey to .....

# Grammar



جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید و به کلماتی که رنگی هستند دقت کنید.

We didn't take many pictures. I have a few things to do. Do you have any money?

Did you hear a noise just now? I can't work here. There's too much noise.

درباره کلماتی که رنگی هستند چه می دانید؟ کلماتی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده کجا مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند؟ درباره اسم (noun) و معرف ها (determiners) چه چیزهایی می دانید؟



## اسامی قابل شمارش و اسامی غیرقابل شمارش

در بخش نوشتاری (Writing) درس اول زبان دهم به تفصیل درباره اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش سخن گفتیم. اکنون با نگاهی مختصر به این موضوع، کلماتی را مورد بررسی قرار می دهیم که قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می شوند.

« اسامی یا قابل شمارش هستند یا غیرقابل شمارش.

قابل شمارش	غیرقابل شمارش
<b>e.g.</b> I eat <u>a banana</u> every day. اسم قابل شمارش می تواند <b>مفرد</b> (banana) یا <b>جمع</b> (bananas) باشد. قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش می توانیم از اعداد استفاده کنیم: one banana, two bananas, three bananas, etc.	<b>e.g.</b> I eat <u>rice</u> every day. اسم غیرقابل شمارش فقط یک حالت دارد (rice). قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش نمی توانیم از اعداد استفاده کنیم.

نکته

در اعداد بین ۲۱ تا ۹۹ (به جز ۳۰ / ۴۰ / ۵۰ / ۶۰ / ۷۰ / ۸۰ / ۹۰) بین یکان و دهگان از خط تیره استفاده می کنیم.  
twenty-one / twenty-five / thirty-six / forty-nine / fifty-eight / ninety-two / etc.

**e.g.** eighty-five children      ninety-two men      seventy-one horses

همچنین می گوئیم:

one/a hundred, two hundred, three hundred, **several** hundred, etc.  
one/a thousand, two thousand, three thousand, **several** thousand, etc.  
one/a million, two million, three million, **several** million, etc.  
one/a billion, two billion, three billion, **several** billion, etc.

ولی می گوئیم:

hundreds of / thousands of / millions of / billions of

**e.g.** I have **thousands of** problems.

There are **five billion** cells in this organ.

من هزاران مشکل دارم.

در این اندام پنج میلیون سلول وجود دارد.

قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش **مفرد** می توانیم از **a** یا **an** استفاده کنیم، اما قبل از اسامی غیرقابل شمارش نمی توانیم.

a beach, an umbrella, etc.

قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش **مفرد** حتماً بایستی از **معرف** استفاده کنیم،

**a / an / the / my / etc.**

ولی اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به تنهایی و بدون استفاده از معرف می توانند مورد استفاده قرار گیرند.

**e.g.** There was an accident.

There's blood on your shirt.

یک تصادف رخ داد.

روی پیراهن شما خون وجود دارد.

در ادامه به طور مفصل **معرف ها (determiners)** را مورد بررسی قرار می دهیم.

Lesson 1

V EXAM

۱۵





## معرف‌ها (Determiners)

معرف‌ها عبارتند از:

### گروه اول

- ۱ حروف تعریف (a/ an/ the) ۲ صفات ملکی (my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their) ۳ صفات اشاره (this/ that/ these/ those)

### گروه دوم

عبارتند از:

some, any, no / all, both, half / much, many, more, most; little, less, least; few, fewer, fewest / several / a lot of, lots of / plenty(of) / enough / each, every, either, neither

**e.g.** We don't have **enough** water. ما آب کافی نداریم. We don't have **enough** cups. ما به تعداد کافی فنجان نداریم.

همان‌طور که در جملات فوق مشاهده می‌کنید کلماتی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده معرف هستند و قبل از اسم به کار رفته‌اند. اما تعدادی از معرف‌های گروه دوم می‌توانند در نقش ضمیر ظاهر شوند و به تنهایی و بدون اسم به کار روند.

**e.g.** A: Do you need **any** money? آیا پولی نیاز داری؟ B: No, I have got **some**. نه، مقداری (پول) دارم. معرف ضمیر

وقتی این کلمات به عنوان ضمیر به کار می‌روند بعد از آن‌ها می‌توان از عبارت زیر استفاده کرد:

(اسم + معرف) عبارت اسمی + of + .....

تعدادی از کلمات گروه دوم که در ساختار فوق به کار می‌روند عبارتند از:

all some any most much many little few half enough none

**e.g.** **some** of the people **e.g.** **most** of my holidays

همان‌طور که در دو مثال فوق مشاهده می‌کنید باید توجه داشته باشید که اسم بعد از of حتماً بایستی یکی از معرف‌ها (حرف تعریف، صفت اشاره و یا صفت ملکی) را داشته باشد.

☒ some of people ☒ some of the people / some of those people  
☒ most of holidays ☒ most of my holidays

**e.g.** I was sick yesterday. I spent **most** of the day in bed. دیروز مریض بودم. بیشتر روز را در رختخواب گذراندم.

**e.g.** Have you read **any** of these books? آیا هیچ‌یک از این کتاب‌ها را خوانده‌ای؟

## مقارن کاربرد some, any, no

۱ این کلمات هم قبل از اسمی قابل شمارش جمع و هم قبل از اسمی غیرقابل شمارش به کار می‌روند.

**e.g.** Mina bought **some books** yesterday. مینا دیروز تعدادی کتاب خرید.  
Mina didn't buy **any rice** yesterday. مینا دیروز برنج نفری.  
Mina bought **no rice** yesterday. مینا دیروز برنج نفری.

۲ در جملات مثبت از some (مقداری - تعدادی) استفاده می‌کنیم.

**e.g.** We want to buy **some** flowers. ما می‌فروایم تعدادی گل بفروشیم.

همچنین از somebody ، something و someone در جملات مثبت استفاده می‌کنیم.

**e.g.** I want to eat **something**. من می‌فروایم چیزی بفروزم.  
There's **somebody** at the door. شخصی پشت در است.

۳ در جملات منفی از any (هیچ) و همچنین از anyone ، anything و anybody استفاده می‌کنیم.

**e.g.** We **didn't buy any** flowers. ما کلی نفریتم.  
There **isn't anybody** at the door. کسی پشت در نیست.

در جملاتی که یکی از کلمات زیر استفاده شده باشد از any استفاده می‌کنیم چون که این کلمات جمله را منفی می‌سازند.

scarcely (به سختی) barely (به سختی) hardly (به سختی) seldom (به ندرت) rarely (به ندرت) never (هرگز)

**e.g.** It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. (= almost nobody fails) امتحان خیلی آسان است. کسی مردود نمی‌شود.



۴ در جملات سوالی معمولاً از any و همچنین از anybody ، anyone و anything استفاده می‌کنیم.

- e.g.** 'Do you have **any** red pens?' 'No, I don't.' آیا شما هیچ خودکار قرمز دارید؟ نه، ندارم.  
I can't find my bag. Has **anybody** seen it? من نمی‌توانم کیفم را پیدا کنم. آیا کسی آن را ندیده است؟

#### آن سوی کتاب درسی

در آن دسته از جملات سوالی که جهت درخواست چیزی و یا پیشنهاد چیزی مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرند از **some** استفاده می‌کنیم. در این نوع سوالات انتظار جواب مثبت را داریم.

- e.g.** Would you like **something** to eat? (there's something to eat) (پیشنهاد) آیا چیزی می‌خواهید که بخورید؟  
**e.g.** Can I have **some** milk, please? (There is probably some milk I can have.) (درخواست) می‌شود کمی شیر بفرم؟  
غالباً بعد از **if** (در جملات شرطی) از **any** استفاده می‌کنیم.  
**e.g.** If **anyone** has **any** questions, I'll be pleased to answer. اگر کسی سوالی دارد خوشحال می‌شوم که جواب دهم.  
**e.g.** Let me know **if** you need **anything**. اگر به چیزی احتیاج دارید به من بگویید.

#### دو نکته مهم

اگر **any** را در جمله مثبت استفاده کنیم به معنای "هر" می‌باشد. در این صورت می‌خواهیم بگوییم "مهم نیست کدام یک". اسم بعد از **any** در این حالت مفرد است.

- e.g.** You can take **any** bus. They all go to the center. (= It doesn't matter which bus you take.)

شما می‌توانید هر اتوبوسی را بگیرید. همه آنها به مرکز (شهر) می‌روند.

- e.g.** Come and see me **any** time you want. هر وقت که می‌خواهی بیا و من را ببین.

« کلمات anybody / anyone / anything / anywhere نیز با مفهوم فوق استفاده می‌شوند.

- e.g.** A: 'Let's go somewhere.' B: 'Where shall we go?'  
الف: بیایید جایی برویم. ب: کجا برویم؟  
A: '**Anywhere**. I just want to go out.'  
الف: هر جایی. من فقط می‌خواهم بیرون بروم.

کلمات somebody / someone / anybody / anyone همگی مفرد هستند ولی اگر بخواهیم متناسب با آنها از صفت ملکی یا ضمیر استفاده کنیم باید **they / them / their** را به کار ببریم.

- e.g.** **Somebody** is here to see you. شخصی برای (دیدن) شما اینجاست.  
If **anyone** wants to leave early, **they** can. (= he or she can) اگر کسی می‌خواهد زودتر برود (او) می‌تواند.  
**Someone** has forgotten **their** umbrella. (= his or her umbrella) یک نفر چترش را فراموش کرده است.

۵ اگر فعل جمله مثبت باشد ولی جمله مفهوم منفی داشته باشد از **no** استفاده می‌کنیم.

- e.g.** There **were no** shops open. (= There **weren't any** shops open.) هیچ مغازه‌ای باز نبود.

کلمات **nothing / nobody / no-one / nowhere** نیز با فعل مثبت به کار می‌روند.

- e.g.** I **said nothing**. = I **didn't say anything**. من چیزی نگفتم.  
**e.g.** A: 'What's going to happen?' B: '**Nobody** (or **No-one**) knows.' "قرار است چه اتفاقی بیفتد؟" "کسی نمی‌داند."  
همان‌طور که در مثال فوق می‌بینید، اگر **no-one** و یا **nobody** به عنوان فاعل جمله به کار روند بعد از آنها از فعل مفرد استفاده می‌گردد.  
ولی اگر بخواهیم متناسب با آنها از صفت ملکی یا ضمیر استفاده کنیم **they / them / their** را به کار می‌بریم.

- e.g.** **Nobody** in the class did **their** homework. (= his or her homework) هیچ یک از افراد کلاس تکلیفش را انجام نداد.



خوب بریم سراغ یه تمرین. خودتو بسنج!

Choose the best answer.

1. A: ..... there any information available? B: I don't think so.  
 1 Are 2 Will be 3 Is 4 Were
2. A: How much homework do you have? B: .....  
 1 a lot of 2 lots of 3 many 4 some
3. A: Did you finish the book? B: No, I read .....  
 1 half of it 2 all it 3 both of it 4 some it
4. All the sentences are grammatically wrong except for .....  
 1 We all got wet in the rain because none of we had an umbrella.  
 2 Some the people I work with are not very friendly.  
 3 No-one did what I asked them to do.  
 4 There aren't some flowers in the garden.



۱. گزینه ۳) کلمه information مفرد است بنابراین از is استفاده می‌کنیم. (آیا اطلاعاتی در دسترس خواهد بود؟ فکر نمی‌کنم.)
۲. گزینه ۴) در جواب به یک ضمیر به جای homework نیاز داریم. بعد از a lot of و lots of حتماً بایستی یک اسم بیاید. many هم برای اسامی قابل شمارش جمع استفاده می‌شود. (پقدر تکلیف داری؟)
۳. گزینه ۱) حرف اضافه of قبل از ضمیر مفعولی و بعد از معرف (half/ all ... ) می‌آید. (آیا کتاب را تمام کردی؟ نه، نیمی از آن را خواندم.)
۴. گزینه ۳) در گزینه ۱ none of us باید مورد استفاده قرار گیرد. در گزینه ۲ بعد از some از of استفاده می‌کنیم. (some people = some of the people)  
 در گزینه ۴ جمله منفی است و از any به جای some استفاده می‌کنیم.  
 در گزینه ۳ از no-one استفاده شده، فعل بعد از آن مثبت است و در ادامه از ضمیر them متناسب با آن استفاده شده است. پس همین گزینه صحیح می‌باشد. (هیچ کس کاری که خواسته بودم را انجام نداد.)

## مقارن کاربرد

many, much  
a lot of (lots of)  
few, little  
plenty, several

much و a little (a) قبل از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند.  
 much time much luck little energy a little money  
 many / several و a few (a) قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش جمع به کار می‌روند.  
 many friends several people few cars a few countries  
 plenty of و a lot of / lots of هم قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش جمع و هم قبل از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شوند.

a lot of luck lots of time plenty of money a lot of friends lots of people plenty of ideas

کلمات much و many در جملات منفی و سوالی مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرند.  
 e.g. We **didn't** spend **much** money. ما پول زیادی خرج نکردیم.  
 Do you know **many** people? آیا افراد زیادی می‌شناسید؟  
 There **aren't** **many** tourists here. گردشگران زیادی در اینجا نیستند.

در جملات مثبت، بهتر است به جای much از a lot of یا plenty of و به جای many از a lot of استفاده کنیم.

e.g. We spent **a lot of** money. ما پول زیادی خرج کردیم.  
 Do you see David **much**? Yes, I see him **a lot**. آیا دیوید را زیاد می‌بینید؟ بله، او را زیاد می‌بینم.

کلمات a lot of = lots of در هر نوع جمله‌ای استفاده می‌شوند.

e.g. **A lot of** people **drive** too fast. افراد زیادی خیلی سریع رانندگی می‌کنند.  
 Do you know **lots of** people? آیا افراد زیادی می‌شناسید؟  
 There **aren't** **a lot of** tourists here. توریست‌های زیادی در اینجا نیستند.

در عبارات زیر از a lot of نمی‌توان استفاده کرد:

many years many weeks many days

e.g. We've lived here for **many** years.

ما سالیان زیادی در اینجا زندگی کرده‌ایم.





### تفاوت a little و little

a little= some, a small amount (مقدار کمی): این کلمه مفهوم مثبت دارد.

**e.g.** Let's go and have a coffee. We have **a little** time before the train leaves.

بیابید برویم قهوه میل کنیم. قبل از این که قطار حرکت کند کمی وقت داریم. (a little time= some time, enough time to have a coffee)

little = not much, nearly no (تقریباً هیچ): این کلمه به جمله مفهوم منفی می‌دهد.

**e.g.** Gary is very busy with his job. He has **little** time for other things. گری خیلی مشغول کارش است. او وقت کمی برای امور دیگر ندارد.

### تفاوت few و a few

a few = some, a small number (تعداد کمی): این کلمه مفهوم مثبت دارد.

**e.g.** I enjoy my life here. I have **a few** friends, and we meet quite often. من از زندگی‌ام در اینجا لذت می‌برم. تعدادی دوست دارم.

(a few friends= not many but enough to have a good time) و ما غالباً از هم دیدن می‌کنیم.

few = not many, nearly no (تقریباً ہیچ): این کلمہ بہ حملہ مفہوم منفی مے دھد۔

**e.g.** Nancy doesn't like living in London. She has **few** friends there.

« قبل از little و few می‌توانیم از **very** استفاده کنیم.

**e.g.** Nancy has **very few** friends in London.

Gary has **very little** time for other things.

نانسی تعداد بسیار کمی دوست در لندن دارد.

کدی، وقت بسیار کم، برای کارهای دیگر دارد.

« قبل از a little و a few می‌توانیم از **only** استفاده کنیم.

**e.g.** The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses. (  only few houses: نادریست )

روستا خیل، کوچک بود. فقط تعداد کمی خانه وجود داشتند.



**(Measure Words) 量詞**

ممیزها که به شرح زیر می‌باشند با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند. آن‌ها را به خاطر بسپارید.

- ☐ a bottle of     ☐ a cup of     ☐ a glass of     ☐ a bag of     ☐ a piece of  
☐ a slice of     ☐ a kilo of     ☐ a loaf of     ☐ a bar of

### فرق بين slice و piece

کلمهٔ piece (تکه) یک واژهٔ کلی است و می‌توان آن را با اکثر کلمات غیر قابل شمارش به کار برد.

**e.g.** a **piece** of advice (information, music, news, paper, wood, work, meat, research)

کلمه slice به تکه‌ای گفته می‌شود که با چاقو برش داده شده باشد. بنابراین a slice همیشه می‌تواند به عنوان a piece در نظر گرفته شود اما a piece

را همیشه نمی‌توان به عنوان a slice در نظر گرفت.

**e.g.** a **slice** of melon (banana, pizza) / two **slices** of melon (banana, pizza)

همیشه می‌گوییم:

1. a **loaf** of bread (یک قرص نان) / two **loaves** of bread/ three **loaves** of bread / etc.
2. a **bar** of soap (یک قالب صابون) / two **bars** of soap/ three **bars** of soap / etc.
3. a **bar** of gold (یک شمش طلا) / two **bars** of gold/ a **bar** of chocolate / etc.
4. a **bottle** of water (milk, cola) / two **bottles** of water (milk, cola) / etc.
5. a **bag** of rice (onions, sugar) / two **bags** of rice (onions, sugar) / etc.
6. a **cup** of coffee (tea) / two **cups** of coffee (tea)/ etc.
7. a **glass** of water (juice, lemonade) / two **glasses** of water(juice, lemonade)/ etc.
8. a **piece** of cheese (cake, paper) / two **pieces** of cheese (cake, paper) / etc.
9. a **kilo** of meat(rice) / two **kilos** of meat(rice) / etc.
10. a **carton** of milk (cigarettes, eggs, juice, ice cream) / two **cartons** of milk (eggs,...)
11. a **box** of matches (قوطی کبریت) / a **box** of chocolates
12. a **packet** of biscuits (cigarettes, rice, butter) / packets of biscuits (cigarettes,...)

a pack of cigarettes : همجنین میں گوسم :

کلمہ drop یا مابعات بہ کار، میں، ود۔

**13.** a **drop** of water (rain, blood, milk)/ two **drops** of water (rain, etc.)

اسامی زیر غیر قابل شمارش هستند:

water آب	milk شیر	meat گوشت	butter کره	work کار	homework تکلیف
information اطلاعات	news اخبار	money پول	time وقت - زمان	traffic ترافیک	teaching تدریس
farming کشاورزی	geography جغرافی	advice نصیحت	furniture اسباب و اثاثیه منزل	mathematics ریاضی	knowledge دانش
clothing پوشاک	lightning صاعقه	thunder رعد	behavior رفتار	gymnastics ژیمناستیک	politics سیاست
machinery ماشین آلات	luggage بار و بانه - اثاثیه	baggage وسایل سفر			

خوب بریم سراغ به تمرین. خودتو بسنج!

Choose the best answer.

- A: 'When was the last time you saw Mary?' B: '..... days ago.'  
☐ Any ☐ A lot ☐ A few ☐ More
- There's ..... need to hurry. There's plenty of time.  
☐ no ☐ any ☐ some ☐ a little
- A: How ..... soap does she need? B: She needs ..... soap.  
☐ much / a few ☐ much / some ☐ many / a bar of ☐ many / a loaf of
- A: How much is that bottle of milk? B: It's three ..... tomans.  
☐ thousand ☐ thousands ☐ thousands of ☐ and thousand



- گزینه ۳ any در جملات سوالی و منفی استفاده می‌شود. در گزینه ۲ کلمه of حذف شده است. گزینه ۴ برای مقایسه دو چیز به کار می‌رود. a few قبل از اسم جمع می‌آید. (آفرین باری که ماری را دیدی کی بود؟)
- گزینه ۱ با توجه به جمله دوم، مفهوم جمله اول منفی می‌باشد و چون فعل جمله مثبت است از no استفاده می‌کنیم. (عجله کردن لازم نیست. وقت زیادی باقی است.)
- گزینه ۲ soap غیر قابل شمارش است، بنابراین قبل از آن much می‌آید. some هم قبل از اسم غیر قابل شمارش و هم قبل از اسم قابل شمارش جمع می‌آید. (او مقدار صابون نیاز دارد؟ مقداری صابون نیاز دارد.)
- گزینه ۱ بعد از هر عددی از hundred / thousand / ... و سپس یک اسم جمع استفاده می‌کنیم. (قیمت آن بطری شیر پندر است؟ سه هزار تومان.)



1. Complete the sentences with **some** / **any**.

با استفاده از any / some جملات زیر را کامل کنید.

- A: The shop next door sells ..... good food. B: Really? I didn't know that.
- A: We don't have ..... fruit for lunch. B: OK. Let's go and buy .....
- A: What did you see at the zoo? B: I saw ..... small puppies at the zoo.
- A: 'The man didn't have ..... hair.' B: 'Yes, that's because of his illness.'



2. Write sentences with the opposite meaning. Use **some** or **any**.

متضاد جملات زیر را بنویسید. از any / some استفاده کنید.

- I can see some animals there.
- He hasn't got any friends.
- There's some orange juice in the jar.
- The man didn't eat any hamburgers.





3. Choose: **a little / little / a few / few** با استفاده از **little / a little / few / a few** جملات زیر را کامل کنید.

- I have ..... water left. There's enough to share.
- I have ..... good friends. I'm not lonely.
- He has ..... education. He can't read or write, and he can hardly count.
- We've got ..... time at the weekend. Would you like to meet?
- There's ..... milk left in the fridge. It should be enough for our coffee.
- She's lucky. She has ..... problems.
- There is ..... spaghetti left in the cupboard. Shall we eat it tonight?
- He has ..... free time. He can't even call his mother!



4. Choose the best quantifier.

بهترین معرف را انتخاب کنید.

- A: Can I have **a few / some / many** butter, please? B: Here you are.
- He has **a lot of / many / some** money. He owns two large apartments.
- A: Do you want sugar in your tea? B: "Just **how much / a little / a few** please."
- What did you buy in the town? I bought **a lot of / much / a little** DVDs.
- A: Hurry up! We are going to be late. B: I'll be ready in **some / a few / little** minutes.
- A: **How many / How much** time do you need to finish your homework? B: Two hours.
- A: **How many / How much** books did you read last month? B: Five.
- A: We have **little / a little / few** bread. It is not enough for dinner. B: Ok. I'll buy some.



5. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

۵- با توجه به تصاویر داده شده، به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

- How much rice did your father buy?
- Is it a bar of soap?



- Do you have a slice of cheese with bread for breakfast?
- How many girls are there in the picture?



6. Complete the following sentences with appropriate units and measure words.

جملات زیر را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید.

- My daughter is listening to a ..... of music.
- There were two ..... of meat on the plate.
- He likes reading. He reads ..... of scientific books every year.
- I was hungry, but there was ..... bread at home. I had to go to the supermarket to buy some.



## 7. Choose the correct answer.

۷- جواب صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

- Let's go to the movies. I have ..... money.  
 1 any 2 some 3 a few 4 little
- I'm sorry, I can't pay for your lunch. I have ..... money.  
 1 few 2 a few 3 little 4 a little
- Not many children like vegetables. For example, ..... children eat garlic.  
 1 any 2 few 3 little 4 much
- Bill didn't drink all the milk. There's ..... left.  
 1 much 2 any 3 some 4 many
- Your house is almost empty! You have ..... furniture.  
 1 many 2 much 3 little 4 a little
- There's ..... milk in the refrigerator. About half a bottle, I think.  
 1 some 2 any 3 much 4 many
- Ali is always busy; he has ..... free time.  
 1 lots of 2 few 3 a little 4 little
- Donald doesn't care for school. He has ..... interest in it.  
 1 little 2 some 3 any 4 many
- I always carry a ..... of water in my bag.  
 1 glass 2 loaf 3 cup 4 bottle
- Mother gave the children a ..... of watermelon.  
 1 loaf 2 slice 3 bag 4 kilo
- How many ..... of cake did he eat? Three.  
 1 bags 2 bars 3 pieces 4 kilos
- Good morning! Can I have a ..... of meat and a ..... of soap, please?  
 1 bar/kilo 2 kilo/loaf 3 kilo/bar 4 slice/piece
- How much is that bag of rice? It's eight ..... tomans.  
 1 thousands 2 thousand 3 billion of 4 millions of
- There were ..... pictures in the book.  
 1 fifty beautiful 2 beautiful fifty 3 two hundreds of 4 two thousands
- Every year, ..... students travel and work in other countries.  
 1 hundreds of 2 hundred of 3 hundreds 4 several hundreds
- A: How many cars are there in the parking lot?  
 B: There are about forty cars there, ..... to be exact.  
 1 thirteen 2 thirties 3 thirty and eight 4 thirty-eight
- Alison says she didn't believe ..... news because ..... so strange.  
 1 ..... / they were 2 the/ they were 3 the / it was 4 ..... / it was
- Running ..... hundred kilometers a day is normal for Scott Jurek, one of the most successful runners in the world.  
 1 ..... 2 the 3 a 4 an
- I can't think of a single ..... of furniture in my house that I bought new. I mean I got all of my furniture second hand.  
 1 piece 2 drop 3 slice 4 number
- A lot of doctors all over the world have been looking for ..... information about coronavirus, but they haven't found ..... yet.  
 1 some/ anything 2 some/ nothing 3 an/ anything 4 an/ nothing





۱- جواب صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. Could you please bring me ..... sugar?

- a** a bottle of      **b** a piece of      **c** a bag of      **d** a slice of

خرداد ۱۴۰۳

2. My friend needs ..... money to buy ..... English books.

- a** a little/a      **b** some/ an      **c** a few/ the      **d** a lot of/ the

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صیح)

3. I have bought my little sister ..... story books.

- a** twenty four      **b** twenty – four      **c** twenty four of      **d** twenty and four

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صیح)

۲- با استفاده از کلمات درهم ریخته زیر، یک جمله معنادار بنویسید.

we / water / every day / drink / how / should / much / ?

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صیح)

۳- با توجه به تصاویر داده شده، جاهای خالی را کامل نمائید.

1. A: How much ..... every day?

B: I drink a lot of water every day.



خرداد ۱۴۰۳

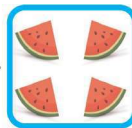
2. Last week, my mother and I went shopping. We bought two



1. .... of rice, three



2. .... of bread, and four



3. .... of watermelon.

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صیح)

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (صیح)

۴- جدول زیر را کامل کنید.

soup, men, bread, book

Countable	Uncountable

# Listening

جهت دریافت فایل صوتی،  
بارکد را اسکن کنید.



**توجه:** هر فایل صوتی، سه بار به فاصله زمانی ۳۰ ثانیه پخش خواهد شد. بعد از شنیدن بار اول، سوالات را با دقت بخوانید. بعد از شنیدن بار دوم، به سوالات پاسخ دهید و پس از شنیدن بار سوم، از پاسخ خود اطمینان حاصل کنید.



**Listen to the audio and then put True or False after each statement.**

**1**



- Mr. Saberian is interviewing Meysam who is a high school student for his school project.  
☐ True ☐ False
- Mr. Saberian has invited Meysam to his office.  
☐ True ☐ False
- Mr. Saberian knows four foreign languages.  
☐ True ☐ False
- Mr. Saberian learnt French in a language institute when I was fifteen.  
☐ True ☐ False
- Mr. Saberian went to a university in Russia.  
☐ True ☐ False



**Listen carefully and then choose the correct answer.**

**2**



- Language which is a system of ..... uses written and spoken forms.  
☐ a communication ☐ b commemoration ☐ c connection ☐ d combination
- Languages ..... from region to region.  
☐ a are the same ☐ b aren't different ☐ c differ a lot ☐ d vary a little
- About 7000 languages ..... in the world.  
☐ a speak ☐ b stand ☐ c exist ☐ d vary
- The number of languages in ..... is more than the other continents.  
☐ a Asia ☐ b Africa ☐ c America ☐ d Oceania



**Listen carefully and put TRUE or FALSE after each statement.**

**3**



- The dialog is taking place in a library.  
☐ True ☐ False
- The man needs twelve candles.  
☐ True ☐ False
- There are different types of candles over there.  
☐ True ☐ False
- The candles are the same price.  
☐ True ☐ False



**Listen carefully and then choose the correct answer.**

**4**



- The conversation is taking place in a .....  
☐ a library ☐ b bookstore ☐ c restaurant ☐ d supermarket
- The man wants to buy a(n) .....  
☐ a English-to-Persian ☐ b Persian-to-English  
☐ c English-to-English ☐ d Persian-to-Persian
- The dictionary has more than ..... words.  
☐ a 50000 ☐ b 15000 ☐ c 5000 ☐ d 1500
- The man decides to buy a(n) ..... dictionary.  
☐ a expensive ☐ b important ☐ c cheaper ☐ d bigger



**Listen to the dialog and fill in the blanks.**

**5**



- The ..... of the ticket is a man.
- The woman asks the man about the ..... of each ticket.
- The man asks the woman about the ..... of tickets she needs to buy.
- Each ticket costs ..... dollars.
- The woman pays ..... dollars at last.
- The woman pays by her ..... card.





**listen to the talk carefully and fill in the blanks.**

**6**

Last year I traveled to a .....1..... country. I was there the .....2..... summer. In the first week of my trip, I went to a store to buy .....3..... . I needed some cheese, some milk, some rice, and some .....4..... . I also needed some fruit and .....5..... . I was walking around the store for 1 .....6..... and finally I found everything I wanted and .....7..... them all.



**Listen to the audio and write the missing words.**

**7**

More people speak Mandarin .....1..... speak any other language in the .....2..... . It is the official language of China.

Many schools in the United States teach Mandarin. Teachers want to .....3..... kids for jobs in which they may do .....4..... with China.

Read the chart to learn the .....5..... one to five in Mandarin. Then answer the questions .....6..... .



**Listen to the audio and then choose the best answer.**

**8**

- Writing is a recent invention in human ..... .  
☐ a story      ☐ history      ☐ invention      ☐ life
- When was written language invented?  
☐ 30,000 years ago      ☐ around 3500 BC  
☐ 3500 years ago      ☐ around 3000 BCE
- The Sumerians invented cuneiform because they wanted to keep track of the goods they ..... .  
☐ have sold      ☐ had bought      ☐ sold and bought      ☐ sold or bought
- When cuneiform was first invented, it was made up of pictographs which are pictures of ..... .  
☐ objects      ☐ subjects      ☐ symbols      ☐ alphabet



**Listen to the talk carefully and then answer the questions.**

**9**

- What is the title of the talk?
- What do people share through language?
- What happens if languages are not spoken by enough people?
- All the languages are spoken by enough people. ☐ True ☐ False
- Many spoken languages are endangered and might die out soon. ☐ True ☐ False



**Listen to the dialog and then choose the best answer.**

**10**

- The man knows ..... English.  
☐ a little      ☐ little      ☐ no      ☐ any
- Which of the following hints are NOT mentioned in the dialog?  
☐ practicing language skills      ☐ reading a lot  
☐ getting a good dictionary      ☐ listening to radio programs
- According to the dialog, ..... .  
☐ The woman is not good at English  
☐ The man is an Englishman  
☐ The woman has information about language learning  
☐ The man gives her some advice



٢٥

# Writing

## Simple Sentences

### جملات ساده

هر جمله ساده دارای یک **فاعل (subject)** و یک **فعل (verb)** می باشد.

**e.g.** Joe waited for the train.  
subject      verb

جو منتظر اتوبوس ماند.

**e.g.** Mary and Samantha took the bus.  
compound subject      verb

ماری و سامانتا اتوبوس گرفتند.

« هر جمله با حرف بزرگ (A, B, C, ...) شروع می شود و در پایان جمله علامت نقطه (.) به کار می رود.

« فاعل جمله می تواند اسم و یا ضمیر فاعلی (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) باشد.

« اگر بپرسیم جمله درباره چه کسی (who) و یا چه چیزی (what) است، جوابش فاعل جمله است.

**e.g.** The students are studying. » Who is this sentence about? The students

The birds were flying. » What is the sentence about? The birds

« اگر بپرسیم جمله درباره فاعل چه می گوید، جوابش فعل جمله است.

The birds are flying. » What does the sentence say about the birds? The birds are flying.

یک جمله ساده می تواند **مفعول (object)** نیز داشته باشد. مفعول، اسمی است که عمل بر روی آن واقع می شود و همیشه بعد از فعل اصلی می آید.

**e.g.** 1. Mina wrote the letters.  
فاعل      فعل      مفعول

مینا نامه ها را نوشت.

**e.g.** 2. My daughter is drinking water.  
فاعل      فعل      مفعول

دخترم در حال نوشیدن آب است.

**ضمایر مفعولی** (me / you / him / her / it / us / them) را می توان به عنوان مفعول به کار برد.

**e.g.** 1. Mina wrote them.

**e.g.** 2. My daughter is drinking it.

« اگر بپرسیم عمل بر روی چه کسی (who) و یا چه چیزی (what) واقع می شود، جوابش مفعول جمله است.

**e.g.** Read the sentences below. Which sentence does **NOT** have an object?

1 I am teaching Arabic.

2 Zahra seems happy today.

3 People mustn't destroy the nature.

4 My father plays the piano well.

**گزینه ۲** seem فعل ربطی است و عملی بر روی کسی یا چیزی انجام نمی شود، پس جمله مفعول ندارد.

در جمله اول عمل تدریس بر روی عربی، در جمله سوم عمل تخریب بر روی طبیعت و در جمله چهارم عمل نواختن بر روی پیانو انجام می شود.

در آخر هر جمله ساده می توانیم از **قید (adverb)** استفاده کنیم که به آن اطلاعات اضافی (Additional Information) می گوئیم و آن را با علامت اختصاری **AI** نشان می دهیم.

ترتیب قرار گرفتن قیدها به صورت زیر می باشد:

قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + .....  
..... + adverbs of (manner + place + time)

**e.g.** The students practiced English carefully in class yesterday.  
قید زمان      قید مکان      قید حالت

دانش آموزان دیروز انگلیسی را با دقت در کلاس تمرین کردند.





یک تخیل

البته **قید زمان** را می‌توانیم قبل از فاعل بیاوریم و بعد از آن از علامت ویرگول استفاده کنیم.

**e.g.** Tomorrow, I will send the book.

فردا کتاب را فوادم فرستاد.

گروه دیگری از قیدها وجود دارند که به **قید تکرار** معروفند. بعضی از این قیدها عبارتند از:

○ always ○ sometimes ○ usually ○ often ○ ever (هرگز) ○ never ○ seldom (به ندرت) ○ rarely (به ندرت)

« قید تکرار همیشه بعد از فعل کمکی (... / is / am / must / can) و قبل از فعل اصلی به کار می‌رود.

**e.g.** They **always** practice the piano at home on the weekend.

آنها همیشه پایان هفته در خانه پیانو تمرین می‌کنند.

**e.g.** The students **don't often** go to school on Fridays.

دانش آموزان اغلب روزهای جمعه به مدرسه نمی‌روند.

فعل اصلی قید تکرار فعل کمکی

### 1. Which sentence has the best word order?

1 Tom can play the guitar very well.

2 We now are washing the dishes.

3 We are washing now the dishes.

4 She studies physics on Mondays at home.

### 2. Which sentence does NOT have additional information?

1 Ali will have an exam next week.

2 I usually get good grades.

3 My brother can speak two languages.

4 She reads storybooks on Sundays.



۱. گزینه ۱ در گزینه‌های ۲ و ۳ now قید زمان است و بایستی در آخر جمله بیاید و یا همراه با ویرگول قبل از فاعل بیاید، در گزینه ۴ at home قید مکان است و بایستی قبل از قید زمان (on Mondays) بیاید. (کدام جمله بهترین ترتیب کلمات را دارد؟)
۲. گزینه ۲ در گزینه ۱ next week ، در گزینه ۲ usually و در گزینه ۴ Sundays اطلاعات اضافی هستند. (کدام جمله اطلاعات اضافی ندارد؟)



### 1. Which group of words makes a sentence? Write it down with a capital letter and a period.

با کدام گروه از کلمات می‌توان یک جمله صحیح نوشت؟ جمله را با حرف بزرگ شروع کنید و در پایان آن نقطه بگذارید.

- the books on my desk .....
- the boys ran .....
- necessary for all of them .....
- the baby was laughing .....



### 2. Write an appropriate word in each blank. The answer will be the subject of the sentence.

با کلمه مناسب از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید. جواب فاعل جمله خواهد بود.

1. .... is the biggest city in Iran.
2. Our ..... defended our country.
3. On Mondays, ..... go swimming.



### 3. Write an appropriate word in each blank. The answer will be the verb of the sentence.

با کلمه مناسب از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید. کلمه فعل جمله خواهد بود.

1. Iranians ..... hospitable.
2. The fruit ..... on the table.
3. I ..... loudly.



### 4. Read the sentences below. Underline the objects.

زیر مفعول جملات زیر خط بکشید.

1. I am teaching Arabic.
2. Zahra is a teacher.
3. People mustn't destroy the nature.
4. My father works a lot.



**5. Read the sentences below. Find the subject, verb, object and additional information.**

فاعل، فعل، مفعول و قید (اطلاعات اضافی) را در جملات زیر مشخص کنید.

1. On Mondays, she studies physics.
2. They always practice the piano at home on the weekend.
3. Last night, the typist typed the letters.
4. The man measured its length in the morning.



**6. Rearrange the words to create the correct sentences.**

با کلمات پراکنده زیر جمله بسازید.

1. two days ago / repaired / the mechanic / my bicycle / . / .....
2. is cleaning/ cousin/ room/ your/ the living . / .....
3. translate/ English into Arabic/ the woman/ can / . / .....
4. language/ cleverly/ they/ sign/ use / . / .....

## سوالات امتحانات نهایی

نوشته‌ی درس اول

۱- جمله زیر را در پاسخنامه بازنویسی کرده و نقش کلماتی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده است را بنویسید. {فاعل (S)، فعل (V)، مفعول (O) و قیدهای حالت (manner)، مکان (place) و زمان (time)}

My mother cooked the cake happily in the kitchen last Sunday.

خرداد ۱۴۰۳

۲- گزینه صحیح را بر اساس ساختار صحیح نگارشی انتخاب نمایید.

خرداد ۱۴۰۳

1. They .....  
 a should repair it tomorrow quickly      b should tomorrow repair it quickly  
 c should repair it quickly tomorrow      d quickly should repair it tomorrow
2. People .....  
 a with higher education usually live longer      b usually with higher education live longer  
 c with higher education live usually longer      d with higher education live longer usually

خرداد ۱۴۰۳

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (ه‌ج)

۳- با توجه به شماره جمله‌های داده شده، موارد خواسته شده هر جمله را در جای مناسب خود و داخل جدول بنویسید.

1. Mr. Amini is fifty years old.
2. He is going to retire this week.
3. He has saved some children from danger.
4. He was interested in saving others' lives.
5. I think firefighters enjoy helping others.
6. They always work very hard and give us a normal and healthy life.

Subject	AI (adverb of time)	Verb	Past Participle	Gerund	Object
1	2	3	4	5	6

۴- کلمات داخل پرانتز را در جای مناسب خود قرار داده و جمله را بازنویسی کنید.

1. My friend eats a snack every evening. (at 6:00 pm)
2. Those children were talking in the cinema. (loudly)

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (ه‌ج)

شبه‌نهایی ۱۴۰۳ (ه‌ج)



Where did you see your teacher yesterday? (National Museum of Iran)



۶- با توجه به تصویر داده شده، متن زیر در رابطه با موضوع «Means of Communication» را کامل کنید.



### Means of Communication

In my family, my father usually watches (1)..... and reads (2)..... for the news. My mother uses (3)..... to talk to her friends. And my brother uses the (4)..... to find information for his school project. Finally, I (5)..... messages to (6)..... with my friends.

### Part A: Grammar and Writing

### خودتو بسنج!

#### Choose the correct answer.

Language is the system of communication used by .....1..... particular community or country. Some languages are endangered. An endangered language is a language that has very .....2..... speakers. Nowadays, .....3..... languages are losing their native speakers. When a language dies, the knowledge and culture disappear with it. .....4..... endangered languages are in Australia and South America. Some of them are in Asia and Africa. The number of live languages of the world is around 7000, and .....5..... them may not exist in the future. Many researchers are now trying to protect endangered languages. This can save .....6..... information and cultural values of people all around the world.

- |                                    |                                     |                                       |                                      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> the    | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> a       | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> an        | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> .....    |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> little | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> few     | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> a few     | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> a little |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> lots   | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> a lot   | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> many      | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> many of  |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> plenty | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> much    | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> a loaf of | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> a lot of |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> few    | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> a few   | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> man       | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> many of  |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> a lot  | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> lots of | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> lot of    | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> lots     |

### Part B: Vocabulary

- A: Where can I put these books?  
B: There's no room for more books - we've used up all the ..... space.  
☐ necessary      ☐ important      ☐ available      ☐ interesting
- A: Did you tell him you would be late?      B: No, I had no ..... of telling him I would be late.  
☐ means      ☐ things      ☐ labels      ☐ signs
- A: What does she do when it gets dark?      B: She always ..... a candle.  
☐ begins      ☐ brings      ☐ lights      ☐ burns
- A: Is it the cheapest way of getting to Isfahan?  
B: No, it's ..... not the cheapest. There is another way.  
☐ regularly      ☐ certainly      ☐ carefully      ☐ nicely
- A: What did they do?      B: They ..... phone numbers.  
☐ celebrated      ☐ explained      ☐ spoke      ☐ exchanged
- A: Do you ..... traveling to other planets?      B: Sometimes I do.  
☐ imagine      ☐ want      ☐ escape      ☐ exist
- A: Did the students answer all the questions correctly?  
B: No, two of them ..... some mistakes.  
☐ kept      ☐ made      ☐ took      ☐ did
- A: What are you going to buy?      B: I'm going to buy two ..... of bread and a ..... of pizza.  
☐ loaf/ slice      ☐ slice/ loaf      ☐ loaves/ slices      ☐ loaves/ slice
- A: The children say the booklet is very useful.      B: It may be less useful than it ..... at first.  
☐ arrives      ☐ appears      ☐ surfs      ☐ searches
- A: Did you tell her the news?      B: I didn't tell her because I was ..... upsetting her.  
☐ afraid of      ☐ amazed at      ☐ sorry for      ☐ interested in

# Reading



## Part A Mini-Comprehension

متن هر قسمت را بخوانید و با توجه به مفهوم، گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. It's important that you don't leave your English learning inside the classroom. Make sure you never escape learning. خرداد ۱۴۰۳

☐ a Do not forget to take your English book home.  
☐ b Learning English inside the classroom is amusing.  
☐ c Practice all four language skills.  
☐ d Practice English whenever you can.

2. Most Languages of the world have no written form. It means that ..... شبه‌نهای ۱۴۰۳ (هجر)

☐ a all languages of the world have written form.  
☐ b a few languages of the world have no written form.  
☐ c most languages of the world have written form.  
☐ d most languages of the world don't have any written form

3. Body language is also a part of every culture. When people from different countries talk to each other, they might use different body languages. شبه‌نهای ۱۴۰۳ (عصر)

☐ a Body language is the same everywhere.  
☐ b Body language is different in different cultures.

4. One language dies about every fourteen days. From this sentence we can understand that ..... یک-نخبان

☐ a there won't be any languages in the future  
☐ b the languages may die out  
☐ c languages die and people can't communicate  
☐ d the number of languages is never fixed

5. It is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages exist in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, more than 2250 in Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in Oceania. ....

☐ a Africa has more population than America  
☐ b America has more population than Africa  
☐ c There are more languages in Africa than Oceania  
☐ d We should hear about 7000 languages

6. It is impossible to imagine the world without language. Therefore, we should respect all languages, no matter how different they are and how many speakers they have.

☐ a Any language is of great importance.  
☐ b Some languages are less important.  
☐ c If we don't know how to speak, we cannot imagine.  
☐ d We cannot imagine how many speakers languages have.

7. The 548 languages with fewer than 99 speakers make up nearly 8 percent of the world's languages. We call them 'endangered languages'. As the speakers of such languages grow old and die, their languages will die, too.

☐ a 99 speakers make up nearly 8 percent of the world's languages.  
☐ b Endangered languages make up around 8 percent of the world's languages.  
☐ c The speakers of endangered languages die because these languages die.  
☐ d Only the speakers of such languages grow old and die.

8. Synonyms are words with similar meanings, for example, 'hard' and 'difficult'; or 'begin' and 'start' are synonyms. Learning synonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.

☐ a Learning synonyms is the best way to learn the language.  
☐ b Learning synonyms is the best way to develop our vocabulary.  
☐ c There are ways better than learning synonyms to develop our vocabulary.  
☐ d There are ways other than learning synonyms to develop our vocabulary.



## Part B Reading Comprehension

### Elementary



In Italy children leave home so late in life. Many stay with their parents until well into their thirties. Some never leave the family nest at all. But why do they stay with their family so long? One reason is the Italian education system. It may be unbelievable that most Italian students leave university at the age of about thirty. Most families must support their children and give them money while **they** are studying. The government only supports those who are from large families with lots of brothers and sisters who are also students.

Another reason is that they don't need to spend money for the house since their parents pay for it. One 35-year-old teacher, who is my friend, very honestly said: "My parents pay the bills and I'm there for them if they need me. I'm not unusual."

thirties: 30-39 years old سی سالگی

nest: home آشیانه

unbelievable: amazing باور نکردنی

support: financially assist حمایت کردن

pay for: give پرداخت کردن

- What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refer to?
- According to the passage, those Italian students who get support for their studies .....
  - should then support their brothers and sisters
  - can help their parents with that money
  - come from large families with many members
  - don't get money from their parents
- Another reason for not leaving home is that they .....
  - have to pay for their parents' house
  - shouldn't begin working as soon as they can
  - have to help around the house
  - live with their parents without having to pay for anything
- Why does the author refer to a friend of his in paragraph 2?

### Pre-Intermediate

One of the most important decisions at the time when people grow up and become adults is what job or career to choose. However, with so many possibilities to choose from, this decision is often a difficult **one** to make. In addition, there are many factors that are important when choosing a job. For example, education and one's own personal interest may cause to decide differently. In fact, finding a job and deciding on what job may take a long time. Sometimes people try many different jobs until they find the one they really like.

decision: ruling تصمیم

career: job شغل

adult: grown-up بالغ

grow up: become older بزرگ شدن

#### True/False

- Finding a job is a difficult process in everyone's life. ☐ True ☐ False
- There are many possibilities to choose from. ☐ True ☐ False
- There are many factors that are important when choosing a job ☐ True ☐ False
- Education and personal interest are not important for choosing a job. ☐ True ☐ False

#### Choose the best answer.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - Why adults need to choose a job
  - Examples of adults' jobs
  - How difficult it is to choose a job
  - Good points and bad points of having a job
- According to the passage, .....
  - people can't easily find the job they like
  - sometimes people try many different jobs because they like them
  - people can find a job in a short time
  - It's so easy to decide what job to do

#### Answer the following questions.

- Does the underlined word "**one**" refer to possibility?
- Does finding a job take a shot ime?

## Intermediate

We live in the most advanced civilization of all history. At the same time, we face many problems so seriously that they could destroy the world as we know it. But there is also hope. Never before has humanity reached our high level of technological power and scientific knowledge. For this reason, we probably have a greater chance of solving the problems of our time than any previous generation.

**civilization:** society, culture تمدن

**generation:** نسل

**face:** stand opposite روبرو شدن

**previous:** earlier قبلی

**humanity:** mankind بشریت

**reach:** get رسیدن

**destroy:** ruin ویران کردن

**chance:** opportunity شانس

Choose the best answer.

1. We understand from the message that technology .....

- ① will help us understand the previous generation
- ② may destroy the world
- ③ may solve some of our problems
- ④ may help us have a lot of problems

2. What is the opposite of the word "previous" in the last line?

- ① later
- ② before
- ③ below
- ④ earlier

True/False

3. The passage mainly discusses the advantage of technology.

☐ True ☐ False

4. We probably have a greater chance of solving the problems of our time than any future generation.

☐ True ☐ False

Answer the following question.

5. Does the underlined word "it" refer to history?

## Upper-Intermediate

People often ask which the most difficult language to learn is, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only for learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly because of the Chinese writing system and its pronunciation. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, but others find it very difficult. Teachers and the conditions in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

No language is easy to learn well, although languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a big challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

**take into consideration:** در نظر گرفتن  
**possibly:** perhaps احتمالاً  
**challenge:** چالش

**affect:** influence تأثیر گذاشتن  
**condition:** situation حالت

**professionally:** حرفه‌ای  
**motivation:** inspiration انگیزه



### True/False

1. The question of how hard a language is to learn is both for first and second language learning.  
☐ True ☐ False
2. Portuguese is certainly easier than Chinese.  
☐ True ☐ False
3. Children learn their first language easily.  
☐ True ☐ False
4. Learning a different writing system is very easy.  
☐ True ☐ False

### Choose the best answer.

5. Which language is easier for a Spanish learner to learn?  
☐ 1 Chinese ☐ 2 Portuguese ☐ 3 Japanese ☐ 4 Both 1&3
6. According to the passage, we can say that .....  
☐ 1 in a first language the differences are of great importance since people learn their mother tongue naturally  
☐ 2 few Japanese speakers use Chinese characters in their own language  
☐ 3 languages unrelated to our mother tongue are harder to learn  
☐ 4 there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world
7. The underlined word 'condition' in paragraph 3 means:  
☐ 1 inspiration ☐ 2 situation ☐ 3 consideration ☐ 4 profession

### Answer the following question.

8. What plays an important role in learning a second language?

شماره ۱۴۰۳ (ص ۲۳)

متن زیر را بخوانید و با توجه به مفهوم متن داده شده، به سوالات داده شده پاسخ دهید.

Body language means to communicate without words. When we use our eyes, face and hands to communicate with others we are using body language. When we talk with each other, body language can help us talk more easily. Police officers use body language to find out what happened in a crime. Or English teachers can use body language to help students learn English better. For example, if **they** want to tell students that they are doing well, they can smile at the students. Body language is also a part of every culture. When people from different countries talk to each other, they might use different body languages. For example, in some countries, it isn't polite to point your finger at someone, but in many Western countries, this is OK. If you are traveling to another country, learn about its culture and customs before you leave. So, when you talk to someone, it is important to know what they do with their body. This will help you understand the other person better and make communication easier for both of you.

### True/False

1. Body language makes communication difficult.  
☐ True ☐ False
2. People from different countries might use different body language.  
☐ True ☐ False
3. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?  
☐ a Body language is only used by police officers in solving crimes.  
☐ b Body language is not influenced by cultural differences.  
☐ c Body language can help in making communication easier.  
☐ d Body language is not important when traveling to another country.

4. In line four the word "they" refers to .....



5. What does body language mean?
6. What should we do when traveling to another country?











سؤالات آزمون نهایی درس: زبان انگلیسی ۲		رشته: کلیه رشته‌ها	پایه یازدهم
دانش‌آموزان روزانه، بزرگسال، داوطلب آزاد، آموزش از راه دور و ایتارگر داخل و خارج کشور خرداد ۱۴۰۴		تاریخ آزمون: ۱۴۰۴/۰۳/۱۰	مدت آزمون: ۱۲۰ دقیقه
ردیف	سؤالات	خرداد ۱۴۰۴	نمره
۶	<p>گزینه صحیح را انتخاب نمایید.</p> <p>21. Some people eat too much when they are ..... .  <input type="radio"/> a balanced      <input type="radio"/> b depressed      <input type="radio"/> c fluent      <input type="radio"/> d special</p> <p>22. It is a(n) ..... in Iran to take your shoes off when you go to the holy places.  <input type="radio"/> a strategy      <input type="radio"/> b emotion      <input type="radio"/> c custom      <input type="radio"/> d addiction</p> <p>23. Son: Mom! I'm in a hurry. Would you please help me?          Mom: Why do you always ..... at the last minute?  <input type="radio"/> a gain      <input type="radio"/> b create      <input type="radio"/> c shut      <input type="radio"/> d pack</p> <p>24. Tourist: What is your favorite food?          Zahra: Rice and fish. Rice is the most ..... food in Iran.  <input type="radio"/> a popular      <input type="radio"/> b sociable      <input type="radio"/> c harmful      <input type="radio"/> d physical</p>		۲
۷	<p>با استفاده از کلمات داده شده، مکالمه زیر را کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).</p> <p>vary / weave / unique / appreciate / prevent</p> <p>Farzad: Hi. Have you ever thought about how different languages and cultures are?          Saman: Yeah, for sure! Every culture has something (25)..... . For example, in my city, people (26)..... beautiful rugs by hand.          Farzad: Wow, that sounds great.          Saman: You should try it sometime. Also, I really like the diversity of languages.          Farzad: I know, languages (27)..... greatly from region to region.          Saman: Yeah, and I (28)..... all these differences.</p>		۲
۸	<p><b>Grammar</b></p> <p>گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.</p> <p>29. A: Do you often see Ali in the Spanish class?          B: No. In fact, I ..... him for the last two weeks.  <input type="radio"/> a haven't seen      <input type="radio"/> b don't see      <input type="radio"/> c didn't see      <input type="radio"/> d won't see</p> <p>30. A: Do you know ..... languages exist in the world?          B: Yes, I have ..... information about it.  <input type="radio"/> a how much / a lot of      <input type="radio"/> b how many / some      <input type="radio"/> c how much / many      <input type="radio"/> d how many / a few</p> <p>31. A: How much do ..... cinema tickets cost?          B: I am not sure. Why don't you check it online?  <input type="radio"/> a fifty nine      <input type="radio"/> b two hundreds      <input type="radio"/> c twenty and four      <input type="radio"/> d two hundred</p> <p>32. A: Let's play a computer game this afternoon.          B: It depends. If it doesn't rain, I ..... my grandparents.  <input type="radio"/> a visit      <input type="radio"/> b have visited      <input type="radio"/> c will visit      <input type="radio"/> d visited</p>		۲
۹	<p>با توجه به تصویر جاهای خالی را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید.</p> <p>33. A: What do you need for breakfast?          B: I need two (a)..... of (b)....., and three (c)..... of milk.</p> 		۱/۵
۱۰	<p>شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جاهای خالی بنویسید.</p> <p>Being online for a long time is a big problem these days. Many students (34)..... (decrease) their sleeping time recently, because they surf the net most of the time. If they (35)..... (not / give up) this bad habit, they (36)..... (become) sick in the near future.</p>		۱/۵
۱۱	<p>جملات ناقص زیر را با استفاده از کلمات به هم ریخته داخل پرانتز کامل کنید.</p> <p>37. He often ..... . (gets / his weight / depressed / about)          38. When I grow up, I ..... . (like him / will / an artist / become)</p>		۲
۱۲	<p>با توجه به تصویر داده شده جای خالی را کامل کنید.</p> <p>39. Sima: Dad! Is my shirt ready to wear?          Dad: Just a minute. I ..... it yet.</p>  <p>(to press)</p>		۱









سؤالات آزمون نهایی درس: زبان انگلیسی ۲		رشته: کلیه رشته‌ها		پایه یازدهم			
دانش آموزان روزانه، بزرگسال، داوطلب آزاد، آموزش از راه دور و ایتارگر داخل و خارج کشور خرداد ۱۴۰۴		تاریخ آزمون: ۱۴۰۴/۰۳/۱۰		مدت آزمون: ۱۲۰ دقیقه			
ردیف		سؤالات		نمره			
ادامه ۱۵		True / False					
		51. AI can understand languages and recognize pictures.		a True    b False			
		52. AI is mostly used in computers and has no use in cars.		a True    b False			
		53. AI tools can help teachers to grade and make lesson plans.		a True    b False			
		Choose the best answer.					
54. What does the underlined “these” in paragraph one refer to?		a schools    b tools    c universities    d students					
		Answer the following questions.					
		55. What is Artificial Intelligence? .....					
		56. Why do some people worry about AI? .....					
Writing							
کلمات مشخص شده متن زیر را بر اساس نقش دستوری آن‌ها در جدول بنویسید.							
57. Technology has influenced the lives of people rapidly in this century. It has helped researchers everywhere to find anti-cancer medicines.							
۱/۵		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Object	Adverb of time	Verb	Adverb of manner	Subject	Adverb of place
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جاهای خالی بنویسید.							
۲		I know that (58)..... (do) daily exercise is useful for everyone. That’s why I usually go (59)..... (jog) every other day. I have also decided (60)..... (not smoke) anymore. Besides, I am thinking about (61)..... (live) in a small village.					
با توجه به تصاویر داده شده، جملات را کامل کنید.							
۲		62. A: What does the doctor expect his patient to do? B: He ..... his blood pressure regularly.				(control)	
63. A: What is the boy good at? B: He .....				(cycle)			
شکل صحیح کلمات مشخص شده در جملات زیر را که دارای اشتباه نگارشی است، بنویسید.							
۱/۵		64. Can you finish clean the room soon?					
		65. The tourist was fortunate receive a nice collection of Iranian handicrafts.					
		66. Without use notes, our teacher can speak about addiction for two hours.					
۴۰	جمع نمره	موفق باشید					

