

درسنامه

اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش "Countable and Uncountable Nouns"

در زبان انگلیسی اسم‌ها به دو گروه تقسیم می‌شوند:

(۱) **اسم قابل شمارش:** اسمی است که شمرده می‌شود، تعداد دارد و قابل جمع بستن است. مانند اسم‌های زیر:

car → cars book → books watch → watches child → children

(۲) **اسم غیرقابل شمارش:** اسمی است که شمرده نمی‌شود، مقدار دارد و جمع بسته نمی‌شود. بعضی از اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش که تا کنون خوانده‌اید، اسم‌های زیر هستند:

advice	توصیه	help	کمک	rice	برنج
air	هوا	honey	عسل	salad	سالاد
attention	توجه	ice cream	بستنی	seafood	غذای دریایی
baggage	بار سفر	information	اطلاعات	sleep	خواب
blood	خون	jelly	ژله	snow	برف
bread	نان	juice	آبمیوه	sport	ورزش
communication	ارتباط	knowledge	دانش	sugar	شکر، قند
carbon	کربن	love	عشق	tea	چای
cheese	پنیر	meat	گوشت	tennis	تنیس
chess	شطرنج	metal	فلز	time	زمان
coffee	قهوه	milk	شیر	today	امروز، امروزه
danger	خطر	money	پول	traffic	ترافیک
energy	انرژی	news	خبر	travel	سفر
food	غذا	oxygen	اکسیژن	water	آب
fruit	میوه	paper	کاغذ	weather	آب‌وهوا
fun	تفریح	power	قدرت	wildlife	حیات وحش
gold	طلا	rain	باران	wood	چوب
health	سلامتی	research	تحقیق	work	کار

کلمه‌ها یا عبارت‌هایی (صفت‌های کمی) که قبل از اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش به کار می‌روند به صورت جدول زیر هستند:

قبل از اسم‌های قابل شمارش	قبل از اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش
one, two, three, ..., several	یک، دو، سه، ...، چندین
few, a few	تعداد خیلی کم، تعداد کم
some	تعدادی
many	تعداد زیادی
lots of, a lot of	تعداد زیادی
plenty of	تعداد زیادی
How many ...?	چه تعدادی ...?
	اعداد به کار نمی‌روند.
	مقدار خیلی کم، مقدار کم
	مقداری
	مقدار زیادی
	مقدار زیادی
	مقدار زیادی
	چه مقداری ...?

درسنامه

تست ۱ گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید.

There is bread in this basket.

- ① a few ② a little ③ many ④ three

«در این سبد مقدار کمی نان وجود دارد.»

پاسخ:

از آن جا که اسم bread (نان) غیرقابل شمارش است، دارای «تعداد» نیست بلکه «مقدار» دارد. در بین گزینه‌ها فقط گزینه (۲) که به معنی «مقدار کمی» است، درست می‌باشد.

نکته طلایی وقتی از a few استفاده می‌کنیم، کمیتی را بیان می‌کنیم که تعداد آن مثبت است و تقریباً هم معنی با some (تعدادی کافی) است، اما few بیانگر کمیتی است که تعداد آن منفی است و تقریباً هم معنی با no (هیچ) است.

a few = two or three / a couple اما few = not many / almost none

⇒ I have a few friends who speak Japanese.

«من تعداد کمی دوست دارم که ژاپنی صحبت می‌کنند.» (+)

⇒ Mary has made few mistakes in her life.

«مری در زندگی‌اش اشتباهات خیلی کمی انجام داده است.» (-)

در مورد a little و little نیز به همین ترتیب است. a little تقریباً هم معنی some (مقداری کافی) بوده و مقدار آن مثبت است اما little مقداری (ناکافی) است که منفی است و تقریباً هم معنی not much (نه مقداری زیاد) است.

a little = less than some but more than none اما little = not much

⇒ He put a little sugar in his coffee.

«او مقدار کمی شکر در قهوه‌اش ریخت.» (+)

⇒ He had little experience working with children, so he was not hired.

«او تجربه خیلی کمی در کار کردن با بچه‌ها داشت، بنابراین استخدام نشد.» (-)

تست ۲ گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید.

I have money. I need to take out some from an ATM now.

- ① a few ② a little ③ little ④ many

«من پول خیلی کمی دارم (من پول خیلی زیادی ندارم). من الآن باید از خودپرداز مقداری برداشت کنم.»

پاسخ:

از آن جا که اسم money (پول) غیرقابل شمارش است، دارای «مقدار» است در نتیجه گزینه‌های (۱) و (۴) نمی‌توانند درست باشند. با توجه به معنی جمله دوم متوجه می‌شویم که پول من «ناکافی» است، پس گزینه (۳) درست است.

نکته بعد از How many حتماً یک اسم قابل شمارش و جمع به کار می‌رود و بعد از How much حتماً یک اسم غیرقابل شمارش به کار می‌رود.

⇒ How many horses do you see in the zoo?

«در باغ وحش چه تعداد اسب می‌بینید؟»

⇒ How much milk do you drink every day?

«هر روز چه مقدار شیر می‌نوشید؟»

تست ۳ گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید.

How many did you see in the room last night?

- ① apple ② tea ③ child ④ women

«شب گذشته در اتاق چه تعداد زن دیدی؟»

پاسخ:

از آن جا که بعد از How many اسم قابل شمارش جمع می‌آید فقط گزینه (۴) درست است. دقت داشته باشید که women شکل جمع woman است. بقیه گزینه‌ها اسم مفرد هستند.

نکته طلایی دقت داشته باشید که a lot of و lots of در وسط جمله می‌آیند و بعد از آن‌ها اسم به کار می‌رود اما بعد از a lot اسم به کار نمی‌رود و معمولاً در آخر جمله می‌آید.

A: How much money do you have? B: I have **a lot of** money.
I have **lots of** money.
I have **a lot**.

نکته برای اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش از واحدهای شمارش مختلفی استفاده می‌شود که برخی از آن‌ها به صورت زیر هستند:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--|---|
| a bottle of | (یک بطری...) | ⇒ a bottle of water / milk / juice / tea |  |
| a cup of | (یک فنجان...) | ⇒ a cup of tea / coffee / juice |  |
| a glass of | (یک لیوان...) | ⇒ a glass of water / juice / milk |  |
| a bag of | (یک کیسه...) | ⇒ a bag of rice / sugar / salt |  |
| a piece of | (یک تکه...) | ⇒ a piece of cake / fruit / bread |  |
| a slice of | (یک برش...) | ⇒ a slice of pizza / banana / apple |  |
| a kilo of | (یک کیلو...) | ⇒ a kilo of cheese / rice / meat / fruit |  |
| a loaf of | (یک قرص...) | ⇒ a loaf of bread |  |

See Also

کاربرد اعداد در جمله "Numbers"

نکته ۱ سؤالی که با How many ...? (چه تعداد) پرسیده می‌شود همیشه اسم جمع دارد، حتی اگر پاسخ مفرد باشد.

A: How many children are there in the room? B: There is one child in the room.

نکته ۲ اعداد قبل از اسم‌های قابل شمارش به کار می‌روند. دقت داشته باشید که بعد از one اسم مفرد به کار می‌رود و بعد از اعداد two, three, ... اسم جمع به کار می‌رود.

نکته ۳ اگر تأکیدی بر عدد وجود نداشته باشد می‌توان به جای one از a / an نیز استفاده کرد. به خاطر داشته باشید که اگر اسم مفردی با حروف صدادار «a, o, u, i, e» به کار برود، قبل از آن به جای an از a استفاده می‌کنیم. به مثال‌های زیر دقت کنید:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⇒ This is an apple. | «بیان این‌که این سیب است.» |
| ⇒ I have a brother. | «بیان این‌که من برادر دارم.» |
| ⇒ I have one brother and two sisters. | «بیان این‌که من فقط یک برادر و دو خواهر دارم.» |
| ⇒ My cousin has two brothers and three sisters. | «به اسم‌های جمع بعد از اعداد دقت کنید.» |

نکته ۴ اگر قبل از اسمی، یک صفت قرار بگیرد، عدد یا شمارنده را قبل از صفت می‌نویسیم.

- ⇒ a big apple «یک سیب بزرگ»
 ⇒ an easy book «یک کتاب آسان»
 ⇒ one hundred foreign students «یک صد دانشجوی خارجی»
 ⇒ some endangered languages «تعدادی زبان در معرض خطر»

نکته ۵ برای پرسیدن در مورد قیمت چیزی از How much ...? استفاده می‌کنیم.

A: How much are those pants? B: They are \$100. «آن شلوار چه قیمتی است؟» «آن ۱۰۰ دلار است.»

نکته ۶ اعداد ... hundred, thousand, million جمع بسته نمی‌شوند مگر این‌که بخواهیم به «تعداد خیلی زیادی» اشاره کنیم که معمولاً به صورت "hundreds of" یا "thousands of" و ... به کار می‌روند.

- ⇒ I have two hundred students. «من دویست دانش‌آموز دارم.»
 ⇒ There are hundreds of thousands of birds in the sky. «صدها هزار پرنده در آسمان وجود دارند.»

Pronunciation

تکیه صوتی "Stress"

در زبان انگلیسی برای بیان کلمه‌هایی که دارای دو بخش یا بیش‌تر هستند، باید یک بخش را با تکیه صوتی (stress) بیش‌تری بیان کرد. مطمئن‌ترین روش برای اطلاع از این‌که بدانیم یک کلمه، چند بخشی است و stress آن روی کدام بخش است، مراجعه به فرهنگ لغت است. به کلمه‌های زیر دقت کنید:

- •
before (دو بخشی با تکیه بر روی بخش دوم)
• • •
computer (سه بخشی با تکیه بر روی بخش دوم)
• •
added (دو بخشی با تکیه بر روی بخش اول)

نکته ۱ اعداد زیر که به «-ty» ختم می‌شوند، همه دو بخشی می‌باشند و stress روی بخش اول آن‌ها است.

• • • • •
twenty / thirty / forty / fifty / sixty / seventy / eighty / ninety

نکته ۲ در اعدادی که به «-teen» ختم می‌شوند، stress روی بخش آخر، یعنی «-teen» است.

• • • • •
thirteen / fourteen / fifteen / sixteen / seventeen / eighteen / nineteen

Writing

جمله‌های ساده "Simple Sentences"

تعریف جمله ساده: در زبان انگلیسی هر جمله باید حداقل یک **فاعل** و یک **فعل** داشته باشد. چنین جمله‌ای را جمله ساده می‌نامند.
 * کسی یا چیزی را که جمله، در مورد آن صحبت می‌کند، **فاعل** می‌نامند. به خاطر داشته باشید که فاعل (انجام‌دهنده کار) یک جمله، یک اسم (شخص، جا، چیز) یا یک ضمیر است. ضمیر کلمه‌ای مانند I, he, she, we, you, they است که به جای اسم به کار رفته است.
 * آن چه که درباره فاعل صحبت می‌کند (خود انجام کار)، **فعل** است.

* یک جمله ساده می تواند مفعول نیز داشته باشد. **مفعول** اسمی است که پذیرای یک عمل است. برای پیدا کردن مفعول می توانید از خود پرسید «چه کسی را؟» یا «چه چیزی را؟».

⇒ My brother is driving the car.

مفعول فعل فاعل

«برادرم در حال راندن اتومبیل است.»

⇒ We studied English.

مفعول فعل فاعل

«ما انگلیسی خواندیم.»

نکته ۱ همان طور که می بینید، یک جمله با حرف بزرگ شروع می شود و به نقطه ختم می شود.

نکته ۲ یک جمله ساده هم چنین می تواند اطلاعات اضافی (تکمیلی)، بیش تر به شکل **قیدهای مکان، زمان و حالت** داشته باشد.

⇒ My brother is driving the car fast now.

قید قید مفعول فعل فاعل
زمان حالت

«برادرم الان در حال سریع راندن اتومبیل است.»

⇒ We studied English carefully in the library.

قید مکان قید حالت مفعول فعل فاعل

«ما در کتابخانه با دقت انگلیسی خواندیم.»

تست ۴ در جمله زیر مفعول کدام است؟

The young man was eating lunch in the restaurant last Monday.

① man

② lunch

③ restaurant

④ Monday

«آن مرد جوان دوشنبه گذشته در حال خوردن شام در رستوران بود.»

پاسخ:

برای پیدا کردن «مفعول» می پرسیم: «چه چیزی را» یا «چه کسی را». بنابراین گزینه (۲) صحیح است.

نکته طلایی معمولاً یک جمله خبری ساختار زیر را دارد:

قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + مفعول + فعل اصلی + قید تکرار + (not) + فعل کمکی + فاعل

- **فاعل:** انجام دهنده کار است. مانند: my father (پدر من)، he (او)، that boy (آن پسر) و ...

- **فعل کمکی:** کلمه های زیر فعل کمکی هستند:

am, is, are / was, were / do, does, did / can, could, may, might, should, must, will, would

- **فعل اصلی:** خود انجام کار است. مانند: go (رفتن)، play (بازی کردن) و ...

- **قید تکرار:** بعضی از قیدهای تکرار عبارتند از:

always (همیشه)، usually (معمولاً)، often (اغلب)، sometimes (بعضی اوقات)، hardly ever (به ندرت)، never (هرگز)

- **مفعول:** برای پیدا کردن مفعول می پرسیم «چه چیزی را» یا «چه کسی را».

- **قید حالت:** اکثر قیدهای حالت با اضافه کردن -ly به آخر بعضی از صفت ها ساخته می شوند. مانند: quickly (به سرعت)،

angrily (با عصبانیت) و ...

- **قید مکان:** کلمه یا عبارتی است که در اصل اسم یک مکان را بیان می کند. مانند: at school (در مدرسه)، library (کتابخانه) و ...

- **قید زمان:** کلمه یا عبارتی است که یک زمان را بیان می کند. مانند: today (امروز)، in the morning (در صبح) و ...

فاعل: subject	فعل: verb	مفعول: object
قید تکرار: adverb of frequency		قید حالت: adverb of manner
قید مکان: adverb of place		قید زمان: adverb of time

Lesson 1

PART 1

(Pages 15 - 20)

Title Page - Get Ready - Conversation

Vocabulary

۸۲

- 1 The exam was not very difficult, but the oral exam was.
 ① written ② deaf ③ familiar ④ honest
- 2 Do you think that train tickets are online tonight?
 ① familiar ② pleasant ③ hospitable ④ available
- 3 Do you have any of this type of work?
 ① language ② experience ③ institute ④ vacation
- 4 I enjoy reading in my free time. What about you?
 ① foreigners ② tongues ③ worlds ④ storybooks
- 5 Do you think that dolphins can with each other?
 ① commemorate ② communicate ③ interview ④ celebrate
- 6 If you want to get the job, you should learn new
 ① ages ② hosts ③ skills ④ tongues
- 7 What the doctor said is right. Take his advice.
 ① absolutely ② angrily ③ recently ④ loudly
- 8 What do you plan to do after?
 ① guidebook ② timetable ③ classmate ④ high school
- 9 Dr. Smith was doing the experiment in a research during 1995.
 ① institute ② language ③ culture ④ translation
- 10 People who come from a different country are
 ① interviewers ② foreigners ③ translators ④ speakers
- 11 We are going to come back early tonight. The opposite of 'early' is
 ① late ② selfish ③ good ④ quiet
- 12 It is winter and the water is cold. You shouldn't here.
 ① swim ② park ③ listen ④ learn
- 13 This says people must turn off their cell phones.
 ① half ② grass ③ sign ④ tongue
- 14 She is in a meeting at present, but I will let you know when she becomes
 ① available ② possible ③ suitable ④ hospitable
- 15 Help in the of money will be very welcome.
 ① letter ② news ③ sign ④ form
- 16 She has a job in Paris next week. She's a bit nervous.
 ① interest ② interview ③ university ④ institute

- 17 A book of stories for children is called a
 ① booklet ② storybook ③ notebook ④ booking
- 18 My grandfather going a little, so you must speak up.
 ① shy ② clear ③ deaf ④ live
- 19 You must your cell phone in this place. It's a rule.
 ① put out ② check in ③ fill out ④ turn off
- 20 The pilot with the airport just before the crash.
 ① participated ② communicated ③ commemorated ④ attended

Lesson 1 **PART 2** **(Pages 21 - 23)**
 New Words & Expressions

Vocabulary

- 21 My little brother learned English in a/an just round the corner.
 ① foreigner ② region ③ continent ④ institute
- 22 How much are these? They don't have a on them.
 ① society ② space ③ range ④ price
- 23 One of the large land masses of the earth such as Europe, Asia or Africa is a
 ① continent ② region ③ country ④ town
- 24 This is one of the most popular of South America.
 ① prices ② populations ③ regions ④ notices
- 25 In today's, attending a good university is very important for people.
 ① ability ② society ③ nationality ④ possibility
- 26 The fruit boxes in size from small to very large.
 ① vary ② worry ③ know ④ host
- 27 Scientists say that we use only ten of our brain.
 ① village ② century ③ percent ④ organ
- 28 Skiing is one of the most sports in cold countries.
 ① popular ② native ③ honest ④ hospitable
- 29 We can solve the new scientific problem by of research.
 ① means ② needs ③ prices ④ points
- 30 Did you know that oxygen 20% of the atmosphere?
 ① takes off ② makes up ③ fills out ④ puts out
- 31 The man the plan to all the students very carefully.
 ① existed ② explained ③ visited ④ imagined
- 32 The doctor told me to be careful about my and physical health.
 ① foreign ② popular ③ native ④ mental

- 33 Everyone knows that Africa is the poorest in the world.
 ① interest ② tongue ③ continent ④ percent
- 34 I should say that I can't life without my children now.
 ① invite ② exist ③ solve ④ imagine
- 35 Don't take any of what you read in the newspapers.
 ① notice ② price ③ skill ④ power
- 36 In the 19th, the number of people who left their countries grew rapidly.
 ① institute ② language ③ movie ④ century
- 37 This online course the needs of young learners.
 ① speaks ② works ③ meets ④ has
- 38 China is a big country. It 18% of the world's population.
 ① checks out ② makes up ③ takes off ④ wakes up
- 39 Can you how this kind of microscope works?
 ① explain ② solve ③ save ④ destroy
- 40 I'm happy that my family and I live in an Islamic
 ① ability ② nationality ③ society ④ activity

Lesson 1

PART 3

(Pages 24 - 27)

Reading - Reading Comprehension - Vocabulary Development

Vocabulary

- 41 Can you help me? Can you think of a for "original"?
 ① speaker ② language ③ synonym ④ learner
- 42 People their feelings and thoughts through language.
 ① exchange ② wish ③ exist ④ keep
- 43 It's that you are studying for the math test!
 ① modern ② surprising ③ popular ④ quiet
- 44 This kind of bird comes back to this every year.
 ① percent ② number ③ need ④ region
- 45 Do you know that man who is from a village in the north?
 ① simple ② tiny ③ quick ④ clever
- 46 We will begin a for a new employee this week.
 ① search ② language ③ society ④ price
- 47 Our new neighbor likes to with her sister by e-mail.
 ① explain ② communicate ③ range ④ commemorate

- 48 The foreigner spoke too fast. I didn't what he told me.
 ① celebrate ② imagine ③ understand ④ publish
- 49 Do you know what the most language is?
 ① popular ② native ③ ashamed ④ dangerous
- 50 I'd like to travel to the of Africa some day in the future.
 ① speaker ② means ③ belief ④ continent
- 51 Scientists can solve difficult problems by of hard work.
 ① means ② works ③ needs ④ signs
- 52 I am going to get the job, no what my parents say.
 ① number ② matter ③ percent ④ price
- 53 My old grandfather has a reading of French. He lived in France many years ago.
 ① century ② society ③ knowledge ④ world
- 54 You can find some information about the historical sites in this booklet.
 ① valuable ② nervous ③ powerful ④ beautiful
- 55 You are fat because you don't do any daily exercise.
 ① giving ② growing ③ meeting ④ respecting
- 56 Jack went against his parents' and studied medicine.
 ① wishes ② amounts ③ learners ④ rulers
- 57 It is to imagine the world without language.
 ① suitable ② pleasant ③ impossible ④ generous
- 58 We addresses and promised we'd write each other often.
 ① pumped ② defended ③ farmed ④ exchanged
- 59 Those are great stories no how you look at them.
 ① speaker ② feeling ③ matter ④ knowledge
- 60 The house is cheap and nice, I'm going to buy it.
 ① before ② therefore ③ because ④ instead

<p>Lesson 1</p>	<p>PART 4 (Pages 28 - 47)</p> <p>Grammar - Listening & Speaking - Pronunciation - Writing - What You Learned</p>
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Vocabulary

- 61 The French cook cut the meat into and put it aside.
 ① slices ② loaves ③ bags ④ prices
- 62 There is a fast-food restaurant with music around here.
 ① alike ② neat ③ live ④ small

- 63 "Are you ready to your food, sir?", said the waiter politely.
 ① cost ② order ③ exist ④ add
- 64 The old man took two of bread and left the shop.
 ① bottles ② glasses ③ loaves ④ cups
- 65 The students need to find some about blood cells.
 ① bread ② traffic ③ money ④ information
- 66 Members can up to ten books from the library at any one time.
 ① borrow ② grow ③ meet ④ respect
- 67 The student didn't give us an for her being late.
 ① event ② explanation ③ emergency ④ institute
- 68 The students the teacher for his being polite.
 ① solve ② learn ③ listen ④ respect
- 69 I do not want you doing that again. Do you?
 ① borrow ② range ③ understand ④ defend
- 70 Mrs. Hamilton taught us the words of a French last week.
 ① plaster ② century ③ candle ④ song
- 71 She is always honest with me, and I her for that.
 ① give ② respect ③ explain ④ disappear
- 72 Swimming is my favorite kind of What's your hobby?
 ① exercise ② mistake ③ learner ④ library
- 73 Don't make a noise, please. The is sleeping.
 ① ceremony ② accident ③ song ④ baby
- 74 A piece of paper that lets you see a show, participate in an event, or travel on a vehicle is a
 ① candle ② booklet ③ ticket ④ notebook
- 75 A: What nationality are you? B: We're
 ① England ② Brazil ③ Canadian ④ Persian
- 76 I need to take some photos. Can I your camera?
 ① borrow ② respect ③ study ④ invent
- 77 It's dark in the living room. Let me light the now.
 ① grades ② songs ③ candles ④ rulers
- 78 You're the only one here who drinks coffee without
 ① half ② crash ③ sugar ④ camera
- 79 If you use a word, the other students may laugh at you.
 ① hopefully ② wrongly ③ nearly ④ greatly
- 80 She was nervous about being interviewed on radio.
 ① extra ② alive ③ live ④ fresh

Grammar & Writing

- 81 There's traffic on the roads today.
 ① few ② little ③ a lot ④ many
- 82 How many do you see at work every day?
 ① person ② children ③ man ④ woman
- 83 We have water. We must buy some this afternoon.
 ① a few ② many ③ much ④ little
- 84 A: What did you buy? B: I bought some
 ① orange ② soup ③ banana ④ vegetable
- 85 Did you know that there's a lot of in the shop?
 ① people ② meat ③ man ④ dress
- 86 Do you remember money I paid the man to wash my car?
 ① how many ② how old ③ how much ④ how long
- 87 There were on the table when I left.
 ① a box of fruit ② three bags of rice ③ only one ruler ④ a big bottle
- 88 Excuse me. Can I take a piece of?
 ① bread ② a bread ③ breads ④ one bread
- 89 There isn't money in my bag. Let's take out some from an ATM.
 ① many ② a lot ③ much ④ few
- 90 You can find many different foreign in our school.
 ① student ② people ③ teacher ④ book
- 91 This book gives you advice on traveling abroad.
 ① many ② a lot ③ much ④ plenty
- 92 He had experience working with children, so we didn't hire him.
 ① very ② little ③ few ④ a little
- 93 A: How was your trip? B: I enjoyed it
 ① a lot ② lots of ③ many ④ a few
- 94 There must be police officers on the road. Don't drive too fast.
 ① a few ② lots of ③ a lot ④ much
- 95 There are many over there. You see?
 ① piece of cake ② rice and meat ③ loaves of bread ④ a bottle of milk
- 96 We saw in the room last night. Where is it now?
 ① two bags ② some sugar ③ many apples ④ a lot of people

- 97 Our teacher has He loves it a lot.
 ① old dictionary ② a red car ③ modern a house ④ two children
- 98 How many men in the library last Monday?
 ① are there ② is there ③ was there ④ were there
- 99 You can see hundreds of thousands of in the village every year!
 ① tourist ② person ③ sheep ④ farmer
- 100 The old woman picked up the and then put it on the desk.
 ① bananas ② bread ③ children ④ cakes
- 101 In which one the 'number' has the primary stress on the first syllable?
 ① twenty ② fifteen ③ thirteen ④ eighteen
- 102 How many do you want to buy for dinner?
 ① slices of pizza ② bread ③ meat ④ bottle of water
- 103 Which one is NOT a 'complete simple sentence'?
 ① Let's communicate with them. ② Father's fixing the old car.
 ③ The man saw yesterday morning. ④ How did she come here?
- 104 Which one is the subject of this sentence? "Last month, our teacher was traveling in Brazil."
 ① Last month ② Brazil ③ our teacher ④ traveling
- 105 Which one is the object of this sentence? "The young men were eating their lunch in the room."
 ① The young men ② were eating ③ their lunch ④ in the room
- 106 Which one is a 'complete simple sentence'?
 ① Last night, we in the library. ② My cousin loves.
 ③ I'm working hard. ④ Some boys at the bank.
- 107 Which sentence is NOT grammatically correct?
 ① My friends play always old games. ② We communicate through language.
 ③ Last month, we watched a movie. ④ The Persian lion died out years ago.
- 108 Which sentence is grammatically correct?
 ① That little bird is singing beautifully now. ② That beautifully little bird is singing now.
 ③ Now that little bird beautifully is singing. ④ That bird little is singing beautifully now.
- 109 Which sentence does not have an 'object'?
 ① Last night, I did my homework. ② How many sandwiches did you eat?
 ③ We are going to watch a movie. ④ We go to school every weekday.
- 110 Which sentence is NOT grammatically correct?
 ① The smart boy answered all the questions. ② They were working in the garden.
 ③ We usually are at home before six. ④ Let's give the written test tomorrow.

Cloze Test

Chamicuro is a really endangered (111) with only 8 people known to speak the language. The Chamicuro tribe, which is a (112) tribe in South America, has a population of 10 to 20 people who live (113) the Huallaga River in a beautiful plain called Pampa Hermosa in Peru. To (114) the language, some scientists have (115) a Chamicuro dictionary, but no children can speak the language because they all shifted to Spanish.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 111 | ① century | ② orbit | ③ slice | ④ language |
| 112 | ① native | ② selfish | ③ quick | ④ simple |
| 113 | ① in | ② at | ③ near | ④ inside |
| 114 | ① solve | ② save | ③ say | ④ sell |
| 115 | ① bought | ② cleaned | ③ created | ④ spoken |

Reading Comprehension

Do animals have their own language? Scientists are still unsure about this question. Researchers say that animals, non-humans, do not have a true language like humans. However, they do communicate with each other through sounds and gestures. Animals have a number of in-born qualities they use to signal their feelings, but these are not like the formed words we see in the human language. Human children show these same forms of communication as babies when crying. But they slowly learn the words of the language and use this as a form of communication.

If human children were kept at birth away from humans, they would not learn the words of the language and would not be able to communicate with other humans. However, if you keep animals alone from birth, they can behave and communicate in the same way as other species of their kind.

- 116 According to the passage,
- ① animals communicate the same as humans ② babies can't learn the language easily
③ babies communicate when they cry ④ non-humans have a true language
- 117 Scientists say
- ① animals cannot communicate at all ② people should learn a new language
③ animals communicate through sounds ④ human language is the same as animals'
- 118 The underlined word 'these' in the first paragraph refers to
- ① animals ② qualities ③ sounds ④ feelings
- 119 What is the best title for the passage?
- ① Humans are able to communicate ② How non-humans communicate
③ Our feelings are very important ④ Babies do not communicate at all
- 120 Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?
- ① Scientists are not sure about animals' language.
② When babies cry, they try to communicate with us.
③ As babies grow up in a family, they learn the language.
④ All living things communicate in the same way.

آزمون جامع درسا

Vocabulary

- 121 This is a good dictionary for of English.
 ① centuries ② tongues ③ learners ④ candles
- 122 The book has information on recent technology.
 ① valuable ② selfish ③ nervous ④ spoken
- 123 They were talking about the problems of young people in the
 ① ability ② invention ③ success ④ society
- 124 Television is a great means of nowadays.
 ① question ② communication ③ vacation ④ destination
- 125 How much did you to pay for this expensive car?
 ① borrow ② solve ③ hunt ④ invite
- 126 Mary is a smart student. She gets good in her exams.
 ① rulers ② songs ③ grades ④ glasses
- 127 All the cakes were delicious, but he the best cake for himself.
 ① painted ② escaped ③ prayed ④ picked
- 128 The boy didn't give a good for his being late.
 ① suggestion ② explanation ③ station ④ creation
- 129 My best friend is from England. He is
 ① French ② Spanish ③ British ④ Greek
- 130 A person who is from a country that is not your own is a/an
 ① foreigner ② pilgrim ③ attraction ④ matter
- 131 Rose is planning to the project later this week.
 ① grow ② know ③ begin ④ prefer
- 132 My father could speak French in college .
 ① suddenly ② fluently ③ sadly ④ neatly
- 133 To be with you, I don't think he's the right person for the job.
 ① nervous ② patient ③ afraid ④ honest
- 134 This beautiful plant grows only in the of North America.
 ① palaces ② pieces ③ regions ④ ranges
- 135 It's amazing how much computers have come down in over the past few years.
 ① price ② matter ③ means ④ percent
- 136 He writes good books. His to interest readers is great.
 ① society ② family ③ ability ④ nationality
- 137 The danger of a heart attack with age.
 ① exists ② works ③ dies ④ varies
- 138 Good bye and give my best to your parents.
 ① prices ② cities ③ wishes ④ bottles

- 139 There is still much to talk about. We will, , come back soon.
 ① therefore ② because ③ after ④ when
- 140 A: Is everything OK? B: Yes, there's only one little problem with the booking.
 ① quiet ② tiny ③ busy ④ clever

Grammar & Writing

- 141 How much are you going to buy for the ceremony?
 ① apple ② sugar ③ oranges ④ clothes
- 142 There's cup of tea on desk.
 ① a / those ② one / the ③ an / this ④ some / that
- 143 You can see a lot of in that photo.
 ① person ② man ③ children ④ flower
- 144 There are some in the kitchen now.
 ① meat ② woman ③ people ④ rice
- 145 I can see in front of the door.
 ① tall boys ② brave soldier ③ a woman old ④ two child
- 146 These wolves dangerous, but the is not.
 ① is / cat ② are / bears ③ was / dog ④ are / lion
- 147 A: Did you listen to the news? B: Yes, I listened to
 ① those ② them ③ they ④ it
- 148 Did you find any information about the event? B: Yes, I found
 ① many ② a little ③ a few ④ three
- 149 The little girl is taking photos in that beautiful
 ① a / park ② some / village ③ many / mountains ④ - / cities
- 150 Do they know how many I need to talk to?
 ① person ② children ③ parent ④ man
- 151 There a lot of traffic on the road today.
 ① is ② were ③ are ④ be
- 152 A: How much milk did you buy? B: I bought
 ① a few ② a lot of ③ many ④ a lot
- 153 The men talking, but the child not listening.
 ① is / is ② were / was ③ are / are ④ was / were
- 154 A: How are these? B: They're \$90 .
 ① old ② many ③ long ④ much
- 155 A: Is there any in that room? B: Absolutely.
 ① people ② money ③ mice ④ erasers
- 156 Mr. Manson is talking to and they are listening carefully.
 ① that man ② Tom's teacher ③ the postmen ④ my father
- 157 When did you buy ? It is really nice.
 ① those gloves ② your pants ③ the dress ④ the shoes

- 158 A lot of is needed to install this kind of program.
 ① skills ② information ③ people ④ scientists
- 159 A: Do you need any money, Sam? B: No, thank you. I have
 ① a lot of ② little ③ some ④ many
- 160 There's an in this old photo.
 ① young woman ② old men ③ orange car ④ wild animal

Cloze Test

American Sign Language (ASL) was developed by American (161) people to communicate with each other and has (162) for a long time. When Laurent Clerc and Thomas H. Gallaudet started the first school for the deaf in the U.S. in 1817, they (163) to make it standard. After that, students spread the use of ASL to other (164) of the U.S. and Canada. Traditionally, the language passed from one generation to the next and nowadays, deaf people (165) it all over the U.S.

- 161 ① ugly ② shy ③ smart ④ deaf
- 162 ① cleared ② existed ③ saved ④ tried
- 163 ① began ② wrote ③ spoke ④ learnt
- 164 ① prices ② regions ③ farms ④ needs
- 165 ① buy ② put ③ use ④ say

Reading Comprehension

Although a child communicates from birth, at first he does not get what he is doing. He moves his body, makes sounds, or changes the look on his face because of the way he feels. For example, he may cry because he feels hungry or wet. Slowly, he sees that his messages make things happen. When he cries, someone comes to see what is wrong. When he smiles, people smile back. So he begins to send messages to make things happen. You can help a child begin to communicate by responding to his movements, sounds, and looks on the face. This helps him learn that his actions have an effect on others.

- 166 Children communicate
 ① because they get really wet ② from the beginning of their lives
 ③ and then feel hungry ④ to know what to do at first
- 167 According to the passage,
 ① crying is a way of communication ② a child can't communicate at all
 ③ we shouldn't pay attention to a child ④ a child smiles when he's hungry
- 168 The underlined word 'responding' is closest in meaning to
 ① doing ② answering ③ knowing ④ coming
- 169 We infer from the passage that
 ① sending messages by a child is not useful at all
 ② the first thing a child does after he's born is crying
 ③ a child's action is not what we call communication
 ④ a child uses different ways to communicate with us

آزمون جامع پیشرفته درس ۱

Vocabulary

- 170 The weather is more changeable in mountain than in any other districts.
 ① prices ② jobs ③ regions ④ offices
- 171 You don't need to memorize a dictionary to have good of a language.
 ① program ② knowledge ③ institute ④ point
- 172 Eighty of all information on computers around the world is in English.
 ① foreigner ② university ③ patient ④ percent
- 173 It's a fact that the amount of time spent asleep can from person to person.
 ① exist ② vary ③ add ④ pack
- 174 The young men said that they would do it all of the difficulties.
 ① against ② before ③ despite ④ from
- 175 I don't need to sound like a native speaker, I just want to be able to speak
 ① fluently ② suddenly ③ hopefully ④ recently
- 176 I never for a moment that I'd be able to meet so many famous people.
 ① exchanged ② participated ③ imagined ④ celebrated
- 177 My cousin didn't have enough in dealing with that kind of problem.
 ① vacation ② experiment ③ master ④ experience
- 178 Tom and Mary were very generous and made us feel right at home at their place.
 ① hosts ② ranges ③ abilities ④ loaves
- 179 Every student who has graduated from our university has studied English with a/an speaker for at least two years.
 ① extra ② afraid ③ native ④ hospitable
- 180 The user you want to send this message to does not Please try with another username.
 ① want ② exist ③ range ④ open
- 181 I had to cancel that because we didn't have enough money to pay for it.
 ① grade ② sign ③ order ④ history
- 182 Is there some reason you're saving these old plastic of juice?
 ① values ② bottles ③ phrases ④ matters
- 183 Tracy stayed in the car while Julia ran into the supermarket for a of bread.
 ① can ② glass ③ pinch ④ loaf
- 184 Thousands of lit up the church during the ceremony.
 ① people ② speakers ③ series ④ candles

- 185 People have eaten with their fingers from the beginning of
 ① story ② history ③ century ④ knowledge
- 186 The policeman didn't seem to be at all interested in the woman's about what had happened.
 ① destination ② participation ③ explanation ④ explosion
- 187 Last year, I spent so much time by myself that I almost forgot how to effectively with others.
 ① communicate ② consider ③ increase ④ commemorate
- 188 One thing I don't like about the iPad is that you can't easily install apps that aren't through Apple's App Store.
 ① available ② changeable ③ possible ④ valuable
- 189 My grandmother is hard of hearing. In other words she is a little
 ① afraid ② worried ③ various ④ deaf
- 190 Many doctors look at your first when they begin an examination.
 ① tongue ② neck ③ watch ④ clothes
- 191 The fact that he did not accept any money for helping us shows that he is a/an man.
 ① native ② pleasant ③ honest ④ angry
- 192 lending books, many libraries usually offer various other services.
 ① Besides ② Against ③ Across ④ Behind
- 193 The professor certainly had a when he said we should allow more time to complete the project.
 ① time ② point ③ work ④ form
- 194 "John Wayne was one of the most popular movie stars of this," he said proudly.
 ① century ② belief ③ label ④ appearance
- 195 The two little children looked at each other the window and laughed.
 ① among ② during ③ without ④ through
- 196 Do you know the between a microscope and a telescope?
 ① science ② continent ③ difference ④ device
- 197 John and his wife more than 200 text messages every day.
 ① escape ② mention ③ exchange ④ promise
- 198 In the summer, the temperature from thirty to forty degrees Celsius.
 ① ranges ② respects ③ improves ④ travels
- 199 Because this storybook is written in English even a child can understand it.
 ① quick ② strong ③ various ④ simple

Grammar & Writing

- 200 The woman had in one hand and in the other she had a
 ① knives / piece of cake ② knife / cake
 ③ a knife / pieces of cake ④ a knife / cakes

- 201 This city is one of the oldest in Iran. There are modern buildings in the city, as you see.
 ① many ② very few ③ plenty of ④ a little
- 202 Which answer shows the number 3752 correctly written in words?
 ① Three thousands seven hundreds and fifty-two
 ② Three thousand seventy hundred fifty-two
 ③ Three thousand seven hundred fifty-two
 ④ Three thousand seven hundreds fifty-two
- 203 Did you listen to on the radio hour ago?
 ① news / a ② some news / two ③ the news / — ④ the news / an
- 204 You can find useful information on Internet.
 ① more / — ② many / the ③ a lot / an ④ a little / the
- 205 A: How photos did you take last month?
 B: Actually, I didn't have cameras so I took photos.
 ① many / any / no ② much / any / any ③ many / a / some ④ much / — / no
- 206 There was some on the round desk, therefore I took
 ① apples / some ② money / a little ③ potato / many ④ pens / one
- 207 My brother works for company and earns money.
 ① big / many ② a big / lot of ③ a big / lots of ④ big / a little
- 208 We visited the Holy Shrine several and did shopping.
 ① times / a lot of ② time / much ③ one time / many ④ times / plenty
- 209 Bhutan has tourist attractions, but tourists visit that historical country each year.
 ① a few / few ② lot of / a little ③ many / few ④ lots of / many
- 210 My mom bought some and onions from that shopping center.
 ① meat / many ② potato / much ③ fruit / an ④ food / a lot
- 211 There's water in the fridge, so we have to buy tonight.
 ① much / a lot ② little / a bottle ③ a lot of / few ④ lot / some
- 212 Mr. Prince took salt and added it to a of rice.
 ① a loaf of / bowls ② a pinch of / bowl
 ③ a hand of / bowl ④ a bag of / one bowl
- 213 I usually eat boiled egg and quince jam every morning.
 ① an / a lot of ② — / a ③ two / little ④ a / some
- 214 Which of the following has the correct word order?
 ① The old man went into the room slowly.
 ② Slowly, the man old went into the room.
 ③ The slowly old man went into the room.
 ④ Went into the room the old man slowly.

215 Which of the following contains 'an object'?

- ① There are many people in the restaurant.
- ② Sometimes the small boy walks to school.
- ③ People use language to communicate.
- ④ She was not all right, so she left early.

216 Which of the following is grammatically WRONG?

- ① There were some beautiful birds in the tree.
- ② We bought a glasses of juice for the poor man.
- ③ How many slices of pizza would you like?
- ④ Let's cross the river by means of the bridge.

217 Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

- ① The woman took many money with her and left.
- ② There are many traffic on the roads today.
- ③ You can find only two pieces of information.
- ④ That tourist can speak three languages fluent.

218 Which of the following has the correct word order?

- ① I and my wife many years ago began to learn French.
- ② I began and my wife to learn French many years ago.
- ③ To learn French many years ago began my wife and I.
- ④ My wife and I began to learn French many years ago.

219 Which of the following sentences contains 'an adverb of manner'?

- ① The students usually use a bilingual dictionary.
- ② The fast Italian car is very expensive.
- ③ Languages vary greatly from region to region.
- ④ She was not all right, so she left early.

پاسخ تشریحی درس ۱

۱۱. گزینه (۱) - "late" «ما قصد داریم امشب زود برگردیم. متضاد کلمه (زود)» «دیر» است.»
- ۱) دیر ۲) خودخواه
۳) خوب ۴) ساکت
۱۲. گزینه (۱) - "swim" «زمستان است و آب سرد است. تو نباید این جا شنا کنی.»
- ۱) شنا کردن ۲) پارک کردن
۳) گوش دادن ۴) یاد گرفتن
۱۳. گزینه (۳) - "sign" «این علامت می گوید مردم باید تلفن همراهشان را خاموش کنند.»
- ۱) نیم، نصف ۲) چمن، علف
۳) علامت، نشانه ۴) زبان
۱۴. گزینه (۱) - "available" «او در حال حاضر در جلسه است، اما وقتی قابل دسترس شد به شما خبر خواهیم داد.»
- ۱) قابل دسترس ۲) ممکن
۳) مناسب ۴) مهمان نواز
۱۵. گزینه (۴) - "form" «ما خوشحال خواهیم شد که کمک به شکل پول (کمک نقدی) باشد.»
- ۱) نامه ۲) خبر
۳) علامت ۴) شکل
۱۶. گزینه (۲) - "interview" «او هفته آینده در پاریس مصاحبه شغلی دارد. او کمی عصبی است.»
- ۱) علاقه ۲) مصاحبه
۳) دانشگاه ۴) مؤسسه
۱۷. گزینه (۲) - "storybook" «کتابی از داستان هایی برای کودکان، کتاب داستان نامیده می شود.»
- ۱) کتابچه ۲) کتاب داستان
۳) دفتر ۴) رزرو
۱۸. گزینه (۳) - "deaf" «پدر بزرگ من دارد کمی ناشنوا می شود، بنابراین شما باید بلند صحبت کنید.»
- ۱) خجالتی ۲) شفاف
۳) ناشنوا ۴) زنده
۱۹. گزینه (۴) - "turn off" «شما باید در این مکان تلفن همراهتان را خاموش کنید. این قانون است.»
- ۱) خاموش کردن (آتش) ۲) پذیرش شدن (هتل)
۳) پر کردن (فرم) ۴) خاموش کردن

۱. گزینه (۱) - "written" «آزمون نوشتاری خیلی سخت نبود، اما آزمون شفاهی بود.»
- ۱) نوشتاری ۲) ناشنوا
۳) آشنا ۴) راستگو
۲. گزینه (۴) - "available" «آیا تو فکر می کنی بلیط قطار، امشب به صورت آنلاین قابل دسترس است؟»
- ۱) آشنا ۲) دلپذیر
۳) مهمان نواز ۴) قابل دسترس
۳. گزینه (۲) - "experience" «آیا شما هیچ تجربه ای از این نوع کار دارید؟»
- ۱) زبان ۲) تجربه
۳) مؤسسه ۴) تعطیلی
۴. گزینه (۴) - "storybooks" «من از خواندن کتاب داستان در وقت آزاد لذت می برم. شما چطور؟»
- ۱) (فرد) خارجی ۲) زبان
۳) دنیا ۴) کتاب داستان
۵. گزینه (۲) - "communicate" «آیا تو فکر می کنی دلفین ها می توانند با یکدیگر ارتباط برقرار کنند؟»
- ۱) گرامی داشتن ۲) ارتباط برقرار کردن
۳) مصاحبه کردن ۴) جشن گرفتن
۶. گزینه (۳) - "skills" «اگر می خواهی آن شغل جدید را به دست بیاوری، باید مهارت های جدیدی یاد بگیری.»
- ۱) سن ها ۲) میزبان ها
۳) مهارت ها ۴) زبان ها
۷. گزینه (۱) - "absolutely" «آن چه که پزشک گفت کاملاً درست است. به توصیه او عمل کن.»
- ۱) دقیقاً، کاملاً ۲) با عصبانیت
۳) اخیراً ۴) با صدای بلند
۸. گزینه (۴) - "high school" «تو چه برنامه ریزی می کنی تا بعد از دبیرستان انجام بدهی؟»
- ۱) کتاب راهنما ۲) جدول زمان بندی
۳) همکلاسی ۴) دبیرستان
۹. گزینه (۱) - "institute" «دکتر اسمیت در طی سال ۱۹۹۵ در حال انجام دادن آن آزمایش در مؤسسه تحقیقاتی بود.»
- ۱) مؤسسه ۲) زبان
۳) فرهنگ ۴) ترجمه
۱۰. گزینه (۲) - "foreigner" «مردمی که از کشورهای مختلف (دیگر) می آیند خارجی هستند.»
- ۱) مصاحبه گر ۲) خارجی
۳) مترجم ۴) گویش ور

Lesson 1

Cloze Test 1

Little boys are usually active. They do things most of the time. Little girls sit (658) and talk. When children grow (659), nothing really changes. Men usually do things together or they talk about activities such as sports and cars. They talk to give or get information. But for women, people and feelings are more important. Women often talk to (660) interest and emotions. Although a man and a woman speak the same (661), sometimes they don't understand each other. Men's talk and women's talk are almost two different languages. But maybe men and women will know each other if they realize the (662) in speech.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 658 | 1 above | 2 besides | 3 away | 4 together |
| 659 | 1 in | 2 up | 3 back | 4 for |
| 660 | 1 add | 2 exist | 3 show | 4 sell |
| 661 | 1 language | 2 time | 3 person | 4 century |
| 662 | 1 destinations | 2 differences | 3 prices | 4 mistakes |

Cloze Test 2

The story of the language should (663) with the story of how men first learned. But of course no one knows. We can be quite sure that no one (664) the language. No one of our caveman ancestors suddenly thought of a way making words and sentences and then (665) all the other cavemen he met to talk his way. Language must have grown little by little. Perhaps the first words were exclamations such as "oh" or "ow". These may have been cries of (666) or warning. Perhaps the first words were easy sounds (667) as "yo ho". Men may have used them as signals to one another when they were trying to lift a log or were about to attack a mammoth.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 663 | 1 begin | 2 range | 3 pack | 4 label |
| 664 | 1 hosted | 2 translated | 3 invented | 4 imagined |
| 665 | 1 taught | 2 learned | 3 varied | 4 died |
| 666 | 1 nature | 2 pain | 3 culture | 4 value |
| 667 | 1 like | 2 for | 3 so | 4 such |

Cloze Test 3

English is a/an (668) language, spoken in many countries both as a native and as a second or foreign language. They teach it in the (669) in almost every country on this earth. It is a living language spoken by over 300 million people as their (670) language. Millions more speak it as an additional language. About one billion people around the world have some (671) of English, either as a native language, as a second language, or as a (672) language.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 668 | ① mental | ② physical | ③ international | ④ natural |
| 669 | ① centuries | ② institutes | ③ hours | ④ dictionaries |
| 670 | ① fluent | ② native | ③ smart | ④ deaf |
| 671 | ① knowledge | ② slice | ③ project | ④ belief |
| 672 | ① holy | ② confident | ③ possible | ④ foreign |

Cloze Test 4

Mother tongue education refers to any form of schooling that makes use of the language or languages that children are most familiar (673) . This is usually the language that children (674) at home with their family. The ‘mother tongue’ does not have to be the language (675) by the mother. Children can and often speak more (676) one or even two languages at home. For example, they may speak one language with their mother, (677) with their father and a third with their grandparents.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 673 | ① to | ② by | ③ at | ④ with |
| 674 | ① speak | ② write | ③ play | ④ come |
| 675 | ① written | ② spoken | ③ broken | ④ chosen |
| 676 | ① from | ② to | ③ than | ④ with |
| 677 | ① other | ② another | ③ each other | ④ one another |

Passage 1

Although all forms of communication have a language, the word usually refers to the use of written or spoken words. Human language is the most complicated form of expression available to us. Simply to understand what you are reading at this very moment involves much intelligence and skill. An adult speaks on average 30,000 words a day, and a total of 600 million words in an average lifetime. Language has a profound effect on our lives.

We learn language from childhood; we learn how to make sounds which can be formed into words, and discover that we have to apply certain rules of grammar if we are to be understood. We learn to say, “He saw me”, but “I saw him”. The ways of joining words together into grammatically acceptable sentences are enormous. If you were to speak aloud all the 20-word sentences that would make sense in the English language, it would take you ten million years to do so. When we use words, we are using symbols; the word “elephant” should refer to a large grey animal with thick skin because speakers of the English language have agreed that this word should be the symbol for that particular animal.

Sometimes there is disagreement about the meanings of words. Usually these words refer to ideas or concepts, rather than to things. For instance, not everyone agrees upon exact meaning of words such as “freedom”, “love”, “justice” or “peace”. If the sender and the receiver disagree upon these meanings, communication breaks down. The study of the relationship between language and meaning is called semantics.

- 678 The passage is mainly about
- ① a definition of spoken communication
 - ② a description of language
 - ③ a comparison between written and spoken English
 - ④ an explanation of different forms of communication

- 679** Which of the following is true, according to paragraph 2?
- ① Every individual uses at least 30,000 words per day.
 - ② Intelligence and skill are two parts of human language.
 - ③ The total number of words in most human languages is about 600 million.
 - ④ Far from being simple, what humans use to communicate is so complex.
- 680** The sentence “If you were to ... million years to do so.” in paragraph 2 is intended to prove that
- ① language took a long time to develop into a complicated form
 - ② language has the potential to produce so many sentences
 - ③ one can say different things through the same words
 - ④ if one uses 20-word-long sentences all the time, one would fail to communicate
- 681** The writer refers to all of the following words about which there may sometimes be disagreement EXCEPT
- ① peace
 - ② justice
 - ③ freedom
 - ④ elephant
- 682** With which of the following conclusions does the writer seem more likely to agree?
- ① We need to make human language more simple.
 - ② Overuse of words may lead to communication failure.
 - ③ There is not necessarily a natural relationship between words and meanings.
 - ④ People should study semantics if they want their sentences to be grammatically correct.

Passage 2

Dramatic changes in children’s language occur during early childhood. At about 18 months, children may know about 30 words and can speak one word, such as “Doggie!” or “More!” at a time. This ability shows that children have learned to use words as symbols that stand for objects, actions, and people. Then suddenly, within just a month or so, children’s vocabularies double to about 70 words, and they begin to put words together to form two-word sentences such as “There doggy” or “Mummy come”. When early childhood ends at six years, children know from 8,000 to 14,000 words and speak in long, accurate sentences.

By the age of four, children begin to talk about things that they cannot see as well as those they can, and about the past and the future, as well as the present. They also make up fantasies and stories about things that never happened.

As children grow older, they become more better able to express complex ideas and judge what they need to say in order to make themselves understood. They learn to talk formally and respectfully to adults, and informally to their friends. They speak ‘baby-talk’ to infants.

- 683** What is the best title for the passage?
- ① Language Development
 - ② Second Language Learning
 - ③ Vocabulary Learning by Children
 - ④ Opinion Expression: Age Effect
- 684** If a child begins to say “Daddy leave”, it must
- ① be aged 18 months
 - ② know about 70 words
 - ③ also be able to express complex ideas
 - ④ be at the end of early childhood

- 685 The word “those” in paragraph 2 refers to
- ① children ② things ③ words and sentences ④ the past and the future
- 686 Paragraph 2 mainly deals with
- ① the content of children’s speech
 ② the accuracy of the language used by children
 ③ children’s ability to use language to invent stories
 ④ the effect of the actual world on children’s language learning
- 687 It can be understood from the last paragraph that children
- ① sometimes speak informally when they are required to use formal language
 ② use their speech to learn new skills
 ③ can change the language forms they use according to their audience
 ④ rarely attempt to judge the effect of their speech on the people with whom the communicate

Passage 3

If a person uses two languages in everyday life, he or she is said to be bilingual. Only a few people whom we would call bilingual can speak, read, or write both languages equally well. We call those who can do this “balanced bilinguals”. But most bilinguals have a preferred language, which they use most of the time, and then a second language, the level and use of which will vary considerably from one person to another. Children raised bilingually from a very early age are most likely to have an equal command of both.

There are bilingual communities in many parts of the world. Members of these communities use two (or more) languages of course. South Africa, Belgium, Wales, Ireland, and Canada are some examples of countries where such communities exist. (This does not mean that everyone living in these countries is bilingual.) Bilingualism also occurs in other areas of the world where immigrant groups have settled but have remained not fully absorbed into the society around them. They keep up many of their own customs and continue to speak their own language at home. The following examples are taken from a long list: Chinese and Italians in Australia; Turkish migrant workers in Germany; Asians in Great Britain; and Spanish speakers in the United States. In many cases, the bilinguals are not themselves immigrants, but people whose parents, or even grandparents, moved to the country and have continued to speak to their children in their own mother tongue.

- 688 According to the passage, a balanced bilingual is a person who
- ① can use two languages in everyday life
 ② has an equal command of two languages at the same time
 ③ can use a second language in a context where another language is spoken
 ④ has been raised bilingually and can read and write only his own language in two countries
- 689 According to the reading, children who were bilingual from a very early age
- ① are more likely to be dominant in one language
 ② have an equal command of both cultures
 ③ can write both languages equally correct
 ④ most probably know both languages equally

690 Which statement about the passage is NOT true?

- ① South Africa, Belgium and Canada are some examples of bilingual countries.
- ② Members of bilingual communities use two languages.
- ③ There are bilingual communities all over the world.
- ④ Not everyone living in bilingual countries is bilingual.

691 Migrants speak their native language in order to

- ① preserve their customs
- ② help their children do better at school
- ③ communicate more easily with their children
- ④ be absorbed in a foreign country more easily

Passage 4

What if you do not speak the language of the country you are visiting? First, try to learn a few words before you leave, like please, thank you, hello, good-bye. This will help you show the locals you are trying. A phrase book can help, but remember that you will not necessarily understand the answer you get.

Write down names of cities, the hotel you chose, and any attractions you are planning on visiting. If you have it written down, it helps to show a taxi driver or someone that you are asking for directions.

Remember that English is the international language of travel. Sometimes signs at tourist attractions are even written in both the local language and English. If you are traveling to popular tourist destinations, you will find locals who can speak a few basic words of English. But when you speak to them, remember to speak slowly and clearly (NOT louder) and use simple vocabulary. Knowing a few key words and phrases can help make yourself understood and understand others. Search for a travel phrase book for the country you are visiting.

692 When visiting a country, learning a few words

- ① is not helpful at all
- ② can be very difficult
- ③ can help you a little
- ④ may be international

693 At tourist attractions,

- ① you can understand people
- ② signs are also written in English
- ③ local people speak louder
- ④ basic words don't help you

694 Which sentence is true according to the passage?

- ① If you do not know a foreign language, you must not travel.
- ② Local people never understand what tourists say.
- ③ When you speak to locals, you should speak loudly.
- ④ Knowing English is useful because it is the language of tourism.

695 The underlined word 'them' in the last paragraph refers to

- ① tourists
- ② words
- ③ locals
- ④ destinations