

# پایهٔچهارم| آزمـونهفتگیِ ⁴

صفحهٔ ۱ از ۴

«سالتحصيلي ۹۲ - ۱۳۹۶»

تاریخ: **۱۲ شهریور ما**هِ ۹۶

مدّت آزمون: ۵۵ دقیقه

کلاس: ۴۱۰، ۴۱۱ و ۴۱۲

رشتهٔ: **تجربی** 

درس: **زبان و فیزیک** 

زبانانگلیسی (زمان پیشنهادی: ۲۰ دقیقه)

			· . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1. Group work is n	nore useful for us	we can ask question	ons any time.
1) when	2) as	3) thus	4) though
2 I had	d nothing to do, I wat	ched TV the whole evenin	g.
1) When	2) Whether	3) As	4) While
3. David uses prote	ective cream	he goes out on sunny da	ays.
1) since	2) as	3) whether	4) when
4. A child's depend	lence on his parents o	decreases he gr	ows older.
1) when	2) as	3) since	4) whether
5. Don't worry	you are succ	essful, you can, at least, be	e sure that you tried your hardest.
1) Because of	2) While	3) Whether or not	4) During
6. A: «Are you play	ying tennis tomorrow	7?»	
B: «I hope so. It	the weather	.»	
1) operates on	2) sticks on	3) consists of	4) depends on
7. Stop shouting, a	nd let's discuss this p	roblem	
1) reasonably	2) smoothly	3) brilliantly	4) continuously
8. Our professor as	sked me how I would	happiness.	
1) define	2) rise	3) estimate	4) dream
9. Heh	is belief that the inve	ntions need more time to v	work.
1) restated	2) informed	3) compared	4) released
10. One of the part	s inside your body th	at is connected to the bone	es and helps you move is called a
1) lung	2) intestine	3) chest	4) muscle
11. The article was	published under the	"Time Travel	in the 21st Century".
1) object	2) event	3) heading	4) function
12. They invited he	er to speak especially	because of her	in the subject.
1) experience	2) value	3) entertainment	4) object
needs(13) usually gets about e sleep , and why we	twelve hours of sight hours of sleep. Sc sleep. They know ma	sleep. A student in the upper cientists are still trying to un any things about sleep but t	p. The tiny baby sleeps most of its day. A child er(14) of elementary or high school derstand(15) what happens when we hey still have much to(16) Perhaps be able to find a substitute for it.
<b>13.</b> 1) at last	2) at once	3) at least	4) at all
<b>14.</b> 1) areas	2) patterns	3) grades	4) shapes
<b>15.</b> 1) normally	2) exactly	3) briefly	4) possibly
<b>16.</b> 1) look for	2) find out	3) pick up	4) hold on
<b>17.</b> 1) much	2) little	3) many	4) few

Children generally learn to like whatever foods the adults in their environment like and provide for them. In India kids eat rice with spicy sauces, in Japan kids eat sushi, while in Mexico kids eat chili peppers. However, a myth keeps existing among many North American parents that kids in early childhood will only eat a small range of foods high in fat and sugar content, such as hamburgers, hot dogs, fried chicken, and macaroni and cheese. This false belief then becomes a seemingly true prediction, as children who eat foods high in sugar and fat lose their taste for healthier foods.

The assumption that young children like only high-fat and sugar foods also causes parents to bribe their children to eat healthier foods- "If you eat three more bites of carrots, then you can have some pudding"- which leads the children to view healthy foods as a trial and unhealthy foods as a reward. These cultural practices contribute to high rates of childhood obesity (extreme fatness) in many developed countries. Obesity in American children under age 5 is a growing problem, particularly in Latino and Native American children. Recent data indicate that rates of obesity for White and African American children are similar, at 11.4% and 11.7% respectively. However, the rate of obesity for Latino preschool children is 16%, and the rate for Native American children is 19%. Being overweight at such a young age can result in health problems later, such as diabetes, hypertension and some psychological disorders.

### 18. "If you eat three more bites of carrots, then you can have some pudding" is mentioned by the author to .....

- 1) give an example of bribing the children
- 2) compare parents' trial and reward
- 3) explain why high-fat foods are harmful
- 4) change the subject of paragraph two

#### 19. According to the passage, all the following health problems can be caused by obesity EXCEPT .....

- 1) diabetes
- 2) depression
- 3) hypertension
- 4) malnutrition

#### 20. The underlined word in paragraph one is closest in meaning to ......

1) a false accepted idea

- 2) a commonly believed practice
- 3) an individual point of view
- 4) a certainly true prediction

#### 21. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- 1) Childhood obesity usually occurs in many developing countries.
- 2) Chili and sushi have a great amount of fat and sugar.
- 3) Rates of obesity for White and African American children are the same.
- 4) Indian and Mexican people get into troubles with modern diets.

For someone who watches her diet as much as Wendy Moro, the symptoms didn't add up. She was so weak. Why would someone who eats so healthily feel so unhealthy? She says doctor after doctor didn't understand her condition. Then, Wendy and her current doctor began to suspect the answer was on her plate. "A few times a week I was having fish, whether it was once or three times or four times," says Wendy. "What kind of fish? Swordfish, ahi, tuna and sea bass, the highest mercury-content fish sold in the commercial market," says Dr. Jane Hightower. Mercury enters the ocean with commercial pollution. It works its way up the food chain. Apparently mercury goes into some of the most popular fish on the market. Wendy's doctor, Dr. Jane Hightower, was suspicious. She began testing dozens of her Bay Area patients. All of her patients ate great amounts of fish. Most of them tested high for mercury in their systems. "I was seeing hair loss, fatigue, muscle ache, headache, feeling just an ill feeling." Hightower said. The symptoms began to clear up when Hightower cut the amount of fish in their diets. "If I had known, I could have prevented so much heartache and illness in my life," said Wendy. "I'm very sad," Wendy said. "I feel the government had this knowledge. This information should have been shared with the public".

#### 22. The purpose of the passage is to show us how ................................

- 1) some waters are so polluted
- 2) swimming in some seas can hurt you
- 3) doctors fail to help their patients
- 4) eating a lot of fish can be dangerous

#### 23. According to the passage, mercury ..................

- 1) may cause some fish to die in large amounts
- 2) is some product of certain fish that live in Bay Area
- 3) is the cause of the problem mentioned in the passage
- 4) has been produced by the government over the past years

#### 24. Which one of these symptoms has NOT been mentioned in the passage?

- 1) diet
- 2) headache
- 3) fatigue
- 4) hair loss

#### 25. What does "their" in the third paragraph refer to?

- 1) doctors
- 2) fish
- 3) food
- 4) patients



## يايهٔ چهارم| آزمـون هفتگی ♦

حصیلی ۹۷ - ۱۳۹۶»

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### فیزیک (زمان پیشنهادی: ۳۵ دقیقه)

۲۶. در شرایط خلأ جسمی را با سرعت اولیه ی  $rac{m}{s}$ ۱۶ در راستای قائم به سمت بالا پرتاب می کنیم. هم زمان گلوله ی دیگری را از متر بالاتر با سرعت V به سمت پایین پرتاب می کنیم تا دو گلوله پس از 1 / 0 s به هم برسند. اندازه ی سرعت اولیه ی گلوله ی Vدوم چند متر بر ثانیه بوده است؟

11,0(1

۲۷. در شرایط خلاً، از بالای برجی به ارتفاع mه ۶۰، گلولهی A را رها می کنیم، در همین لحظه از پایین برج نیز گلولهی B را در راستای ۲۷ قائم به طرف بالا پر تاب می کنیم، اگر در مسیر حرکت گلولهی B به طرف بالا، دو گلوله به هم برخورد کنند و در همین لحظه اندازهی  $(g=1\circrac{m}{\mathbf{v}})$  سرعت آنها با هم برابر باشد، چند ثانیه پس از پرتاب دو گلوله به هم رسیدهاند؟

٣ (١

√٣ (٢

√۶ (٣

ابستگی به اندازهی سرعت اولیهی گلولهی B دارد. eta

۲ (۲

۲۸. از یک محل در سطح زمین همزمان، دو گلولهی A با سرعت  $rac{m}{s}$  ۱۸ و B با سرعت  $rac{m}{s}$  به طور عمودی به طرف بالا پرتاب می شوند. در لحظه ای که فاصله ی میان دو گلوله به حداکثر مقدار خود می رسد، اندازه ی سرعت گلوله ی B چند متر بر ثانیه است؟

 $(g \simeq 1 \circ \frac{m}{s r})$ 

18 (4

۱) صفر

در  $V_{\circ}$  گلوله ی A از بالای یک برج به ارتفاع ۱۰۰ متر رها می شود و هم زمان با آن گلوله ی B از پای برج با سرعت اولیه ی  $V_{\circ}$  در راستای قائم به طرف بالا پرتاب می شود. اگر در لحظه ای که دو گلوله از کنار هم می گذرند سرعتهای آنها هم اندازه باشد، اندازهی (مقاومت هوا ناچیز فرض شود.) چند متر بر ثانیه است؟ (مقاومت هوا ناچیز فرض شود.)

 $r \sim \sqrt{r}$  (r ۲۰1/۵ (۲

۳۰. در شرایط خلا، گلوله ای از یک بلندی به ارتفاع h درراستای قائم به طرف پایین پرتاب می شود و با سرعت n ۴۰ به زمین

 $(g=1\circ rac{m}{s})$  برخورد می کند. اگر سرعت متوسط گلوله در  $rac{m}{\delta}$  آخر مسیر حرکتش  $rac{m}{s}$  برخورد می کند. اگر سرعت متوسط گلوله در از مسیر حرکتش و تا باشد، ارتفاع h چندمتر است و از و تا برخورد می کند. اگر سرعت متوسط گلوله در  $rac{\pi}{\delta}$ 

۳۱. شخص و آینهی مسطحی در حرکت هستند. اگر سرعت حرکت آینه  $\frac{m}{s}$ ۲ بوده و تصویر نیز با سرعت  $\frac{m}{s}$ ۱ به دنبال شخص حرکت کند، سرعت شخص چند متر بر ثانیه و در چه جهتی است؟

همجهت با آینه  $\frac{m}{}$  (۱

م:  $\frac{m}{s}$  (۲ هم جهت با آینه  $\frac{m}{s}$  (۴ مخالف حرکت آینه ۲ مخالف حرکت آینه

مخالف حرکت آینه  $rac{s}{m}$  (۳

۳۲. شخصی بین یک دیوار و آینه ی تخت به فاصله های مساوی از آن ها ایستاده است. اگر مساحت آینه  $cm^{\mathsf{Y}}$  باشد، شخص چه سطحی از دیوار پشت سرش را در آینه میبیند؟

WY o o cm Y (F IA.ocm (T  $A \circ cm^{\mathsf{Y}}$  (Y  $r \circ cm^{r}$  (1

O چند درجه و چگونه حول محوری عمود بر صفحهی کاغذ که از نقطهی M

می گذرد، دوران کند تا پرتوی SI منطبق بر خودش بازتاب یابد؟

۱) ۳۰، ساعت گرد

۲) ۳۰، پادساعت گرد

۳) ۴۰، ساعتگرد

۴ ،۴ ، یادساعت گرد



