

C: Write an appropriate word in each blank. The first letter is given. (1 point) 9- The place where you travel to is your d 10- The people of that country are very friendly, kind and generous to tourists. In fact, they're very h 11- It's a place from which scientists watch and study the planets and stars. It's a/n o 12- When someone passes away, we put him / her into a g				
III. Grammar A: Use the correct form of the word given in the parenthe 17- You shouldn'tyour car here. If you do, you'	eses. (1 point) Ill get a ticket. (to park) it to a mechanic. (to show) one. (near)			
B: Use an appropriate modal verb in each blank. (1 point could / may / must / she 21- I'm not certain where the children are. They b playground. 22- The doctor strongly advised me, "Youdecrease the children are."	ould e at home or perhaps they're in the			
C: Answer the questions with the information given in pa	rentheses. (1 point)			
23- What were the children doing in the yard? (water the 24- Who has repaired the bike for Ted? Nobody. He (himself)				
D: Use the correct form of the adjectives in the blanks. (1	point)			
Paul's best friend thinks all games are exciting, but footb but it's (26) (noisy) than all the other games he p				
IV: Reading: Read the following passages and answer the Passage 1 (4 points)	e questions.			
Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest one of the first people in the field of radioactivity and dis- and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to win two	covered the chemical elements radium			



Other successes include being the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a math and physics teacher and was a big influence on Marie's early education. From an early age Marie was an exceptional student with an amazing memory. She often went without food and sleep to study. Her excellent mind led her to Paris to study and do her research.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He thought Marie was a genius and wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory studying radioactive materials. Their research led to the discovery of radium, for which they were given the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Pierre was killed in 1906 and Marie was shocked and was very lonely. She threw herself even deeper into her work and won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. She spent the 1920s raising funds for more research into radium. In 1934 she died from a condition caused by decades of contact to radiation. No one knew how deadly radium was until years later.

Are the following sentences A) True or B) False?

- 27- Except for Mary Curie, there are no other scientists who won two Noble Prizes in two different sciences.
- 28- After her husband's death, she was completely destroyed and gave up studying and experimenting.
- 29- Three years after her husband's death, they won the Noble prize in Physics.
- 30- Mary knew that working with radium would kill her.
- 31- Pierre killed himself in 1906.
- 32- She discovered radium and polonium.
- 33- She and her father received two Noble Prizes in two different fields.
- 34- She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity.

Passage 2 (4 points)

Our bodies are wonderful machines. They are far more wonderful than any machines that men have ever built. Like all living things, they are made of tiny blocks of living materials called cells. The cells are made of protoplasm. Protoplasm is a mysterious substance. Scientists know what elements it has in it, but they cannot put these elements together to make it.

There are billions of cells in a person's body. They are tiny that no one can see them without a microscope. The cells are not all alike. There are many different kinds. Our muscles are very different from our bones because they are made of different kinds of cells. Our brains are not all like our stomachs because the cells in them are not alike. Some parts of our bodies are made of cells of several different kinds.

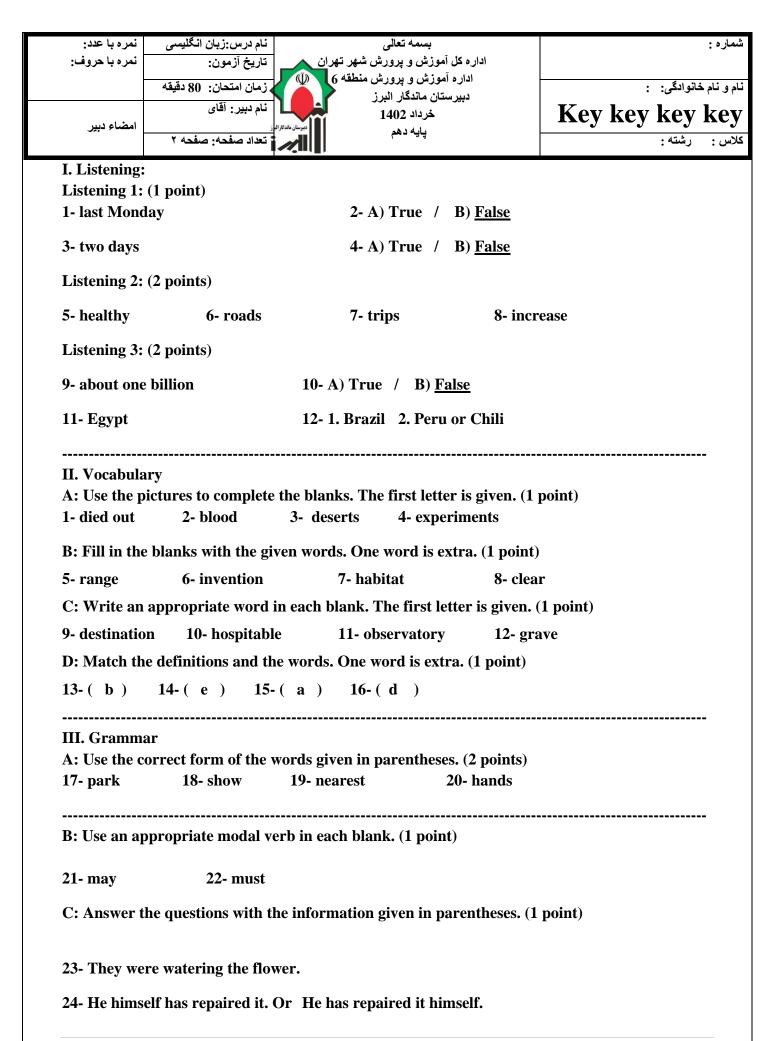
- 35. The passage is mainly about
 - a) wonderful machines
- b) questions and answers

c) living things

- d) human body
- 36. Do scientists have enough information to make human body?
- 37. The cells, in a person's body, are not all the same. A) True / B) False
- 38. Why are different parts of our bodies different?



A: Wri 39. My 40. Rez 41. Tho 42. My 43. A p 44. Tho	Writing: A: Write the correct forms of words in the parentheses. (3 points) 39. My friend plays the piano				
B: Put 45- She	B: Put the following adjectives in the correct order. (1 point) 45- She bought a/nvase. (large / Italian / expensive / old)				
		owing sentences. (1			
		excitedly / boy / rai	-		
D: Put	a suitable prepo	osition (<u>at, in, on</u>) in the blanks. (1 poin	t)	
47. I w	as bornTeh	ranApril 10, 19	976.		
48. We	usually have a	friendly chat lu	nchtime.		
49. We	e're going to see	a movieFriday	afternoon. Would you	like to join us?	
D: Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives given. (2 points) 50-					
	Adjective	comparat	tive	superlative	
	far			_	
	cheap				
	difficult				
	much				
				Good Luck! Mandegar Alborz High School English Department	
	ng exam:	Listening:	Speaking:	Total:	



D: Use the correct form of the adjectives in the blanks. (1 point)

25- the most exciting 26- noisier

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IV: Reading: Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Passage 1 (4 points)

27- <u>True</u> / False 28- True / <u>False</u> 29- True / <u>False</u> 30- True / <u>False</u>

31- True / False 32- True / False 33- True / False 34- True / False

Passage 2 (4 points)

35- (d) 36- No, they don't.

37- A) <u>True</u> / B) False 38- Because the cells in our bodies are different.

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V: Writing

A: Write the correct forms of words in the parentheses. (3 points)

39- well 40- were working 41- children

42- hard 43- more expensive 44- politely

B: Put the following adjectives in the correct order. (1 point)

45- expensive large old Italian

C: Unscramble the following sentences. (1 point)

46- The little boy ran into the room excitedly.

D: Put a suitable preposition (at, in, on) in the blanks. (1 point)

47- in / on 48- at 49- on

D: Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives given. (2 points)

50-

Adjective	comparative	superlative
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
much	more	the most

Good Luck!