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power point: دارد □ ندارد ■

voice: دارد ■

text: دارد ■ ندارد □

تلفن همراه مدیر گروه :

In the Name of God

Read the following passages and answer the questions:

Passage 1:

In 1971, Sue Coppard worked as a secretary in London. While she enjoyed city life, Sue also missed the countryside where she spent most of her time as a child. So she offered to help out on a farm, or more specifically, an organic farming program organized by a nearby college. She got a few people to volunteer as well, and they spent the weekend doing "housework", which involved clearing bushes and cleaning drains. Afterwards, the farm managers said they could come back any time to help out.

Sue put a small ad in magazine, offering people the chance to volunteer at the organic farm. The volunteer program grew quickly, and soon other organic farmers joined in, asking for people to help out. With so many people and farms involved, someone needed to organize the different groups. A few of the original volunteers started WWOOF (World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farm) to help volunteers and farmers find one another. Today, at least 50 different countries have WWOOF organizations, and many other countries have individual farms that participate in the movement.

1. Why did sue first work on a farm?

- a) she was a student at the university
- b) she needed money.
- c) she missed the countryside.
- d) she did not enjoy her job.

2. More people joined the program when sue -----.

- a) put an advertisement in a magazine.
- b) hung posters at a school.
- c) asked friends and neighbors to come.
- d) offered to pay people to work.

3. In line 3 the word "organized" means ---.

- a) pay
- b) arrange
- c) cancel
- d) work



4. What does "housework" involve?

- a) clearing trees and cleaning the roof.
- b) cleaning the area and cutting the trees.
- c) clearing the drains and cutting the trees.
- d) clearing bushes and cleaning drains.

_Choose True or False.

- 5. Sue worked as a manager in London.
- 6. Sue invited some specific people to work at the organic farm.
- 7. Volunteers spent weekdays doing housework.
- 8. The farm managers said the volunteers could come back anytime to help out.
- 9. Today more than 50 different countries have WWOOF organizations.

_ Answer the question.

10. What does WWOOF stand for?

Passage 2:

Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of 7 and 10 months, most infants begin to make sounds over and over again. For example, a baby may repeat the sound "dadada" or "bababa". This activity is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing their language. Soon, the sound "dadada" may become daddy, and "bababa" may become "bottle".

What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do deaf children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura Petitto, a psychologist from Canada, has studied how children learn language. She observed three hearing and two deaf infants. The three hearing infants had English-speaking parents. The two deaf infants had deaf mothers and fathers who used American Sign Language (ASL) to communicate with each other and with their babies. Dr. Petitto studied the babies three times: at 10, 12 and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

*write T (True) or F (False):

- 1. Most infants start to babble before they are a year old.
- 2. Dr. Petitto studied only deaf children.
- 3. The parents of the deaf babies used American Sign Language.
- 4. No one knows about how babies learn to talk.
- 5. Between the ages of 7 and 10 months, most infants begin to speak completely.
- 6. The psychologist saw that deaf babies start to develop their language after two years.