"چهار آزمون"_"صد تست"

درس اول زبان انگلیسی پایه دهم

Lesson1 - Vision1

تألي في و گردآورى:

"حسن خاكپور"

دبیر دبیرستانهای نمونه شهر تهران

با همكارى استاد گرانقدر:

"جمال احمدی"

دبیر دبیر ستانهای شهر ستان بوکان

رفع اشكال، پيشانهادات و انتاكال، پيشانهادات:

Telegram IDs:

@HassanKhakpour

@JamalAhmadi1984

"Tenth Grade: Lesson One"

Test (1): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 23)

1. The school was too old, and they decided to completely	it by fire. It meant to me that
all my memories went up like smoke into the air.	

a. injure b. exchange c. celebrate d. destroy

2. The boss always sat at the far ----- of the table and expected us to walk around him and give our best service.

a. point b. part c. cast d. end

3. We reached the point of no return, and all we ------ to get from love was not met; nothing but an unending unhappiness.

a. chose b. saved c. hoped d. helped

4. People believe this newly-built factory would ----- the wildlife. They have voiced their beliefs in the local newspapers.

a. endanger b. increase c. protect d. divide

5. His ideas about the causes of the accident ------ the members of the police office into two opposing groups.

a. polluted b. increased c. divided d. destroyed

6. Every morning, she ----- the lives of her children by her fast driving.

a. hurts b. participates c. endangers d. bruises

7. Grevy's zebras are the fewest ones, with about 2500 ----- in the world.

a. cast b. natural c. alive d. dead

8. This disease ----- the body's ability to fight off the illness.

a. protects b. destroys c. increases d. wonders

9. Hunters end any ----- for saving nature by killing endangered animals.

a. wildlife b. scar c. examples d. hopes

10. There must be some practical ----- to protect animals living near us.

a. plans b. humans c. plains d. homes

11. ----- of large size are still found in the north-west of central Tunisia.

a. Phrases b. Leopards c. Expressions d. Examples

12. I'm happy to hear that the number of this endangered animal is going to ----- in the future.

a. increase b. destroy c. protect d. divide

There are some important ways to help saving the wildlife. One way is protecting animals by stopping the (---13---) of their homes, like forests. Another way is learning about animals which are (---14---). We can also not buy things, (---15---) shoes, made from body parts of animals. (---16---), we can buy plenty of other things without any of those parts.

13	a. attention	b. relationship	c. destruction	d. location
14	a. filling out	b. dying out	c. putting out	d. checking out
15	a. over there	b. of course	c. on shifts	d. for example
16	a. Instead	b. Well	c. Still	d. Ready

Part C: Reading Comprehension (Part One)

In order to protect nature perfectly, we need to increase children's awareness of environment. Future is for them and the most important part of their life certainly depends on the nature. By helping them grow a small garden or even some farm animals such as chickens, we teach them the value of taking care of things around them. Growing a healthy garden needs many skills such as math and science which can give **them** added values.

17. The writer is trying to -----.

- a. increase children's awareness of environment.
- b. help children grow a small garden in their home
- c. teach children many skills such as math and science
- d. show the importance of connection between children and nature
- **18.** The word **them** in the last line refers to -----.

a. skills b. things	c. children	d. animals
---------------------	-------------	------------

19. Children's taking care of nature is important because -----

a. they will do it perfectly	b. it's important for their future
c. they will have added value	d. they learn some skills

20. According to the passage, ------ happens because of growing a healthy garden.

a. learning skills such as math and science	b. helping children grow farm animals
c. teaching children the value of nature	d. protecting nature perfectly

Notes:

Part C: Reading Comprehension (Part Two)

The wall that covers the northern border of China is known as the Great Wall of China. It stretches almost 5500 miles long, and was built to keep out the Mongols from China. The wall has over 7000 lookout towers, and the height varies from place to place, averaging 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.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

a. The names of the Great Wall of China	
b. Seven Wonders of the World	
c. Introduction of the Great Wall of China	
d. Length of the Great Wall of China	

22. All of the following are a name for the Great Wall of China except ------

a. Chang Cheng	b. Wan li Chang Cheng
c. The Earth Dragon	d. The Purple Frontier

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

a. to help keep people out
b. to give different names to the Great Wall of China
c. to keep the Mongols out
d. to cover the northern border of China

- **24.** According to the passage, which sentence is **not true**?
 - a. The Great Wall of China is the longest and largest machine-made structure in the world.
 - b. The Great Wall of China is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.
 - c. There have been many different names given to the Great Wall of China.
 - d. The Great Wall of China stretches almost 5500 miles long.
- **25.** Which of the following **cannot** be answered?

a. How long is the length of the Great Wall of China?
b. What are the materials of the Great Wall of China?
c. When was the Great Wall of China built?
d. What are the names of the Great Wall of China?
Notes:

	Teller Gr	ade: Lesson One"	
Test (2): Lesson On	ne: (Pages: 15 – 29)		
Part A: Gramma	r & Vocabulary		
1. A: Your friend phor	ned while you were out. B	: Yes, I know. I	him back.
a. will call	b. am going to call	c. went to call	d. call
2. A: What would you	like to eat? B: I	a sandwich, please	2.
a. am going to have	ve b. have	c. will have	d. would have
3. A: The ceiling in the	is room doesn't look very s	afe, does it?	
B: No, it looks as if	it down.		
a. fell	b. will fall	c. falls	d. is going to fall
4. I think the weather -	nice this a	fternoon.	
a. is going to be	b. will be	c. are going to be	d. a & b
5. She	her children, who are tire	d of staying home, to the t	heatre. She has already
bought the tickets.			
a. will take	b. took	c. is going to take	d. will be taking
6. Which sentence is g	rammatically wrong?		
a. The teacher sai	d, "We should take care of		ls."
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g	d, "We should take care o	ur homework?	ls."
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli	d, "We should take care of	ur homework?	ls."
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre	d, "We should take care or going to do after doing you ind man. He is going to fa	ur homework? ll in the hole.	
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you ind man. He is going to faella with you. It will rain.	ur homework? ll in the hole.	
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you ind man. He is going to faella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use pub	lic transport c. instead	of private cars.
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to facella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use public drought	lic transport c. instead	of private cars.
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to facella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use public b. drought ith a fork and	lic transport c. instead c. endanger	of private cars. d. injured
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to facella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use published b. drought ith a fork and b. hope	lic transport c. instead c. endanger	of private cars. d. injured
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect 9. Humans are a. increasing	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to facella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use published by the drought of the same people to use published by the same people to use people to use published by the same people to use	c. instead c. endanger name of progress. c. saving	of private cars. d. injured d. divide d. following
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect 9. Humans are a. increasing	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to facella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use published by the drought of the same people to use published by the same people to use people to use published by the same people to use	c. instead c. endanger name of progress. c. saving	of private cars. d. injured d. divide d. following
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect 9. Humans are a. increasing 10. When only a few r a. farm	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to far all a with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use published by the drought of the by the hope of t	c. instead c. endanger name of progress. c. saving c. injured	of private cars. d. injured d. divide d. following a/an anima
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect 9. Humans are a. increasing 10. When only a few r a. farm	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to far the cella with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use published by the drought with a fork and	c. instead c. endanger name of progress. c. saving c. injured	of private cars. d. injured d. divide d. following a/an anima
a. The teacher sai b. What are you g c. Look at that bli d. Take an umbre 7. The government wa a. attention 8. Remove the meat w a. protect 9. Humans are a. increasing 10. When only a few r a. farm 11. The teacher told the a. hurt	d, "We should take care of going to do after doing you and man. He is going to far all a with you. It will rain. Ints more people to use published by the destroying and the book and the book destroying and the book and the bo	c. instead c. endanger name of progress. c. saving c. injured c. injured c. pay attention to	of private cars. d. injured d. divide d. following a/an anima d. endangered d. teach

An (---13---) animal is one that is at risk of becoming extinct or at risk of no longer being in existence. Dinosaurs are the largest (---14---) of animals to have ever become extinct. The biggest thing we can do to help endangered animals is to (---15---) our world. Maybe tigers and leopards (---16---) where you do, but many animals do. They need protection, just like other animals do. There are many ways that we can (---17---) animals by taking care of our environment.

13	a. instead	b. endangered	c. alive	d. injured
14	a. number	b. museum	c. group	d. home
15	a. destroy	b. take care of	c. divide	d. cut down
16	a. won't live	b. aren't going to live	c. don't live	d. isn't going to live
17	a. protect	b. hurt	c. destroy	d. hunt

Part C: Reading Comprehension

The king of jungle- lion is the most powerful animal. Lion lives in a group moderated by allied female lions. This animal has royal existence into jungles that resembles to the lifestyle of a king. The group of lions is called as prides. Mostly a pride consists of around fifteen individuals and sometimes reaches the number of forty lions per pride. After a certain time period, male cubs break out from the group and usually grow to be wanderers. They merely break out from the pride when confronted by other lions. Nomads or grown-up lions typically walk with some difficulty, solitary or else in a group. This mammal has got large head with a lustrous look into its eyes. It can easily hunt any other animal with its razor-sharp teeth, pointed nails, and burly scrapes. The stylish look of a lion includes grayish, silky and soft hair extended all over the body. Lions are never known for a speed and pace as similar to cheetahs, yet are for the furtiveness.

18. Why can lions hunt the other animals?

- a. Because of their speed and pace which is very much like cheetahs.
- b. Because lion is the king of forest.
- c. Because the other animals are weak.
- d. Because it has razor-sharp teeth, pointed nails, and burly scrapes.
- 19. The red word and underlined "It" refers to ------.

a. eyes b. lion	c. mammal	d. other animals
-----------------	-----------	------------------

20. How many individuals are there in each prides?

- a. fifteen individuals
- b. fourteen to forty
- c. around fifteen individuals and sometimes reaches the number of forty lions
- d. always forty individuals
- 21. According to the passage, the difference between male and female lions is -----
 - a. after a while male lions break out from the group
 - b. male lions are weaker than female lions, so leave group
 - c. the number of female lions is more than males
 - d. female lions don't hunt the other lions
- 22. We can't guess the meaning of ----- according to the text.

a. furtiveness	b. female lions	c. pride	d. grown-up lions
----------------	-----------------	----------	-------------------

"Tenth Grade: Lesson One" **Test (3): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 37)** Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary **1.** You ----- that film. It's very frightening. Let's choose another one. a. are not liking b. aren't going to like c. won't like d. won't go to like 2. You ----- a fine if you don't pay your tax on time. a. will have to pay b. have to pay c. are going to pay d. won't pay **3.** A: What's the matter with you? B: I feel terrible. I think I ------ ill. c. am going to be a. am not going to be | b. won't be d. will be **4.** My children are free today. They ----- my car. a. will go to wash b. are going to wash c. will wash d. is going to wash 5. I saw a lot of ----- in the park yesterday. a. child / a / women b. child / three / woman c. children / a / woman d. children / three / women **6.** If we continue to ----- the countryside, many more animals will die out in the near future. c. destroy d. increase b. hunt a. protect 7. Every three seconds, an area the size of a football field is cut down in that South American ------. b. place c. number d. wildlife a. forest 8. Many women and children in the north of Sudan spend a large part of their day finding enough water to keep themselves and their animals -----. a. natural b. careful c. alive d. helpful 9. The children were very loud during the movie, so I couldn't always ----- what was happening in the story. d. make b. hear a. put c. take 10. She was thinking of buying a used car, but her father asked her to buy a new car ------b. over c. before d. instead a. never 11. Moghan ----- is in northwestern Iran and the southern part of the Republic of Azerbaijan. b. Earth c. Human d. Plain a. Group **12.** According to my -----, I have some free time next Friday.

b. schedule

b. instead

13. Pay -----to what your teacher is saying because he won't explain it a second time.

a. strategy

a. attention

c. comprehension

c. example

d. affirmative

d. interested

14. The interesting thing about him is his sixth sense for finding people who have good ------

a. dangers b. places c. lakes d. ideas

15. The book was written in a style ----- to the age of the children.

a. singular b. pattern	c. appropriate	d. irregular	
------------------------	----------------	--------------	--

Part B: Cloze Test

Habitat (---16---) is when a habitat is no longer able to support the plants, animals, or other organisms that live in it. When this happens, the organisms could (---17---). Some might move to other places. Habitat loss can happen naturally. Wildfires can (---18---) plants that animals need to live in or to eat. Lava flows from volcanoes can do the same thing. Habitat loss can also be caused by the actions of people. For example, when trees are cut (---19---), birds which nested in the trees can no longer live there. Clearing grassland to make habitats for people can take away habitat for other animals. Some (---20---) habitats are protected by laws, for example National parks.

کلمه habitat به معنای "محل سکونت" می باشد.

16	a. protection	b. attention	c. intonation	d. destruction
17	a. increase	b. die	c. keep	d. hope
18	a. take care of	b. save	c. destroy	d. protect
19	a. down	b. off	c. up	d. on
20	a. plural	b. future	c. injured	d. natural

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Lions are large animals. Some large males weigh over 250 kg. Today, wild lions live in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia. Lions are adapted for life in grasslands and mixed areas with trees and grass. The relatively small females are fast runners over short distances, and coordinate their hunting of herd animals. Lions have disappeared from North Africa and southwest Asia in historic times. Until the late Pleistocene, about 10,000 years ago, the lion was the most widespread large land mammal after humans. They were found in most of Africa, across Eurasia from Western Europe to India, and in the Americas from the Yukon to Peru. Lions live for 10 to 14 years when they are in the wild. When they are captured, they can live longer than 20 years. In the wild, males do not usually live longer than 10 years. This is because injuries from fighting with other males make their lives shorter. They usually live in savanna and grassland. These areas do have bushes and trees, but lions are mainly adapted to catch prey on grasslands. Compared to other cats, lions are social. A group of lions is called a pride. In a pride of lions, there are related females, their young, and one or two adult males. Groups of female lions often hunt together.

21. According to the passage, which sentence is **correct**?

a. Lions are so social compared to other cats.

b. Male lions do not usually live longer than 14 years in the wild.

c. A group of wild animals is called a pride.

d. Groups of male lions often hunt together.

22. According to the passage, which sentence is **false**?

a. Lions live for up to 14 years in captivity.

b. Lions live for a maximum age of 14 years in the wild.

c. Lions live longer in captivity as compared to the wild.

d. A lion starts to become weaker and then die at the age of 10 to 14 years in the wild.

23. We can conclude from the passage that lions hunt and live					
	a. alone		b. in groups		
	c. in short distances		d. in most of the world	l	
24.	Lions were the most w	videspread large land mam	mal after humans about -	years ago.	
	a. ten thousand	b. twenty thousand	c. thirty thousand	d. forty thousand	
25.	. How long do lions live	e when they are in the wild	?		
	a. for 14 to 20 years		b. longer than 20 year		
	c. for 10 to 14 years		d. shorter than 10 yea	rs	
		No	tes:		

"Tenth Grade: Lesson One"

Test (4):	Lesson	One:	(Pages:	15 - 39	9)
------------------	--------	------	---------	---------	----

Part A: (Grammar	& V	/oca	bulary
-----------	---------	-----	------	--------

1. A: What's it going to be? Will you ----- to Turkey next week?

B: I don't know, I can't make up my mind yet. Maybe. Maybe not.

a. travels b. traveled c. to travel d. travel

2. Which sentence is grammatically **correct**?

- a. Where you will be this time tomorrow morning?
- b. This car will holds five people comfortably.
- c. Every employee will carry an identity card at all times.
- d. That will being Tom coming home now, I'm excited.
- **3.** A: Do you think she ----- into books? Tomorrow is her birthday and I've bought her some classic novels! B: She ----- very happy when she finds out. She is a bookworm!

a. will be - be b. is - is c. is - will be d. will be - is

4. It's really cold in here. ----- the window, please?

a. Do you will close b. Do you close c. Will you close d. Are you closing

5. Whatever ----- to happen will happen, whether we worry or not.

a. will go b. are going c. goes d. is going

6. If you visit the shopping malls, you ----- see the influence of rap on teen style.

a. will be going to b. will c. has to d. are going to

7. We ----- go to the shopping center to see our favorite singers.

a. are going to b. would c. are wanting to d. will to

8. Today, ----- mountains and ----- are the natural ----- of many animals.

a. iran's / Plains / home
b. Iran's / plains / home
c. Iran's / plains / Home
d. iran's / plains / Home

9. Which sentence is grammatically **correct**?

- a. This is a low mountain, but this mountains are high.
- b. Unfortunately, some people does not take care of animals.
- c. There are two bus stop near our school.
- d. Reza read a magazine on the bus two weeks ago.
- 10. My uncles are ----- but they usually ----- and don't pay attention ----- their farms.

a. farmer / travel / of	b. Farmers / travel / to
c. farmers / travel / to	d. farmer / travels / in

a. d		all paintings are	by thick glasses i	or security issues.
	livided	b. planned	c. protected	d. injured
. Hu	mans cut down trees	and destroy lakes, and i	make homes and roads	
a. f	duture	b. instead	c. example	d. alive
3. Unt	til quite	, people in develope	ed countries didn't care mu	ch about the environme
a. e	easily	b. quickly	c. correctly	d. recently
4. My	brother jumped into	the river to a l	ittle boy although he wasn'	t a very good swimmer
a. i	ncrease	b. protect	c. take care	d. save
5. My	wife told me to cha		she thought I was not	dressed for the part
a. s	seriously	b. personally	c. commonly	d. appropriately
6. A b	ouilding where impo	rtant cultural, historical,	scientific objects are kept a	and shown to the people
is a	ι			
a. n	nuseum	b. hospital	c. plain	d. town
7. She	e is by	a kind person and is	popular with the children in	n her neighborhood.
a. a	accident	b. nature	c. future	d. practice
8. It's	s a school holiday to	morrow, so I'm	to go somewhere a	and have fun.
a h	nunting	b. cutting	c. planning	d. dividing
	-			
Zebra, (me in Zebras	B: Cloze Test oras are African hor ys. Zebras are know. Grevy's Zebra, the h herds. They can h mainly eat grass, b	n for (19) many bla Plains Zebra, and the M ave babies when they (- out they also eat fruit, (-	ne genus as the common ack and white stripes. Ther ountain Zebra. Zebras are21) five years old and22) and some vegetab Africa, south of the Sahara	e are three main species social (20) that split can have one every ples. They always live
Zebra, (me in Zebras	B: Cloze Test oras are African hor ys. Zebras are know. Grevy's Zebra, the h herds. They can h mainly eat grass, b	n for (19) many bla Plains Zebra, and the M ave babies when they (- out they also eat fruit, (-	ountain Zebra. Zebras are21) five years old and some vegetab	e are three main species social (20) that species can have one every yeles. They always live desert. d. being
Zebronkey ebra, come in Zebras vater a	B: Cloze Test oras are African hor ys. Zebras are know. Grevy's Zebra, the land herds. They can herds are grass, beand are a/an (23 a. increasing a. hunters	n for (19) many bla Plains Zebra, and the M ave babies when they (- out they also eat fruit, (-) species. Zebras live in b. hurting b. animals	ck and white stripes. Ther ountain Zebra. Zebras are21) five years old and Africa, south of the Sahara c. having c. humans	e are three main species social (20) that splican have one every yeles. They always live desert. d. being d. dangers
Zebronkeyebra, Cebras vater a	B: Cloze Test oras are African horays. Zebras are known Grevy's Zebra, the land herds. They can have mainly eat grass, but are a/an (23	n for (19) many bla Plains Zebra, and the M ave babies when they (- out they also eat fruit, (- o) species. Zebras live in b. hurting b. animals b. about are	ck and white stripes. Ther ountain Zebra. Zebras are21) five years old and Africa, south of the Sahara c. having c. humans c. have about	e are three main species social (20) that splican have one every yles. They always live desert. d. being d. dangers d. are about
Zebronkey ebra, (me in Zebras vater a	B: Cloze Test oras are African hor ys. Zebras are know. Grevy's Zebra, the land herds. They can herds are grass, beand are a/an (23 a. increasing a. hunters	n for (19) many bla Plains Zebra, and the M ave babies when they (- out they also eat fruit, (-) species. Zebras live in b. hurting b. animals	ck and white stripes. Ther ountain Zebra. Zebras are21) five years old and Africa, south of the Sahara c. having c. humans	e are three main species social (20) that species can have one every yeles. They always live desert. d. being d. dangers

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Polar bears are the world's biggest bears. They are also called white bears or northern bears. They have black skin under their white fur. They are strong and fast. They can run as swiftly as 40 km an hour for a short distance. Polar bears have 42 teeth, and their teeth are very sharp to help them eat tough seal and fish meat.

Polar bears are also very good at swimming. They can swim hundreds of kilometers from land. They have very thick fur that keeps them warm and dry in cold water. A polar bear's paws are perfect snowshoes for them. The bottoms of their paws are wide and covered with fur to **prevent** them from slipping on the ice. They have sharp claws too which also help them to grip the ice.

Male polar bears are active all year, but female polar bears usually sleep in ice caves during the winter. Female polar bears give birth to their young in these ice caves, and then come out in the spring. The mother feeds milk to the babies, which makes them grow fast. After ten weeks the cubs weigh about 10 kg. Young polar bears wrestle in the snow to build their strength and skills. They practice using their strong paws, and they show off **their** big, sharp teeth.

24. According to the passage, what color is a polar bear's skin?

a. white b. black c. brown d. green	c. brown d. green
-------------------------------------	-------------------

25. The word "prevent" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ------

a. stop	b. direct	c. create	d. cause
---------	-----------	-----------	----------

26. When are male polar bears active?

a. in the spring	b. in the winter
c. all year around	d. in the summer

27. According to the passage, why do polar bear cubs grow fast?

a. They wrestle.	b. They practice.
c. They show off.	d. They drink milk.

28. The underlined word "their" in the last paragraph refers to ------.

a. female polar bears	b. male polar bears
c. young polar bears	d. all types of bears

Notes:	

"Tenth Grade: Lesson One" **Test (1): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 23)** 1. The school was too old, and they decided to completely ----- it by fire. It meant to me that all my memories went up like smoke into the air. b. exchange c. celebrate d. destroy

c. cast

c. hoped

d. end

d. helped

d. divide

d. bruises

d. dead

d. wonders

d. hopes

d. divide

c. Expressions d. Examples

2. The boss always sat at the far ----- of the table and expected us to walk around him and

3. We reached the point of no return, and all we ------ to get from love was not met; nothing

4. People believe this newly-built factory would ----- the wildlife. They have voiced their

5. His ideas about the causes of the accident ----- the members of the police office into two

b. participates c. endangers

b. humans c. plains d. homes

12. I'm happy to hear that the number of this endangered animal is going to ----- in the future.

b. increased c. divided d. destroyed

c. alive

c. increases

c. examples

c. protect

a. endanger b. increase c. protect

6. Every morning, she ----- the lives of her children by her fast driving.

7. Grevy's zebras are the fewest ones, with about 2500 ----- in the world.

9. Hunters end any ----- for saving nature by killing endangered animals.

10. There must be some practical ------ to protect animals living near us.

11. ----- of large size are still found in the north-west of central Tunisia.

b. Leopards

b. destroy

b. natural

b. destroys

b. scar

8. This disease ----- the body's ability to fight off the illness.

Part A: Vocabulary

give our best service.

but an unending unhappiness.

beliefs in the local newspapers.

b. part

b. saved

a. injure

a. point

a. chose

opposing groups.

a. polluted

a. hurts

a. cast

a. protects

a. wildlife

a. plans

a. Phrases

a. increase

There are some important ways to help saving the wildlife. One way is protecting animals by stopping the (---13---) of their homes, like forests. Another way is learning about animals which are (---14---). We can also not buy things, (---15---) shoes, made from body parts of animals. (---16---), we can buy plenty of other things without any of those parts.

13	a. attention	b. relationship	c. destruction	d. location
14	a. filling out	b. dying out	c. putting out	d. checking out
15	a. over there	b. of course	c. on shifts	d. for example
16	a. Instead	b. Well	c. Still	d. Ready

Part C: Reading Comprehension (Part One)

In order to protect nature perfectly, we need to increase children's awareness of environment. Future is for them and the most important part of their life certainly depends on the nature. By helping them grow a small garden or even some farm animals such as chickens, we teach them the value of taking care of things around them. Growing a healthy garden needs many skills such as math and science which can give **them** added values.

17. The writer is trying to -----.

a. increase children's awareness of environment.	
b. help children grow a small garden in their home	
c. teach children many skills such as math and science	

d. show the importance of connection between children and nature

18. The word **them** in the last line refers to -----.

a. skills b. things	c. children	d. animals
---------------------	-------------	------------

19. Children's taking care of nature is important because -----

a. they will do it perfectly	b. it's important for their future
c. they will have added value	d. they learn some skills

20. According to the passage, ------ happens because of growing a healthy garden.

a. learning skills such as math and science	b. helping children grow farm animals
c. teaching children the value of nature	d. protecting nature perfectly

Notes:	

Part C: Reading Comprehension (Part Two)

The wall that covers the northern border of China is known as the Great Wall of China. It stretches almost 5500 miles long, and was built to keep out the Mongols from China. The wall has over 7000 lookout towers, and the height varies from place to place, averaging 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.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

a. The names of the Great Wall of China	
b. Seven Wonders of the World	
c. Introduction of the Great Wall of China	
d. Length of the Great Wall of China	

22. All of the following are a name for the Great Wall of China except ------

a. Chang Cheng	b. Wan li Chang Cheng
c. The Earth Dragon	d. The Purple Frontier

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

a. to help keep people out
b. to give different names to the Great Wall of China
c. to keep the Mongols out
d. to cover the northern border of China

- **24.** According to the passage, which sentence is **not true**?
 - a. The Great Wall of China is the longest and largest machine-made structure in the world.
 - b. The Great Wall of China is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.
 - c. There have been many different names given to the Great Wall of China.
 - d. The Great Wall of China stretches almost 5500 miles long.
- **25.** Which of the following **cannot** be answered?

a. How long is the length of the Great Wall of China?		
b. What are the materials of the Great Wall of China?		
c. When was the Great Wall of China built?		
d. What are the names of the Great Wall of China?		
Notes:		

		"Tenth Grad	le: Lesson One"	
Te	est (2): Lesson One: (P	Pages: 15 – 29)		
P	art A: Grammar &	Vocabulary		
1.	A: Your friend phoned w	while you were out. B:	Yes, I know. I	him back.
	a. will call	b. am going to call	c. went to call	d. call
2.	A: What would you like	to eat? B: I	a sandwich, please.	
	a. am going to have	b. have	c. will have	d. would have
3.	A: The ceiling in this roo	om doesn't look very saf	e, does it?	
	B: No, it looks as if it	down.		
	a. fell	b. will fall	c. falls	d. is going to fall
4.	I think the weather	nice this after	ernoon.	
	a. is going to be	b. will be	c. are going to be	d. a & b
5.	She her	children, who are tired	of staying home, to the the	eatre. She has already
	bought the tickets.			
	a. will take	b. took	c. is going to take	d. will be taking
6.	Which sentence is gramm	natically wrong?		
			the endangered animals.	"
		to do after doing your nan. He is going to fall		
	d. Take an umbrella w			
7.	The government wants n	nore people to use public	c transport	of private cars.
	a. attention	b. drought	c. instead	d. injured
8.	Remove the meat with a	fork and	it among four plates.	
	a. protect	b. hope	c. endanger	d. divide
9.	Humans are	nature, all in the na	ame of progress.	
	a. increasing	b. destroying	c. saving	d. following
10	. When only a few numb	ers of an animal live on	Earth, it means that it is a	⁄an animal
	a. farm	b. wild	c. injured	d. endangered
11	. The teacher told the stu	dent to	his spelling.	
	a. hurt	b. take care of	c. pay attention to	d. teach
12	. The gazelle was moving	g in a zigzag course to e	scape the shots of	
	a. hunters	b. numbers	c. animals	d. plains

An (---13---) animal is one that is at risk of becoming extinct or at risk of no longer being in existence. Dinosaurs are the largest (---14---) of animals to have ever become extinct. The biggest thing we can do to help endangered animals is to (---15---) our world. Maybe tigers and leopards (---16---) where you do, but many animals do. They need protection, just like other animals do. There are many ways that we can (---17---) animals by taking care of our environment.

13	a. instead	b. endangered	c. alive	d. injured
14	a. number	b. museum	c. group	d. home
15	a. destroy	b. take care of	c. divide	d. cut down
16	a. won't live	b. aren't going to live	c. don't live	d. isn't going to live
17	a. protect	b. hurt	c. destroy	d. hunt

Part C: Reading Comprehension

The king of jungle- lion is the most powerful animal. Lion lives in a group moderated by allied female lions. This animal has royal existence into jungles that resembles to the lifestyle of a king. The group of lions is called as prides. Mostly a pride consists of around fifteen individuals and sometimes reaches the number of forty lions per pride. After a certain time period, male cubs break out from the group and usually grow to be wanderers. They merely break out from the pride when confronted by other lions. Nomads or grown-up lions typically walk with some difficulty, solitary or else in a group. This mammal has got large head with a lustrous look into its eyes. It can easily hunt any other animal with its razor-sharp teeth, pointed nails, and burly scrapes. The stylish look of a lion includes grayish, silky and soft hair extended all over the body. Lions are never known for a speed and pace as similar to cheetahs, yet are for the furtiveness.

18. Why can lions hunt the other animals?

- a. Because of their speed and pace which is very much like cheetahs.
- b. Because lion is the king of forest.
- c. Because the other animals are weak.
- d. Because it has razor-sharp teeth, pointed nails, and burly scrapes.
- 19. The red word and underlined "It" refers to -----.

a. eyes b. lion c. mammal d. other animals	
--	--

20. How many individuals are there in each prides?

- a. fifteen individuals
- b. fourteen to forty
- c. around fifteen individuals and sometimes reaches the number of forty lions
- d. always forty individuals
- 21. According to the passage, the difference between male and female lions is -----
 - a. after a while male lions break out from the group
 - b. male lions are weaker than female lions, so leave group
 - c. the number of female lions is more than males
 - d. female lions don't hunt the other lions
- 22. We can't guess the meaning of ----- according to the text.

a. furtiveness	b. female lions	c. pride	d. grown-up lions
----------------	-----------------	----------	-------------------

"Tenth Grade: Lesson One"				
Te	est (3): Lesson One: (P	Pages: 15 – 37)		
P	art A: Grammar & `	Vocabulary		
1.	You that film. It's very frightening. Let's choose another one.			
	a. are not liking	b. aren't going to like	c. won't like	d. won't go to like
2.	You a f	ine if you don't pay your	tax on time.	
	a. will have to pay	b. have to pay	c. are going to pay	d. won't pay
3.	A: What's the matter with	h you? B: I feel terrible.	. I think I	- ill.
	a. am not going to be	b. won't be	c. am going to be	d. will be
4.	My children are free toda	y. They	- my car.	
	a. will go to wash	b. are going to wash	c. will wash	d. is going to wash
5.	I saw a lot of	, young me	en and two old	in the park yesterday.
	a. child / a / women		b. child / three / woma	
	c. children / a / woman		d. children / three / wo	
6.	If we continue to	the countryside	e, many more animals wil	I die out in the near future.
	a. protect	b. hunt	c. destroy	d. increase
7.	Every three seconds, an a	area the size of a football	field is cut down in that S	South American
	a. forest	b. place	c. number	d. wildlife
8.	Many women and childre	en in the north of Sudan s	spend a large part of their	day finding enough water
	to keep themselves and the	neir animals		
	a. natural	b. careful	c. alive	d. helpful
9.	The children were very lo	oud during the movie, so	I couldn't always	what was
	happening in the story.			
	a. put	b. hear	c. take	d. make
10	. She was thinking of buy	ving a used car, but her fa	ather asked her to buy a ne	ew car
	a. never	b. over	c. before	d. instead
11	. Moghanis	in northwestern Iran and	the southern part of the I	Republic of Azerbaijan.
	a. Group	b. Earth	c. Human	d. Plain
12	. According to my	, I have some	free time next Friday.	
	a. strategy	b. schedule	c. comprehension	d. affirmative
13	. Pay to	what your teacher is say	ing because he won't exp	lain it a second time.
	a. attention	b. instead	c. example	d. interested

14. The interesting thing about him is his sixth sense for finding people who have good ------.

a. dangers b. places	c. lakes	d. ideas
----------------------	----------	----------

15. The book was written in a style ----- to the age of the children.

a. singular	b. pattern	c. appropriate	d. irregular
ui biiiguiui	or pattern	ci uppi opiiute	ar ii i cgaiai

Part B: Cloze Test

Habitat (---16---) is when a habitat is no longer able to support the plants, animals, or other organisms that live in it. When this happens, the organisms could (---17---). Some might move to other places. Habitat loss can happen naturally. Wildfires can (---18---) plants that animals need to live in or to eat. Lava flows from volcanoes can do the same thing. Habitat loss can also be caused by the actions of people. For example, when trees are cut (---19---), birds which nested in the trees can no longer live there. Clearing grassland to make habitats for people can take away habitat for other animals. Some (---20---) habitats are protected by laws, for example National parks.

کلمه habitat به معنای "محل سکونت" می باشد.

16	a. protection	b. attention	c. intonation	d. destruction
17	a. increase	b. die	c. keep	d. hope
18	a. take care of	b. save	c. destroy	d. protect
19	a. down	b. off	c. up	d. on
20	a. plural	b. future	c. injured	d. natural

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Lions are large animals. Some large males weigh over 250 kg. Today, wild lions live in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia. Lions are adapted for life in grasslands and mixed areas with trees and grass. The relatively small females are fast runners over short distances, and coordinate their hunting of herd animals. Lions have disappeared from North Africa and southwest Asia in historic times. Until the late Pleistocene, about 10,000 years ago, the lion was the most widespread large land mammal after humans. They were found in most of Africa, across Eurasia from Western Europe to India, and in the Americas from the Yukon to Peru. Lions live for 10 to 14 years when they are in the wild. When they are captured, they can live longer than 20 years. In the wild, males do not usually live longer than 10 years. This is because injuries from fighting with other males make their lives shorter. They usually live in savanna and grassland. These areas do have bushes and trees, but lions are mainly adapted to catch prey on grasslands. Compared to other cats, lions are social. A group of lions is called a pride. In a pride of lions, there are related females, their young, and one or two adult males. Groups of female lions often hunt together.

21. According to the passage, which sentence is **correct**?

a. Lions are so social compared to other cats.

- b. Male lions do not usually live longer than 14 years in the wild.
- c. A group of wild animals is called a pride.
- d. Groups of male lions often hunt together.
- **22.** According to the passage, which sentence is **false**?

a. Lions live for up to 14 years in captivity.

- b. Lions live for a maximum age of 14 years in the wild.
- c. Lions live longer in captivity as compared to the wild.
- d. A lion starts to become weaker and then die at the age of 10 to 14 years in the wild.

We can conclude from the passage that lions hunt and live			
a. alonec. in short distances	1	b. in groups d. in most of the world	
		-	
Lions were the most	widespread large land man	nmal after humans about -	years a
a. ten thousand	b. twenty thousand	c. thirty thousand	d. forty thousand
How long do lions li	ve when they are in the wil	d?	
a. for 14 to 20 years		b. longer than 20 year	
c. for 10 to 14 years	<u> </u>	d. shorter than 10 yea	rs
	No	otes:	

	"Tenth Grade: Lesson One"
Test (4): Lesson One: (Pages:	15 – 39)
Part A: Grammar & Vocab	oulary

Part A:	Grammar	& V	⁷ oca	bulary
---------	---------	-----	------------------	--------

1. A: What's it going to be? Will you ----- to Turkey next week?

B: I don't know, I can't make up my mind yet. Maybe. Maybe not.

a. travels b. traveled c. to travel d. travel

2. Which sentence is grammatically **correct**?

- a. Where you will be this time tomorrow morning?
- b. This car will holds five people comfortably.
- c. Every employee will carry an identity card at all times.
- d. That will being Tom coming home now, I'm excited.
- **3.** A: Do you think she ----- into books? Tomorrow is her birthday and I've bought her some classic B: She ----- very happy when she finds out. She is a bookworm! novels!

a. will be - be b. is - is c. is – will be d. will be - is

4. It's really cold in here. ----- the window, please?

a. Do you will close b. Do you close c. Will you close d. Are you closing

5. Whatever ----- to happen will happen, whether we worry or not.

b. are going d. is going a. will go c. goes

6. If you visit the shopping malls, you ----- see the influence of rap on teen style.

a. will be going to b. will c. has to d. are going to

7. We ----- go to the shopping center to see our favorite singers.

a. are going to b. would c. are wanting to d. will to

8. Today, ----- mountains and ----- are the natural ----- of many animals.

a. iran's / Plains / home b. Iran's / plains / home c. Iran's / plains / Home d. iran's / plains / Home

9. Which sentence is grammatically **correct**?

a. This is a low mountain, but this mountains are high.

- b. Unfortunately, some people does not take care of animals.
- c. There are two bus stop near our school.
- d. Reza read a magazine on the bus two weeks ago.
- 10. My uncles are ----- but they usually ----- and don't pay attention ----- their farms.

a. farmer / travel / of	b. Farmers / travel / to
c. farmers / travel / to	d. farmer / travels / in

a. c		all paintings are	•	
	livided	b. planned	c. protected	d. injured
2. Hu	mans cut down trees	and destroy lakes, and m	ake homes and roads	
a. f	Tuture	b. instead	c. example	d. alive
3. Un	til quite	, people in developed	l countries didn't care mu	ach about the environmen
a. e	easily	b. quickly	c. correctly	d. recently
4. My	brother jumped into	the river to a lit	tle boy although he wasn	't a very good swimmer.
a. i	ncrease	b. protect	c. take care	d. save
5. My	wife told me to char	nge my clothes because si	ne thought I was not	dressed for the party
a. s	seriously	b. personally	c. commonly	d. appropriately
	ouilding where impor	tant cultural, historical, s	cientific objects are kept	and shown to the people
a. r	nuseum	b. hospital	c. plain	d. town
7. She	e is by	a kind person and is p	opular with the children i	in her neighborhood.
a. a	accident	b. nature	c. future	d. practice
8. It's	s a school holiday ton	norrow, so I'm	to go somewhere	and have fun.
	a school holiday tor	norrow, so I'm b. cutting	to go somewhere c. planning	and have fun. d. dividing
a. l	nunting B: Cloze Test	b. cutting	c. planning	d. dividing
Zebonkeyebra, me in	ras are African horseys. Zebras are known Grevy's Zebra, the Fin herds. They can harmainly eat grass, but		e genus as the common k and white stripes. The untain Zebra. Zebras are -21) five years old an -22) and some vegetal	horse, Equus caballus, are are three main species a social (20) that species d can have one every years. They always live n
Zebonkeyebra, me in ebras vater a	ras are African horseys. Zebras are known Grevy's Zebra, the Fan herds. They can had mainly eat grass, but and are a/an (23)	b. cutting les. They are in the same for (19) many blace the plains Zebra, and the Monte babies when they (ut they also eat fruit, () species. Zebras live in Annuting	c. planning e genus as the common k and white stripes. The untain Zebra. Zebras are -21) five years old an -22) and some vegetal africa, south of the Sahara c. having	horse, Equus caballus, re are three main species social (20) that species does not can have one every year desert. d. being
Zebonkeyebra, me in Zebras vater a	ras are African horseys. Zebras are known Grevy's Zebra, the Fin herds. They can harmainly eat grass, but and are a/an (23) a. increasing a. hunters	b. cutting les. They are in the same for (19) many blace lains Zebra, and the Mouve babies when they (ut they also eat fruit, () species. Zebras live in A b. hurting b. hurting b. animals	c. planning e genus as the common k and white stripes. The untain Zebra. Zebras are -21) five years old an -22) and some vegetal frica, south of the Sahara c. having c. humans	horse, Equus caballus, are are three main species a social (20) that species d can have one every year desert. d. being d. dangers
Zebonkeyebra, me in debras vater a	ras are African horseys. Zebras are known Grevy's Zebra, the Far herds. They can har mainly eat grass, but and are a/an (23) a. increasing a. hunters a. about have	b. cutting les. They are in the same for (19) many blace the plains Zebra, and the Monave babies when they (ut they also eat fruit, () species. Zebras live in Animals b. animals b. about are	c. planning e genus as the common k and white stripes. The untain Zebra. Zebras are -21) five years old an -22) and some vegetal frica, south of the Sahara c. having c. humans c. have about	horse, Equus caballus, re are three main species social (20) that species does not can have one every year desert. d. being d. dangers d. are about
Zebonkey ebra, ime in Zebras vater a	ras are African horseys. Zebras are known Grevy's Zebra, the Fin herds. They can harmainly eat grass, but and are a/an (23) a. increasing a. hunters	b. cutting les. They are in the same for (19) many blace lains Zebra, and the Mouve babies when they (ut they also eat fruit, () species. Zebras live in A b. hurting b. hurting b. animals	c. planning e genus as the common k and white stripes. The untain Zebra. Zebras are -21) five years old an -22) and some vegetal frica, south of the Sahara c. having c. humans	horse, Equus caballus, are are three main species a social (20) that species d can have one every year desert. d. being d. dangers

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Polar bears are the world's biggest bears. They are also called white bears or northern bears. They have black skin under their white fur. They are strong and fast. They can run as swiftly as 40 km an hour for a short distance. Polar bears have 42 teeth, and their teeth are very sharp to help them eat tough seal and fish meat.

Polar bears are also very good at swimming. They can swim hundreds of kilometers from land. They have very thick fur that keeps them warm and dry in cold water. A polar bear's paws are perfect snowshoes for them. The bottoms of their paws are wide and covered with fur to **prevent** them from slipping on the ice. They have sharp claws too which also help them to grip the ice.

Male polar bears are active all year, but female polar bears usually sleep in ice caves during the winter. Female polar bears give birth to their young in these ice caves, and then come out in the spring. The mother feeds milk to the babies, which makes them grow fast. After ten weeks the cubs weigh about 10 kg. Young polar bears wrestle in the snow to build their strength and skills. They practice using their strong paws, and they show off **their** big, sharp teeth.

24. According to the passage, what color is a polar bear's skin?

a. white	b. black	c. brown	d. green
----------	----------	----------	----------

25. The word "prevent" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.

a. sto	p	b. direct	c. create	d. cause
--------	---	-----------	-----------	----------

26. When are male polar bears active?

a. in the spring	b. in the winter
c. all year around	d. in the summer

27. According to the passage, why do polar bear cubs grow fast?

a. They wrestle.	b. They practice.
c. They show off.	d. They drink milk.

28. The underlined word "their" in the last paragraph refers to ------.

a. female polar bears	b. male polar bears
c. young polar bears	d. all types of bears

Notes.

110000

Hassan Khakpour: 0912-721-14-18 Jamal Ahmadí: 0914-1800-310