



۱ - کدام گروه اسمی، مطابق با الگوی «اسم + صفت + مضاف الیه» ساخته شده است؟

الف) قلم آهنین فرسوده ب) چشم‌های درشت خسرو ج) معلم نقاشی ما

۲ - شاعر در شعر «خونت / با خون بهایت حقیقت / در یک تراز ایستاد» بر چه مفهومی دربارهٔ امام حسین (ع) تأکید دارد؟

۳ - مفهوم کلی بیت زیر چیست؟
زین کاروانسرای، بسی کاروان گذشت ناچار، کاروان شما نیز بگذرد

۴ - در بیت زیر یک گروه اسمی پیدا کرده، وابستهٔ پیشین، هسته و وابستهٔ پسین را مشخص کنید.
وین بوم محنت از پی آن تا کند خراب بر دولت آشیان شما نیز بگذرد

۵ - ابیات و عبارات زیر را به نثر روان بنویسید.

الف

بادی که در زمانه بسی شمع‌ها بگشت هم بر چراغدان شما نیز بگذرد

۶ - آیا توجه به آخرت لزوماً بی‌توجهی به دنیا و عقب‌ماندگی را در پی دارد؟

۷ - در چه صورت بُعد روحانی انسان مقرب درگاه خدا و مسجود فرشتگان می‌شود و یا تا اعماق جهنم سقوط می‌کند؟

۸ - منظور از خود حقیقی چیست و چه ویژگی‌هایی دارد؟

۹ - اولین دلیل که بر امکان معاد دلالت دارد «پیدایش نخستین انسان» است، آن را توضیح دهید.

۱۰ - چرا نمی‌توان این خود ثابت را از ویژگی‌های بُعد جسمانی دانست؟



11 - Fill in the blanks with the future or present form of the verbs in brackets.

I think we1..... (have) special shoes like these in the future. They2..... (be) very comfortable. Everyone3..... (be) able to wear them, even children and old people. The shoes4..... (have) wheels, so they5..... (help) us to move around quickly. They will also lift us off the ground when we6..... (want) to jump over things or fly to a different place. These shoes7..... (be) a great idea because we8..... (not need) bikes or cars to travel around the town. They9..... (be) good for the environment.

12 - There are different animals living on Earth. Animals like leopards, lions, tigers, cheetahs and elephants are wild. They live in their own natural home. Other animals live with or near humans. Cows, camels, ducks and goats are examples of farm animals living with humans.

We can also divide wild animals based on where they live. While some wild animals like monkeys and tigers live in the jungle, some others live in the desert. Snakes, types of mice and lizards are all desert animals. Animals like zebras and leopards live in the grasslands And of course, fish, turtles, sharks and whales are sea animals. Jungles, deserts, grasslands and seas are natural homes, or natural habitats, of different wild animals.

All the animals live well together in their natural habitats. That doesn't mean they don't hunt other animals. They all get what they need from their habitats. Still, they are part of nature. Each animal plays a role in its natural home And they don't destroy nature.

الف TRUE OR FALSE

1. Animals living in their natural homes don't hurt other animals.
2. Each animal has a special part in the place it lives.
3. Snakes and lizards are wild animals but turtles are not.
4. Goats and sharks have the same habitats.

ب ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Do the wild animals have a role in destroying nature?
2. Where do the wild animals get their food from?
3. Name four natural homes in which different animals live.
4. In which paragraph the writer talks about the relationship between different animals.



۱۳ - در متن زیر ۴ (چهار) اشتباه نگارشی وجود دارد، آنها را پیدا کنید و شکل صحیح آنها را بنویسید.

My uncle lives in a beautiful small village near kashan. He has a happy life there. His wife and his childs help him on the farm. sometimes, the wolfs come near to their farm. They try to take care of their animals.

..... / / /

14 - Fill in the blanks using your own words.

1. Whenever you see the hunters who come to your village to animals, you need to call the police.
2. I the injured bird into the room and took care of it.
3. If you something, it becomes bigger in amount and number.
4. When two teams play together, one of them wins and the other one
5. This room is large to take two beds.
6. I wanted to write a about how I felt exactly like Sa'di.
7. Do you know the reason why they are going to their house? It's still new.
8. A(n) is a person who looks after animals in the zoo.

15 - Fill in the blanks using the following prepositions. You may need to use them more than once.

of-about-on-in-into

1. They are learning protected animals and the ways to help them.
2. The young man is interested reading poems.
3. I'm very careful washing my hands before eating.
4. Who is taking care the children while you're on holiday?