	مدیریت آموزش و پرورش منطقه ۱۴ : دوازدهم دبیرستان غیر دولتی پسرانه پیام غدیر بر : آقای کردافشاری پایانی اول ۹۹–۹۹ تحصیلی: کلیه رشته ها تاریخ امتحان : ۱۹/۱۰/۱۶ نام درس : زبان انگلیسی ساعت شروع امتحان : ۲ صبح مدت امتحان : ۲۵ دقیقه تعداد برگ سئوال : ۴ صفحه	کلاس نام دب			
		, <b>j</b>			
بارم		رديف			
۶	Listening	,			
	دانش آموز عزیزدر این قسمت شش سوال را خواهید شنید.هر سوال سه بار تکرار خواهد شد و پس از شنیدن هر سوال به شما فرصت داده خواهد شد که پاسخ خود را برای سوالهای یک تا شش در پاسخنامه بنویسید	1			
۲/۵	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپس به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید. 7. Is Sam's illness serious? Yes No	۲			
	Conversation 1 8. Why is Amin busy these days?				
	<b>Conversation 2</b> 9. Why does Mina prefer chess?				
١	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپس جاهای خالی را پرکنید. First: They are our mothers and fathers, and our first teachers. Second: They have more knowledge and(10) than any one of us. The most important thing is our elders' experience. We may or may not know of all the ups and downs they've faced in life but they've definitely gained it that is (11)respecting and learning from.				
۲/۵	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپس به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید. 12. Is the weather <b>rainy</b> or <b>Sunny</b> ? <b>Conversation 1</b> 13. Why hasn't Zohreh Invited Mina yet? <b>Conversation 2</b> 14. What would Bijan do, if he were in Mehran's shoes?	۴			
	Vocabulary				
١	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده،جملات زیر را کامل کنید.	۵			
	15. My grandfather feeds thein the park every morning.				
	16. I circled the dictionary for the word 'purpose'.				

بارم		رديف				
۲	برای هر کلمه ، مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید.( در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است.)					
	<u>A</u> <u>B</u>					
	17. We'll need to arrange the chairs around the table.a. in a quiet way					
	18. He always speaks slowly and <u>calmly</u> . b. to stop being angry with					
	19. Mom forgave me for breaking the vase.     someone					
	20. If you know how to study more <u>effectively</u> , you'll be c. to put things in a neat, attractive, or useful order					
	able to learn moreattractive, or useful orderd. an arrangement in a					
	particular order					
	e. in a way that is successful					
	and achieves what you want					
۱/۵	۲ جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید.(یک کلمه اضافی است.)					
	lowers-failure- compiled- introduction-recommend- contain - strength					
	21. Try to avoid foods that a lot of fat.					
	22. The first Persian dictionary was around 1000 years ago.					
	23. Kindness boosts energy and in elderly people.					
	24. The of the book is available on our website.					
	25. Their first attempt to climb Sabalan ended in					
	26. When you tell somebody that something is good, you somebody.					
۱/۵	<b>ب</b> جملات زیر را با کلمه ای مناسب از دانش خود کامل کنید.					
	27. All the people of about the same age within a society is <b>g</b>					
	28. H is the chemical s for hydrogen.					
	29. I.R. stands for Islamic R					
	30. My little sister sits on my mother's 1 all the time.					
	31. A <b>d</b> is a book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened					
	every day					
	32. To be worthy of something is to <b>d</b> something.					
	Grammar					
۲	۹ شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جاهای خالی بنویسید. 33 Last week my father to the party wasn't he? (to invite)					
	55. Last weeking futient to the party, wash they (to invite)					
	34. Many products such as camera and airplaneby scientists and inventors many years ago. (to invent)					
	35. We can help many people by what they need. (to donate)					
	36. A new medicine by doctors to cure cancer. (to make)					
	<ul><li>37. John could fix the car if he home. (to be)</li><li>38. If they lived in a village, they healthier. (to be)</li></ul>					
	39. The car					
	40. Persian in Iran, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. (to speak)					
۲	پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه های داده شده انتخاب کنید.	۱.				
	41. The train he caught early in the morning was not very crowded.					
	a. who b. whom c. which d. whose					
	42. He wasn't very and kept to himself.					
a. communicate b. communication c. communicative d. communicatively						
Nomreyar.com   وبسایت آموزشی نمرہ یار						

تاریخ امتحان : ۹۸/۱۰/۱۶

بارم		رديف		
	43. If you immediately jump using the dictionary without understanding the pronunciation guide, it can be difficult to figure it out.			
	a. up b. into c. on d. over			
	44. Hafez is famous because of learning the Holy Quran by heart. He for a special type of poetry called Ghazal.			
	a. is remembered b. was remembered c. remembered d. remembers			
۲	با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جملهی کامل بنویسید.			
	45. famous / lives / the woman / professor / next door / is / who / a.			
	46. a lot of money/a good job/ would /earn/got/ you/if/ you?			
	Writing			
۴				
	۲) جملات زیر را با کلمات ربط (and, so, but, or) ، کامل کنید مانا مان مان مان در با کلمات ربط (didn't go to hor birthday party) ، کامل کنید			
	47. She didn't invite me, I didn't go to her birthday party.			
	<ul><li>48. The book was boring,Tom had to read it.</li><li>49. We can take a taxi,travel by train.</li></ul>			
	50. We went to the park yesterday,			
	<ul><li>51. This dress is not comfortable,she rarely wears it.</li><li>52. My brother has a lot of books,he hardly reads them.</li></ul>			
	53. It's raining,take your umbrella.			
	54. He went to the restaurantordered food.			
	Reading			
١٢	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.	۱۳		
	In 1847 a Scottish boy was born in Edinburgh. At the young age he showed his creativity and invented a machine that could clean wheat. After graduation from the university he immigrated to Canada in 1870.			
	One year later, he decided to move to Boston and started working with deaf people. By his father, he invented a special system which showed production of sound by tongue, lips and throat. Alexander Graham Bell is famous for the invention of telephone. While he was working on one of his			
	inventions, he heard his assistant voice Thomas A. Watson. He thought that it is also possible to send			
	human voice over the wire. After working a lot, he could invent telephone which is one of the most			
	valuable inventions in the world. In 1898, Alexander and his son-in-law took over the National			
	Geographic Society and built it into one of the most popular magazines in the world. He died on August			
	2nd, 1922. Every year in the US on the day of his burial, all telephone services stop for a minute.			
	55- The passage mainly deals with			
	1)Alexander's immigration to different parts of the world			
	<ul> <li>2) How he could able to work with deaf people in Boston</li> <li>2) Stearing talankana comises in the US energy work the</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>3) Stopping telephone services in the US every month</li> <li>4) the context of the service service service service services are services and services are services are services.</li> </ul>			
	4) Alexander Graham Bell as a famous inventor			
	56.It can be understood from the passage that			
	<ol> <li>All the people in Scotland are smart enough to invent something</li> <li>The industry of wheat is playing an important role in Scotland</li> </ol>			
	3) He worked with deaf people because he could not find a job anywhere			
	4) He worked on a special machine with his father in order to help the deaf			

<ul> <li>57. The author mention something about telephone disconnection once a year to</li></ul>	رديف	
<ul> <li>2) Tell the readers that telephone bill is too expensive in the United States</li> <li>3) Sometimes telephones do not work very well in the US</li> <li>4) Show the importance of telephone in communication</li> <li>58.All of the following are False EXCEPT</li> <li>1) Watson was able to invent telephone alone</li> <li>2) The invention of telephone was accidentally</li> <li>3) Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>4) The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead anto mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral problems.</li> <li>This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nall biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase " exposed to" could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in mean</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>3) Sometimes telephones do not work very well in the US</li> <li>4) Show the importance of telephone in communication</li> <li>58.All of the following are False EXCEPT</li> <li>1) Watson was able to invent telephone alone</li> <li>2) The invention of telephone was accidentally</li> <li>3) Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>4) The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major health concern. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children exposed to high doses of lead often suffer permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral problems.</li> <li>This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59. What is the manin topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children (Magnet Perplaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61. As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>1) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies aren' required to limit the amount of lead</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>4) Show the importance of telephone in communication</li> <li>58.All of the following are False EXCEPT</li> <li>1) Watson was able to invent telephone alone</li> <li>2) The invention of telephone was accidentally</li> <li>3) Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>4) The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead on the mid mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>.</li> <li>This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase " exposed to" could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>1) Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies are</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>58.All of the following are False EXCEPT</li> <li>1) Watson was able to invent telephone alone</li> <li>2) The invention of telephone was accidentally</li> <li>3) Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>4) The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead on to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>. This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase "exposed to" could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>1) Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li></ul>		
<ol> <li>Watson was able to invent telephone alone</li> <li>The invention of telephone was accidentally</li> <li>Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children exposed to high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>. This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>S9- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase " exposed to" could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of l</li></ol>		
<ul> <li>2) The invention of telephone was accidentally</li> <li>3) Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>4) The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>. This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase " exposed to" could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>1) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>3) Paint companies must limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>4) Paint companies have always followed restrictions regard</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>3) Alexander had a cooperation with his son in law when he was very young</li> <li>4) The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead onto mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>.</li> <li>This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>1) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>3) Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>4) Paint companies have always followed restrictions regarding the amount of lead used in their paint</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>4)The invention of telephone was an easy task</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>. This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase " exposed to" could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>1) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>3) Paint companies aren't required to limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>4) Paint companies have always followed restrictions regarding the amount of lead used in their paint</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Lead poisoning in children is a major <i>health concern</i>. Both low and high doses of paint can have serious effects. Children <u>exposed to</u> high doses of lead often <u>suffer</u> permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral <i>problems</i>. This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk.</li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage?</li> <li>1) Problems with household paint 2) Major health concerns for children</li> <li>3) Lead poisoning in children 4) Lead paint in older homes</li> <li>60- The phrase '' exposed to'' could best be replaced by which of the following?</li> <li>1) Familiar with 2) In contact with 3) Displaying 4) Conducting</li> <li>61- As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word ''suffer''?</li> <li>1) Experience 2) Boost 3) Feel pain from 4) dedicate</li> <li>62- Which of the following does the passage infer?</li> <li>1) Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>2) Paint companies have always followed restrictions regarding the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>4) Paint companies have always followed restrictions regarding the amount of lead used in their paint</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>serious effects. Children exposed to high doses of lead often suffer permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can to mild mental retardation, short attention span, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioral problems. This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, dilapidated houses are particularly at risk. </li> <li>59- What is the main topic of the passage? <ol> <li>Problems with household paint</li> <li>Major health concerns for children</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children</li> <li>Lead poisoning in children</li> </ol> </li> <li>10. Framiliar with</li> <li>11. Familiar with</li> <li>12. In contact with</li> <li>13. Displaying</li> <li>14. Conducting</li> <li>15. As used in the first paragraph, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "suffer"?</li> <li>14. Experience</li> <li>15. Boost</li> <li>16. Feel pain from</li> <li>17. Beel pain from</li> <li>18. Been and longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>19. Paint companies can no longer use lead in their paint</li> <li>20. Paint companies must limit the amount of lead used in their paint</li> <li>21. Paint companies have always followed restrictions regarding the amount of lead used in their paint</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>'' older, run-down houses commonly have chipped, flaking paint, and more likely to have been painted with lead- based paint.''</li> <li>1) In line 1 after the words "health concerns" 2) In line 4 after the word "problems"</li> <li>3) In line 5 after the words " new concern" 4) in line 11 after the word "risk"</li> <li>64- According to the passage, what is the most common source of lead poisoning in children?</li> <li>1) Household dust 2) Lead-based paint 3) Painted toys 4) Dilapidated houses</li> <li>65- What does the author imply in the first sentence of the passage?</li> </ul>		
1) Lead-based paint chips off more easily than newer paint.		
2) Poor people did not comply with the regulations.		
3) Old homes were painted with lead-based paint.		
4) Old homes need to be rebuilt in order to be safe for children		
66- The phrase " particularly" could best be replaced by which of the following?		
1) effectively2) especially3) differently4) gradually		

# Listening

- ۱. hard of hearing
- ۲. bilingual
- ٤. If I had wings, I would .....(fly).
- °. Because he was very friendly and helpful to poor families.
- ٦. It is (designed) for foreign students.

7. No

- 8. He is working on a new project.
- 9. Because she likes less active sports.
- 10.wisdom 11. Worth
- 12. rainy
- 13. Because she does not have her address.

14. He would give him the money.

# Vocabulary

15. pigeons	16. Entry		
17.c 18.a	19. b 20.e		
۲۱. contain	22. compiled	23. strength	
24. Introduction	on 25. failure	26. recomme	end
۲۷. generatio	on ۲۸. Symbol ۲۹. Republic	30. lap 31. diary	32.deserve

## Grammar

33. was invited 34. were invented 35. donating 36. has been made

37. were 38. would be 39. has not been fixed 40. is spoken

41. c (which) 42.c (communicative) 43. b (into) 44. (a) is remembered

45. The woman who lives next door is a famous professor.

46. Would you earn a lot of money if you got a good job?

## <u>Writing</u>

47. so 48. but 49. or 50. and 51.so 52.but 53. so 54. and

# Reading

- 55. 4 56. 4 57. 1 58. 2 59.3 60. 2 61.1
- 62.3 63.4 64.2 65.3 66.2