

A. Vocabulary**A. Unscramble the words then put them below the pictures. Two word are extra. (1)**

gepnio – lelyder – teynr – lsomby



1.

2.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given. One is extra. (1)

recommend

calmly

1. The gunmen ----- walked away and escaped in a waiting car.

2. Since I've never eaten here before, I don't know what to -----.

donating

3. We can help many people by ----- what we don't use.

dedicated

repeatedly

4. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a -----physician.

C. Match the definitions with the words. (1)

1. to suddenly decide to do something
2. an arrangement in a particular order
3. to be grateful for
4. to be worthy

☐
☐
☐
☐

- A. arrange
- B. deserve
- C. combination
- D. jump into
- E. appreciate

D. Fill in the blanks with the words given. One is extra. (1)

The best way to learn how to use your dictionary ----1----is to read its introduction. This section -----2-----issues like how entries are arranged, what information is ----3-----in entries and what ----4-----and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. effectively | B. repeatedly | C. surprisingly | D. rarely |
| 2. A. advises | B. boosts | C. respects | D. explains |
| 3. A. decreased | B. offered | C. regarded | D. received |
| 4. A. situation | B. generations | C. abbreviations | D. recommendation |

B. Grammar**A. Choose the best choice.(1.5)**

The Statue of Liberty ----1----to the United States by France. It was a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States. The Statue of Liberty ----2----by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. It was completed in France in July 1884. In 350 pieces, the statue then was shipped to New York, where it -----3----- on 17 June 1885. The pieces-----4--- together and the opening ceremony -----5----place on 28 October 1886. The Statue of Liberty is 46 m high (93 m including the base). The statue represents the goddess of liberty. She -----6---a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand. On the tablet you can see the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). Every year, the Statue of Liberty is visited by many people from all over the world.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. gives | B. was given | C. gave | D. has given |
| 2. A. was designing | B. has designed | C. design | D. was designed |
| 3. A. arrived | B. arrives | C. has arrived | D. arrive |
| 4. A. put | B. puts | C. was put | D. will put |
| 5. A. was taken | B. has taken | C. took | D. take |
| 6. A. held | B. holds | C. was holding | D. was held |

B. Make active and passive sentences. (1)

1. solutions / to / find / scientists / problems /.

Active:

Passive:

C. Complete the following sentences with your own words. (1.5)

1. A new medicine has been made by doctors to cure cancer,-----?
2. He let me to use his toys,-----?
3. You never walk to school,-----?

C. Writing**A. Combine the two sentences with and, but, or or so. (2)**

1. It was very sunny last Sunday. We went to the beach.

.....

2. My brother has a lot of books. He never reads them.

.....

B. Choose the best choice.(2)

1. Our class went on a trip to the zoo, ----- I was too sick to go.

A. but

B. for

C. so

D. and

2. Do you want to go for a bike ride ----- stay home and read?

A. so

B. and

C. or

D. but

3. David likes to swim, ----- he likes to play basketball.

A. but

B. and

C. or

D. so

4. We don't go to the bank,-----it is closed.

A. but

B. because

C. and

D. so

C. There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct them.(2)

1. I tried to hit the nail, so I hit my thumb instead.

2. I have two goldfish or a cat.

3. My dad always worked hard but we could afford the things we wanted.

4. Martin is pretty good at writing, for Jack is better.

D. Put the words in correct order. (2)

1. Reza / the class / attend / in hospital / he / cannot / so / is

2. it / Jack's / the train / wasn't / night / money / was / in /stolen / last / , /?

D. Reading**A. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (4)**

A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in alphabetical order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the Latin 'dictio' ('saying'). There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people; and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words. Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of **them**. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose. There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English. When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning. A word like 'right' has several meanings in English, for example, 'correct' and 'the opposite of left'. A word like 'present' may be used as an adjective, meaning 'not absent', as a noun, meaning 'gift' or as a verb, meaning 'give'. Words with different meanings exist in other languages, too. A good dictionary lists all the meanings of words to help people find the meaning that they look for. A complete dictionary also tells you about the **origin** of words and the story behind them. For example, the words like 'pajamas', 'bazaar' and 'paradise' entered English from Persian.

B. True or False? (1)

1. A word starting with 'p' appears before a word starting with 'm' in a dictionary.
2. Some dictionaries do not give users the meaning of words.

C. Answer the following questions.(1.5)

- 1) Why can we find words in a dictionary easily?
- 2) What is the difference between technical dictionaries and biographical ones?
- 3) What is the origin of the word 'dictionary'?

D. Choose the best choice. (1.5)

1. The best title of the text is-----.

a. expressions b. words c. meanings d. dictionaries

2. The word "them" line 6 refers to-----.

a. words b. meanings c. types d. languages

3. The word "**origin**" means-----.

a. history b. source c. story d. purpose

E. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (4)

- 1 Chess is called the game of kings. It has been around for a long time. People have been playing it for over 500 years. Chess is based on an even older game from India. The chess we play today is from Europe.
- 2 Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but those are the basics.
- 3 Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of like a work out for the mind.
- 4 You don't always have lots of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.
- 5 Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big. It took up a whole room. By 2006 a cell phone could beat the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so?

1. What is the author's purpose in writing the second paragraph?
 - a. To explain the rules of chess
 - b. To compare different types of games
 - c. To talk about game pieces
 - d. To persuade people to play chess
2. Which is **not** a reason that chess is a good workout for the mind according to the text?
 - a. Good chess players think about what will happen next.
 - b. Good chess players take a lot of risks.
 - c. Good chess players take their time.
 - d. Good chess players use their brains.
3. How long have people been playing chess?
 - a. Over 100 years
 - b. Over 500 years
 - c. Over 1000 years
 - d. Over 5000 years
4. Where did the game that chess is based on come from?
 - a. Europe
 - b. America
 - c. India
 - d. All of these
5. Which best describes the main idea in the **fourth paragraph**?
 - a. It argues that players should think less.
 - b. It explains how blitz chess is played.
 - c. It explains time clocks work.
 - d. It describes many different ways to play chess.
6. How does a game of chess end according to the text?
 - a. One player takes all of the other player's pieces.
 - b. One player makes it to the end of the board.
 - c. One player becomes king.
 - d. One player loses his or her king.
7. Which happened first?
 - a. Computers did not play chess well.
 - b. Deep Blue won an important game.
 - c. Cell phones got good at playing chess.
 - d. Deep Blue took up a whole room.
8. How is blitz chess different from regular chess?
 - a. Each player has two kings.
 - b. Players are blindfolded.
 - c. Players only have ten minutes to play.
 - d. Players start from a random position.

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1. -----2. -----3. -----4. -----

C. Match the definitions with the words. (1)

1. -----2. -----3. -----4. -----

D. Fill in the blanks with the words given. One is extra. (1)

1. -----2. -----3. -----4. -----

B. Grammar**A. Choose the best choice.(1.5)**

1. -----2. -----3. -----4. -----5.-----

B. Make active and passive sentences. (1)

Active:

Passive:

C. Complete the following sentences with your own words. (1.5)

1,-----? 2,-----? 3,-----?

C. Writing**A. Combine the two sentences with and, but, or or so. (2)**

1. -----

2. -----

Name:

Vision: 3

Exam: First Semester

B. Choose the best choice.(2)

1. ----- 2. ----- 3. ----- 4. -----

C. There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct them.(2)

1. -----2. -----3. -----4. -----

D. Put the words in correct order. (2)

1. -----

2. -----

D. Reading

A. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (4)

B. True or False? (1)

1. 2.

C. Answer the following questions.(1.5)

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

D. Choose the best choice. (1.5)

1. -----2. -----3. -----

E. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (4)

1. -----2. -----3. -----4. -----

5. -----6. -----7. -----8. -----