زبان انگلیسے چھارم

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

	i rapping- o	ilstracting- involve- bend	- concernea- aestructive-	instruments		
1- The man	1- The man behind me kept me by talking during the movie.					
2- Seismolo	gists use special	l to record an e	arthquake's strength.			
3- A student should be treated carefully, or he may behave badly.						
4- We shou	ld be	about global warming.				
5	. heat in the atn	nosphere may cause the	earth to warm.			
6- I	my 15- year-	old son in making family	decision.			
■ B. Match	the definitions	in column A with the wo	rds in column B. There is	one extra word.		
7- group of	7- group of people watching or listening to sth. a. audience					
8- general v	8- general weather of a place over a period of time. b. in a strong way					
9- physical	harm to sth.		c. climate			
10- able to	change without	breaking.	d. damage			
11- entirely			e. keep			
12- mainly			f. suddenly			
13- firmly			g. flexible			
14- store			h. completely			
			i. to a large degree			
■ Rewrite t	he following ser	ntences with the reduced	from of the underlined p	part.		
15- The tea	cher who is teac	ching English is my uncle.				
16- The foo	d which is sold h	nere is tasty.				
■ Fill in the	blanks with the	correct form of the wor	ds given			
17- You ma	y endanger you	r health by	noke)			
18- A good	teacher must m	ake the students	the skills of reading. (le	arn)		
■ Combine	the following se	entences by the words in	parenthesis			
19- It was a	lovely film. I de	cided to watch it again. (such)			
20- The tab	le is very heavy.	I can't lift it. (too)				
■ Choose the correct answer.						
21- It had lovely climate that I decided to spend the rest of my holiday over there.						
1) such a	5	2) such	3) so	4) very		
22- It have	got to	do that I can't go out this	afternoon.			
1) so ma	ny homework		2) so much homework			
3) too m	uch homeworks	5	4) too many homework			
23- A scient	ific article	you good knowledg	e is worth reading many	times.		
1) given		2) give	3) gave	4) given		
24- The rep	orts t	he other day were based	on realities.			
1) releas	es	2) released	3) release	4) releasing		
25- I am no	t sure	to do it.				
1) as		2) since	3) whether	4) whenever		
26- I gave up that experiment it was a bit hard.						
1) while		2) when	3) so	4) since		
27- Let your students relaxed before giving an exam.						
1) to fee	ı	2) felt	3) feel	4) feeling		

28- He was made the experiment by himself.					
1) do	2) did	3) doing	4) to do		
29- After having slept for a long time, a cat its body before moving around.					
1) stretches	2) states	3) shapes	4) supports		
30- You should work much	more than bef	ore. You are an experienc	ced employee nov		
1) briefly	2) efficiently	3) officially	4) consciously		
31- Try to be after	31- Try to be after having heard his response.				
1) reasonable	2) perfect	3) proud	4) continuous		
32- He me to keep quiet, and I did so.					
1) included	2) gestured	3) ignored	4) embarrassed		
33- I very much love my job, I have lots of in it.					
1) distraction	2) accounts	3) varieties	4) pressure		
34- You look so \	34- You look so what's the matter with you?				
1) facial	2) national	3) firm	4) anxious		
35- The method follows the same as the previous one.					
1) pattern	2) presentation	3) partner	4) pause		
36- I'm sorry you will have to pay another 10 dollars for the bags.					
1) exciting	2) excessive	3) exact	4) emotional		
37- The student is making good					
1) position	2) projection	3) progress	4) posture		
38- The school bus all the time on its way to school.					
1) compared	2) raised	3) defined	4) rattled		
39- Please me with a good dictionary.					
1) provide	2) prepare	3) perform	4) predict		
40- If you get familiar with all the about this job, you can succeed much easier.					

1) comparison■ G. Cloze passage

Choose the best item.

Most earthquakes are small. The shaking is weak and lasts only a few seconds. You probably would not even ...41... a weak earthquake. Some earthquakes are very powerful. They ...42... a lot of shaking. The shaking can last for minutes. Powerful earthquakes ...43... buildings, roads and bridges. Geologists can ...44... the power of the earthquakes. They use seismographs. Earthquakes are most common in places ...45... Earth's plates hit each other.

3) consideration

4) organ

41- 1) notice	2) consider	3) affect	4) record
42- 1) allow	2) cause	3) provide	4) release
43- 1) locate	2) involve	3) destroy	4) react
44- 1) predict	2) compare	3) consider	4) realize
45- 1) that	2) when	3) which	4) where

2) procedure

■ H.Reading comprehension

Choose the best item.

Air is the ocean we breathe. Air provides us with oxygen, which is <u>essential</u> for our bodies to live. It is 99.9% nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor and unmoving gases. Human activities can release substances into the air, some of <u>which</u> can cause problems for humans, plants, and animals.

There are several main types of pollution and well- known effects of pollution such as smog, acid rain, the greenhouse effect, and "holes" in the ozone layer. Each of these can be a danger to our health and comfort as well as for the whole environment.

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One type of air pollution is the release of particles into the air from burning fuel for energy. Diesel smoke is a good example of this particular matter. This type of pollution is sometimes referred to as "black carbon" pollution. The exhaust from burning fuels in automobiles, homes, and industries is a main source of pollution in the air.

Another type of pollution is the release of harmful gases, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and chemical vapors. These can take part in more chemical reactions once they are in the atmosphere, forming smog and acid rain.

46- What is the best title for this passage?

1) How can pollution affect the environment?

2) How to reduce air pollution?

3) What is air made up of?

4) What is air pollution?

47- All of the following effects of air pollution are stated in the passage EXCEPT:

1) destruction of the ozone layer

2) harmful effects on wildlife

3) health problems

4) climate changes

48- Paragraph 2 gives example of

- 1) different types of air pollution
- 2) well-known effects of air pollution
- 3) harmful effect of air pollution on the environment
- 4) the effects of "holes" in the ozone layer on people's health
- 49- The word "which" in line 3 refers to
 - 1) unmoving gases
- 2) substances
- 3) human activities
- 4) the air
- 50- The word "essential" is closest in meaning to
 - 1) necessary
- 2) available
- 3) ordinary
- 4) suitable

مؤسسے آموزشی فرهنگی

44- 1

49- 2

<mark>پاسخ سؤال های زبان انگلیسے چهارم</mark>

F	A. 1- distracting	2- instruments	3- destructive	4- concerned	
	5- trapping	6- involve			
E	3. 7- a	8- c	9- d	10- g	
	11- h	12- i	13- b	14- f	
(C. 15- teaching	16- sold			
[D. 17- smoking	18- learn			
E	E. 19- It was such a lovely film that I decided				
	20- The table is too heavy for me to lift.				
F	i. 21- a	22- b	23- a	24- b	
	25- с	26- d	27- с	28- d	
	29 - a	30- b	31- a	32- b	
	33- c	34- d	35- a	36- b	
	37- с	38- d	39- a	40- b	

42- 2

47- 4

G. 41-1

H. 46-4

45- 4

50- 1



43- 3

48- 3