

Student's Name: _____

Section A: Reading Comprehension**Passage 1: The Keys to Connection: Read the following passage and answer questions 1–8.**

To live in society, humans must be able to convey their internal thoughts to others. While animals use sounds, human language is unique because it allows us to exchange complex ideas about the past, present, and future. However, because languages vary so much from one region to another, communication can sometimes break down.

For a traveler, not knowing the native language of a country can be a major hindrance. It acts like a locked door, preventing you from asking for directions or buying food. To overcome this obstacle, many people try to acquire a second language. This process requires time and effort. You must practice listening and speaking efficiently to gain mastery over the new sounds and grammar.

Finally, language is the bridge between cultures. When we learn a new language, we do not just memorize vocabulary; we gain a new way of seeing the world. This cultural perspective reduces conflict and builds peace. Thus, despite the challenges of grammar and pronunciation, the effort to connect with others is always rewarding.

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- a) How to Buy Food in a Foreign Country
- b) The Importance and Challenges of Language
- c) Animals vs. Humans
- d) The Difficulty of Grammar

2. According to the text, what makes human language unique?

- a) It is louder than animal sounds.
- b) It allows us to exchange complex ideas about time.
- c) It uses only hand signals.
- d) It never varies between regions.

3. Read the sentence: “Not knowing the language can be a major hindrance. It acts like a locked door...”

What does the word “hindrance” mean?

- a) A helpful tool
- b) A confusing joke
- c) An obstacle or barrier
- d) A fast method

4. The word “convey” in line 1 is closest in meaning to:

- a) Hide
- b) Communicate
- c) Buy
- d) Write

5. In the second paragraph, the word “It” (“It acts like a locked door”) refers to:

- a) The native language
- b) The traveler
- c) Not knowing the language
- d) The locked door

6. According to the second paragraph, what is required to gain mastery of a language?

- a) Avoiding native speakers
- b) Practicing listening and speaking efficiently
- c) Spending a lot of money
- d) Watching silent movies

7. According to the last paragraph, what is the deeper benefit of learning a language?

- a) It helps you become rich.
- b) It allows you to gain a new cultural perspective and build peace.
- c) It makes your pronunciation perfect immediately.
- d) It helps you memorize long lists of words.

8. If languages “vary” from region to region, they are:

- a) Exactly the same
- b) Different
- c) Easy to learn
- d) Scientific

Passage 2: Beyond Words: Read the following passage and answer questions 9–16.

In the world of digital communication, text alone is often not enough. Because written messages lack facial expressions and tone of voice, they can sometimes be confusing. This is where emojis come in. Originally created in Japan in the late 1990s, these small icons have become a universal language. A simple “thumbs-up” can show approval without typing a single word, while a red heart can express affection instantly.

However, using emojis requires social intelligence. Using too many can overpower your message, making it look unprofessional or childish. For instance, sending a winking face to your boss might be interpreted as disrespectful, whereas the same emoji sent to a friend is perfectly acceptable. Cultural differences also exist; the “OK” hand sign is positive in many countries but is considered offensive in parts of South America. Therefore, while emojis add spice to our conversations, we must use them with care.

In recent years, emojis have also evolved to become more inclusive. Early versions were limited, but modern updates include different skin tones, hair types, and cultural symbols. This allows users from all

backgrounds to see themselves represented in their messages. By including everyone, emojis truly live up to their reputation as a global language.

9. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a) Emojis are dangerous and should be banned.
- b) Emojis help express emotion and diversity but must be used carefully.
- c) You should always use emojis to make your boss laugh.
- d) Written text is better than emojis because emojis are confusing.

10. Why are written messages sometimes confusing?

- a) They are too short.
- b) They lack facial expressions and tone of voice.
- c) People do not know how to spell.
- d) They are always written in foreign languages.

11. The word “universal” in paragraph 1 means:

- a) Understood by people everywhere
- b) Specific to one country
- c) Very expensive to use
- d) Difficult to find

12. Why might a winking face be bad to send to a boss?

- a) It implies a level of casualness that is not professional.
- b) Bosses do not have phones.
- c) The boss might not have that emoji installed.
- d) Winking is illegal in business.

13. Read the sentence: “Modern updates include different skin tones... making digital communication truly inclusive...”

What does the word “inclusive” mean?

- a) Exclusive and private
- b) Expensive and rare
- c) Open to everyone and representing all groups
- d) Funny and entertaining

14. The “OK” hand sign is mentioned to show that:

- a) All emojis mean the same thing everywhere.
- b) Cultural differences can change the meaning of an emoji.
- c) You should never use hand signs.
- d) South America has the best emojis.

15. The word “they” in the first paragraph (“they can sometimes be confusing”) refers to:

- a) Facial expressions
- b) Emojis
- c) Written messages
- d) Japan

16. How have emojis changed in recent years according to the last paragraph?

- a) They have become more expensive.
- b) They have become more diverse to represent different people.
- c) They have been deleted from phones.
- d) They have turned into text only.

Passage 3: The Map of Language: Read the following passage and answer questions 17–24.

A dictionary is more than just a book; it is a map of a language. Its essential purpose is to provide users with the correct spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words. Dictionaries classify words into parts of speech and often use abbreviations to save space. More advanced dictionaries also include etymology, telling the history of where a word came from.

However, languages are alive; they change constantly. New words are born, and old words die. When a word is no longer used by anyone, it becomes obsolete. Lexicographers (dictionary writers) must decide when to remove these obsolete words to make room for new ones. To locate a word in this changing sea of language, we rely on alphabetical order.

Furthermore, learners must choose the right type of dictionary for their needs. While beginners often rely on bilingual dictionaries to translate words, experts recommend switching to monolingual ones as soon as possible. Reading definitions in the target language helps learners stop translating and start thinking in English, which is the key to true fluency.

17. The passage mainly discusses:

- a) How to write a novel.
- b) The function, evolution, and types of dictionaries.
- c) Why “selfie” is a bad word.
- d) The history of paper production.

18. Read the sentence: “When a word is no longer used by anyone, it becomes obsolete.”

What does the word “obsolete” mean?

- a) Very popular and trendy
- b) Out of date and no longer used
- c) Difficult to spell
- d) Essential and important

19. What is the “essential purpose” of a dictionary?

- a) To tell stories about the author.
- b) To list names of famous people.
- c) To provide spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.
- d) To teach you how to speak French.

20. "Etymology" refers to:

- a) The origin and history of a word
- b) The sound of a word
- c) The length of a word
- d) The antonym of a word

21. How do dictionaries save space when listing parts of speech?

- a) They remove the definitions.
- b) They use abbreviations.
- c) They use very small paper.
- d) They only list verbs.

22. Why do dictionary writers remove words?

- a) Because they don't like them.
- b) To make the book lighter.
- c) To make room for new words because language changes.
- d) Because the words are too hard to pronounce.

23. The word "Its" in the first paragraph ("Its essential purpose") refers to:

- a) The map
- b) The dictionary
- c) The language
- d) The book

24. According to the last paragraph, why are monolingual dictionaries recommended for advanced learners?

- a) They are cheaper.
- b) They have more pictures.
- c) They help learners think in the target language.
- d) They translate everything into the native language.

Section B: Vocabulary : Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

25. English and Persian have some _____ words, but they are generally very different languages.

- a) similar
- b) efficient
- c) brief
- d) spicy

26. You should pay close _____ to the teacher when she explains the grammar rules.

- a) region
- b) attention
- c) diversity
- d) mastery

27. Our goal is to _____ the needs of every student in the class.

- a) vary
- b) meet
- c) exchange
- d) convey

28. A good speaker can _____ their message clearly so that everyone understands.

- a) convey
- b) acquire
- c) locate
- d) depend

29. In digital chat, emojis help set the _____ of the conversation, showing if you are happy or sad.

- a) spice
- b) tone
- c) alphabet
- d) division

30. A _____ dictionary gives definitions in the same language (e.g., English-English).

- a) bilingual
- b) monolingual
- c) verbal
- d) diverse

31. "Exam" is an _____ for "examination."

- a) etymology
- b) abbreviation
- c) symbol
- d) pronunciation

32. Can you help me _____ the library on this map? I can't find it.

- a) locate
- b) pronounce
- c) consist
- d) acquire

33. Without facial expressions, text messages often lead to a _____.

- a) misunderstanding
- b) mastery
- c) creation
- d) beauty

34. The _____ of the word "sandwich" is interesting; it comes from an Earl who ate meat between bread.

- a) etymology
- b) invention
- c) inventor
- d) inventive

Section C: Grammar: Choose the correct answer.

35. I forgot my pen. Can I borrow _____?

- a) you
- b) your
- c) yours
- d) yourself

36. The children are too young to go to the park by _____.

- a) they
- b) them
- c) their
- d) themselves

37. In most restaurants, food _____ by a professional chef.

- a) prepares
- b) is prepared
- c) was prepared
- d) is preparing

38. The garbage _____ every Monday morning.

- a) collects
- b) collected
- c) is collected
- d) was collected

39. The Eiffel Tower _____ in 1889 for the World's Fair.

- a) builds
- b) is built
- c) was built
- d) has built

40. My bicycle _____ from the park yesterday afternoon.

- a) steals
- b) is stolen
- c) was stolen
- d) stole