

"پنج آزمون" – "صد تست"

درس اول زبان انگلیسی پایه یازدهم

Lesson 1 – Vision 2

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Part A: “Vocabulary”

1. I've been called for a/an ----- for a manager's job in an oil company.

a. communication	b. explanation	c. ceremony	d. interview
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2. To avoid population density, the government should transfer the industrial centers from the capital to the -----.

a. contexts	b. regions	c. projects	d. cultures
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3. Life was absolutely difficult when we had to ----- on the little money father was earning.

a. imagine	b. exchange	c. exist	d. respect
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4. Cheetahs being a/an ----- animal to the north of Iran are seriously in danger of extinction.

a. native	b. favorite	c. active	d. strange
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5. The book is designed so skillfully that it can enable the students to ----- their goals in learning English better.

a. arrange	b. quit	c. meet	d. circle
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6. The teacher you are speaking about is by no ----- experienced. He is almost 22.

a. signs	b. prices	c. skills	d. means
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7. The fact that she is not fit for the job is beside the -----; she should have been informed of the requirements.

a. skill	b. point	c. hint	d. belief
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8. Native speakers of Spanish languages ----- in number from the small societies of at most 100 people to the large ones of at least 1 million.

a. range	b. appear	c. surf	d. reach
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9. She was terribly sick at heart and made a ----- with her eyebrows that she couldn't speak then.

a. sign	b. choice	c. point	d. rule
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10. It was my mom's ----- wish that we, my brother and I, will never leave our only sister along in hardships.

a. packing	b. dying	c. bleeding	d. burning
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11. Please feel free to share your comments and questions with us. As to our reply, meetings will surely be held to update you as soon as new information becomes -----.

a. wonderful	b. valuable	c. available	d. thoughtful
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Part B: "Cloze Test"

Language is the normal way humans communicate. Only humans use language, though other animals communicate through other (---12---). Human language has syntax, a set of rules for connecting words together to make statements and questions. Language can also be (---13---), by adding new words, for example, to describe new things. Other animals may inherit a set of calls which have pre-set functions. Language may be done by speech or by writing or by moving the hands to make (---14---). It follows that language is not just any way of (---15---). Even some human communication is not language. Humans also use language for thinking. UNESCO says that 2,500 languages are at risk of (---16---) extinct.

12	a. means	b. points	c. thoughts	d. choices
13	a. chosen	b. changed	c. hosted	d. surfed
14	a. rules	b. regions	c. points	d. signs
15	a. ranging	b. explaining	c. communicating	d. interviewing
16	a. making	b. becoming	c. knowing	d. saying

Part C: "Reading Comprehension"

Ted Robinson had been worried all the week. Last Tuesday, he received a letter from the local police. In the letter he was asked to call the station. Ted wondered why he was wanted by the police, but he went to the station yesterday and now he is not worried anymore. At the station, he was told by a smiling policeman that they had found his bicycle. Five days ago, the policeman told him, they had found it in a small village. It is now being sent to his home by train. Ted was very surprised when he heard the news. He was *amused*, too, because he never expected he could find it. It was stolen twenty years ago when Ted was a boy of fifteen.

17. At first, Mr. Robinson was worried because -----.

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|--|
| a. he had lost his bicycle and didn't find it |
| b. he was afraid of police and going to the station |
| c. someone had stolen his bicycle when he was a little boy |
| d. he didn't know why he had to go to the police station |

18. Someone had stolen his bicycle when -----.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. he was twenty years old | b. he was fifteen years old |
| c. it was being sent to his home | d. police had found it in the village |

19. The word "*amused*" in line 6 means -----.

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|--|
| a. feeling tired or impatient |
| b. feeling or showing happiness |
| c. unable to think clearly or to understand what is happening |
| d. thinking that somebody or something is funny, so that you laugh |

20. When Ted knew that the police had found his bicycle, he was surprised because -----.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. he didn't believe it happened | b. he was very amused |
| c. they had sent the bicycle to him | d. police had found it in a village not in a town |

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Part A: “Grammar & Vocabulary”

1. We made good time because there was ----- traffic so early in the morning.

a. a few	b. many	c. few	d. little
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2. A: My father is fluent in Italian, French, Spanish and English.
 B: It’s quite rare, ----- people can speak several foreign languages.

a. few	b. a little	c. a few	d. some
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3. My teacher explained the exercise to me -----, but I still couldn’t understand it.

a. few times	b. many times	c. a little time	d. much time
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4. A: How much information does your teacher need?
 B: He needs ----- information.

a. a few	b. many	c. a lot	d. lots of
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5. There is too ----- snow and we’ll never be able to drive to work.

a. little	b. many	c. much	d. some
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6. Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of -----.

a. value	b. culture	c. mind	d. percent
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7. That women could see outside their own cultures, and even ----- with other women outside, was yet another reason.

a. interview	b. exist	c. communicate	d. broadcast
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8. All languages are really valuable, ----- their differences.

a. as follows	b. besides	c. across	d. despite
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9. It was hard to remind herself she'd done ----- nothing to earn it in this life.

a. fluently	b. absolutely	c. orally	d. greatly
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10. Particular attention will be given to ----- most likely to help raise achievement in the school.

a. strategies	b. passages	c. learners	d. societies
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Part B: “Cloze Test”

A traffic sign or a road sign is a sign put at the side of roads to give information to (---11---). It can direct people driving where to go or what to do. A road sign is something that gives information by (---12---) of a symbol, or in only 1 or 2 words. It (---13---) people in their vehicles on the road. Some signs include: Give way, Stop, Keep left, No U-turn, no parking, Zebra crossing and much more. Signs are very (---14---). Without signs and traffic lights there would be many (---15---) and arguments on the road.

11	a. travelers	b. tourists	c. drivers	d. passengers
12	a. means	b. besides	c. points	d. ways
13	a. surfs	b. keeps off	c. helps	d. exists
14	a. popular	b. useless	c. interesting	d. useful
15	a. continents	b. accidents	c. languages	d. abilities

Part C: “Reading Comprehension”

As more and more languages become extinct every year- an estimated 20 languages per year- the question of a universal language becomes inevitable. Will the world someday speak one common language? Many experts believe that we are headed toward a world in which everyone will speak the same language, especially since globalization is making communication between even the most far-flung communities possible. Perhaps everyone would learn this language in addition to their native tongues.

When we posed *this* to many other linguistic experts, their *responses* ranged from “highly unlikely” to “not in a million years.” They claim that the diversity of languages will never fully disappear. They make the argument that language is not just for communicating, but it is also strongly tied to one’s sense of identity. By speaking a language, you establish that you are a member of a group, and by speaking the language of that group, you also communicate that history, culture, and values.

Despite the fact that globalization has narrowed down a variety of languages significantly, it has also renewed interest in native languages as well. With the Internet and advanced technology, scientists have been able to restore and protect many native languages. For example, Daryl Baldwin was able to use the Internet to teach himself the language of his ancestral tribe, the Miami of Oklahoma, even though there were no Miami speakers left. He in turn homeschooled his children in Miami and now directs a Miami language and cultural institute.

No one is absolutely positive about what will happen in the future. What is for certain is that we need to strive to preserve and appreciate this wonderfully rich and diverse world while there are still speakers of dying languages. Whether we continue on the path toward language unification or language diversity, cultural diversity should be and will be a part of our global society for many years to come.

16. Which of the following questions is the main focus of the passage?

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|---|
| a. What if everyone on Earth spoke the same language? |
| b. Will the world eventually only have one language? |
| c. What language will the world speak in the future? |
| d. Why the world can never have one universal language? |

17. Which of the following is **NOT** supported in the passage?

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|---|
| a. Language is so closely connected to culture, family, and personal identity. |
| b. While new technology means that people all over the world are exposed to one universal language, it also means that there are new ways to help keep languages alive. |
| c. People always use language as a means of emphasizing their own identity. |
| d. There are many benefits to both individuals and society when everyone can understand each other. |

18. What does the word "**this**" in the second paragraph refer to?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. the question | b. communication | c. globalization | d. universal language |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|

19. In the last paragraph of the passage the author emphasizes the importance of -----.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. language unification | b. language diversity |
| c. cultural diversity | d. global society |

20. The red word "**responses**" is closest in meaning to -----.

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|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. answers | b. circles | c. meanings | d. sentences |
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Part A: “Grammar & Vocabulary”

1. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so ----- tourists come here.

a. a few	b. few	c. many	d. little
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2. ----- years ago, people could never have imagined all the changes that have taken place.

a. Some thousand	b. A few thousands	c. Few thousands	d. Many thousands
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3. The old woman spoke ----- Persian, so it was difficult to communicate with her.

a. less	b. a little	c. much	d. little
---------	-------------	---------	-----------

4. A: How ----- candles do you need for your brother’s birthday celebration?
 B: Um... I need fifteen birthday candles.

a. many	b. much	c. often	d. some
---------	---------	----------	---------

5. A: How ----- trouble are you in?
 B: My car is broken and I have no money to have it repaired.

a. little	b. many	c. much	d. some
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6. Whenever my father has a plan for a trip abroad he tries to learn the useful words and phrases of the ----- language a few days ahead.

a. foreigner	b. native	c. extra	d. sign
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7. You won’t be ----- enough with your destination if you don’t read as much as possible about its culture and tourist attractions on the Internet.

a. existent	b. available	c. familiar	d. popular
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8. We have a rich and great culture in Iran. As members of this society, we have to ----- our culture and do our best to introduce it to other people all over the world.

a. vary	b. appreciate	c. imagine	d. exist
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9. The office has ----- in England for at least 800 years, and began as a sort of secretary ship to the King.

a. interviewed	b. kept off	c. communicated	d. existed
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10. I don’t think going for a walk is a good idea. It’s quite cold, and, -----, it’s getting late and we don’t want to be out in the dark.

a. despite	b. besides	c. as follows	d. such as
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Part B: "Cloze Test"

A new zoo just opened in our city. We went there last Friday with my father. They have (---11---) interesting animals. There (---12---) lions, tigers, eagles, bears, elephants, giraffes and many more. The zoo has very large areas for the animals. They can run around and play freely. Some animals are (---13---) scary at first but you get used to them quickly. These are great on hot days. It is usually very crowded here because (---14---) people come with their families and spend all day. They also have several restaurants and snack shops inside the zoo. I like to buy ice cream at the snack bar after eating (---15---) popcorn.

11	a. any	b. much	c. a little	d. many
12	a. are	b. isn't	c. is	d. has got
13	a. few	b. a few	c. little	d. a little
14	a. lots of a	b. a lots of	c. lots of	d. a lot
15	a. any	b. some	c. little	d. a

Part C: "Reading Comprehension"

Few of us think twice about how much it costs to sprinkle a little spice on our food. But there is one spice – the most expensive one in the world – that can cost more than \$1,000 per pound. It has been used in kitchens, as well as in artwork and cosmetics, for thousands of years. The color of this spice is beautiful and unique. Buddhist monks use it as the official color of their prayer robes. What makes this spice, called saffron, so treasured?

Saffron comes from a small flower called a crocus. Each blossom grows three tiny red threads, or stigmas, which are then dried and sold as saffron threads. The dried threads can also be ground and sold as powder. It takes 75,000 crocus blossoms, or 225,000 stigmas, to produce one pound of dried saffron. That's a patch of flowers the size of a football field! In addition, the tiny stigmas must be picked by hand.

Saffron is prized for its rich color and powerful flavor, which some people compare to bitter honey. Just a pinch of the powdered spice is enough to flavor a pound of rice and give it a deep golden color. Even though crocus stigmas are red, the spice turns foods or liquids into a golden yellow.

Throughout history, saffron has also been used as a medicine. According to modern studies, saffron may even lift a person's mood. This precious spice may come at a high price, but many people believe it is worth every penny.

16. The first paragraph is mainly intended to -----.

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|--|
| a. describe the flavor of saffron |
| b. tell an amusing story about saffron |
| c. prove that saffron is overpriced |
| d. introduce the uses of saffron |

17. Why does the author mention that saffron must be picked by hand?

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|---|
| a. to encourage people to grow crocuses at home |
| b. to describe how to get saffron from a crocus |
| c. to explain how difficult it is to obtain saffron |
| d. to suggest that saffron is a natural product |

18. The word "precious" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to -----.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. domestic | b. natural | c. valuable | d. public |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|

19. Which statement about saffron would the author most likely agree with?

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|---|
| a. It is expensive but worth it. |
| b. It has an unattractive color. |
| c. It has bitter taste that makes it unpopular. |
| d. It can be used to treat many diseases. |

20. Which of these is NOT one of the author's purposes in writing the passage?

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|---|
| a. to describe what saffron is |
| b. to persuade people to grow saffron |
| c. to show how popular saffron is |
| d. to explain why saffron is so treasured |

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Part A: “Grammar & Vocabulary”

1. A: I'm starving. Have we got anything to eat? B: I've got ----- chocolate left if you'd like it.

a. a little bit of	b. two or three	c. a few	d. many
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2. Let's have ----- . We've got ----- time before the train leaves.

a. some coffee / a few	b. a coffee / little	c. some coffee / a little	d. a coffee / few
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3. I'd like to practice my English more but I have ----- opportunities.

a. less	b. few	c. much	d. little
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4. Things are not going so well for my friend. He has ----- problems.

a. a lot	b. a little	c. few	d. a few
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5. ----- candidates applied for the job but only ----- of them got an appointment with the boss.

a. A lot of / few	b. A few / some	c. Many / a few	d. some / few
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6. ----- these words are of minor importance for the historical value of this priceless document.

a. Fortunately	b. Fluently	c. Orally	d. Greatly
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7. It was raining very hard and he had a very large umbrella to ----- the rain-drops.

a. search for	b. keep off	c. meet the needs of	d. make up
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8. As cultural ----- continued between the two countries, their mutual understanding became even deeper.

a. exchange	b. reality	c. function	d. popularity
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9. The ----- people of this country fear our culture is being displaced by that of the newcomers to our land.

a. fluent	b. absolute	c. personal	d. native
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10. According to a new study, people tend to think more rationally when speaking a language other than their mother -----.

a. speech	b. tongue	c. means	d. sense
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11. They raise ----- when there are more people wanting to buy something than there are units available for sale.

a. synonyms	b. regions	c. prices	d. numbers
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Part B: "Cloze Test"

A continent is a large area of the land on Earth that is joined (---12---). In general it is agreed there are seven continents in the world: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Australia or Oceania, and South America. The most populous continent by (---13---) is Asia followed by Africa. The third most populous continent is the Americas. The fourth most populous is Europe and then Oceania. Some people say that Australia is one of the (---14---) continents. Others say that Australia is part of Oceania. Oceania is a (---15---) which includes Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. North America and South America are often described as "the (- --16---)". This has the advantage of including Central America and the Caribbean islands. Otherwise, Central America is counted as part of North America.

12	a. each other	b. together	c. across	d. all around
13	a. century	b. percent	c. society	d. population
14	a. six	b. seven	c. eight	d. nine
15	a. region	b. pattern	c. strategy	d. subject
16	a. America	b. American	c. Americas	d. Americans

Part C: "Reading Comprehension"

It is breakfast time. You have been looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for the delicious piece of fruit on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies!

Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, what might start out as a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly.

Although there is a chance fruit flies can carry germs on to your food, this is not very likely. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a **nuisance**, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible. Some people use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house.

The first step is for you to remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator or in sealed containers. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food that might be on the floor. Take out the trash and empty the recycling bin. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink. Doing all of these things will stop new fruit flies from finding food or places to lay their eggs.

Next, make a trap to catch all of the remaining fruit flies in your house. First, fill a small bowl with a few tablespoons of vinegar. Then, put a piece of very ripe or rotting fruit into the vinegar. Cover the bowl very tightly with a sheet of plastic wrap and poke a few very small holes in the wrap with a fork. If all goes according to plan, the flies will enter the trap through the holes but will be unable to fly back out. This trap will catch all of the remaining fruit flies. You can either kill these flies or release them outdoors.

Fruit flies can be a pest, but they do not have to make you crazy. With a little effort, you can get existing flies out of your house and prevent new ones from taking over your kitchen.

17. In reading this passage, we learn that fruit flies -----.

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|---|
| a. die immediately after they lay their eggs |
| b. die immediately after they lay their eggs and can grow into adults after only 8 days |
| c. can grow into adults after only 8 days and are mostly harmless |
| d. are mostly harmless and die immediately after they lay their eggs |

18. As used in paragraph 3, a **nuisance** is something that

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| a. bothers you | b. can be dangerous | c. grows fast | d. is very small |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|

19. According to the passage, why should you not use pesticide spray to kill fruit flies?

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|--|
| a. Most sprays do not actually kill all of the fruit flies. |
| b. Buying sprays can get expensive if you need to use a lot of them. |
| c. The sprays take too much time to work. |
| d. It can be dangerous to use them in your kitchen. |

20. Based on the information in the penultimate (next-to-last) paragraph, we can understand that the author thinks that -----.

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|--|
| a. some people do not mind having fruit flies in their house |
| b. some people do not like killing insects |
| c. fruit flies do not like vinegar |
| d. making a fruit fly trap can be difficult |

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Part A: “Grammar & Vocabulary”

1. I’m sorry, I don’t have ----- information to give about the accident.

a. many	b. a few	c. much	d. a lots of
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2. During the winter, ----- cars were stuck on the motorway because of black ice.

a. several hundred	b. hundred of	c. about five hundreds	d. as hundred of
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3. There are not ----- French teachers in that school, but there are a lot of English ones.

a. much	b. many	c. a lot	d. few
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4. Which sentence is grammatically **WRONG**?

a. Children should read many books about history.
b. You can find different types of candles over there.
c. She studies at school her English book every week.
d. The number of live languages of the world is around 7000.

5. Which sentence is grammatically **CORRECT**?

a. Could you please bring me a cup tea?
b. How many pencil do you have in your bag?
c. Asia has the largest numbers of languages in the world.
d. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

6. We were ----- home from the conference when we got into a car accident causing us to walk home.

a. greatly	b. fluently	c. nearly	d. quietly
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7. No one knows exactly how many languages ----- in the world today but best estimates place the figure around 6800.

a. imagine	b. scan	c. vary	d. exist
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8. Many companies and people ----- their events in this hotel, from birthdays, anniversaries, corporate parties and weddings.

a. interview	b. host	c. communicate	d. choose
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9. Those who believe money can do everything are ----- prepared to do everything for money.

a. frequently	b. honestly	c. interestingly	d. fortunately
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10. No ----- how old we become, we can get knowledge and use it.

a. honest	b. probable	c. matter	d. sign
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Part B: "Cloze Test"

Air travel has expanded hugely since the 1950s, when international air travel was a luxury enjoyed by (---11---) rich people known as the "jet set". Today, flying is often the most economical way to travel, as well as (---12---). This is reflected in the vast number of passengers (---13---) the world's airports as they travel for business or pleasure. The busiest airport in the (---14---) is Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport in Atlanta, Georgia, with more than 90 million people (---15---) and leaving each other.

11	a. lots	b. so much	c. a few	d. too many
12	a. the quicker	b. quicker	c. the quickest	d. quick
13	a. passes through	b. that pass beyond	c. passes beyond	d. who pass through
14	a. moment	b. world	c. situation	d. pattern
15	a. holding	b. lasting	c. hosting	d. arriving

Part C: "Reading Comprehension"

English has not always been the most popular language in the world. In the middle ages, people spoke Latin when they didn't understand each other's language. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, people spoke French. But today, at the start of the 21st century, about one billion people around the world speak English as an international language.

Around 400 million speakers speak English as a first language in Australia, Britain, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the USA. About 400 million people speak it in countries like Ghana, India, Nigeria and Singapore as the language of government, education and business. In most of the other countries, it's the most important foreign language that children will learn at school, because it's important for tourism, international business, entertainment and the Internet. So now about more than one billion people speak English.

How did this happen? English is not a simple language to learn. Its spelling and grammar are difficult. In the 18th century, Britain was a powerful nation and it made some countries learn English. In the 20th century, the USA made people all over the world become familiar with English through newspapers, television and films. It's now the common language for international travel, science, information technology and the Internet.

But it's important to remember that English has borrowed some words from many other languages. For example, it has borrowed kindergarten from German, restaurant from French, and zero from Arabic.

16. We understand from the passage that now ----- is an international language.

a. English	b. French	c. Latin	d. Arabic
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17. According to the passage, which sentence is **true**?

a. English has more than one billion native speakers.
b. English is the mother tongue of around 400 million people.
c. Only Americans speak English as their native language.
d. English is the first language of the people who are living in Singapore.

18. According to the passage, which one is **NOT** correct?

- | |
|---|
| a. Both Britain and the USA made people become familiar with English. |
| b. English is important only for tourism. |
| c. English spelling and grammar are not easy to learn. |
| d. Now, English is the most important foreign language. |

19. According to the passage, which one is **NOT** correct?

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|---|
| a. It is hard for people to learn English as a second language. |
| b. In the 18 th century, Britain made some countries learn English. |
| c. English is the mother tongue in Ghana and Nigeria. |
| d. People spoke French from 16 th to 18 th century when they didn't understand each other's language. |

20. The English language has a long history of ----- words from other languages.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. understanding | b. happening | c. spelling | d. borrowing |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|

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Answer Key:

پاسخنامه کلیدی

۵ آزمون ۲۰ تستی درس اول پایه یازدهم

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Test (1): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 26)

Part A: “Vocabulary”

1. d) interview
2. b) regions
3. c) exist
4. a) native
5. c) meet
6. d) means
7. b) point
8. a) range
9. a) sign
10. b) dying
11. c) available

Part B: “Cloze Test”

12	a. means	b. points	c. thoughts	d. choices
13	a. chosen	b. changed	c. hosted	d. surfed
14	a. rules	b. regions	c. points	d. signs
15	a. ranging	b. explaining	c. communicating	d. interviewing
16	a. making	b. becoming	c. knowing	d. saying

Part C: “Reading Comprehension”

17. At first, Mr. Robinson was worried because -----.
d. he didn't know why he had to go to the police station
18. Someone had stolen his bicycle when -----.
b. he was fifteen years old
19. The word “amused” in line 6 means -----.
d. thinking that somebody or something is funny, so that you laugh
20. When Ted knew that the police had found his bicycle, he was surprised because -----.
a. he didn't believe it happened

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Test (2): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 33)

Part A: “Grammar” & “Vocabulary”

1. d) little
2. a) few
3. b) many times
4. d) lots of
5. c) much
6. a) value
7. c) communicate
8. d) despite
9. b) absolutely
10. a) strategies

Part B: “Cloze Test”

11	a. travelers	b. tourists	c. drivers	d. passengers
12	a. means	b. besides	c. points	d. ways
13	a. surfs	b. keeps off	c. helps	d. exists
14	a. popular	b. useless	c. interesting	d. useful
15	a. continents	b. accidents	c. languages	d. abilities

Part C: “Reading Comprehension”

16. Which of the following questions is the main focus of the passage?

b. Will the world eventually only have one language?

17. Which of the following is **not** supported in the passage?

d. There are many benefits to both individuals and society when everyone can understand each other.

18. What does the word “**this**” in the second paragraph refer to?

a. the question

19. In the last paragraph of the passage the author emphasizes the importance of -----.

c. cultural diversity

20. The red word “**responses**” is closest in meaning to -----.

a. answers

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Test (3): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 36)

Part A: “Grammar” & “Vocabulary”

1. b) few
2. a) Some thousand
3. d) little
4. a) many
5. c) much
6. b) native
7. c) familiar
8. b) appreciate
9. d) existed
10. b) besides

Part B: “Cloze Test”

11	a. any	b. much	c. a little	d. many
12	a. are	b. isn't	c. is	d. has got
13	a. few	b. a few	c. little	d. a little
14	a. lots of a	b. a lots of	c. lots of	d. a lot
15	a. any	b. some	c. little	d. a

Part C: “Reading Comprehension”

16. The first paragraph is mainly intended to -----.
d. introduce the uses of saffron
17. Why does the author mention that saffron must be picked by hand?
c. to explain how difficult it is to obtain saffron
18. The word “**precious**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to -----.
c. valuable
19. Which statement about saffron would the author most likely agree with?
a. It is expensive but worth it.
20. Which of these is **not** one of the author’s purposes in writing the passage?
b. to persuade people to grow saffron

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Test (4): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 36)

Part A: “Grammar” & “Vocabulary”

1. a) a little bit of
2. c) some coffee / a little
3. b) few
4. d) a few
5. c) Many / a few
6. a) Fortunately
7. b) keep off
8. a) exchange
9. d) native
10. b) tongue
11. c) prices

Part B: “Cloze Test”

12	a. each other	b. together	c. across	d. all around
13	a. century	b. percent	c. society	d. population
14	a. six	b. seven	c. eight	d. nine
15	a. region	b. pattern	c. strategy	d. subject
16	a. America	b. American	c. Americas	d. Americans

Part C: “Reading Comprehension”

17. In reading this passage, we learn that fruit flies -----.
- c. can grow into adults after only 8 days and are mostly harmless**
18. As used in paragraph 3, a **nuisance** is something that
- a. bothers you**
19. According to the passage, why should you not use pesticide spray to kill fruit flies?
- d. It can be dangerous to use them in your kitchen.**
20. Based on the information in the penultimate (next-to-last) paragraph, we can understand that the author thinks that -----.
- b. some people do not like killing insects**

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Test (5): Lesson One: (Pages: 15 – 45)

Part A: “Grammar” & “Vocabulary”

1. c) much
2. a) several hundred
3. b) many
4. Which sentence is grammatically **WRONG**?
c. She studies at school her English book every week.

5. Which sentence is grammatically **CORRECT**?
d. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

6. c) nearly
7. d) exist
8. b) host
9. a) frequently
10. c) matter

Part B: “Cloze Test”

11	a. lots	b. so much	c. a few	d. too many
12	a. the quicker	b. quicker	c. the quickest	d. quick
13	a. passes through	b. that pass beyond	c. passes beyond	d. who pass through
14	a. moment	b. world	c. situation	d. pattern
15	a. holding	b. lasting	c. hosting	d. arriving

Part C: “Reading Comprehension”

16. We understand from the passage that now ----- is an international language.

a. English

17. According to the passage, which sentence is **TRUE**?

b. English is the mother tongue of around 400 million people.

18. According to the passage, which one is **NOT** correct?

b. English is important only for tourism.

19. According to the passage, which one is **NOT** correct?

c. English is the mother tongue in Ghana and Nigeria.

20. The English language has a long history of ----- words from other languages.

d. borrowing

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