

## سوالات نهایی درس دوم

### بخش واژگان

با توجه به تصاویر داده شده، جملات زیر را بخوانید و جمله‌ی مناسب برای هر تصویر را انتخاب کنید.



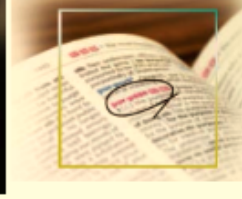
A



B



C



D



E

1- John couldn't **figure out** what the teacher was talking about . (...**B**.....)

جان نتوانست **بفهمد** که معلم درباره‌ی چه چیزی صحبت می‌کرد

2 - If you focus the sun rays through a **magnifying glass** on a dry leaf , it will start to burn . (...**C**.....)

اگر شما از طریق **ذره بین** روی یک برگ خشک اشعه‌های خورشید را متمرکز کنید، شروع به سوختن می‌کند.

3 - Try to avoid **foods** that **contain** a lot of fat. (...**A**.....)

سعی کنید از **غذاهایی** که **شامل** چربی زیاد هستند دوری کنید

4 - The student circled the **dictionary entry** for the new word. (...**D**.....)

دانش آموز دور **مدخل فرهنگ لغت** برای کلمه جدید دایره کشید

5 - There are lots of free **apps** that you don't need to pay money to use them. (...**E**.....)

تعداد زیادی **نرم‌افزار** رایگان وجود دارد که شما برای استفاده از آنها نیازی نیست پول پرداخت کنید.

2. با توجه به تصویر داده شده، جای خالی را کامل کنید.

1. My brother always uses a **monolingual** dictionary.

برادر من همیشه از فرهنگ لغت **تک‌زبانه** استفاده می‌کند.



3. جملات زیر را با کلمه‌ای مناسب از دانش خود کامل کنید .

**نماد Symbol**

1- H is the chemical **s**..... for Hydrogen.

**مقدمه Introduction**

2 - This book has only a two-page **i**..... It is about the writer and his success.

**متوسط Intermediate**

3 - Dictionaries are usually in three levels : elementary , **i**..... and advanced.

**راهنما guide**

4 - The two words at the top of each page of a dictionary are called **g**..... words.

**نماد Symbol**

5 - I think O is the **s**..... for Oxygen. I am not sure !

**هوشمند Smart**

6 - There are some dictionaries for PCs and apps for **s**..... phones.

**دارا بودن Contain**

7 - In order to be healthy , try to avoid foods that **c**..... a lot of fat .

4. برای هر کلمه مشخص شده در ستون A یک تعریف در ستون B پیدا کنید.

### A

به‌طور موثر

1-There are some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary more **effectively** . (f.....)

2 – We'll need to **arrange** the chairs around the table . (...c.....)

3 – **Figure out** (...e.....) **دارا بودن**

4 – Try to avoid foods that **contain** a lot of fat . (...d.....)

5 – They really liked the **combination** of colors in my painting . (...b.....)

6 – Scientists work **effectively** to find new ways to make life easier for us . (...f.....)

7 – I did not read the introduction and **jumped into** the next part . (...a.....)

### B

پریدن به

- a) to suddenly decide to do something
- b) an arrangement in a particular order
- c) to put things in a neat , attractive or useful order
- d) have something inside
- e) to find a solution or arrive at an answer to
- f) in a way that is successful and achieves what you want

5. جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده ، کامل کنید. ( یک کلمه اضافی است )

توصیه کردن به‌طور موثر ترکیب ریشه فرض کردن مرتب کردن حروف الفبایی  
Alphabetically – arrange – suppose – origin – combination – effectively – recommend

1 - As a great artist , he has used a ..... of paints in his works.

او به عنوان هنرمند مشهور در آثارش از **ترکیب** رنگ ها استفاده کرد.

2 – Being able to communicate ..... is one of the most important life skills.

قادر بودن برای برقراری ارتباط **به‌طور موثر**، یکی از مهمترین مهارت های زندگی است .

3 – A complete dictionary tells you about the ..... of words and the story behind them.

یک فرهنگ لغت کامل در مورد **ریشه** کلمات و داستان پشت سرشان به ما می گوید.

4 – He played his role very .....

او نقشش را خیلی **به طور موثر** بازی کرد

5 – Let us ..... for a moment that the news is really true.

اجازه دهید برای یک لحظه **فرض کنیم** که خبر، واقعا درست است.

6 - A : What kind of dictionary do you .....

چه نوع فرهنگ لغتی را **توصیه می کنید**؟

B : A learner's dictionary .

فرهنگ لغت فراگیر

7 – We'll need to ..... the chairs around the table .

ما لازم است صندلی ها را دور میز **مرتب کنیم** .

8 –The books are arranged .....by author's names.

کتابها بر اساس **حروف الفبا** توسط نام های نویسنده مرتب می‌شوند

## بخش گرامر

**ضمایر موصولی:** ضمایری هستند که دو جمله یا دو بخش یک جمله را به هم وصل می‌کنند و عبارتند از: **who, whom, which, that** و هر چهار ضمیر معنی "که" می‌دهند. **Who** و **whom** برای انسان استفاده می‌شوند، **which** برای غیر انسان و **that** برای انسان و غیر انسان.

**فاعل + who + اسم انسان**

**فعل + whom + اسم انسان**

**فاعل/فعل + which + اسم غیرانسان**

6. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه های داده شده انتخاب کنید .

1. The **train** ..... he catches early in the morning is not very crowded.

whom                      **b) which**                      c) who                      d) whose

2. The **woman** ..... **my sister** met in the hospital is a nurse .

a. where                      b) what                      c) which                      **d) whom**

3. The **book** ..... you want isn't available now .

a. whose                      b) who                      **c) which**                      d) whom

4. She was the **person** ..... **everyone** regarded as trustworthy.

a) which                      b) when                      **c) whom**                      d) whose

**جمله شرطی نوع دوم:** جمله‌ای است که یک حالت فرضی را در زمان گذشته نشان می‌دهد و دیگر مکان وقوع آن عمل مورد نظر نیست. از دو قسمت "عبارت شرط" و "نتیجه شرط" ساخته می‌شود. قسمت عبارت شرط با **if** شروع می‌گردد و فعل آن زمان گذشته ساده است. در قسمت نتیجه شرط فعال کمکی **would** یا **could** به همراه فعل ساده به کار می‌روند.

ساختار جمله شرطی نوع دوم طبق فرمول زیر است:

..... + فعل ساده + **would / could** + فاعل + ..... + **فعل زمان گذشته ساده** / فاعل + **If** .

1. My parents ..... healthier **if** they **lived** in a village.

a) can be                      **b) would be**                      c) are                      d) must be

2. **If** the old man **had** his glasses , he ..... the paper easily.

can read                      b) was reading                      c) **could read**                      d) read

3. she **could** get a good score **if** she ..... more .

have studied                      b) **studied**                      c) studies                      d) would study

4. What ..... you do **if** you **were** my father ?

a) **would**                      b) will                      c) may                      d) had

5. The old man wasn't **very** ..... and kept to himself.

- a) communicate    b) communication    c) **communicative**    d) to communicate

بعد از **very** معمولاً صفت به کار می‌رود. **-ive** در انتهای **communicative** نشانه صفت است.

6. He is not **very** ..... , thus he doesn't feel comfortable to talk to people .

- a) Communicatively    b) communicate    c) communication    d) **communicative**

7. Scientists believe that hot weather **is** often ..... the crops.

- a) endanger    b) **endangering**    c) endangered    d) dangers

با توجه به حضور **is** به فعل استمراری نیاز داریم. **Endangering** استمراری است.

8. My job has **become** ..... difficult because of my illness.

- a) **increasingly**    b) increase    c) increasing    d) increases

بعد از فعل **(become)** نیاز به قید داریم. **-ly** در انتهای **increasingly** نشان‌دهنده قید است.

9. I did not read the introduction and jumped ..... the next part.

- a) into    b) on    c) up    d) over

بعد از **jump** حرف اضافه **into** می‌آید به معنی پریدن به

10. I couldn't figure ----- what they were talking about.

- a. off    b. out    c. at    d. on

بعد از **figure** حرف اضافه **out** می‌آید به معنی فهمیدن

11. Aida **burst** ..... tears when she saw her score.

- a) **into**    b) on    c) up    d) over

7. شکل صحیح افعال درون پرانتزها را در جاهای خالی بنویسید .

1 . It's a pity ! **If** it **were** fine, we ..... swimming today. ( to go )

با توجه به حضور **if** و فعل گذشته **were** جمله شرطی نوع دوم است و در جای خالی نیاز به **could** یا **would** داریم.

2. **If** we **found** two hundred dollars, we ..... it to the police station. (to give )

با توجه به حضور **if** و فعل گذشته **found** جمله شرطی نوع دوم است و در جای خالی نیاز به **could** یا **would** داریم.

3. But **if** he **told** us sooner , we ..... a better gift to buy. (choose )

4. They **would** travel all over the world **if** they .....rich. (be )

جمله شرطی نوع دوم است و در جای خالی به فعل گذشته نیاز داریم

**نکته طلایی:** در قسمت عبارت شرط (بعد از **if**) اگر نیاز به فعل **to be** باشد برای همه فاعل‌ها، چه مفرد چه جمع، از **were** استفاده می‌کنیم.

5. His job **became** ..... difficult because of his illness. ( increase )

بعد از فعل **(become)** نیاز به قید داریم. **-ly** در انتهای **increasingly** نشان‌دهنده قید است.

8. جملات زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی مناسب who, whom یا which کامل کنید.

1. A pigeon is a bird ..... **Which usually lives in houses.**

کبوتر پرنده‌ای است که معمولاً در خانه‌ها زندگی می‌کند.

چون (bird پرنده) غیر انسان است، از ضمیر موصول **which** استفاده می‌کنیم.

2. A cheetah is an animal ..... **Which runs very fast.**

یوزپلنگ حیوانی است که بسیار سریع می‌دود.

چون (animal حیوان) غیر انسان است، از ضمیر موصول **which** استفاده می‌کنیم.

9. جمله‌ی شرطی زیر را با نوشتن یک جمله (جواب شرط) کامل کنید.

If I had wings , ..... **I would fly to everywhere.**

اگر بال داشتم به همه جا پرواز می‌کردم.

جمله شرطی نوع دوم است. پس ابتدا فاعل و سپس فعل کمکی would به همراه فعل ساده استفاده می‌کنیم

9. با هر گروه از کلمات زیر، یک جمله‌ی کامل بنویسید.

1- famous / lives / the woman / professor / next door / is / who / a .

**The woman who lives next door is a famous professor.** زنی که در خانه کناری زندگی می‌کند یک استاد معروف است

2 – very fast / the dog / is / can / which / runs / brown .

**The dog which is brown can run very fast.** سگی که قهوه‌ای است می‌تواند خیلی سریع بدود

3 – watching / bought / her father / is / the DVD / has / she / that .

**She is watching the DVD that her father bought.** او در حال تماشای دی‌وی‌دی است که پدرش خرید.

4 – more free time/ Mina/would /had/ help/ you/ if / she / with your homework.

**if Mina had more free time, she would help you with your homework.**

اگر مینا اوقات فراغت بیشتری داشت، در تکالیف کمکت می‌کرد

5 – bought/ the students/ which/ their teacher/ some/ useful / suggested/books.

**The students bought some useful books which their teacher suggested.**

دانش‌آموزان تعدادی کتاب مفید که معلمشان پیشنهاد داده بود را خریدند.

6 – fix / the car / if / were / John / at home / could / he .

**If John were at home, he could fix the car.** اگر جان در خانه بود می‌توانست ماشین را تعمیر کند.





## بخش نوشتاری

10. با استفاده از تصاویر داده شده برای عنوان‌های زیر یک topic sentence بنویسید.

			
63. a) Ferdowsi.....	64. b) Watching TV.....	65. c) Sport.....	66. d) Clean energy...

ساده‌ترین راه حل برای این گونه سوالات، نوشتن یک جمله توصیفی با استفاده از چند صفت ثابت و پرتکرار است. صفتهایی مانند: important, good, bad, healthy, harmful, .....

- 63. Ferdowsi is a very important poet.
- 64. Watching TV is not good for our eyes.
- 65. Sport is very good for our body.
- 66. Clean energy is very important for the earth.

			
a) Water.....	b) Damavand.....	c) Perspolis (Takht- e- Jamshid).....	d) Tahereh Saffarzadeh.....

- a) Water is very important for our body.
- b) Damavand is a very high mountain.
- c) Perspolis is a very old place in Iran.
- d) Tahereh Saffarzadeh is a very important poet.

			
a) Hasan Omidzadeh.....	b) Dictionaries.....	c) Forest .....	d) Light bulbs.....

- a) Light bulbs are very important for people.
- b) Forest is very important for the earth.
- c) Dictionaries are very important for students.
- d) Hasan Omidzadeh is a very brave teacher.

11. برای پاراگراف‌های زیر یک topic sentence بنویسید.

1. Smoking Is very bad for our health It increases the risk of death among the people who smoke.

The risk of dying from smoking has increased over the last 50 years in the world. For example, smoking causes cancer deaths. So, if people want to be healthy, they must avoid smoking.

2. Forests Are very important for people. .....

We depend on forests for our survival , from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Besides providing habitats for animals and livelihoods for humans, forests also offer watershed protection, and climate change.

3. Reading Is useful for everyone. .....

Unlike sitting in front of the TV , reading makes you use your brain. It also gives you a view into other cultures and places in the world. Besides, it improves your concentration and helps you have something to talk about .

4. Fruits Are very healthy for our body. .....

Most of them have a good taste. They are really delicious. Examples of fruits are apples, oranges and bananas. Fruits have many vitamins and minerals, including Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and Potassium . For these reasons, it is a good idea to eat lots of fruits to stay healthy.

## بخش Reading

12. متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید.

There are many languages in the world, some of which may seem harder to learn for second or foreign learners. But which is the most difficult language to learn? Well, it's not easy to reply because there are many factors to discuss.

**45** A native speaker of French, for example, will find English easier to learn than Chinese, because English is very similar to French, while Chinese is very different. As a result first Language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and the first, the harder it will be to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. Besides, the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese letters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

**46** 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 for a living, they often learn it faster than people who study a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

**Read the questions and choose the best choice.**

41. The word "it" in paragraph 2 line 4 refers to.....

- a) learning first language
- b) second language
- c) difference of languages
- d) Chinese language

42. Hardness of learning a language can depend on.....

- a) how different it is from one's mother tongue
- b) whether it is French or English
- c) whether you are learning Japanese or Chinese
- d) how long it takes to master pronunciation

**True / False**

43. Being familiar with writing system of the second language makes it harder to learn.

- a) True
- b) False

44. The reason behind learning a language can slow down or speed up learning.

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer the following questions.**

45. Which language is easier for French people to learn, English or Chinese? Why?

46. Why does a Japanese speaker find the Chinese writing system less difficult?