

آزمون نیم سال دوم

? X. Quiz

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words. There is one extra word. (2 points)

blood / boring / give up / heavy / pilgrim

685. A person who goes to visit a holy place is a

686. A: Which group do you belong to? B: A, I think.

687. The traffic was very There were lots of cars in the street.

688. His book was very, so I put it aside before I finished reading it.

B. Choose the correct answer. (2 points)

689. I have an exam tomorrow. I get up before sunrise.

a) can b) will c) must d) may

690. I can't watch TV. You are standing it.

a) behind b) next to c) out of d) in front of

691. The lion is the animal in the jungle.

a) powerful b) more powerful c) most powerful d) power

692. I can see many in the park.

a) children b) woman c) tall tree d) man

C. One odd out. (2 points)

693. a) wonderful b) amazing c) boring d) interesting

694. a) visitor b) trip c) journey d) travel

695. a) pilgrim b) tourist c) visitor d) ticket

696. a) lake b) plant c) sea d) desert

D. Put the words in correct order. (1 point)

697. John / painting / was / himself / the house / ?

698. grow up / what / you / will / you / do / when / ?

E. Choose the correct answer. (2 points)

699. He found the book very because it had many interesting parts.
a) powerful b) useful c) energetic d) continuous
700. The plane arrived at its an hour later than usual.
a) passengers b) information c) destination d) attraction
701. The amazing teacher taught the lesson to help the weaker students.
a) angrily b) patiently c) generously d) nationally
702. There are many books in this library. You have a wide Don't worry.
a) choice b) behavior c) interest d) culture

F. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. (3 points)

Muslim world was a cradle of science for several hundred years. Muslim scientists and inventors, perhaps because of the special emphasis that Islam places on the value of knowledge, started working on many fields of science soon after the Holy Prophet (PBUH). They made great discoveries and wrote lots of books on such fields as medicine, physics, chemistry, philosophy and astrology.

Of all the Islamic nations, Persians played an amazing part in developing different fields of science. There is a long list of world-famous Persian scientists and researchers in the golden age of Islam. Let's have a quick look at some of the biggest names.

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (780-850 AD) was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, and geographer. Some people call him the grandfather of computer science because of his wonderful works on algorithm, a branch of math. The English word "algebra" is actually taken from the title of his greatest mathematical work, Hisab al-gabr wa-al-Muqabala. He also introduced Arabic numbers and the zero sign to the West through his works.

Abu Nasr Farabi (872-950 AD) was another Persian linguist and philosopher who made his name among the popular scientists of history by translating Aristotle and Plato's works into Arabic and added his own thoughts to them. His works helped later scientists like Ibn Sina a lot.

Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, (980-1037 AD) was a real polymath. He studied in many different fields such as medicine, mathematics, physics, and music. By the time he was eighteen, he was one the most famous doctors of his time. His most important book al-Qanun, known as the "Canon" in the west, is a wonderful book on medicine having more than a million words.

I. TRUE OR FALSE

703. It is important for the Muslims to seek knowledge. ()
704. Ibn Sina didn't have the chance to read Farabi's works. ()

II. Choose the best answer.

705. According to the passage, Khwarizmi

- a. had a part in developing today's computers
- b. was a linguist and translator
- c. took the word "algebra" from western works

706. We can understand from the passage that

- a. Islam is against new forms of knowledge
- b. Iranians had a little part in developing science in the golden age of Islam
- c. western people translated and used Khwarizmi's works

III. Match two halves. There is one extra item on the right.

A	B
707. Khwarizmi is most famous as a	a. astronomer
708. Farabi is most famous as a	b. philosopher
	c. mathematician