

سه سطحی انگلیسی (۱)



پایه دهم

تجربی، ریاضی، انسانی، فنی و حرفه‌ای و کار و دانش
نسبتاً دشوار، دشوار، دشوارتر

● سؤال‌ها در سه سطح مرتب شده‌اند: بر اساس درصد مراجعه در آزمون‌های کانون

در این کتاب، سؤالات هر درس به صورت مبحثی تنظیم شده است. بنابراین شما می‌توانید سؤالات این کتاب را به دو شیوه تمرین کنید:

(۱) درس محور: در هر مرحله تمام سؤالات یک درس را پاسخ دهید.

(۲) مبحثی: در هر مرحله سؤالات یک مبحث (Vocabulary, Grammar, Cloze Test, Reading) را پاسخ دهید.



همراه با پاسخ تشریحی



۱۰۷ سؤال دشوارتر



۹۹ سؤال دشوار



۹۴ سؤال نسبتاً دشوار



۳۰۰ سؤال

هماهنگی و نظارت:

رحمت‌اله استیری

گزینشگران:

حامد هوشیاران – آناهیتا اصغری تاری – زهرا عاشری

این کتاب دو ویژگی مهم دارد. ویژگی نخست، این که سؤال‌ها، در سه سطح تنظیم شده‌اند: سؤال‌های "نسبتاً دشوار"، دشوار و دشوارتر". بنابراین نیمی از دانش‌آموزان، مخاطب این کتاب هستند، یعنی دانش‌آموزانی با نمره بین ۱۴ تا ۲۰ در مدرسه و با ترازهای بیش از ۴۷۵۰ در آزمون‌های کانون.

ویژگی دوم کتاب این است که تک‌تک سؤال‌ها، شناسنامه و هویت دارند و براساس آمار و میزان مراجعه* در آزمون‌های استاندارد کانون چیده شده‌اند. سؤال‌ها به‌طور سلیقه‌ای و صرفاً براساس نظر اشخاص تنظیم نشده‌اند.

معلوم است که چند درصد دانش‌آموزان شرکت‌کننده در آزمون‌ها به هریک از سؤال‌ها مراجعه کرده‌اند و چند درصد دانش‌آموزان به هر سؤال پاسخ صحیح داده‌اند. معیار اول که در مشخصات هر سؤال در زیرنویس آن می‌بینید میزان مراجعه آزمون‌دهندگان است (👤) و معیار دوم درصد پاسخ‌گویی صحیح است (✅). اگر به ترتیب توالی سؤال‌ها توجه کنید متوجه می‌شوید اولین سؤال هر بخش که در گروه "نسبتاً دشوار" قرار دارد میزان مراجعه‌کننده بیشتری در آزمون‌های کانون داشته است. یعنی تعداد بیشتری احساس کرده‌اند که می‌توانند از عهده آن سؤال برآیند البته ممکن است احساس و تلقی اولیه دانش‌آموز با واقعیت متفاوت باشد و در عمل درصد پاسخ‌گویی متناسب با میزان مراجعه نباشد، یعنی به یک سؤال تعداد بیش‌تری مراجعه کنند و با آن درگیر شوند ولی پاسخ صحیح‌شان کم‌تر باشد.

چون نحوه انتخاب سؤال‌ها و نظم و ترتیب سؤال‌ها به‌صورت سلیقه‌ای نیست و مبنای علمی و آماری دارد بنابراین دبیران و دانش‌آموزان می‌توانند برنامه دقیق‌تری برای استفاده از کتاب داشته باشند. هر دانش‌آموز می‌تواند توقع خود از میزان پاسخ‌گویی به سؤال‌های هر بخش را از قبل تعیین کند، در نتیجه دانش‌آموز متوسط از درگیر شدن با سؤال‌ها سرخورده نخواهد شد. دانش‌آموز متوسط می‌تواند از سطح اول سؤال‌ها، یعنی سؤال‌های "نسبتاً دشوار" حدود نیمی از سؤال‌ها را شخصاً پاسخ دهد و از سطح دوم، یعنی سؤال‌های "دشوار" می‌تواند حدود بیست تا سی درصد را پاسخ دهد و تعدادی از باقی‌مانده سؤال‌های این دو بخش را با کمک پاسخ‌نامه تشریحی بیاموزد. اما از سوی دیگر دانش‌آموز قوی‌تر می‌تواند انتظار داشته باشند که به اکثر سؤال‌های "نسبتاً دشوار" پاسخ دهند. بیش از نیمی از سؤال‌های "دشوار" را حل کنند و مثلاً سی یا چهل درصد سؤال‌های چالشی‌تر از بخش سؤال‌های "دشوارتر" را حل کنند.

هویت داشتن و شناسنامه‌دار بودن سؤال‌ها و سه‌بخشی بودن سؤال‌ها در سه گروه "نسبتاً دشوار، دشوار و دشوارتر" دو ویژگی این کتاب است که به شما امکان برنامه‌ریزی برای مطالعه عمیق‌تر و درگیر شدن با "چالش‌های دلپذیر" علمی را می‌دهد.

البته در هنگام مطالعه نشانی هر سؤال به این نکات نیز دقت کنید که هر سؤال در کدام ماه از سال آزمون گرفته شده است و آیا آن سؤال در نزدیکی امتحانات، قبل یا پس از امتحانات مدرسه و یا در ایام تابستان پرسیده شده است. این نکات برای خواننده نکته‌سنج از این جهت اهمیت خواهد داشت که تشخیص می‌دهد میزان مراجعه و احساس دانش‌آموزان از سطح دشواری سؤال همواره یکسان نیست و میزان و درصد پاسخ‌گویی ایشان در دوره‌های زمانی مختلف و متناسب با نزدیکی و دوری امتحانات مدرسه و این که آیا آزمون کانون به صورت مستقل، پوششی یا تجمعی و تراکمی برگزار می‌شود متفاوت خواهد بود. ضمناً این که هر سؤال در ابتدا یا انتها یا میانه مجموعه سؤال‌های درج شده، تا حدودی احساس دشواری متفاوت و میزان پاسخ‌گویی متمایزی را ایجاد خواهد کرد. اما به هر حال حاصل جمع‌بندی آماری و حذف داده‌های ناهمگن و اظهار نظر خبره‌گرایانه چندین دبیر صاحب‌نظر مرجع بسیار مطمئن و استاندارد برای تعیین سؤال‌های دشوار و سطح‌بندی آن‌هاست.

در پایان از صاحب‌نظران و کارشناسان و دبیران و استادان گرامی و نیز دانش‌آموزان دقیق و نکته‌سنج خواهش می‌کنم نظرات و پیشنهادهای خود را با ما در میان بگذارند. باشد که این کتاب منبع مؤثری برای ارتقاء منظم و هدفمند پیشرفت و موفقیت تحصیلی دانش‌آموزان باشد و به دبیران گرامی در این راه کمک مطلوبی بنماید.

کاظم قلم‌چی

*میزان مراجعه به معنی تعداد دانش‌آموزانی است که به سراغ سؤال می‌روند و به آن سؤال پاسخ می‌دهند خواه پاسخشان صحیح یا اشتباه باشد. دانش‌آموزان در برخورد اول احساس می‌کنند که آیا از عهده آن سؤال برمی‌آیند یا نه و این موضوع سبب می‌شود که دانش‌آموز با آن سؤال درگیر شود یا خیر.
درصد پاسخ‌گویی: درصد دانش‌آموزانی است که به هر سؤال پاسخ صحیح می‌دهند.

سه‌سطحی انگلیسی (۱)، پایه دهم



۱ از این فهرست به عنوان راهنمای مطالعه استفاده کنید.
 ۲ بر اساس آمارهای زیر و ابزار ارزیابی (با رنگ‌آمیزی خانه‌های ارزیابی) اولویت‌های مطالعه خود را تشخیص دهید.
 ۳ قبل از هر بار مطالعه، تسلط خودتان را با توجه به خودارزیابی‌تان و بر اساس جعبه ابزار کارنامه رنگ‌آمیزی کنید.

ارزیابی پیشرفت			شماره تست	تعداد تست	شماره صفحه	Saving Nature
مسلط نیستم	نسبتاً مسلطم	مسلطم				
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۱-۳۱	۳۱	۸	سؤال‌های نسبتاً دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۳۲-۷۰	۳۹	۱۱	سؤال‌های دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۷۱-۱۰۷	۳۷	۱۶	سؤال‌های دشوارتر
جمع‌بندی فصل					۴۹	پاسخ تشریحی
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی		۱۰۷		جمع

ارزیابی پیشرفت			شماره تست	تعداد تست	شماره صفحه	Wonders of Creation
مسلط نیستم	نسبتاً مسلطم	مسلطم				
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۱۰۸-۱۲۹	۲۲	۲۲	سؤال‌های نسبتاً دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۱۳۰-۱۴۹	۲۰	۲۴	سؤال‌های دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۱۵۰-۱۷۳	۲۴	۲۷	سؤال‌های دشوارتر
جمع‌بندی فصل					۵۷	پاسخ تشریحی
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی		۶۶		جمع

ارزیابی پیشرفت			شماره تست	تعداد تست	شماره صفحه	The Value of Knowledge
مسلط نیستم	نسبتاً مسلطم	مسلطم				
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۱۷۴-۱۹۶	۲۳	۳۲	سؤال‌های نسبتاً دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۱۹۷-۲۱۸	۲۲	۳۴	سؤال‌های دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۲۱۹-۲۳۹	۲۱	۳۶	سؤال‌های دشوارتر
جمع‌بندی فصل					۶۲	پاسخ تشریحی
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی		۶۶		جمع

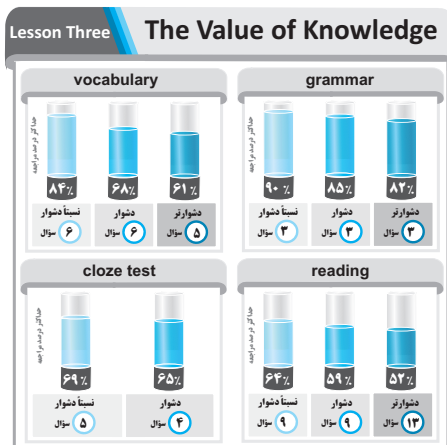
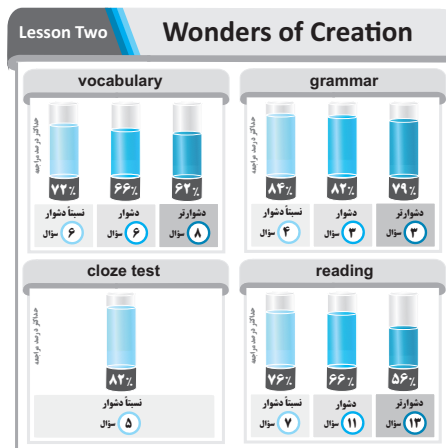
ارزیابی پیشرفت			شماره تست	تعداد تست	شماره صفحه	Traveling the World
مسلط نیستم	نسبتاً مسلطم	مسلطم				
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۲۴۰-۲۵۷	۱۸	۴۱	سؤال‌های نسبتاً دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۲۵۸-۲۷۵	۱۸	۴۳	سؤال‌های دشوار
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی	۲۷۶-۳۰۰	۲۵	۴۵	سؤال‌های دشوارتر
جمع‌بندی فصل					۶۸	پاسخ تشریحی
<input type="checkbox"/> زرد	<input type="checkbox"/> سبز	<input type="checkbox"/> آبی		۶۱		جمع

۳۰۰ تست

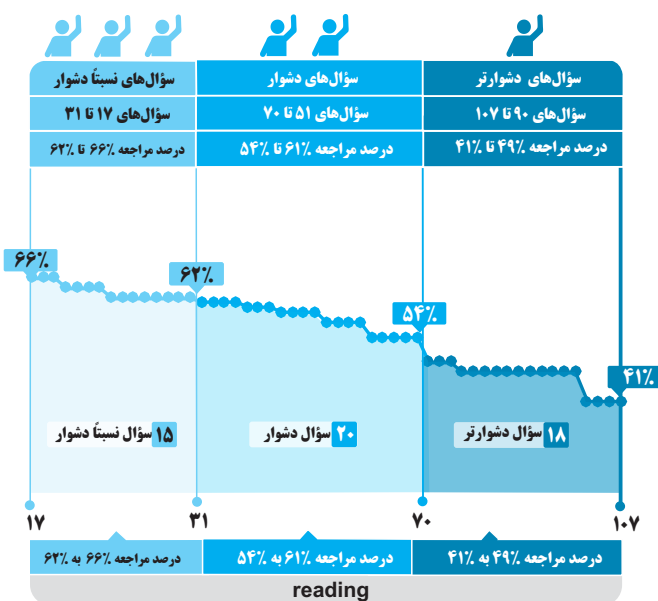
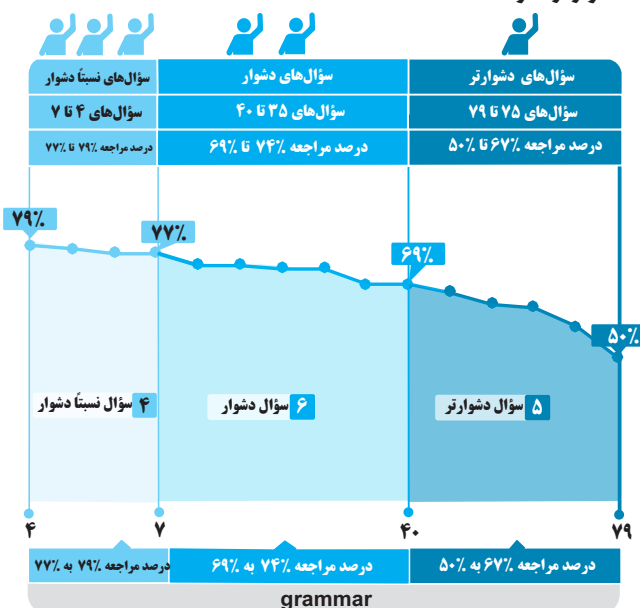
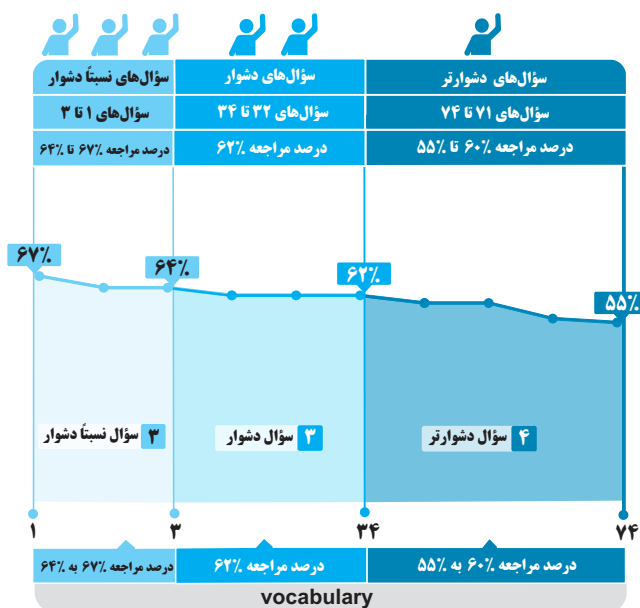
جمع کل انگلیسی (۱) - پایه دهم

بیشترین درصد مراجعه به سؤالات در سه سطح (نسبتاً دشوار، دشوار، دشوارتر)

عنوان	سؤال‌های نسبتاً دشوار	سؤال‌های دشوار	سؤال‌های دشوارتر	
	حداکثر درصد مراجعه	حداکثر درصد مراجعه	حداکثر درصد مراجعه	
Saving Nature	۶۷	۶۲	۶۰	vocabulary
	۷۹	۷۴	۶۷	grammar
	۸۵	۸۲	۶۳	cloze test
	۶۶	۶۱	۴۹	reading
Wonders of Creation	۷۲	۶۶	۶۲	vocabulary
	۸۴	۸۲	۷۹	grammar
	۸۲	—	—	cloze test
	۷۶	۶۶	۵۶	reading
The Value of Knowledge	۸۴	۶۸	۶۱	vocabulary
	۹۰	۸۵	۸۲	grammar
	۶۹	۶۵	—	cloze test
	۶۴	۵۹	۵۲	reading
Traveling the World	۷۴	۷۲	۵۵	vocabulary
	۸۷	۸۳	۸۲	grammar
	۷۷	۶۸	۶۵	cloze test
	۶۳	۵۷	۵۰	reading



برای هر مبحث کتاب، جدول و نمودار سطح‌بندی سؤال‌ها مانند نمودار پایین تهیه شده است، در این جدول تعداد و شماره سؤال‌های هر سطح، (نسبتاً دشوار، دشوار، دشوارتر)، درصد‌های مراجعه ابتدایی و انتهای هر سطح مشخص و نمودار براساس درصد مراجعه به سؤال و شماره سؤال‌ها تنظیم شده است. بدیهی است که این نمودار باید شیب منطقی داشته باشد و هرچه رو به پایان می‌رویم درصد مراجعه، کمتر و سؤال‌ها دشوارتر شوند.



معرفی نشانه‌ها

در مقابل هر سؤال سه نشانه زیر را مشاهده می‌کنید:

۳ تاریخ برگزاری آزمون



۲ درصد دانش‌آموزانی که پاسخ صحیح داده‌اند.



۱ درصد مراجعه‌کنندگان

به هر سؤال



Cloze Test 2

Forests, lakes and plains are the natural homes of animals. If we want to ...(13)... animals, we should pay attention to their homes. If their homes are destroyed, the animals ...(14)... out soon. People can also help ...(15)... animals by not hunting them or cutting down trees. Good humans always help a/an ...(16)... animal so that it can live longer.

- 13- 1) protect 2) visit 3) travel 4) tell
- 14- 1) will die 2) die 3) won't die 4) are dying
- 15- 1) that 2) these 3) an 4) his
- 16- 1) wild 2) many 3) near 4) injured



Reading 1

Mr and Mrs Mills had two small children. One of them was six and the other was four. They disliked to go to bed early in the evening and insisted on staying up late. Mrs Mills was unhappy about this. Mr Mills came home when Mrs Mills had forced the children to sleep and she was actually tired of this. Mr Mills was not at home then to help her except at weekends.

Mr Mills thought he was a good story teller but the way he told stories was really bad. But he decided that if he told children stories when they went to bed, it would help them relax and little by little they would go to sleep. He did this every Saturday and Sunday night until he heard his small son saying to his small sister, "Do you think he will stop telling the story if we close our eyes?"

17- Mrs Mills was not happy because her children didn't like

- 1) sleeping in the evening 2) going to bed early
- 3) sleeping late at night 4) staying up late

18- Mr Mills couldn't help his wife with the problem because he

- 1) went to bed earlier than the children 2) came home late from work
- 3) was tired of his children 4) didn't know what to do

19- The word "this" means

- 1) coming home early 2) going to bed
- 3) helping them relax 4) telling stories



Reading 2

Vitamin D is important for health and growth. It is used by the body to form strong bones and teeth. That is why children need it.

Vitamin D is called the sunshine vitamin. It forms when you are in the sun with no clothes. Long before people knew what Vitamin D was, they found out that sunshine was important.

Poor children who lived in crowded places were often ill. In England a tax (money you pay to the government for its services) was once placed on windows. The lack of vitamin D became so common that it was called the English disease.

20- Vitamin D is called the sunshine vitamin because it

- 1) can be formed by sunlight 2) throws off rays like the sun
- 3) is orange in color 4) can pass through window



21- The underlined word "its" refers to

- 1) government 2) England 3) money 4) tax

22- The underlined word "found out" is closest in meaning to

- 1) endangered 2) visited 3) learned 4) taught

23- One good way to get vitamin D is to

- 1) sleep with your window open 2) play in the sunshine
3) eat plenty of fresh vegetables 4) put few windows in houses

Reading 3

The Olympic Games will be held in our country. As a great many people will be visiting the country, the government will be building new hotels, a stadium and a fine new swimming pool. They will also be building new roads and a special railway line. The games will be held just outside the capital and the whole area will be called "Olympic City". Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year. By the end of next year, they will have finished work on the new stadium. Some modern buildings will be also designed. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held in this country.



24- When will the workers finish work on the new stadium?

- 1) Before the next year finishes 2) In one year
3) When Games will be held 4) When people visit the country

25- The Olympic Games will be held in this country

- 1) inside the capital and some areas 2) for the first time
3) every four years 4) before next year begins

26- The underlined word "they" refers to

- 1) workers 2) government
3) people 4) games

27- The government are going to do all the following except

- 1) build a stadium 2) build new hotels
3) design modern buildings 4) visit the country

Reading 4

Malaysia's national sport is sepak takraw ("sepak" means "kick," and "takraw" means "woven ball"). This fast-moving game is like both soccer and volleyball. Two teams, of three players each, compete by hitting a small ball across a net (as in volleyball). Players can use their heads, feet, shoulders, or knees to pass the ball to the other team. Players cannot use their hands (as in soccer). If one team drops the ball, the other team gets a point. There are three sets in a game. The first team to get 15 points wins a set. The winner of two sets wins the game.



The sport of sepak takraw is more than 1000 years old. Originally, native Malays played it. Later, the sport spread to other countries in Asia, including Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Today, it is one of the most popular sports played in the Asian Games. There are also sepak takraw clubs in North America and Europe.

28- The people of which country first played sepak takraw?

- 1) Thailand
2) Malaysia
3) the Philippines
4) America

29- In what ways are sepak takraw and volleyball alike?

- 1) Players cannot use their hands.
2) Players hit a ball across a net.
3) Players sometimes kick the ball with their hands.
4) Players can use their heads to pass the ball.

30- In what ways are sepak takraw and soccer alike?

- 1) Players cannot use their hands.
2) There are three sets in a game.
3) Players can only use their feet to hit the ball.
4) Players can use their feet or shoulders to pass the ball across a net.

31- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- 1) If one team drops the ball, the other team wins the set.
2) Before Indonesia, sepak takraw spread to Europe.
3) Most rapid movements of sepak takraw originated from soccer.
4) If one team gets 30 points in two sets, it means that team has won.

سؤال‌های دشوار

**Vocabulary****32- Is this a ... photo of your son? I think he is 12 years old. Am I right?**

- 1) useful
2) recent
3) safe
4) boring

**33- I'm so tired that I can't move. Would you please ... the lights downstairs?**

- 1) help out
2) die out
3) put out
4) go out

**34- 50% of people wanted to donate their ... after death to save the lives of others.**

- 1) muscles
2) organs
3) members
4) texts

**Grammar****35- Be careful with that shaver. You might cut**

- 1) yourself
2) itself
3) ourselves
4) themselves



36- *I have been to a lot of places, but I am sure that Japan is ... I have ever been to.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) farther than the place | 2) the most far place |
| 3) as far as the place | 4) the farthest place |

	۷۴٪
	۵۷٪
	۹۷/۱۰/۲۱

37- *I have never forgotten the ... bed in which I used to sleep as a child.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) large wooden beautiful brown | 2) beautiful brown large wooden |
| 3) beautiful large brown wooden | 4) beautiful large wooden brown |

	۷۳٪
	۶۰٪
	۹۸/۰۱/۱۶

38- *Her Spanish is bad, but her Italian is even*

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1) badly | 2) worst |
| 3) much worst | 4) worse |

	۷۳٪
	۵۰٪
	۹۵/۱۰/۲۴

39- *It was really hard to make Andrew understood the truth. Honestly speaking, I tried to tell him what was happening but he*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) won't listen | 2) doesn't listen |
| 3) wasn't listening | 4) isn't listening |

	۶۹٪
	۵۵٪
	۹۸/۰۱/۱۶

40- *Some people believe that in 50 years' time, there ... no more schools. Students ... from home.*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1) will be / will learn | 2) are going to be / will learn |
| 3) is going to be / are going to learn | 4) will be / are going to learn |

	۶۹٪
	۲۸٪
	۹۷/۰۸/۰۴

Cloze Test 1

Many people in the world like to travel to South Africa. It is a very hot ... (41) ..., but people want to go to South Africa to see the ... (42) ... there. My parents say that we ... (43) ... there next week. I do not know how many animals live there, but I like to see all of them. My father says we cannot go ... (44) ... wild animals because they can kill us. South African people know the animals well, and we will ... (45) ... them to help us to see the animals. Those people are also very kind to animals.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41- 1) country | 2) earth | 3) year | 4) attention |
| 42- 1) hotel | 2) wildlife | 3) care | 4) trip |
| 43- 1) go | 2) are going | 3) are going to | 4) going |
| 44- 1) before | 2) in | 3) with | 4) near |
| 45- 1) need | 2) circle | 3) read | 4) have |

	۸۲٪
	۷۰٪
	۹۷/۰۸/۰۴

Cloze Test 2

There are many different animals that live in the nature. Some of them are ... (46) ... animals, for example lions, bears, and cheetahs. These animals ... (47) ... other animals and eat them. Some animals in nature live in groups, which means that they are always together. For example, ... (48) ... are always in groups and live with each other. They live ... (49) ... lives in the group so that other big animals cannot injure them. Small animals in nature, like birds, are the food for big animals. Birds do not kill other animals and eat them as their food, ... (50) ... they eat plants.

- 46- 1) wild 2) natural 3) long 4) hopeful
- 47- 1) destroy 2) hunt 3) fly 4) buy
- 48- 1) wolfs 2) a wolf 3) wolf 4) wolves
- 49- 1) them 2) him 3) their 4) his
- 50- 1) instead 2) after 3) for 4) however



Reading 1

Before the Internet, people usually played computer games at home, either alone or with a few friends.

The Internet is now fast and cheap, and computer gaming is changing. With a computer connected to the Internet, people around the world can play their favorite games together.

There are many kinds of on-line computer games. Some are for playing sports, chess, and other traditional games. Others are "role playing" games, in which each player becomes a character in an on-line world. On-line computer gaming is a fast-growing business with a very exciting future. And it's a lot of fun!



51- According to the passage,

- 1) playing computer games makes people feel lonely
- 2) the Internet lets people around the world play on-line games with others
- 3) the number of computer games is limited
- 4) you can play on-line games if you connect to a computer

52- Before the Internet,

- 1) there were a few on-line games
- 2) people could only play with their friends
- 3) nobody could play on-line games
- 4) people could play only at home

53- The writer believes that the future of on-line computer games is

- 1) fast
- 2) great
- 3) expensive
- 4) cheap

54- The text mentions that

- 1) traditional computer games are old-fashioned
- 2) favourite games can only be played on-line
- 3) role playing games have multiple characters
- 4) fast-growing games are cheap

Reading 2

I jumped off the bus before it stopped and began walking down the street. As I had arrived early, I decided to do some window shopping before going home. The idea made me quite happy, but at the same time I had the bad feeling that I had forgotten something. I stopped by a shop and began searching my pockets. All of a sudden, I remembered that I had left my bag on the bus, and it was full of important papers. I started running down the street, but now the bus was out of my sight.



55- We understand from the passage that the writer is

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) going home | 2) going to work |
| 3) searching on the bus | 4) walking in the park |

56- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1) the shop | 2) the bag | 3) the bus | 4) the pocket |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|

57- What made the writer quite happy was

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) having enough time to do some window shopping | 2) jumping off the bus |
| 3) a feeling that he had lost something | 4) running down the street |

Reading 3

A woodpecker is a kind of bird. Woodpeckers are found all over the world except in the North and South poles, Australia, and New Zealand. There are over 200 different kinds of woodpeckers. The two largest woodpeckers, the Imperial Woodpecker and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker are most likely extinct. Animals that are extinct are no longer found on Earth.



Woodpeckers have sharp bills for drilling into wood, and short, stiff tails which help prop them up against tree trunks and branches. Woodpeckers also have very long tongues, which help them get at insects deep within trees. Woodpeckers are often heard drumming loudly on trees before they are seen. Woodpeckers can even become pests if they learn to drum on the siding of a house.

Woodpeckers can easily be attracted to backyard bird feeders with sunflower seeds or suet. Suet is a kind of animal fat that is very tasty to woodpeckers and other birds.

58- The two largest woodpeckers in the world are ...

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) found all over the world. | 2) most likely no longer on Earth. |
| 3) normally found at bird feeders. | 4) two kinds of pests. |

59- When do woodpeckers sometimes become pests?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) When they eat suet. | 2) When they drum on houses. |
| 3) When they visit feeders. | 4) When they become extinct. |

60- Why do woodpeckers have long tongues?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) To get at insects on the ground | 2) To eat seeds |
| 3) So they can drum on trees | 4) To get at insects within trees |

61- Which is NOT true about woodpeckers?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) They will come to bird feeders. | 2) They have short, stiff tails. |
| 3) Woodpeckers like suet. | 4) They are only found in a few places in the world. |

Reading 4

Lions are members of the cat family. The males are larger than the females. People who hunt lions can always tell whether they are tracking a male or a female by the size of the tracks. The male has larger front feet than the female. The lion's voice is a roar and they rarely climb trees. Lions feed on grazing animals so they live in open country and not in forests. And because they drink once a day, they always live near water.





Lions rest by day and do their hunting by night. Lions may live singly, or in pairs, or in groups of four to a dozen which are known as "prides". There can be up to 40 members in a pride. Over half of them are cubs and young adults. Females will often stay with the pride their whole life and take care of the cubs. The main food of lions is zebras and gazelles. Sometimes a lion will attack a giraffe, but it won't attack an elephant. When a lion is not hungry, he pays no attention to other animals.

When hunting, a lion may lie in wait until an animal passes close by, and then make a sudden attack. When he makes that attack, it can go as fast as 40 miles an hour.

People once thought of lions as magical creatures, but the survival of this magical animal is in danger. The Persian lion died out about 75 years ago. You can find them only in one region of India. And there is only one fourth the number of lions in Africa as there were just 40 years ago.

62- What is the best definition of "prides"?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) a group of lions | 2) the lions in pairs |
| 3) cubs and young lions | 4) a female lion |

63- According to the passage, lions don't feed on

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) giraffes | 2) elephants | 3) zebras | 4) gazelles |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|

64- According to the passage female lions

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) have larger bodies | 2) are driven out of the group |
| 3) never hunt other animals | 4) take care of the cubs |

65- We can understand from the passage that

- 1) the number of lions living in Africa is increasing.
- 2) in the past lions lived in many parts of the world.
- 3) Africa is the only place where lions live now.
- 4) lions live in both the forests and open plains.

Reading 5

The wall that covers the northern border of China is known as the Great Wall of China. It stretches almost 5, 500 miles long, and was built to keep out the Mongols from China. The wall has over 7, 000 lookout towers, and the height varies from place to place, averaging around 33 feet tall. It is the longest and largest man-made structure in the world. Moats were made around the wall to help keep people out, and currently it is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

The Great Wall of China is a series of buildings made of stone, brick, tamped earth, wood, and other materials, generally built along an east-to-west line across the historical northern borders of China. There have been many different names given to the Great Wall of China. One of the earliest was Chang Cheng, a term which means 'long wall(s)', which appeared in Sima Qian's Records of the Grand Historian. People would develop their own name for it, like Wan li Chang Cheng, which means 'the Ten-Thousand-Mile Long Wall'. It would evolve several other times, including names like 'The Purple Frontier' or 'the Earth Dragon', and eventually in the 19th century it would become known as The Great Wall.

66- What is the main idea of the passage?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) The names of the Great Wall of China | 2) Seven Wonders of the World |
| 3) Introduction of the Great Wall of China | 4) Length of the Great Wall of China |



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۲۷٪

۹۷۱۰۷۱۲۰



67- All of the following are a name for the Great Wall of China EXCEPT...

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Chang Cheng | 2) Wan li Chang Cheng |
| 3) The Earth Dragon | 4) The Purple Frontier |

68- The Great Wall of China was originally built ...

- 1) to help keep people out
- 2) to give different names to the Great Wall of China
- 3) to keep the Mongols out
- 4) to cover the northern border of China

69- According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?

- 1) The Great Wall of China is the longest and largest machine-made structure in the world.
- 2) The Great Wall of China is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.
- 3) There have been many different names given to the Great Wall of China.
- 4) The Great Wall of China stretches almost 5,500 miles long.

70- Which of the following CANNOT be answered?

- 1) How long is the length of the Great Wall of China?
- 2) What are the materials of the Great Wall of China?
- 3) When was the Great Wall of China built?
- 4) What are the names of the Great Wall of China?

سؤال‌های دشوارتر


Vocabulary

71- Children like to be at the center of ... Parents should know this.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) celebration | 2) emergency |
| 3) attention | 4) connection |



72- You can find the class ... uploaded on the website and read it carefully.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1) schedule | 2) nature |
| 3) building | 4) visit |



73- It was difficult for my father to ... the money equally among the family members.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) increase | 2) receive |
| 3) divide | 4) borrow |



74- A strong human feeling such as love, hate and anger is called "...".

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) emotion | 2) knowledge |
| 3) interest | 4) invention |

