

ویژه دانش آموزان دبیرستان

دبیرستان غیر دولتی صنعتی شریف

واژگان،

نکات گرامری،

تست های لغت

و گرامر و متون آزمون سراسری

پیش 2

تهیه و تنظیم: علی اکبر عزتی

سال تحصیلی

94 - 95

Word List

agriculture	کشاورزی	irrelevant	نا مربوط ، نا کارآمد
apprentice	کارآموز، شاگرد	labor	کار سخت
brick	آجر	laborer	کارگر
be robbed of sth	محروم شدن از چیزی	manufacture	ساختن و تولید کردن
category	دسته، رده	mining	کار در معدن، استخراج معدن
ceramics	سرامیک سازی	mostly	بیشتر، اساساً، غالباً
construction	ساخت و ساز ، احداث	organization	سازمان
culture	فرهنگ	poverty	فقر
develop	توسعه دادن	prevent	مانع شدن، جلوگیری کردن
developing	در حال توسعه	remove	دور کردن ، برکنار کردن
discipline	به نظم در آوردن، کنترل کردن	result	نتیجه
domestic	مربوط به خانه ، اهلی	right	حق و حقوق
economical	اقتصادی، صرفه جو	rob	محروم کردن
economically	از نظر اقتصادی	rural	روستایی
electrician	برق کار	self-employed	دارای شغل آزاد
employer	کارفرما ، استخدام کننده	sort	نوع، جور، گونه
euro	یورو (واحد پول اروپا)	specific	خاص ، ویژه
extreme	بیش از حد، نهایت و آخر چیزی	strategy	تدبیر، استراتژی، راهکار
fail	شکست خوردن، به جایی نرسیدن	trade	داد و ستد ، تجارت
help out	مدد رساندن، یاری رساندن (بطور مداوم)	unemployment	بی کاری
hire	اجیر کردن، بکار گرفتن، کرایه کردن	UNICEF	یونیسف، صندوق کودکان سازمان ملل
human	انسان ، بشر	union	اتحادیه
ILO	سازمان جهانی کار	urban	شهری
income	درآمد	vacation	تعطیلات
industrialize	صنعتی شدن/کردن	whereas	در حالی که ، اگرچه
industry	صنعت	willing	مایل ، راضی

رابط دهنده‌های قیدی **While** و **Whereas** :

1. While: این کلمه ربط به معنای «اگرچه» یا «اما» می‌باشد و دو جمله را که تضاد قابل قبول و آشکار را نشان می‌دهند

While employers are rich, the workers are poor.

رابط می‌دهند.

شخصی که این جمله را می‌خواند یا می‌شنود به راحتی تضاد بین دو جمله را می‌پذیرد و سوالی فلاف این واقعیت به ذهن او فطور نمی‌کند.

2. Whereas: نیز مانند **while** عمل می‌کند ولی کمی رسمی‌تر است.

توجه: اگر جمله قیدی اول نوشته شود حتماً بین دو جمله یک «کاما» قرار می‌دهیم. اگر کلمات ربط در وسط دو جمله قرار بگیرند بهتر است قبل از آن‌ها یک «کاما» قرار داد.

توجه: کلمه **while** رایج به زمان نیز کاربرد دارد. در این مورد آن را «در حالی که» ترجمه می‌کنیم.

I hurt my back while I was lifting the heavy box.

در حالی که آن جعبه سنگین را بلند می‌کردم کمرم آسیب دید

برای نشان دادن تضاد از کلمات ربط **although** و **even though** و **though** استفاده می‌شود.

(اگرچه - باوجود اینکه - گرچه - ولی اینکه - درحالی که)

تفاوت این کلمات با **while** و **whereas** در این است که این کلمات تضادی را نشان می‌دهند که قبول آن برای شنونده یا خواننده کمی مشکل و دور از انتظار است.

1 مثال: **Although Ramin is very fat, he won the running race.**

اگر چه رامین بسیار چاق است اما در مسابقه دو برنده شد.

2 مثال: **Though he works fourteen hours a day, he doesn't earn much money.**

با اینکه روزی 14 ساعت کار می‌کند اما پول زیادی به دست نمی‌آورد.

3 مثال: **Reza went to help him even though he was very ill.**

رضا در حالی که بسیار بیمار بود به کمکش شتافت.

« Sentence Functions »

Exemplifying: پنجمین نقش زبانی جمله که در این کتاب به آن اشاره می‌کنیم نقش «مثال زدن» است. از این

نقش استفاده می‌کنیم تا خواننده یا شنونده با مثال‌هایی که می‌آوریم موضوع را روشن‌تر و آسان‌تر متوجه شود.

کلمات مهم این نقش عبارت‌اند از:

Such as - like - for example - for instance

مانند - برای مثال - برای نمونه - مثل

مثال: **Tools such as pens, pencils and papers are stationary.**

ابزارهایی مانند خودکار، مداد و کاغذ را لوازم التحریر گویند.

1- The kid ate a large plate of food for lunch,.....her sister just ate a snack . 2

1. since 2. whether 3. whereas 4. so that

2- Tom was born in a rich family ,Bill has to work hard in a factory .

1. while 2. although 3. however 4. when

3- My friend eats a big plate of food for lunch ,I have just a sandwich . 3

1. whereas 2. so as 3. however 4. whether

4- Tabriz has a cold climate ,Abadan is very warm .

1. though 2. but 3. when 4. so that

5- Mr.Ahmadi must be about sixty ,his wife looks about thirty . 3

1. whereas 2. however 3. when 4. so that

6- Some people like team sportsothers prefer individual sports .

1. while 2. whereas 3. although 4. one & two

7- Employers may hire childrenthey can pay them less .

1. because of 2. while 3. since 4. when

8- I was climbing the tree , I fell and broke my leg .

1. While 2. Since 3. Whereas 4. one and two

9- There are so many people who can'tenough money to support their family .

1. take 2. build 3. make 4. bring

10- Some parts of the world get a lot of rain ,others get little or none . kh 4

- 1.as 2.whether 3.because 4.while

11- Some of the studies show good results,.....others do not . 9

- 1.since 2.when 3.whether 4.whereas

12- Most child laborers around the world are busyextreme forms of work .

1. to do 2. doing 3. done 4. do

13-the child laborers are prevented from going to school , they will have a poor life in future .

1. Although 2. While 3. Since 4. So that

14. I didn't expect to fail the driving test , I hadn't prepared myself for it .

1. whereas 2. until 3. since 4. although

15- There was a power _ cutMary was watching her favorite program .

1. while 2. although 3. whereas 4. one and three

16- The kid ate a large plate of food for lunch , her sister just ate a snack . 2

- 1.since 2.whther 3.whereas 4.so that

17-some people think the world is getting warmer , many do not think so .

1. As 2. So that 3. Since 4. While

18- I prefer Iranian food ,my children love sandwiches .

1. when 2. whereas 3. whether 4. because

19- I enjoyed her new book ,it's not quite as good as her last one .

1. even though 2. because 3. as 4. so that

20- They stole his carhe was sleeping .

1. whereas 2. since 3. while 4. whether

21- Europe has a cold climate ,Arab countries are very warm .

1. although 2. as 3. when 4. whereas

22-he said nothing , I could feel her anger .

1. Although 2. So that 3. As 4. When

23- Ramin spent all his money on clotheshis sister saved up for a new car .

1. when 2. while 3. as 4. whether

24- She fell down on her faceshe was running for the ball .

1. whereas 2. while 3. before 4. one and two

25- I hate cows ,people in the countryside live with them .

1. whether 2. as 3. since 4. while

26- I want to open this , it makes a terrible noise .

1. As 2. Since 3. When 4. Whereas

27- I wear an overcoatit rains or not .

1. whether 2. while 3. when 4. as

28- She's very hard workingshe is not very clever .

1. when 2. because 3. whether 4. but

29- Everyone likes himhe's very friendly .

1. as 2. while 3. although 4. whether

30- I didn't pass the test I had studied a lot .

1. because 2. as 3. although 4. whether

31- He was doing the puzzlehe was watching TV .

1. because 2. whereas 3. while 4. since

32- The first two services are free ,the third one costs 35 dollars per person .

1. which 2. whether 3. when 4. while

33- I'm involved in different activities ,my brother enjoys staying home and relaxing .

1. while 2. whereas 3. whether 4. one and two

34- Millions of people are using cell phonesthey might be harmful .

1. as 2. whereas 3. although 4. when

35- The Chinese love to fry their food , the Vietnamese prefer to steam food or eat it raw .

1. while 2. because 3. as 4. when

36- Mina pays more attention to her diet ,her sister doesn't .

1. furthermore 2. whereas 3. since 4. although

37- Some people believe that the Internet has brought a lot of benefits , Some Others have an opposite view . 2

- 1.so that 2.because 3.whther 4.whereas

38- I was extremely tired , I walked all the way home .

1. However 2. Furthermore 3. Although 4. As

39- He ran much faster than we didhe was twice as old as us .

1. even though 2. while 3. whereas 4. since

40-Ramin is a very clever student , his twin brother is a real fool .

1. When 2. While 3. As 4. Since

41-Ahmad is very good at chemistry , his sister is completely hopeless .

1. Whereas 2. Also 3. When 4.Since

42- He ate a large plate of food for lunch ,I had just a sandwich .

1. when 2. since 3. whereas 4. although

43- The phone was disconnected I was talking to the secretary .

1. whereas 2. since 3. as 4. so that

44- Ali works hard at everything he does ;, his brother seldom makes much efforts .

1. however 2. whereas 3. when 4. since

45- Mina has nothing to do ,I'm very busy .

1. when 2. although 3. since 4. while

46- I could not understand the lessonthe teacher had explained it several times.

1. because 2. while 3. although 4. so that

47-the weather was rainy , many people came to watch the football match .

1. Whereas 2. Whether 3. Since 4. Although

48-some newspapers have no advertising at all ,others carry many advertisements .

1. However 2. Although 3. But 4. Whereas

49- We decided to rent a furnished apartmentwe knew we could hardly pay the rent .

1. because 2. although 3. when 4. so that

50- The childrenof their rights .

1. robbed 2. are robbing 3. are robbed 4. will robbed

1- Taking coal , gold , etc . from a large hole or tunnel in the ground is called

1. stretching 2. manufacturing 3. recycling 4. mining

2- The village was a scene of immense quiet ,far from the tensions of city life.3

- 1.bothered 2.removed 3.stretched 4.survived

3- A knee injury.....him from playing football . 9

- 1.removed 2.performed 3.prevented 4.connected

4- Her foodIranian cooking at its best . 8

1. exemplifies 2. suggests 3. experiences 4. magnifies

5- I am very happy working for Mr. Jalali's company because I get paid well . Mr. Jalali is a very goodkha 4

6- 1. winner 2. partner 3. Employer 4.apprentice

7- I do not travel to a country like Canada in winter because it getscold. h 4

8- The problem of overpopulation is limited toareas . 0

- 1.extreme 2.relevant 3.harmful 4.urban

9- In some countries trade is very good . " Trade " is a kind of

1. partner 2. mission 3. financial activity 4. artificial charity

10- The virus causing AIDS , known as HIV , attackscells in the blood .

1. irrelevant 2. lucky 3. prepared 4. special

10-The teacher didn't answer my question , as she thought it was the topic . 1

1. aware of 2.specific to 3.irrelevant to 4.interchangeable with

11-Adult elephants commonly ...younger elephants with trunk slaps or vocalizations.9

- 1.discipline 2.lean 3.launch 4.release

12- She is highly intelligent but her work lacks 2

- 1.formation 2.connection 3.organization 4.exppression

13- A low-fat , high-fiber diet is a (n)diet for heart disease or certain cancers.

1. supportive 2. destructive 3. preventive 4. addictive

14- Students should set atime aside to do their homework . 0

- 1.mental 2.conscious 3.domestic 4.specific

15- In mostthe drug has no side effects . 9

- 1.sources 2.stances 3.instances 4.balances

16- Vitamins can't beby our bodies ; we get them from what we eat or drink.3

- 1.involved 2.concentrated 3.accepted 4.manufactured

17- Theof disease is more important than trying to cure it later . 1

- 1.prevention 2.location 3.performance 4.promotion

18- He is a very quiet man ; however , his brother is very

1. emotional 2. talkative 3. busy 4. clever

19- Pollution has reached high levels in most.....areas because of too many vehicles.

1. rural 2. lazy 3. urban 4. serious

20- Population expertsthe total number of people living on the earth as about seven billions . 2

- 1.evaluate 2.predict 3.express 4.estimate

21- Someone whose job is to connect or repair wires or equipment is called a/an8

1. electrician 2. pioneer 3. researcher 4. discoverer

22- We waited for news with a(n).....sense of anxiety . 9

- 1.humor 2.variety 3.average 4.growing

23- Expertsthat , on average , the world loses a language every two weeks .3

1. estimate 2. annoy 3. explore 4. measure

24- We are.....by religion from doing anything wrong . 1

- 1.disagreed 2.ashamed 3.prevented 4.emphasized

25- We can observe seriousproblems on the police force . 0

- 1.device 2.possibility 3.guarantee 4.discipline

26- Even the mostnations in the world are facing economic difficulties .8

1. underdeveloped 2. specific 3. improved 4. developed

27- I am notto take any risks in my business . 1

- 1.willing 2.possible 3.necessary 4.frightening

28- At this time next Sunday I will be on vacation . " Vacation " means

1. duty 2. holiday 3. job 4. migration

29- She got a job as an English teacher , completely irrelevant to her degree .
" Irrelevant " means

1. unconfident 2. unrelated 3. unimportant 4. unnecessary

30- This medicine willthe illness from getting worse . 0

- 1.enhance 2.prevent 3.react 4.disturb

31- Vitamins cannot beby our bodies . 9

- 1.observed 2.manufactured 3.explored 4.forwarded

32- Jobs in restaurants provide a good source offor students , especially those who study in foreign countries .

1. union 2. means 3. income 4. production

33- She now says she didn't really want the job that she to get .8

1. followed 2. forced 3. suffered 4. failed

34- A planned series of actions for achieving something is called 0

- 1.mystery 2.advisability 3.strategy 4.confidence

35- Documentsto his private life were stolen . 9

- 1.relater 2.attaching 3.composing 4.developing

36- That child isimpolite . He always answers people back .

1. directly 2. extremely 3. immediately 4. suddenly

37- Ramin works in a company which importsfrom various European countries .

1. effect 2. goods 3. facts 4. details

38- The people killed in the earthquake werelittle children and the old .

1. briefly 2. properly 3. quickly 4. mostly

39-As a student he lived very,rarely going out and buying very few clothes .3

- 1.economically 2.scientifically 3.necessarily 4.emotionally

40- Those impolite and lazy workers werefrom the factory .

1. respected 2. removed 3. accepted 4. managed

41- An experienced teacher canhis / her students to work harder .

1. prevent 2.ignore 3. express 4. discipline

42- According to the latest information , more than 30 percent of university students work in completelyfield of studies after completing their studies .

1. distant 2. irrelevant 3. artificial 4. brief

43- The doctors performed a 4-hour operation tothe tumor from his head .

1. survive 2. enhance 3. develop 4. remove

44- The question of how tochildren has always been of central importance to the parents and school officials .

1. discipline 2. succeed 3. concern 4. estimate

45- The import of non-oil products has damaging effects onproduction .

1. immediate 2. domestic 3. irrelevant 4. emergency

46. Hein his attempt to take control of the company after his father's death .

1. followed 2. lost 3. failed 4. attracted

47- The country's economy is mainlyand depends on crops like coffee .

1. industrial 2. agricultural 3. development 4. individual

48- Her own twelve pictures sold fairly well , to her friends and family . 2

1. recently 2. formally 3. reasonably 4. mostly

49- Have you ever thought about people living in poverty ?

1. extreme 2. regular 3. rural 4. urban

50 – I have to leave most of the of these conferences to my assistant .

1. construction 2. organization 3. discipline 4. labor

51- He thinks that I amby law from holding a license .

1. prevented 2. related 3. removed 4. permitted

52- The cars our factoriesare cheaper than those made by German factories .

1. experience 2. compare 3. trap 4. manufacture

53- He said that work had been begun on theof the new airport .

1. construction 2. action 3. education 4. position

54- Children who work are usually found in manufacturing ,construction andservices .

1. financial 2. addictive 3. inexpensive 4. domestic

55- Are youto help me pick the coconuts tomorrow morning ?

1. willing 2. aware 3. poor 4. irrelevant

56- My uncle was a poor miner and died in

1. agriculture 2. poverty 3. union 4. vacation

57- He promised not to spend too much money on the project and hoped to finish it asas possible .

1. briefly 2. economically 3. individually 4. smoothly

58- When I wanted to buy a house , my elder brotherme with some money .

1. helped 2. took 3. called 4. found

59- The floor of the ancient building was covered withtiles .

1. brick 2. layer 3. skillful 4. ceramic

60- Our university is closed now and most of the students are on

1. society 2. vacation 3. information 4. decision

61- There has been a marked increase in trade between East and West . Trade means....

1. partner 2. mission 3. commerce 4. produce

62- Francis is a natural leader ; he's very good atpeople .

1. designing 2. handling 3. restating 4. exploring

63- He had to cancel his weekend plans because of theof work at the office .

1. pressure 2. capacity 3. resource 4. reflection

64- He tries not to letinterferes with his home life .

1. reference 2. struggle 3. distance 4. business

65- The new company is going toabout five engineers .

1. assist 2. employ 3. distract 4. produce

66- We had to useto open the locked suitcase .

1. ability 2. capacity 3. force 4. service

67- Our freedom is to some extentso that we should not hurt others .

1. increased 2. ignored 3. dangerous 4. limited

68- I'm perfectlyto help you with your work .

1. emotional 2. mental 3. willing 4. polite

69- These are the facts that are clearlyin the last report .

1. stated 2. consisted 3. released 4. grew

70- He first worked as a(n)to his father before he started his own business .

1. agency 2. adult 3. apprentice 4. scientist

71- There is no that child labor is a result of poverty .

1. phrase 2. material 3. doubt 4. industry

72- The ILO hasthat 130 million children work in developing countries .

1. dreamed 2. estimated 3. compared 4. employed

73- Incases , this disease can make people blind .

1. extra 2. extreme 3. global 4. social

74- The government is wrestling with difficultproblems .

1. economic 2. physical 3. close 4. appropriate

75- My father worked for the government , but my brother and I preferred to be

1. unemployed 2. successful 3. self _ employed 4. social

76- There weren't many people at the funeral justrelatives .

1. close 2. unusual 3. willing 4. responsible

77- Child labor is more common incountries .

1. amusing 2. developing 3. protective 4. willing

78- A country having a lot of factories , mines , etc is referred to as

1. classified 2. populated 3. industrialized 4. produced

79- We should encourage social against child labor .

1. systems 2. introductions 3. accountants 4. movements

80- Consumers should ask forof good quality .

1. contrasts 2. products 3. properties 4. programs

81- They are doing research tonew drugs to fight cancer .

1. design 2. develop 3. manage 4. operate

82- I will spend less than one hour a day on the internet . This , of course , will be hard to.....since I'm not a clock watcher .8

1. define 2. compute 3. estimate 4. attach

83- During our stay in the town , wea car to have a tour of ancient buildings .

1. created 2. invented 3. hired 4. produced

84- The kitchen is very modern and has all latestdevices such as microwaves , dishwasher etc .

1. destructive 2. domestic 3. irrelevant 4. flexible

85- The idea of buying that house is fine , but I'm notto take risks .

1. interesting 2. scientific 3. reasonable 4. willing

86- Child labor seems to be a commonfor many countries .

1. issue 2. base 3. economy 4. strategy

87- Although we hurried to the airport , weto get there on time , so we missed the flight .

1. failed 2. handled 3. managed 4. succeeded

88- When he retired , he moved from the city to a quietarea .

1. global 2. proud 3. populated 4. rural

89- I am very interested in reading about other livingand social activities .

1. tones 2. climates 3. occasions 4. cultures

90- He was walking along a dark street when a thief tried tohim of his bag .

1. catch 2. rob 3. cause 4. bend

91- Several opposition groups are trying tothe president from power .

1. remind 2. realize 3. remove 4. recall

92- When her mother died she was in a terribleof mind .

1. state 2. posture 3. fact 4. gesture

93- How well your plants grow depends on theof the soil .

1. culture 2. instruments 3. conditions 4. relations

94- The Iraqi government has asked for emergency aid from thecommunity .

1. physical 2. natural 3. emotional 4. international

95- Ramin's strange behavior implies that he isill .

1. ignorantly 2. consciously 3. mentally 4. centrally

96-weather is either very good or very bad weather .

1. Extreme 2. Confusing 3. Mild 4. Destructive

97- A worker's organization which interests of its members is called a(n)..... .

1. movement 2. labor 3. union 4. organ

98- The idea of " law "in every culture .

1. removes 2. traps 3. exists 4. attacks

99- I don't think you areof how important your task is .

1. aware 2. concerned 3. nervous 4. trustworthy

100- Most children are taught to obeywithout questions .

1. foreigners 2. viewers 3. athletes 4. adults

Cloze One : (s . h . 89)

Women's rights movements are concerned with improving the status of women and making them equal to men . These movements ...(1)... to have laws passed to make sure that women are not treated against...(2)... of their sex . they also aim to improve the ...(3)... of women . The rights that these groups have fought for are ...(4)... , economic , (equal pay for equal work and better ...(5)... opportunities) . Women who are committed to changing the women's role in society are called feminists .

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. 1) attract | 2) attempt | 3) accept | 4) annoy |
| 2. 1) because | 2) while | 3) whether | 4) though |
| 3. 1) clue | 2) case | 3) image | 4) pace |
| 4. 1) facial | 2) central | 3) physical | 4) political |
| 5. 1) movement | 2) organization | 3) environment | 4) employment |

Cloze Two : (tajrobi 94)

The earliest known people of North America were Indians and Eskimos . they probably1.....to North America from Asia by way of Alaska , over a long2.....of time . They spread to the East and south throughout North America . The Eskimos and many of the Indians tribes lived in Undeveloped ways ,3.....stone weapons and tools . Many were wandering hunters in the4.....and forests . The Indians of Mexico and Central America had an advanced Civilization, with fine buildings, art , and systems of law and5..... . The greatest of the Ancient Indian peoples , among them the Mayas and Aztecs , built beautiful stone temples and Palaces .

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | 1.increased | 2.stretched | 3.survived | 4.migrated |
| 2. | 1.phase | 2.period | 3.pattern | 4.process |
| 3. | 1.using | 2.used | 3.for using | 4.they used |
| 4. | 1.communities | 2.planets | 3.plains | 4.towers |
| 5. | 1.document | 2.department | 3.environment | 4.government |

Reading One : (s . z . 89)

The relation between the science of physics and the practical things that come from it is an interesting subject . Sometimes , the knowledge of the scientific basis for an invention comes after the invention has been made and improved . When James Watt built his steam engine in 1769 , nothing was known about how heat was changed into mechanical energy . The great practical importance of Watt's engine , however , encouraged scientists to look into this matter , with the result that the new science of thermodynamics was formed .

After the basic laws of thermodynamics were discovered , great improvement in the steam became possible , as such later developments as the steam turbine , the gasoline engine , the diesel engine , and the jet engine . Most of the great advances in the understanding of nature and properties of sound waves came after Edison had invented the phonograph and Bell had invented the telephone . As a result , the modern phonograph and telephone are not very much like the original models . So we see how science leads to new inventions and how these new inventions encourage scientists to explore the bases for them .

1. According to the passage , sometimes a new device is invented

- 1) when there is not enough scientific basis for it
- 2) without any need for it
- 3) by someone who has no knowledge
- 4) after it is improved

2. James Watt's invention of the steam engine encouraged scientists

- 1) to improve the steam engine
- 2) to explore how heat was changed into energy
- 3) to build trains and airplanes
- 4) to learn more about the old science of thermodynamics

3. According to the passage , all of the following were affected because of the science of thermodynamics EXCEPT

- 1) the gasoline engine 2) the steam turbine 3) the diesel engine 4) the phonograph

4. Watt's invention is a good example of

- 1) how new inventions encourage scientific exploration
- 2) the relation between sciences
- 3) how the gasoline engine works
- 4) a basic and widely used principle of thermodynamics

5. Edison , Bell and Watt are all mentioned as

- 1) engineers 2) inventors 3) scientists 4) discovers

Reading Two : (ensani 94)

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in the area of Florence, Italy . He did many things . He was a scientist, inventor, musician, mathematician, and architect . He knew about animals and plants , too . He could do many things well . Leonardo was famous for his painting . He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper . They are his most famous paintings, and many people know about them . He started working on The Last Supper in 1495 in Milan and finished it in 1498 . He started working on the Mona Lisa in 1503 in Italy and finished it a short time before he died . It is now in France . Leonardo's paintings were very good . He understood how human bodies worked . Besides, he knew how happy or sad people looked because he knew how emotion looked on people's faces . Since he understood nature , light and shadow, his paintings looked real . Leonardo had many ideas for inventions . He drew plans for a helicopter as well as a tank . He even had an idea for a calculator . He had an idea for making solar power, which is power that comes from the sun . Leonardo lived at the same time as Michelangelo and Raphael . He was 27 years older than Michelangelo and 31 years older than Raphael . Leonardo died in 1519 .

1. According to the passage , which of the following was Leonardo not good at ?

1. Chemistry 2. Biology 3. Psychology 4. Art

2. What does the word "them" in line 4 refer to ?

1. Many people 2. Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
3. Animals and plants 4. All Leonardo's paintings

3. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage ?

1. Leonardo painted Mona Lisa when he was still young
2. Mona Lisa took a longer time to finish than The Last Supper
3. Leonardo finished Mona Lisa in a short time
4. Leonardo painted Mona Lisa in France

4. Which of the following do we understand about Leonardo ?

1. He never thought of inventing something that could be used during war time
2. He was aware of all natural elements when he made an invention
3. He was interested in finding ways of obtaining energy from the sun
4. He died when the famous artist Michelangelo was only 27

Cloze Three (s. h . 90)

The story is about a young woman who graduated from college with an engineering ...(1)... . After college , she worked for a small Internet company ...(2)... . Her friends , on the other hand , worked for famous companies ...(3)... high salaries . She was ...(4)... and thought about leaving her job , but she didn't . Now that she has a high position in her company she is happy about the decision she ...(5)... at the time .

1. 1) environment 2) experience 3) field 4) degree
2. 1) that sold books 2) sold books 3) which is sold books 4) for books to sell
3. 1) pay 2) to pay 3) paid 4) paying
4. 1) excited 2) financial 3) concerned 4) severe
5. 1) got 2) made 3) did 4) took

Reading Three (s . h . 90)

Suppose a piece of iron were being divided up into smaller and smaller parts .Could the dividing go on for ever or would there be a point when some very small particle could be divided no further ? Early scientists thought and argued about this question . A Greek philosopher called Democritus , about the year 400BC , taught that all substances are built up from grains which cannot be subdivided .He used the Greek word atom . Democritus taught that all matter is built up of atoms or tiny bits of elements . (An element is a substance made up of atoms which are all alike but different from the atoms of any other element) .

Even the Greeks at this time realized that the atom was small and they could not obtain just one separate atom of an element . More than 2,000 years passed before any important advice was made in man's knowledge of atoms .

In 1807 John Dalton , a British chemist and mathematician from the English country of Lancashire , produced his famous atomic theory .

1. When did Democritus live ?

- 1) In the 1600s
- 2) In the 1700s
- 3) About twenty –four centuries ago
- 4) About four centuries ago

2. The word “ which “ refers to

- 1) grains
- 2) substances
- 3) atoms
- 4) parts

3. It can be understood from the passage that early Greek philosophers' knowledge of matter was

- 1) incomplete
- 2) experiment –based
- 3) related to their analysis of iron
- 4) based on an accurate understanding of atoms

4. The meaning of which of the following words is given in the passage ?

- 1) grain
- 2) element
- 3) particle
- 4) atoms

5. Which of the following statements is false , according to the passage ?

- 1) The word atom has a Greek origin .
- 2) John Dalton worked in two scientific areas .
- 3) It took man a long time to develop his knowledge of atoms .
- 4) The question dividing particles was of no interest to Greek thinkers .

Reading Four (s . t . 92)

The idea of being employed , or working in exchange for money paid as salary or wages , is a relatively recent one . It started fully with the Industrial Revolution in the 1760s .Thousands of years before then , when primitive tribes wandered the Earth , everyone –man , woman , and child –worked just to survive , by hunting , gathering food , making clothes , looking after babies , and handling the houses .

When the first civilizations developed , a form of employment was forced on people without their choice . It was called slavery . Slaves were not paid for their work , and were vital to the economy of early civilizations such as ancient Egypt and Greece . In later centuries slaves played a key role in the economy of European overseas colonies from the 16th century onwards , as well as in the cotton economy of the southern United States up to the American Civil War in 1861 . Slaves were forced to work at anything their masters ordered them to, be it field work , housekeeping , or road building . Slaves were often worked till they dropped dead , and were beaten if they refused to work .

Another form of employment called farming emerged in the Middle Ages in Europe . Farmers were employed by lords to work the land for the lord’s benefit . In return they received shelter and a small plot to farm for themselves . They could not leave the lord’s estate nor change their employment if they wanted to . Like slaves , they were not paid money in return for their labor .

1. The passage is mainly about

- 1) the history of employment
- 2) the Industrial Revolution
- 3) employment in the first civilization
- 4) slavery in the American Civil War

2. According to the passage , in primitive time

- 1) employees worked without force
- 2) people worked by hunting animals
- 3) everyone worked to continue to live
- 4) employers refused to hire people

3. It is stated in the passage that slaves

- 1) received low salaries
- 2) did not have to obey their masters
- 3) were no longer important in the 16th century
- 4) had an important role in European colonies

4. In the Middle Ages , farmers

- 1) were paid very little money
- 2) were given places to live in
- 3) could not have their own land
- 4) were allowed to change their jobs

Reading Five (s.r.92)

There must be a great many people who , either for lack of opportunity or of their own choice , did not go to university and who , at a certain point in their lives , have this gap in their education . At this stage, few people could go to university even if they wanted, since they could not afford the time off work . With the opening of the Open University , people are now able to take a university degree , for the courses are especially designed so that you can study at home . However , you must have access to a radio and a television set, for part of your course consist of two weekly programs . One of them is broadcast on the radio and the other on television , and they each last twenty five minutes . The new university has not been in operation long enough to prove its success as a venture , but it obviously opens up the possibility of a university education to a much wider section of the population than has hitherto received it .

1)According to the reading , most people who didn't attend a university

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1)wish they had done so | 2)are happy having done so |
| 3)had the opportunity to find a job | 4)couldn't find interest in attending university |

2)According to the passage , the Open University is an opportunity for those who

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1)like to watch TV programs | 2)have completed their university but still unemployed |
| 3)don't like studying at university | 4)want to go university but have no time to do that |

3)According to the passage , the Open University

- 1)hasn't had many students so far
- 2)is not open to the people who don't want to go out of their house
- 3)has proved that it is more advantageous than other universities
- 4)doesn't have a long historical background but certainly has the advantage of providing education to More people

4)The word "venture" near the end of the passage is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1)pattern | 2)gesture | 3)project | 4)guide |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|

Word List

Antarctic	قطب جنوب	mineral	ماده معدنی
Apollo	آپولو	mission	مأموریت، پرواز فضایی
artificial	مصنوعی	Neptune	سیاره نپتون
astronaut	فضانورد	Oxygen	اکسیژن
base	پایگاه	phase	صورت، مرحله، هلال
brief	خلاصه، کوتاه	pioneer	پایونیر، کاوشگر، پیشرو
cave	غار	probe	سفینه بدون سرنشین، کاوشگر
crater	دهانه آتشفشان، چاله	run	گردیدن، اداره کردن
data	داده، اطلاعات خام	sample	نمونه
density	چگالی، تراکم، غلظت	Saturn	زحل، کیوان
distant	دور	soccer	فوتبال
dream	خواب دیدن، در رویا بودن	Soviet	شوروی
era	عصر، دوره	Sputnik	اسپاتنیک (کاوشگر روسی)
explore	کشف کردن، سفر اکتشافی انجام دادن	telescope	تلسکوپ
exploration	کشف	term	اصطلاح
feature	خصوصیت، ویژگی، مشخصه بارز	unit	واحد، قطعه
former	پیشین، سابق	valley	دره
Galileo	گالیله	vehicle	وسیله نقلیه
geographical	جغرافیایی	Venus	سیاره ونوس
Hubble	تلسکوپ هابل	Viking	وایکینگ
Jupiter	سیاره مشتری	volume	حجم
launch	پرتاب کردن، روانه کردن، فرستادن	voyager	ویجر، مسافر
magnify	بزرگ نمودن، اهمیت دادن	within	ظرف مدت، در
mass	حجم، جرم	observe	مشاهده کردن
Mars	مریخ		
material	ماده		
mine	استخراج کردن		

نکات گرامری درس ششم

کلمات ربطی قیدی ، برای بیان هدف و مقصود:

برای بیان مقصود از انجام فعلی از عبارات (so that یا in order that) به معنی (برای این که) استفاده می‌کنیم. در حقیقت این عبارات دو جمله‌ی پایه و پیرو را به یکدیگر ربط می‌دهند. ابتدا جمله‌ی پایه یا اصلی را می‌نویسیم و بعد، از عبارات ربط‌دهنده‌ی فوق استفاده می‌کنیم و بعد از جمله، پیرو را قرار می‌دهیم.

My brother is saving money so that he can buy a car.

مثال :

جمله پایه

جمله پیرو

چند نکته مهم:

1. در انگلیسی گفتاری کلمه‌ی **that** را می‌توانیم حذف کنیم.
2. در جمله‌ی پیرو بین فعل اصلی و فاعل از افعال کمکی **may-will-can** یا گذشته آن‌ها استفاده می‌کنیم.
3. همیشه بعد از ربط‌دهنده‌های فوق از فاعل استفاده می‌کنیم.
4. همیشه باید بین فعل اصلی جمله پایه و فعل کمکی جمله پیرو یک تطابق زمانی وجود داشته باشد.

She gave her address so that I could connect her.

تطابق

توجه 1: برای بیان منظور می‌توانیم به جای عبارت فوق از (so as to , in order to) به معنی (برای این که) استفاده کنیم. با این تفاوت که بعد از این عبارت جمله قرار نمی‌گیرد. همیشه بعد از این عبارت یکی فعل اصلی (شکل ساده) قرار می‌گیرد.

He left early so as to catch the bus.

Ramin went out in order to post a letter.

می‌توانیم (so as to, in order) را از عبارات فوق حذف کنیم و منظور را فقط با **to** مصدری نمایش دهیم.

I avoid sugar to lose weight.

من از مواد قندی پرهیز می‌کنم تا وزن کم کنم.

توجه 2: برای بیان هدف و منظور می‌توانیم از کلمه‌ی **for** نیز استفاده کنیم، با این تفاوت که **for** حرف اضافه است و بعد از آن اسم یا عبارت اسمی به کار می‌رود.

(..... + اسم/ing + فعل + for + جمله)

We use a knife for cutting.

We went to the butcher's for some meat.

نکته: استفاده از **for** یک حرف کلی را نشان می‌دهد.

1. I found a saw to cut the branch.

آره ای پیدا کردم تا آن شافه را ببرم.

2. I found a saw for cutting the branch

در جمله شماره 2 چون حرف کلی منظور ما نیست لذا نمی‌توانیم از **for** استفاده کنیم و جمله غلط است.

1- Scientists used the best telescopethey could observe other objects in the space .

1. so that 2. because 3. whereas 4. in order to

2- Helen borrowed my dictionarylook up the meaning of the new words .

1. as to 2. so as 3. so that 4. in order to

3. Most students are studying hardprepare themselves for the exams .8

1. so as 2. so that 3. in order to 4. in order that

4- The families were studiedsee how their lives would change by not watching TV during a specific period .

1. in order that 2. in order to 3. so that 4. because of

5- She left home earlymiss the bus . 9

- 1.so that she can't 2.so as she 3. in order not to 4.in order that she

6- He stopped his carto check the engine . 9

- 1.so as 2.for 3.because 4.so that

7-fix the machine , you have to take it apart . 0

- 1.Because to 2.In order to 3.For to 4.So as

8- Heglasses and false beard so that nobody would recognize him .

1. wears 2. has worn 3. wore 4. is wearing

9- The kind man waitedhe could drive us back to our car .

1. so as to 2. while 3. when 4. so that

10- My friend studied hardfail the lesson again .

1. in order to 2. so as to 3. in order not to 4. to

11- They climbed to top of the hill have a better view of the valley . 0

- 1.because 2.in order to 3.for 4.so that

12- She continued to carry out her duties ,she will be awarded the reward .

- 1.although 2.whether 3.because 4.in order that

13- She's been learning Italian for five yearsshe doesn't speak it very well .

1. but 2. while 3. whereas 4. and

14.- My father likes travelingI don't .

1. and 2.whereas 3. whenever 4. whether

15- When people become sick they visit a doctorthey can get well .

1. so that 2. when 3. although 4. whether

16- Please turn down the radiodisturb anybody .

1. for you not to 2. so that not 3. in order to not 4. so as not to

17- You need a lot of experiencethis job .

1. for 2. so that 3. to 4. so as to

18- I will wear a red shirtyou can see me easily .

1. so that 2. in order to 3. while 4. so as to

19- He did his workhis employer had instructed .

1. when 2. like 3. as 4. while

20- Canada is a developed country ,Pakistan is a developing one .

1. therefore 2. while 3. as 4. so that

21- We had better make reservations so that we..... be sure of getting a good table .

1. would 2. will 3. could 4. one & three

22- Which sentence is grammatically wrong ?

1. I set the alarm clock so as to not get up late in the morning .
2. Some people like team sports , while others prefer individual sports .
3. You can still enjoy exercising whether you are young or old .
4. She worked in summers in order to save money for college .

23- Nora got her mother's wedding dress shortenedit could fit perfectly.

- 1.so as that 2. so that 3. in order to 4. so as to

24- The soldiers moved at night.....alarm the villagers .

1. in order not that 2. so that not 3. in order to not 4. so as not to

25- Space exploration is the use of space traveldiscover the universe beyond the Earth .8

1. so as to 2. while 3. so that 4. because

26- The school has given George a prizehe has been a good student .

1. unless 2. since 3. so that 4. while

27- Mary is taking driving lessonsshe can easily pass the test .

1. when 2. whether 3. so that 4. because

28- I left Dave my phone numberhe could contact me .

1. so as to 2. in order to 3. to 4. in order that

29-we have plenty of time before our flight , let's go and have a coffee .

1. When 2. As 3. Whether 4. So that

30- Why don't you start out earlyyou don't have to hurry ?

1. for 2. so as 3. so that 4. in order to

31-get a complete picture , further information is needed .

1. In order to 2. So that 3. So as not to 4. Whether

32- They launched a new space probelearn more about the Mars .

1. so that 2. to 3. so as 4. in order that

33- Yesterday I took my umbrellaI wouldn't get wet .

1. so that 2. in order that 3. so as to 4. one & two

34- She'sill that she can't get out of bed .

1. very 2. so 3. too 4. enough

35- We left home earlyavoid the heavy traffic in rush hours .

1. in order that 2. so as 3. in order to 4. so that

36- I turned off the TVmy roommate could study in peace and quiet .

1. in order that 2. in order to 3. so as to 4. so as

37- Ali likes classical music;, his brother enjoys pop music .

1. however 2. but 3. while 4. whereas

38- Which sentence is grammatically wrong ?

1. I set the alarm clock in order not to get up late in the morning .
2. I lay down for a minute to relax .
3. She works hard so that every thing would be ready in time .
4. While they were playing tennis , the phone rang .

39- The bus stopped at the bus stopthe people could get on and off .

1. in order that
2. such as
3. for
4. in order to

40- Parvin has saved her moneyto go to Shiraz .

1. although
2. even if
3. in order
4. so that

41- He went to Englandstudy medicine .

1. to
2. so that
3. for
4. in order that

42-the child, he rushed in the burning house .

1. For save
2. So that to save
3. To save
4. In order that he saved

43- You should equip yourself with several sharp pencils and erasersthe exam .

1. to
2. for
3. so that
4. so as to

44- They studied very hardthe entrance university exam .

1. to
2. in order to
3. for
4. because

45- We need a healthy environmentsurvive, so we must protect it .

1. so as we can
2. so that we
3. so as
4. in order to

46- You should warm up before a runhurt any muscles .

1. so you won't
2. in order that you didn't
3. so that you couldn't
4. so as to not

47-the project manager , I have to make an appointment in advance .

1. In order to see
2. So that I see
3. Because to see
4. So as see

48- I wore thick bootsdamage my feet in winter . 1

- 1.so not to
- 2.so as not to
- 3.so that not
- 4.in order not

49- The government officials have held a meetinggive a new plan to reduce the cost of living .

1. in order to
2. to
3. so as to
4. one , two & three

50- It has been designed in a way that all the students.....of the results of their final exams through the Internet .

1. to inform
2. will be informed
3. have informed
4. to be inform

1- A common marketing technique is to hand out freeof new products at international fairs . 2

1. issues 2. devices 3. samples 4. version

2- Keep trying . Don't give up until you haveevery possibility . 9

- 1.explored 2.discovered 3.invented 4.influenced

3- The lifeboat wasimmediately to rescue (save) the five soldiers .

1. explored 2. launched 3. failed 4. predicted

4- The pilotthe plane safely , but there was a crash afterwards . 0

- 1.landed 2.located 3.reacted 4.floated

5- Different spacecrafts are sent into space to study the geographicalof the planets .

1. features 2. objects 3. density 4. probes

6- The earlyof space exploration was driven by a " space race " between the S.U and U.S.A .8

1. feature 2. unit 3. phase 4. observation

7- The real cause of that famous actor's sudden death is not yet known ; it is even a/n.....to the medical community . 3

- 1.forecast 2.legend 3.pressure 4.mystery

8- The armywas to attack the enemy . 9

- 1.mission 2.victory 3.procedure 4.destination

9- Today space organizations use launchingrather than spacecrafts for exploration . 1

- 1.satellites 2.probes 3.bases 4.stations

10- Yuri Gagarin was one of theof space exploration .

1. discoverers 2. pioneers 3. composers 4. missionaries

11. It is a small town set in abetween beautiful hills and mountains . 0

- 1.crater 2.station 3.valley 4.base

12- The beach was covered withthat had broken away from the cliffs(rocks) .

1. ceramics 2. rocks 3. patterns 4. layers

13- Dr. Javadi is aof this kind of operation on the human heart in the world . z 4

- 1.layer 2.winner 3.gesture 4.pioneer

14- Something such as a car which takes people from one place to another is called a

1. vehicle 2. spaceship 3. robot 4. machine

15- Mr. Alavi is interested in Asian countries, so he went on a long journey ofinto China . t.4

- 1.prediction 2.destination 3.exploration 4.communication

16- A liter of gas has a lower than a liter of liquid .8

1. mass 2. size 3. measurement 4. amount

17- Wet weather is aof life in many countries of the world like Scotland . e 4

- 1.period 2.feature 3.manner 4.sample

18- A spaceis a robot vehicle used to explore deep space .

1. probe 2. sample 3. mass 4. station

19- Body cells must beseveral times so as to be seen .

1. classified 2. recognized 3. magnified 4. exemplified

20- What city in Iran has the highestof population ? 8

1. density 2. mass 3. quality 4. task

21- Our ability to think and find answers to problems is one of man's important

1. imaginations 2. observations 3. features 4. exploration

22-The of America was made in 1492 by Christopher Columbus . 9

- 1.invention 2.discovery 3.population 4.location

23- She doesn't let her children eat candy because it contains.....flavors . 0

- 1.natural 2.artistic 3.ashamed 4.artificial

24- Mr. Karimi has always been dreaming of traveling tolands, particularly the ones in South America . e 4

- 1.global 2.complex 3.distant 4.flexible

25- Coal is stillin Britain .8

1. carried 2. mined 3. built 4. designed

26- I hate the meals at work, and Ialways go home for lunch .

1. suddenly 2. nearly 3. effectively 4. publicly

27- The area has a high population Therefore , there will be a heavy traffic over there .

1. density 2. function 3. issue 4. income

28- France plans toa satellite to measure the temperature of the Earth's upper atmosphere .

1. recycle 2. enter 3. forward 4. launch

29- Many projects were completed during the time of thepresident .

1. former 2. national 3. voluntary 4. aware

30- The houses along the shore have been built into the

1. poles 2. rocks 3. holes 4. societies

31- The moon is thesatellite of the earth .

1. artificial 2. readable 3. natural 4. former

32- People have always usedproducts as medicine . 9

- 1.artificial 2.natural 3.normal 4.private

33- Each school's central.....should be to teach reading , writing , and arithmetic . 2

1. occasion 2. mission 3. expression 4. permission

34- It is not possible to seeon the moon without a telescope .

1. craters 2. missions 3. samples 4. phases

35- Sun and the planets going around it are called

1. space station 2. solar system 3. spacecraft 4. partner

36- By traveling through space we can explore what isthe solar system .

1. under 2. over 3. above 4. beyond

37- I wrote five letters to differentof this company .

1. experiments 2. units 3. locations 4. appointments

38- When an earthquake occurs , we should set up ato save the injured people .

1. base 2. equipment 3. contact 4. plan

39- Fresh fruits contain a lot ofand vitamins .

1. instructions 2. bases 3. minerals 4. communications

40- We canGalileo as the father of space exploration .

1. think 2. follow 3. launch 4. consider

41- His mother, ateacher, taught him a few things , but he was mostly self – educated .8

1. hire 2. former 3. labor 4. human

42- This book will provide you with all the information you need . " Provide " means

1. supply 2. achieve 3. gather 4. promise

43- The governmentthousands of passports each year .

1. restates 2. specifies 3. speculates 4. issues

44- A (n).....crowd waited for the arrival of their popular athlete .

1. public 2.dense 3. extensive 4. sufficient

45- Are there any specialabout the way Ireland trains its teachers ? 8

1. devices 2. samples 3. endeavors 4. features

46.I am sorry to say that the plane will arrive at itsone hour later than usual . 1

- 1.destination 2.space 3.journey 4.situation

47- Do you know when the camera was ?

1. discovered 2. invented 3. constructed 4. issued

48- He said , " Youris to send back information about the enemy's movement . "

1. behavior 2. mood 3. mission 4. reason

49- After the accidents it was a long time before he returned to hismental state . 1

- 1.useless 2.similar 3.former 4.personal

50- Nuclear weapons can causedestruction . They can put the whole world in danger .

1. recent 2. emergency 3. tiny 4. mass

51- A telescope is an instrument that magnifies distant objects for its users . “ magnify “ means.....0

- 1.make larger 2.make better 3.go faster 4.see clearer

52- The little boy was trying to pick the apple , but it was as justhis reach .

1. over 2. flexibility 3. far 4. beyond

53- A group of soldierssecretly on the coast ; their mission was to destroy the radio station .

1. offered 2. landed 3. created 4. produced

54- If you listened carefully , you could hear a (n)..... voice calling for help .

- 1.entire 2. particular 3. distant 4. immediate

55- The soldiers in our army were supported by mobilecarrying food , drinks and other facilities .

1. paces 2. bases 3. cases 4. spaces

56- The firstof the building has been completed .

1. phase 2. shape 2. region 4. feature

57- A computer is a useful , but it can be addictive . 1

- 1.vehicle 2.material 3.device 4.document

58- They have ordered some modern surgicalfor the new hospital .

1. observation 2. subjects 3. organizations 4. instruments

59- Not a single thing of what he said was true . It was all his

1. invention 2. extension 3. calculation 4. instruction

60- Consumers are interested in solar energy because they want toon fuel costs .

1. recycle 2. save 3. increase 4. distract

61- These mountains are the most importantsources in this region .

1. straight 2. smooth 3. mineral 4. readable

62- Some researchers began tothe far distant space .

1. project 2. magnify 3. transfer 4. explore

63- Galileo observed the phases of Venus and four moonsJupiter .

1. setting 2. orbiting 3. shining 4. rising

64- Scientists are trying to find ways to helpsurvive during long space missions .

1. astronauts 2. craters 3. observers 4. pilots

65- Some minerals could befrom the moon and sent back to Earth for processing .

1. missed 2. floated 3. mined 4. left

66- The teacher asked us toour minds on the problem and find an easy solution to it .

1. measure 2. save 3. research 4. focus

67- Aof snow and rock broke away and fell on the young climbers .

1. crust 2. sample 3. mass 4. pattern

68- The managerinto a speech about the importance of new project .

1. refused 2. informed 3. hold 4. launched

69- I'm a stranger in this city , could youme to the airport ?

1. provide 2. direct 3. magnify 4. process

70- The Americans tested the first nuclear weapon in the history of

1. survival 2. universe 3. existence 4. mankind

71- Football which is also calledis a game played by teams of eleven players .

1. phase 2. soccer 3. base 4. unit

72- The pilot was always in.....with the air traffic tower .

1. contact 2. trade 3. emergency 4. control

73- For six months of the year , there is hardly any light at the

1. unions 2. floods 3. poles 4. procedures

74- He neverthat one day **he** would become a president .

1. expressed 2. dreamed 3. designed 4. referred

75- He's beena small restaurant since he left school .

1. running 2. measuring 3. creating` 4. spending

76- A satellite is any naturalor any artificial object that orbits another object .

1. instrument 2. device 3. body 4. center

77- " Who was thepresident of the United States ? "

1. ancient 2. former 3. artificial 4. future

78- Do you know how I canmy IQ ?

1. measure 2. discover 3. remove 4. complete

79- Ais a very small organism that causes disease .

1. microscope 2. mystery 3. germ 4. crater

80- " Is there enoughfor me in the car ? " " Yes , there is plenty . "

1. object 2. size 3. area 4. room

81- I usually play football with some of myfrom my office on Fridays .

1. mates 2. phases 3. astronauts 4. researchers

82- He answered all the questions with a (n)pause .

1. recent 2. brief 3. ancient 4. cheap

83- The child was unable to give the policedetails of the accident .

1. distant 2. safe 3. further 4. near

84- Spelling mistakes cannot be forgiven in aletter .

1. suitable 2. formal 3. sample 4. regular

85- We were taught painting and drawing atcollege .

1. art 2. cave 3. space 4. since

86- The very old area around the south pole and the surrounding seas are called

1. Mars 2. Jupiter 3. Antarctic 4. Saturn

87- You shouldn't get disappointed so soon . There is stillfor hope .

1. purpose 2. room 3. fear 4. support

88- " Whatdo you play ? " The violin . "

1. device 2. means 3. tool 4. instrument

89- The Holy Prophet received God's message for the first time in Hera

1. cave 2. pole 3. crater 4. valley

90- Activities all take place under theof an experienced teacher .

1. performance 2. importance 3. guidance 4. distance

91-We live near the airport and always hear the planesand land .

1. turn off 2. take off 3. get on 4. keep on

92- Only a few people have everthe deep parts of the sea .

1. explored 2. imagined 3. migrated 4. invented

93- Because of eventsour control , the performance had to be cancelled .

1. below 2. through 3. about 4. beyond

94-The new probe carries instruments to measure the.....and the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere .

1. reality 2. posture 3. density 4. feature

95- Reaching the moon was a giant step in spacefor mankind .

1. exploration 2. proportion 3. promotion 4. communication

96- We cannot understand him at all . He has changed

1. universally 2. privately 3. considerably 4. beautifully

97- The map gives you thebetween the major cities .

1. varieties 2. distances 3. projection 4. operation

98- Byyour observations in a notebook you can review them again .

1. recording 2. learning 3. teaching 4. living

99- There was alayer of ice on the river .

1. brief 2. thick 3. special 4. possible

100- Wethe sunset from the top of the mountain .

1. allowed 2. borrowed 3. spent 4. observed

Cloze One : (e . s . 89)

An object which revolves around a planet , as the Moon revolves around the Earth , is called a satellite . All satellites move round their parent ...(1)...in paths called orbits. The attractive pull of the planet ...(2)...its satellites in orbit . If the planet has an atmosphere and if the satellite comes close enough to move ...(3)... that atmosphere , the satellite is allowed down and ...(4)... falls to the surface of the planet . In falling through the atmosphere under the ...(5)... of the planet's gravity , the satellite may come across enough rubbing to cause it to burn up like a meteor .

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1- 1) probes | 2) rockets | 3) vehicles | 4) planet |
| 2-1) keeps | 2) picks | 3) makes | 4) saves |
| 3-1) on | 2) with | 3) through | 4) by |
| 4-1) firmly | 2) finally | 3) carelessly | 4) mainly |
| 5- 1) shape | 2) mantle | 3) projection | 4) influence |

Cloze Two : (honar 94)

There is concern over the fact that many animals and plants are in danger of dying out, or becoming extinct . but ever1.... Life began, animals and plants have died out , to be replaced by others . this2.....is part of nature . As the conditions on Earth change , some living things cannot adapt; they eventually become extinct . Scientists believe that 99 percent of all the different plants and animals that ever lived have died out3..... In prehistoric times there4.....mass extinctions when hundreds of different things died out together .These extinctions were often due to significant changes in climate . About 225 million years ago 90 percent of all the living things in the sea died out . Today animals and plants are dying out5....because humans damage and destroy the areas where they live.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. | 1.for | 2.since | 3.when | 4.during |
| 2. | 1.process | 2.stance | 3.gesture | 4.category |
| 3. | 1.efficiently | 2.commonly | 3.immediately | 4.naturally |
| 4. | 1.made | 2.were | 3.had | 4.did |
| 5. | 1.more quickly | 2.more quick | 3.the most quickly | 4.the most quick |

Reading One : (riaz 94)

Weather describes conditions ,such as rain, wind, and sunshine ,that occur during a short period of time in a particular place; climate is the overall pattern of weather in a region . From one moment to the next the weather can change . A warm , sunny day can be overtaken by a violent storm .Dark clouds form, high winds blow, and rain lashes the ground, yet it may be only a few minutes before the sunny weather returns . However, in some parts of the world ,such as in parts of the tropics , the weather barely Changes for months at a time . There it is always hot and heavy rains fall . Meteorologists are scientists who measure and forecast the weather . They do this by studying clouds , winds, and the temperature and pressure of earth's atmosphere . But despite the use of satellites, computers, and other technology in weather forecasting , weather remains a force of nature that is hard to predict . Several thousand weather stations on land , ships, and aircraft measure weather conditions around the world .The stations contain instruments that record temperature, rainfall, the speed and direction of wind , air pressure , and humidity (the amount of water vapor in the air) . Balloons called radiosondes carry instruments to take measurement high in the air . Weather satellites in space send back pictures of the clouds .

1.Which of the following is TRUE about the difference between weather and climate ?

- 1.Climate refers to a more constant condition .
- 2.Weather refers to predictable atmospheric conditions .
- 3.Climate refers to conditions such as rain and wind .
- 4.Weather is a fixed climate pattern in a region .

2.What does the word barely in line 5 mean ?

- 1.Seldom
- 2.Never
- 3.Often
- 4.Occasionally

3.Which of the following is NOT true ?

- 1.Weather stations are not built on land only .
- 2.Computers and satellites make it possible to predict weather without any difficulty .
- 3.Weather stations contain highly advanced equipment .
- 4.Radiosondes are balloons that take certain tools high in the air .

Reading Two : (s . z . 88)

Yoga is a system of training the body and the mind that has been developed by Indian religions , particularly Hinduism . People who perfect the techniques of yoga are called yogis . Through intense physical and mental exercises , they are able to free their minds of worldly thoughts and concentrate upon reaching a state of spiritual union with their god .It is very difficult to reach this state , so the training is divided into stages which become gradually more difficult . The first two stages cleans the body and quieten the mind . The aim of the physical training , the third step , is to bring the body under complete control , using methods such as regulation of breathing and exercise in posture . This is followed by mental training which makes possible undisturbed concentration .The fifth and sixth stages of yoga aim to gain control of the mind .By turning his concentration inwards , a yogi must learn to cease reacting to all outward disturbances . The final stage is supposed to unite the soul with God , the highest possible aim of a Hindu . In the 20th century , yoga became increasingly popular in the Western world , where hatha yoga , which concentrates on the physical stage , is practiced largely as an aid to relaxation .

1- Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage ?

- 1) Yogis are the people who teach yoga .
- 2) The basis of yoga is religion .
- 3) Hinduism helped a lot to develop yoga .
- 4) Yoga goes beyond training the body .

2- According to the passage , the superior goal of yoga is to

- 1) join one's soul with God
- 2) perfect the mental techniques of yoga
- 3) unite the soul with the body
- 4) do physical and mental exercises

3- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a stage of yoga ?

- 1) Physical training
- 2) Mind quietening
- 3) Controlling breathing
- 4) Cleansing the body

4- The word " disturbances " is closest in meaning to

- 1) emotion
- 2) troubles
- 3) pressures
- 4) procedures

5- The passage is mainly about a

- 1) religion
- 2) physical training program
- 3) problem
- 4) process

Cloze Three (s. zt . 90)

A mineral is a substance found in the Earth crust that has a definite chemical composition and , usually , a continuous crystal structure . A/An ...(1)... must be made between a mineral and a rock . A mineral is different from a rock ...(2)... its chemical composition is always the same(3)... of the same mineral always have the same ...(4)... of the same elements , but the same kind of rock may be made up very ...(5)... from one another .Rocks are usually formed of mixture of several minerals .

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. 1) impression | 2) exploration | 3) formation | 4) distinction |
| 2. 1) because | 2) so that | 3) when | 4) whether |
| 3. 1) Cues | 2) Methods | 3) Types | 4) Periods |
| 4. 1) regions | 2) amounts | 3) mantles | 4) procedures |
| 5. 1) constantly | 2) possibly | 3) previously | 4) differently |

Reading Three (s.zt.90)

An advertisement is a message carried in one of the various forms of “ media “ such as newspapers and magazines , radio and television , and the posters and neon signs that we see in the street . The purpose of most advertisements is to persuade a particular audience to buy the products or service offered by the advertiser .

There are , of course , many advertisements with a different purpose . Some advertisements are simply informative . The “ small ads “ columns in the local newspapers , for example , may contain notices of items for sale . They include a simple description of the item , but do not normally try to use the techniques of persuasive advertising . Other advertisements may try to promote a cause or an idea . You have probably seen posters carrying

Messages such as “ Stop the whaling “ or “ Say no to strangers “ . Sometimes the advertiser is the customer rather than the seller : in the “ Jobs Vacant “ columns of national and local newspapers , employers advertise for the services of employees .But most advertising is concerned with persuading people to buy .

1. What is the first paragraph mainly concerned with ?

- 1) Advertisement and its function
- 2) The reasons why people advertise their products
- 3) The role of the media in the form advertisements take
- 4) The differences between various kinds of advertisements

2. The basis of the classification of advertisements in paragraph 2 is their

- 1) producer
- 2) purpose
- 3) form and message
- 4) offered – for – sale item

3. The word “ they “ refers to

- 1) columns
- 2) newspapers
- 3) advertisements
- 4) notices

4. It is NOT true that

- 1) the advertiser may not be the seller at times
- 2) there are advertisements that follow a social goal
- 3) all advertisements are intended to encourage people to buy
- 4) advertisers always have a message although the forms they use to present it are not always at same

5. The passage is primarily written to

- 1) correct a social mistake
- 2) make people aware of advertisers ‘ tricks
- 3) offer new ways of doing the same thing
- 4) give information about an activity

Reading four (s.t.92)

Every cloud is made up millions of tiny droplets of either water or particles of ice floating together in the air . The air always contains a certain amount of water vapour (that is , water in the form of gas) , which is invisible .The amount of water vapour that air can contain depends on the air's temperature ; the cooler the air , the less water it can hold .

When air cools , some of the water vapour will eventually condense ; that is ,it will form tiny , visible water droplets . If these are on the ground we call them dew , if near the ground we call them fog or moist , and if they are up in the sky we call them clouds . When the water droplets are first reduced , they measure only a fiftieth of a millimeter across and are light enough to float in air . If the air goes on cooling , the drops get bigger and may fall as rain .

When air rises it cools , so when warm , moist air is forced to rise , clouds are likely to form . Mountains cause air to rise and thus mountains lands are often cloudy . Air may also be forced upwards through intense heating of the land or by the meeting of two masses of air , one cold and the other warm and moist . The warm air rises up over the cool air , causing it to cool and clouds to form . Once clouds have formed , they will remain until the air is warmed or rain falls .

1)The amount of water vapour that air can hold depends on

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1)tiny droplets | 2)vapour's temperature |
| 3)temperature of the air | 4)particles of ice in the vapour |

2)According to the passage , very small visible water drops on the ground are called

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1)dew | 2)fog | 3)rain | 4)cloud |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|

3)Which statement about clouds is NOT true?

- 1)Once clouds have formed ,they will remain until the air is warmed and rain falls.
- 2)When air rises, it cools, so when warm , moist air is forced to rise , clouds are likely to from .
- 3)When the air goes on cooling , water drops get bigger and may fall as rain.
- 4)When warm air rises up cover the cold air , it gets warmer and clouds are formed.

4)According to the reading , mountains areas are often cloudy because in these places

- 1)warm air rises up over the cold air .
- 2)two masses of warm air meet.
- 3)they are usually on the way of rain carrying winds.
- 4)water droplets are of enough weight for cloud formation .

Reading Five (s.z.92)

If a person uses two languages in everyday life , he or she is said to be bilingual . Only a few people whom we would call bilingual can speak , read , or write both languages equally well . We call those who can do this “ balanced bilingual “ . But most bilinguals have a preferred language , which they use most of the time , and then a second language , the level and use of which will vary considerably from one person to another . Children raised bilingually from a very early age are most likely to have an equal command of both .

There are bilingual communities in many parts of the world . Members of these communities use two or (or more) languages as a matter of course . South Africa , Belgium, Wales ,Ireland, and Canada are some examples of countries where such countries exist . (This does not mean that everyone living in these countries is bilingual .) Bilingualism also occurs in other areas of the world where immigrant groups have settled but have remained not fully absorbed into the society around them . They keep up many of their own customs and continue to speak their own language at home . The following examples are taken from a list : Chinese and Italians in Australia ; Turkish migrant workers in Germany ; Asians in Great Britain ; and Spanish speakers in the United States . In many cases , the bilinguals are not themselves immigrants , but people whose parents , or even grandparents , moved to the country in question and have continued to speak to their children in their own mother tongue .

1)According to the passage , a balanced bilingual is a person who

- 1)can use two languages in everyday life
- 2)has an equal command of two languages at the same time
- 3)can use a second language in a context where another language is spoken
- 4)has been raised bilingually and can read and write only his own language in two countries

2)According to the reading , children who were bilingual from a very early age

- 1)are more likely to be dominant in one language
- 2)have an equal command of both culture
- 3)can write both languages equally correct
- 4)most probably know both languages equally

3)Which statement about the passage is NOT true ?

- 1)South Africa , Belgium and Canada are some examples of bilingual countries .
- 2)Members of bilingual countries use two languages as a matter of course .
- 3)There are bilingual communities all over the world .
- 4)Not everyone living in bilingual countries is bilingual .

4)Migrants speak their native language in order to

- 1)preserve their customs
- 2)help their children do better at school
- 3)communicate more easily with their children
- 4)be absorbed in a foreign country more easily

Lesson Seven Word List

access	دسترسی پیدا کردن	The Net	اینترنت
addictive	اعتیاد آور	network	شبکه
addition	افزایش، اضافه	newsgroup	گروه خبری (مشترک)
advertising	آگهی، تبلیغات	online	در دسترس، آماده
attach	الصاق نمودن	postal	پستی
catalog	کاتالوگ	readable	خوانا، قابل خواندن
chat	چت، گفت و گوی دوستانه	satellite	ماهواره
combine	تلفیق کردن، ترکیب نمودن	server	سرور، کامپیوتر اصلی
communications	ارتباطات	snail	حلزون
compose	نوشتن	summary	خلاصه
compute	محاسبه کردن	telecommunications	مخابرات، ارتباطات
connect	متصل شدن، وصل کردن	through	از طریق، بوسیله
continuously	به طور مداوم، پیوسته	transfer	انتقال، منتقل کردن
destination	مقصد	unexpected	غیر قابل انتظار
device	وسیله، دستگاه	unreadable	ناخوانا
document	سند، مدرک	update	به روز نمودن، ارتقا دادن
e-mail	پست الکترونیکی	web	شبکه جهانی
fax machine	ماشین فکس	w.w.w	شبکه گسترده جهانی
forward	فرستادن، ارسال کردن به آدرس جدید	keep up with sth	پای به پای چیزی رفتن
frequently	به طور مکرر	out of date	از مدافته، قدیمی
graphics	گرافیک (تصاویر)	pass on	ارسال کردن، فرستادن
interchangeably	به جای هم، به طور مترادف		
join	وصل شدن، ملحق شدن		
link	اتصال، شبکه		
log on	وصل شدن، وارد برنامه ای شدن		
mailing list	فهرست طرف های مکاتبه		
multimedia	چند رسانه ای		

نکات گرامری درس هفتم
(Adverbial clauses of contrast)
جمله واره های قیدی
مغایرت

برای بیان

مغایرت در دو

پایه و پیرو از

دهنده‌های زیر استفاده می‌کنیم:

جمله
ربط

though و **although** به معنای «اگرچه» که بیشتر در گفتار استفاده می‌شود. **even though** نیز به معنای «اگرچه» می‌باشد که با شدت بیشتر و در نوشتار مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرد.

اگر جمله پیرو اول نوشته شود، یعنی کلمات فوق در ابتدا قرار گیرند تماماً در پایان جمله اول (پیرو) یک کاما قرار می‌دهیم. اما اگر جمله پیرو دوم بیاید یعنی کلمات ربط در وسط قرار گیرند قرار دادن کاما در پایان جمله اصلی اختیاری است.

Although this computer is quite cheap, it is one of the best machines on the market.

اگر چه این رایانه ارزان است، یکی از بهترین دستگاه‌های موجود در بازار است.

We are enjoying ourselves though the weather is bad.

توجه: این ساختار را « **unexpected result** » گویند. چرا که آنچه در جمله پایه اتفاق می‌افتد برای ما غیر منتظره و دور از انتظار است.

Although he studied hard, he couldn't pass the exam.

ما انتظار قبول نشدن او را نداشتیم اما اینطور شد.

نکته اول: برای بیان مغایرت از عبارت « **however** » به معنی با وجود اینکه استفاده می‌شود اما باید به علائم نقطه‌گذاری آن توجه کرد.

جمله _____ ; however, _____ جمله

_____ . However, _____ جمله

Reza was lazy and failed his exam; however, his brother was successful and became a famous doctor.

نکته دوم: از **but** و **yet** نیز برای مغایرت استفاده می‌شود.

جمله _____ but(yet) _____ جمله

Mina's husband is ugly, but she loves him.

نکته سوم: از عبارت **in spite of** و **despite** نیز برای مغایرت استفاده می‌شود با این تفاوت که بعد از این عبارات فعل به کار نمی‌رود و همیشه یک اسم یا عبارت اسمی می‌آید. این عبارت را « علی‌رغم » معنی می‌کنیم.

In spite of knowing London, I got lost.

She loves him, despite his faults.

علی‌رغم تقصیراتش، او را دوست دارد.

نکته چهارم: بعد از عبارات « **in spite of the fact that** و **despite the fact that** » می‌توان یک جمله کامل

He finished typing letters in spite of the fact that he was too tired.

نوشت.

او تایپ نامه‌ها را تمام کرد، علی‌رغم این حقیقت که بسیار خسته بود.

موضوع : Grammar

1.I can't buy a new car ,the prices has gone down recently . 1

1.since 2.because 3.while 4.even though

2- My friend ,Ahmad , jumped into the to rescue a little girlhe wasn't a very good swimmer.3

1.so that 2.whether 3.because 4.even though

3- Peter remembers Rome very wellhe was very young when he and his family lived there. Z4

1.even though 2.so that 3.since 4.whether

4- Mary gets up early ,Jane gets up rather late .

1. although 2. whether 3. while 4. since

5- She continued to carry out her duties,she was in poor health . 9

1.although 2.so that 3.whether 4.because

6- My brother burnt himselfmy mother was cooking lunch .

1. while 2. whereas 3. although 4.one & two

7- He passed the exam successfully ,he hadn't studied well .

1. because 2. though 3. so 4. while

8- Some people are rich ,others are extremely poor .

1. although 2. when 3. while 4. though

9-I was dead tired , I walked all the way home .

1. Because 2. Whether 3. While 4. Even though

10- Ali is very good at chemistryhis brother is absolutely hopeless .

1. although 2. since 3. whereas 4. so

11- Millions of people are using cell phonesthey are so useful .

1. even though 2. when 3. because of 4. as

12-I am trying hard to learn how to play the piano , I don't seem to improve . 0

1.Since 2.Because 3.Whether 4.Even though

13-I was driving too fast andthere was no one around , I was caught and had to pay a fine .

1. since 2. whether 3. although 4. whereas

14- The school has given him a prizehe has been a good student .

1. unless 2. although 3. whereas 4. since

15-they played well , they never looked like wining .

1. Although 2. When 3. Since 4. While

16- You need a car jackchange a wheel .

1. so as 2. while 3. in order to 4. so that

17- She was having a cup of teaI took her picture .

1. while 2. when 3. as 4. though

18- I wear a raincoatget wet .

1. whether 2. because 3. so as not to 4. although

19- We enjoyed the match a lot , it was a terrible game ,

1. even though 2. although 3. though 4. 1 & 2 & 3

20-he's only 8 , David is as tall as his mother is .

1. So that 2. When 3. Since 4. Although

21- Although Mary doesn't get much exercise ,

1. she suffers from many diseases 2. she has not plenty of free time
3. she is not in perfect health 4. she is in a good shape physically

22-fresh fruit is popular for dessert in New Mexico , in England vegetables are often served .

1. While 2. Although 3. Since 4. When

23- It was still hot in the room ,I had turned on the air conditioner .

1. since 2. so 3. while 4. though

24-he has two cars , it takes him an hour to walk to work .

1. Although 2. Whether 3. Whereas 4. While

25. Our volleyball team lost the first game ,they played well . 0

1. whether 2. even though 3. so that 4. because

26- They drank from the riverthey knew it was polluted .

1. as 2. because 3. even though 4. whether

27- Although cars produced in China have low quality in comparison to German cars ,.....to buy them.

1. many people prefer not 2. so many people are willing
3. few people like 4. many people refuse

28- Even though it is a large city ,people live there .

1. few 2. a little 3. a few 4. little

29- Did Amir become the top student ?

No ,he didn't become the top student .

1. despite that he worked hard 2. despite his hard work
3. in spite his working hard 4. in spite of that he worked hard

30-the fact that he was only three , he swamhe were fish .

1. While/like 2. Although/as 3. Whereas/like 4. Despite/as if

31-the captain was badly injured , he managed to save the ship .

1. Until 2. Since 3. Even though 4. However

32- He was terribly tired ;....., he continued his research .

1. however 2. although 3. since 4. whether

33- She was present in class yesterdaysickness .

1. although 2. since 3. but 4. in spite of

34- I locked the doorwe could continue our discussions undisturbed .

1. until 2. in order that 3. but 4. so as to

35-, Chinese is a difficult language .

1. Although English is spoken in a short time 2. While several nations speak English
3. Whereas language students want to learn English 4. While English is learnt easily

36- I managed to get to sleep last nightthere was a lot of noise .8

1. however 2. although 3. since 4. whether

37- Several usefulhave been made to this piece of music .8

1. discussions 2. competitions 3. additions 4. definitions

38- He came to the partyhe hadn't been invited .8

1. although 2. so that 3. since 4. while

39- he was sick ,he went to work .

1. so 2. yet 3. for 4. and

40- She walked carefullythe streets were covered in ice .

1. although 2. because of 3. because 4. though

41- Edison went to school for a few weeks ;, he became a famous inventor .

1. therefore 2. however 3. although 4. because

42- I didn't get the job,.....I had all the necessary experiences .

1. although 2. because 3. however 4. therefore

43-, they still managed to kill themselves . 8

1. While Romeo and Juliet were deeply in love
2. Although Romeo and Juliet were deeply in love
3. When Romeo and Juliet were deeply in love
4. Since Romeo and Juliet were deeply in love

44- They managed to work together ,they have different opinions . 0

- 1.while 2.since 3.though 4.when

45- She didn't understand British peopleshe didn't know English .

1. since 2. although 3. whereas 3. when

46- The child can read and write well ,.....he is only four . 9

- 1.although 2.however 3.while 4. so that

47- Cleveland has always been referred to as a dirty , boring city ,now they say it is much better . 1

- 1.as 2.because 3.though 4.whether

48- He doesn't know the answerI've told him several times .

1. while 2. in spite of 3. even 4. although

49- She went to Englandthe fact that her doctor had advised her to rest .

1. however 2. in spite of 3. though 4. while

50-we tried to stop him , he kept on talking . 2

1. As 2. However 3. While 4. Although

Vocabulary : موضوع

درس : هفتم

- 1- They say that they should spend as much money as needed to improve the country's telephone.....3
1. device 2. network 3. region 4. procedure
- 2- He didn't receive his letters because they were sent to a differentaddress . 9
1.mailing 2.willing 3.surrounding 4.contrasting
- 3- The foreign ministers of the two countries signedrelated to their diplomatic relations .
1. degrees 2. instruments 3. documents 4. devices
- 4- Our luggage was checked all the way through to our final 3
1. location 2. promotion 3. concentration 4. destination
- 5- It is kindly requested tothis E- mail to your manager as soon as you get it . 1
1.forward 2.compose 3.access 4.process
- 6- Even in this age of technology , activities like fishing and hunting have remainedpopular. Kh4
1.uselessly 2.constantly 3.physically 4.previously
- 7- My parents willmy mail to Italy while I am teaching there.3
1.provide 2.operate 3.forward 4.recall
- 8- As the pain in his leg was , he went to see a doctor . 1
1.cotinuous 2.previous 3.various 4.immediate
- 9- Writingin a private journal helps students overcome their fears of writing in a second language.3
1.mildly 2.mentally 3.immediately 4.frequently
- 10- I asked the children to slow down because I was not able tothem any longer . z 4
1.call out to 2.make up with 3.keep up with 4.run away from
- 11- Electronic mail and other documents can bemore rapidly than paper documents .8
1. processed 2. accessed 3. created 4. removed

12- Every packet of cigarettes should come with a government health warning which is to it . 2

1. forced 2. forbidden 3. promised 4. attached

13- The telephone and telegraph are two important means of8

1. instruments 2. communications 3. organizations 4. features

14- They havea number of circumstances to the agreement . 3

- 1.attached 2.restated 3.arranged 4.combined

15- The traffic was too heavy as it was raining hard , so we reached thetwo hours late . kh4

- 1.expectation 2.occasion 3.exploration 4.destination

16- We have received a number of orders about our new product since putting a (n)in the newspaper .8

1. presentation 2. conference 3. advertisement 4. performance

17- She was not in a good mood , so she welcomed her guests with a(n)smile on her face. t 4

- 1.1.brilliant 2.artificial 3.effective 4.primary

18- In that part of our country everything is sold inexpensively . " Inexpensively " means

1. entirely 2. cheaply 3. wisely 4. firmly

19- You can use an anonymous e-mail service thatyour messages but removes the address . 8

- 1.outlines 2.concerns 3.forwards 4.concentrates

20- A : The originalhas been lost or destroyed . B : What can we do ?

1. experiment 2. conclusion 3. extinction 4. document

21- Aof vessels carries the blood around the body . 0

- 1.share 2.network 3.role 4.process

22- We have toall the money we have collected to their bank in London .

1. transfer 2. stretch 3. attach 4. involve

23- Imy tape recorder to the radio and recorded lots of good music .8

1. updated 2. connected 3. examined 4. Located

24- You should prepare all yourcarefully before applying for a passport . h 4

- 1.comments 2.ocassions 3.statements 4.documents

25- Ia label to each box so that I could find out what was inside each .

1. attached 2. composed 3. connected 4. advertised

26- She hates being divorced . She is determined toher marriage . 0

- 1.rise 2.hold 3.save 4.damage

27- The address on the envelope was, so it was returned to the sender .

1. programmable 2. impossible 3. unreadable 4. available

28- The two years he spent in themade a real man of him .

1. army 2. destination 3. relation 4. century

29- Common people use the terms " Internet " and " Web ", though it's not really correct .

1. effectively 2. inexpensively 3. interchangeably 4. certainly

30- She began tothe main points of his lecture right after the class .

1. recognize 2. summarize 3. surprise 4. advertise

31- Although the plane caught fire in the sky , the pilot couldthe plane on the ground . 0

- 1.land 2.launch 3.carry 4.surround

32- Don't worry ! Buses drivebetween the hotel and the airport .

1. seriously 2. primarily 3. frequently 4. efficiently

33- Nowadays , people require toinformation as well .

1. pay 2. share 3. comment 4. care

34- My friend doesn't believe ineducation . He prefers to go to school .

1. free 2. performance 3. expensive 4. distance

35- You can buy a / an version of the dictionary and save money in this way . 2

1. electronic 2. national 3.reasoable 4. regular

36- I'm afraid we don't have enough important information about the beginning of life on the Earth .8

1. artificially 2. mentally 3. scientifically 4. continuously

37- The results of the research areat the end of the chapter . 0

- 1.stretched 2.raised 3.summarised 4.decreased

38- There isn't muchfor people in this town . There's only one cinema .

1. assignment 2. entertainment 3. experiment 4. arrangement

39- That's a long time that stamphas been my hobby .

1. instruction 2. competition 3. collection 4. celebration

40- While traveling to Tabriz my father drove at theof 100 Km an hour .

1. speed 2. space 3. race 4. order

41- Some researchers believe that world's naturalare being used up rapidly .

1. features 2. resources 3. instruments 4. proportions

42- Newspapers classifiedfrequently specify that employers are looking for nonsmokers only .

1. multimedia 2. unemployment 3. advertisements 4. exploration

43- The only means ofto the station is through a dark underpass .

1. access 2. vehicle 3. vessel 4. probe

44- Will you quicklyme on what has been happening ? 2

1. include 2. promise 3. concentrate 4. update

45- The astronauts' mission is toa new engine to the satellite .

1. share 2. attach 3. compose 4. release

46- Scientists nowcertain types of diseases to air pollution .

1. link 2. raise 3. discover 4. compose

47- The loss of their only son brought the separated parentsafter 5 years .

1. up 2. back 3. about 4. together

48- Bob asked me to send her any new stamp which might

1. come out 2. help out 3. give out 4. find out

49- She made the entire film with her smallcamera .

1. flexible 2. interested 3. hand - held 4. natural

50- A stupid person is sometimes called a

1. hurry 2. dummy 3. password 4. server

51- This book wasn't in the library, but I found it on the shelves .

1. catalog 2. cases 3. scene 4. details

52- Cable.....can spread phone calls and computer data as well as T.V and radio programs .8

1. outlines 2. phases 3. networks 4. patterns

53- I want tosome money to the account of my daughter .

1. locate 2. handle 3. release 4. transfer

54- There is a (n) decrease in prices , it indicates that our economy is getting better .

1. close 2. continuous 3. unpleasant 4. artificial

55- Doctors didn't have anyto make about the causes about the disease .

1. comments 2. records 3. measures 4. features

56- An instruction handbook from the manufacturer isto the consumers .

1. available 2. relative 3. brilliant 4. personal

57- You cannot say with anywhere you will be in the future .

1. quality 2. document 3. certainty 4. resources

58- A(n)kind of software will be available within six months .

1. issued 2. operated 3. updated 4. speculated

59- If you want toand send a letter on the Net , you should have an e-mail address .

1. guarantee 2. compose 3. exemplify 4. estimate

60- The system has been designed to allow the user to easilythe computer file .

1. assume 2. access 3. guide 4. stick

61- We shouldall pipes up to the water tank .

1. design 2. distract 3. connect 4. combine

62- "....." means to make a formal speech to a group of people .

1. To refer 2. To advise 3. To comment 4. To address

63- You can know about the latest development , as the Web news iscontinuously .

- 1, updated 2. commented 3. stretched 4. attached

64- Things are changing so fast ; it's hard towith them .

1. pick up 2. give up 3. wake up 4. keep up

65- A copy of your educational records has beenfor your teacher's consideration .

1. attached 2. launched 3. stretched 4. attracted

66- He wants to lose weight , so his diet mainlyof vegetables and fruits .

1. provides 2. consists 3. includes 4. involves

67- She paid for the goodsa stolen credit card .

1. as a result of 2. by means of 3. instead of 4. because of

68- A briefof the experiment is given at the beginning of the report .

1. summary 2. document 3. strategy 4. reference

69- I don't like seeing animals in a zoo . I prefer to see them in their natural areas . 2

1. relaxed 2. contrasting 3. surrounding 4. individual

70- She speaks five foreign languagesto English .

1. in order 2. in addition 3. in place 4. in advance

71- I'veher a copy of the letter last night .

1. failed 2. fined 3. faxed 4. forced

72- It has been raininghere for three days and caused a lot of problems .

1. continuously 2. economically 3. emotionally 4. actively

73- Heall his properties to his wife before his death .

1. employed 2.transferred 3. forwarded 4. expressed

74- The speed limit is 120 Kmhour on this highway .

1. each 2. every 3. in 4. per

75- It takes a long time toa foreign language .

1. respect 2. advertise 3. master 4. edit

76- He lived theof his life in absolute loneliness after his wife's death .

1. value 2. perfect 3. rest 4. sample

77- The police haven't been able to find thechild yet .

1. missing 2. active 3. brilliant 4. forgotten

78- My interest is inbecause I'm going to spend the rest of my life there .

1. art 2. past 3. internet 4. future

79- My father left the police force after thirty years'

1. service 2. provide 3. transfer 4. mission

80- my parents willmy mail to China while I am working there . 1

- 1.stick 2.forward 3.compose 4.mention

81- Scientists are stillinto the causes of cancer .

1. caving 2. researching 3. creating 4. releasing

82- I won't bore you with theof my operation , just listen to the main points .

1. varieties 2. summarize 3. details 4. strategies

83- Nowadays people require toinformation as well .

1. pay 2. care 3. share 4. comment

84- Today many computer programs are in the form of

1. documents 2. applications 3. graphics 4. multimedia

85- When computer and communications technologies arethe result is Information Technology .

1. accessed 2. combined 3. collected 4. developed

86- You should encourage children to learn to communicate

1. incorrectly 2. inactively 3. expensively 4. effectively

87- It's difficult towhat made him so famous .

1. define 2. chat 3. magnify 4. forward

88- The new system willlearning process .

1. pick up 2. look up 3. speed up 4. go up

89- He is famous for hisqualities and skills in football .

1. possible 2. personal 3. emotional 4. natural

90- This book is very old and most of its pages have been torn , but it is still

1. readable 2. unexpected 3. destructive 4. elementary

91- That drug has such an addictivethat you shouldn't use it any more .

1. density 2. calorie 3. reality 4. quality

92- I think we have just enough gasoline to reach our 9

- 1.destination 2.imagination 3.extinction 4.inaction

93- Thismakes it easy to access information in the database .

1. software 2. mail 3. stamp 4. message

94- You can use thisto scan the image and reproduce it on-screen in an electronic format .

1. quality 2. research 3. device 4. transfer

95- Parents play an undeniablein their children education .

1. effect 2. link 3. purpose 4. role

96- There is a large group of people who are unaware of theirrights .

1. available 2. basic 3. popular 4. combined

97- Make sure you'vethe files before you turn off the computer .

1. stored 2. accessed 3. connected 4. linked

98- I don't want anyabout my new haircut , thank you !

1. transfers 2. purposes 3. attaches 4. comments

99- Several usefulhave been made to this piece of music .8

- 1.discussions 2.additions 3.copetitions 4.definitions

100- I'm sure that a watch of this quality will last a (n)

1. history 2. era 3. lifetime 4. period

Cloze Test : موضوع

Cloze one : (zaban 94)

Literature includes plays, poems, novels, and short stories . it is writing that carries strong and lasting value through1.....the reader important insights into the nature of human emotions . For example, the English playwright William Shakespeare often based his plays....2....old or well-known stories, and because Shakespeare was a very skilled writer and had a great understanding of human nature , his plays still....3.....audiences of all nationalities hundreds of years they4.....first put out . Literature can be powerful , as it can express the writer's thoughts ,ideas, and beliefs . Authors have often used literatures to protest injustice in the world, make a social criticism, and influence the opinions of people . For instance, in The Grapes of Wrath , American novelist John Steinbeck drew public attention to the5.....of homeless farmers escaping from Oklahoma to California during the Great Depression of the 1930s .

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | 1.shaking | 2.observing | 3.offering | 4.trapping |
| 2. | 1.of | 2.with | 3.from | 4.on |
| 3. | 1.enhance | 2.connect | 3.attach | 4.excite |
| 4. | 1.had | 2.were | 3.have been | 4.have |
| 5. | 1.suffering | 2.surviving | 3.comparison | 4.difference |

Cloze two : (s . z . 88)

Dialects develop when groups of people in the same geographical area have little contact . This can happen when people ... (1)... apart by economic, political, or social...(2)... . Sometimes a group of people will ...(3)... emphasize the difference between their speech and that of other groups, because they want to have a " special language " of their own . Some people may feel that one ...(4)... style of speaking is the "correct" way to talk , but they usually have in mind the ...(5)... of more powerful groups in society . The speech of such a group is simply another dialect .

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1-1) keep | 2) are kept | 3) will keep | 4) will have been kept |
| 2-1) ratings | 2) scenes | 3) conditions | 4) connections |
| 3-1) properly | 2) physically | 3) imperatively | 4) considerably |
| 4-1) particular | 2) economical | 3) artificial | 4) populated |
| 5-1) device | 2) speech | 3) sample | 4) statement |

Reading one : (honar 94)

A very long time ago, people did not have any money . They traded animals and crops for things they wanted . In China, in about 1200 B.C. , people traded shells and metal tools for the things they wanted . For example, they traded metal knives and shovels for the things they needed . Later in China, people made metal money . In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animals skin . The first paper money was made from white colored deer skin . It came from China about 900 years later .

In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins . The coins were made of gold and silver . They looked very similar to coins we use today . These coins came from Lydia . Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today . After people made coins in Lydia , people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins . Coins were very durable – they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged . Wampum are necklaces made from beads and sea Shells . The beads had holes in them . People put beads on strings . American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500's . Money changes with time . No matter what it looks like , money is an idea . It is thought that people can trade something they have for something they want

Money makes trading easier .

1. What is the passage mainly about ?

- 1.Importance of money
3.Money in ancient China

- 2.History of money
4.Why people spend money

2.Whete was the first paper money made ?

- 1.China 2.Lydia 3.Rome 4.Greece

3.What does 'them' in line 11 refer to ?

- 1.Beads 2.Holes 3.wampum 4.seashells

4.Which of the following words is defined in the passage ?

- 1.Deer 2.Shovels 3.Durable 4.Strings

Reading two : (a . e . 89)

The internet (or just ‘ the net ‘) is a huge computer network . It stretches right around the world , connecting millions of computers to each other . Any two computers connected to the internet , wherever they are , can exchange information . The internet is a fast and efficient way of sending information around the world . This is why it is sometimes called ‘ the information superhigh way ‘ .

With a computer connected to the internet , you can send electronic messages to other users (called ‘e-mail’), hold electronic conversations , transfer computer files , or find information on thousands of different subjects . Some experts think that the Internet will gradually change our lives . People will work from home , order shopping , visit the library , choose and watch videos , all through the Net .

1-The internet mainly used to

- 1) exchange information
- 2) send messages
- 3) connect to computers
- 4) work at home

2- With a computer connected to the Internet , you can do all the following tasks , Except :

- 1) do sports and exercises
- 2) hold electronic talks
- 3) send electronic messages
- 4) transfer computer files

3- Why is the internet called “ the information super high way “ ?

- 1) Because it is fast and efficient in sending information .
- 2) Because you can find information on many subjects .
- 3) Because it will gradually change our way of living .
- 4) Because it connects a lot of people together .

4- The Internet is

- 1) a part of the Web
- 2) a huge computer
- 3) an efficient information
- 4) a computer network

Cloze Three (s. t . 90)

In many cultures , people think that love and marriage go together – like bread and butter or meat and potatoes . They think that love is a/an ...(1)... basis for marriage and that you should love the person you marry before you get married . In other cultures , ...(2)... , a man and woman may not even know each ...(3)... before their wedding day . Romantic love is not essential to marriage in these cultures . These people ...(4)... that love will develop after the wedding if the marriage is a good one . Your ...(5)... on love and marriage come from your culture .Have you ever though about that ? What are your ideas ?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1.1) previous | 2) extreme | 3) various | 4) necessary |
| 2.1) whereas | 2) however | 3) therefore | 4) whether |
| 3.1) others | 2) another | 3) other | 4) one another |
| 4.1) devote | 2) examine | 3) provide | 4) expect |
| 5.1) views | 2) senses | 3) records | 4) details |

Reading Three (s . t . 90)

Astronauts are people who travel in space . The word “ astronaut “ means “ star traveler “ . The Russians call such people “ cosmonauts “ . A Russian cosmonaut , Yuri Gagarin , was the first person to journey into space , travelling once around the Earth on 12 April 1961 in an orbit that lasted about 90 minutes . The first American astronaut to circle the Earth was John Glenn , who made a three orbit journey in February 1962 .

The early space mission were dangerous , for no one knew at the time how human beings would bear the stresses of space flight . Today manned space flight has become almost routine . Astronauts regularly fly into space and are able to remain there for months at a time without suffering permanent harm . But dangers still exist . Several Russian and United States spacemen have died over the years . One of the worst disasters was in 1986 , when seven United States astronauts died as their space shuttle Challenger exploded shortly after liftoff .

The early manned spacecraft , such as Mercury , Gemini , Apollo in the United States and Vostok in Russia , were small and had restricted crew rooms . Also they could be used only once . The Russians use relatively small “ once – only “ craft called Soyuz to carry their cosmonauts to and from orbit . In orbit , however , the cosmonauts find larger accommodation in a space station known as Salyut . American astronauts now travel into space in the space shuttle . They fly in a delta –winged orbiter , which looks much like an airliner .

1. The passage mainly deals with

- 1) a brief history of space travel
- 2) risks involved in space travel
- 3) a comparison between early spaceships and modern ones
- 4) the competition between Russia and the U.S in space travel

2. The first space travel

- 1) was made in one spring in the 20th century
- 2) took about 90 minutes and to the Earth
- 3) was a failed mission in that it involved a one – orbit journey
- 4) was made by the same person who made the second journey in 1962

3. According to the passage , it is true that

- 1) even today space missions are not without risks
- 2) astronauts and cosmonauts represent two different jobs
- 3) although today astronauts are sometimes hurt , they never die
- 4) space travel in recent years is as dangerous as it was in the past

4. All of the following are the names of some spaceships EXCEPT

- 1) Soyuz 2) Mercury 3) Apollo 4) Salyut

5. It can be understood from the passage that the failure of the spacecraft *Challenger* is referred to as the worst space disaster because of

- 1) the expense of building the spaceship
- 2) its explosion earlier than predicted
- 3) the number of people who lost their lives
- 4) its highly important space mission

Cloze Four (s.r.91)

“I stood up to speak and my ...(1)... went black “. Has this ever happened to you ? You may be nervous in front of an audience . You may be worried that you didn’t prepare enough . You ...(2)...some of your facts . What can you do ? sometimes people prepare too much and become ...(3)... if they can’t remember the words they practiced . It is a good idea to bring some notes to help you ...(4)... , but don’t memorize your speech . If you “go blank ,”begin by explaining the ...(5)... of your speech , and the rest will probably follow .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.1)humor | 2)presentation | 3)mind | 4)impression |
| 2.1)should forget | 2)must forget | 3)should have forgotten | 4)may have forgotten |
| 3.1)surprising | 2)frightened | 3)destructive | 4)emotionless |
| 4.1)organize | 2)support | 3)prevent | 4)define |
| 5.1)issue | 2)aspect | 3)purpose | 4)posture |

Reading Four (s.r,91)

Camping is an outdoors recreation enjoyed by people all over the world .It is an excellent way to explore the countryside . Many people learn to camp with an organization such as the Scouts .Others may get their first taste of camping on a camping holiday in the mountains or beside the sea .In many countries there are special camp sites for tourists ,so you do not always have to carry a tent with you. The camp site may provide one.

It is fun , however , to learn the basic skills of camping : how to pitch (put up)a tent ,how to make a fire for cooking ,how to pack a rucksack ,how to keep your camp clean and tidy ,how to strike (pack up) camp . Camping organizations can give much help and advice , and there are many useful books to read.

Before making camp , you must always make sure you have permission from the owner of the land on which you want to camp .Next , it is important to choose the right spot – away from cliff edges or wet soft places , and not beneath trees (branches may fall , and if it rains , the water will fall on your tent) .

Choose level ground , if possible . Make sure you have fresh drinking water available , perhaps it is necessary to use it later on .

1.According to the passage , camping is

- 1) a global activity
- 2) a way attract tourists
- 3) done by people living in the countryside
- 4) specially for people who are with the Scouts

2.The word “one” in line 5 refers to

- 1)site
- 2)tent
- 3)tourists
- 4)country

3.Which of the following best shows the main focus of paragraph 2 ?

- 1) Fun
- 2) Organization
- 3) Cooking
- 4) Skills

4.According o the passage ,

- 1) cliff edges are wonderful to watch
- 2) camping near the sea is a rare event
- 3) it is not wise to pitch a tent beneath a tree
- 4) most land owners enjoy letting people camp on their land

5.Paragraph 3 is intended to give the reader information about

- 1) where to camp
- 2) what to do during an emergency
- 3) who to contact before going camping
- 4) what to take with you on a camping trip

Cloze Five (s. e . 92)

An unemployed person is someone who is able and willing to work but cannot find a job . The reasons for this can be ... (1) ... : the person may not be suitable for the type of employment he or she is looking for ; the ... (2) ... or type of course that person is trained in may suffer ... (3) ... and the person is made unemployed again , ... (4) ... , looking for a similar job is that much harder as others ... (5) ... for the fewer positions available in that line of work .

1.1) famous 2) various 3) flexible 4) subordinate

2.1) stance 2) strategy 3) occasion 4) industry

3.1) smoothly 2) definitely 3) interchangeably 4) economically

4.1) moreover 2) whatever 3) although 4) unless

5.1) involve 2) compare 3) compete 4) evaluate

Reading Five (s.e.92)

To die on the banks of the River Ganges in India and to have one's ashes cast on its waters , is for a Hindu to be sure of a happy future life . Bathing in its waters is believed to wash away sins and cure disease . At the holy city of Varanasi , also called Benares ,the banks are lined with temples from which great stairs stretch down to the river so that people can bathe .

Indians often call the river Mother Ganges . It is a good name , for some 300 million Indians depend on its waters to water the surrounding land and provide sufficient food crops . When the summer rains join with the melted snows from the Himalayas , the smaller rivers fill and cause the Ganges to rise and flood the low parts of the plain , soaking the soil so that it is ready for planting . The river leaves a coating of rich new soil behind . In the dry season its waters are sometimes led to the fields by ditches so that a second crop can be grown .

From the central Himalayas the Ganges flows for about 2,500kilometers (1,500miles)to its mouth at the head of the Bay of Bengal . It is the second longest river in India (the Brahmaputra is the longest).Thousands of villages are scattered over the great plain through which it flows , and there are more people living here than in any other part of India .

Among the branches of the Ganges is the Jumna (or Yamuna) River , on which stand the histrionic cities of Delhi and Agra .

1.For a Hindu , , is considered a happy future life .

- 1)swimming in the River Ganges
- 2)throwing dust in the River Ganges
- 3)dying by the side of the River Ganges
- 4)taking away a little water of the River Ganges

2.Which statement about Ganges River is NOT true ?

- 1)Every Indian believes that Ganges River washes away all the sins .
- 2)It is a common belief in India that swimming in Ganges River will cure diseases .
- 3)There are plenty of temples on the banks of the River Ganges for people to worship and have access to the holy water .
- 4)The River Ganges is located in a holy city .

3.Why do people call the river Mother Ganges ?

- 1)Because it waters 300 million Indians
- 2)Because it dominates the surrounding land .
- 3)Because it fills other rivers which people use .
- 4)Because they benefit from it by using its water for farming.

4.which of the following is the origin of the Ganges ?

- 1)Central Himalaya
- 2)Brahmaputra
- 3)Yamuna
- 4)Agra

Lesson Eight

Word List

achievement	دستاورد، موفقیت	observer	شاهد ، ناظر ، محقق
advisability	مصلحت	official	مقام رسمی ، مسئول
annoy	اذیت کردن، آزار دادن	outline	خلاصه ، چهارچوب
besides	علاوه بر این ، به علاوه	performance	اجرا ، کار ، عملکرد
brotherhood	برادری، هم‌بستگی	permission	اجازه
bulb	لامپ	phonograph	گرامافون
charity	نیکو کاری، خیریه، صدقه	phonography	ضبط صدا ، آوانگاری
clinic	درمانگاه	private	شخصی ، خصوصی ، خلوت
community	جامعه، انجمن، هیئت	prize	جایزه
complex	مرکب، پیچیده، مجموعه	promotion	ترویج، ارتقا، ترقی
convent	صومعه	sign	علامت ، نشانه
cylinder	استوانه، سیلندر	slum	محله فقیرنشین ، حلبی آباد
devote	وقف کردن، صرف کردن، فدا کردن	suffer	درد و رنج کشیدن
disc	صفحه، دیسک	summarize	خلاصه کردن
elementary	ابتدایی ، مقدماتی، ساده	superior	مافوق ، بالا دست
financial	مالی	telegraphic	تلگرافی
foil	ورقه‌ی نازک فلزی	tin	قوطی (حلبی)
handheld	دستی	training	تعلیم، آموزش
homeless	بی خانه ، بی سرپناه	usefulness	فایده ، سودمندی
impression	تأثیر ، اثر	various	متنوع ، گوناگون
missionary work	تبلیغ مسیحیت، تبلیغ مذهب	voluntary	داوطلبانه
missionary	مبلّغ ، مأمور	as well(as)*	هم ، نیز
nun	راهبه	run away*	فرار کردن
		mission*	مأموریت

نکات گرامری درس هشتم

کاربرد افعال ناقص به همراه مصدر کامل

مصدر کامل: با اضافه کردن قسمت سوم فعل به فعل **have** می توانیم مصدر کامل بسازیم.

مصدر کامل → **have + فعل سوم** قسمت سوم فعل → **have gone** مثال

برای یادگیری و دوری از خطا لازم است فرمول های زیر را با معنی و مفهوم آن به خاطر بسپارید.

Should + have + p.p

← 1

این سافتار نشان می دهد که کاری در گذشته مصلحت بوده انجام می شد اما صورت نگرفته است.

She should have told me the story. (But she didn't)

او می بایست ما را به من می گفت. (اما نگفت)

Shouldn't + have + p.p

← 2

این قاعده نشان می دهد که مصلحت این بوده که کاری در گذشته انجام نمی گرفت اما انجام گرفته .

He shouldn't have eaten so much food last night, (but he did)

او نمی بایست دیشب این قدر غذا می خورد. (اما خورد)

might/may + have + p.p

← 3

با این قاعده کمتر از 50% احتمال می دهیم کاری در گذشته انجام گرفته است.

Reza was absent yesterday. He might have been sick.

رضا دیروز غایب بود. او احتمالاً مریض بود. (نویسنده مطمئن نیست)

must + have + p.p

← 4

هنگامی که تقریباً 90 درصد یقین داریم عملی در گذشته انجام گرفته است از قاعده ی فوق استفاده می کنیم.

Ramin went to bed early last night. He must have been too tired

رامین دشب زود خوابید. لابد خیلی خسته بوده است. (نویسنده مطمئن است)

بیشتر

1. برای استنباط منطقی در زمان حال از قاعده زیر استفاده می کنیم:

must + to مصدر بدون

Mina is absent today.

She must be sick.

2. در زمان حال استمراری برای استنباط منطقی از فرمول زیر استفاده می شود:

must + be + فعل + ing

The line is busy.

Someone must be using it.

خط مشغول است

لابد کسی داره از آن استفاده می کنه

3. وقتی به احتمال زیاد مطمئن هستیم کاری در گذشته انجام نشده است از قاعده زیر استفاده می‌کنیم:

can't/couldn't + have + p.p

she didn't type the letter. She couldn't have heard about it.

او نامه را تایپ نکرد. هتما آنچه را به او گفته ام نشنیده است.

4. وقتی می‌فواهیم نشان دهیم که در گذشته فرصت و توانایی انجام کاری وجود داشته اما انجام نشده است از قاعده زیر استفاده می‌کنیم:

could + have + p.p

My father could have bought a car for me.(but he didn't)

پدرم می‌توانست برایم یک اتومبیل بفرود. (اما نفرود)

12- Heme before he took my car ; I am annoyed . 0

- 1.must ask 2.should ask 3.should have asked 4.must have asked

13- The refrigerator is full of fruit and vegetables . My fatherto the store . r 4

- 1.must go 2.must have gone 3.should have gone 4.should go

14- My back hurts . I that heavy box up two flights of stairs yesterday . 2

1. should not carry 2. should have not carry
3. should not be carrying 4. should not have carried

15- John is over two hours late already . Hemissed the bus again . 0

- 1.should have 2.could have 3.must have 4.might has

16- The busten minutes ago , but it didn't . 8

1. must arrive 2. should arrive 3. must have arrived 4. should have arrived

17- The football matchhave finished by now . It started over 2 hours ago . 3

- 1.would 2.should 3.must 4.could

18- The driverthe junction when the light was red . 0

- 1.should have crossed 2.shouldn't have crossed 3.shouldn't cross 4.must have crossed

19- A : Why was George going to the room through the window ? B : Heto bring his keys .

1. might have forgotten 2. might forget 3. should forget 4. should be forgetting

20- " I drove your car this morning . " " Youhave done that . " 8

1. wouldn't 2. might not 3. shouldn't 4. must not

21- A: Mr. Smith is a great researcher . B : Hehave done a lot of studies in his life . 0

- 1.would 2.should 3.might 4.must

22- He failed his tests; youhave helped him with his lessons when he referred to you . 3

1. should 2. might 3. must 4. would

23- A : Tina went to sleep early last night . B : Shevery tired then . 0

- 1.must be 2.should be 3.should have been 4.must have been

24- A : Where is that cold air coming from ? B : Someonehave left the door open .

1. must 2. should 3. would 4. could

25- A : There is much food left over from the party , isn't it ?B: Yes , youmade so many sandwiches.

1. couldn't have 2. shouldn't have 3. might not have 4. wouldn't have

26- Ali passed all his exams with the highest grade . Hevery hard during the academic year . kh 4

- 1.must study 2.should study 3.should have studied 4. Must have studied

27- A : The teacher looked very pleased today . B : Yes , hea raise .

1. has to got 2. should have gotten 3. might have gotten 4. would have gotten

28- Mark : Why didn't he ring the bell before coming ?

Sarah : He always ring the bell . Youout when he came . 1

- 1.must be 2.should be 3.must have been 4.should have been

29- A : My friend failed the test yesterday . B: It's nothing unusual . Hemore . 2

1. must study 2. should study 3. should have studied 4. must have studied

30- My bag had disappeared . Itstolen by someone . 2

1. must have been 2. should have been 3. must be 4. should be

31- The film seems familiar . Weit before . 8

1. might see 2. should see 3. might have seen 4. should have seen

32- Fatima caught a cold last night . Shein the rain for a long time .

1. must stay 2. should stay 3. should have stayed 4. must have stayed

33- I can't find my keys anywhere . I.....them at work . 1

- 1.should have left 2.might leave 3.must have left 4.must leave

34- A : Do you think the fire was an accident ? B : Yes , itan accident .

1. should be 2. may have been 3. might be 4. would have been

35- What a nice dress ! Youa lot for it .

1. must have paid 2. should have paid 3. could pay 4. might pay

36- " My car's broken down again " " Iit to the mechanic earlier for a check – up . 1

- 1.must have taken 2.may have taken 3.should take 4.should have taken

37- Minaabsent from class this morning . I didn't see her . 9

- 1.should have been 2.must have been 3.shoul be 4.must be

38- A : Mary fell asleep in the class this morning . B : Sheup too late last night . 1

1.must stay 2.must have stayed 3.should stay 4.should have stayed

39- Tom is in trouble . Obviously , hesomething earlier that brought him bad luck . 0

1.must have done 2.used to do 3.would have done 4.might do

40- I don't know who sent these flowers to me : itJane . 1

1.may be 2.should be 3.should have been 4.may have been

41- A : Tom didn't come to the party . B : Hethe message . 1

1.may not receive 2.shouldn't have received 3.may not have received 4.shouldn't receive

42- When I looked at my watch sometime ago , it was 12:15. Now it is still 12:15 . It8

1. could have broken 2. must have broken 3. might break 4. should have broken

43- A: Why didn't he answer the doorbell ? B: Hethe bell . 2

1. may not hear 2. should not hear 3. may not have heard 4. should not have heard

44- A : Which train did he catch ? B :Hethe eleven o'clock train .8

1. may catch 2. should catch 3. should have catch 4. may have caught

45- I know it wasn't what you expected , but youso rude . 1

1.couldn't be 2.may not have been 3.must not have been 4.shouldn't have been

46- She is still sick ; I think shehave taken her medicine regularly . 0

1.would 2.might 3.should 4.must

47- Mary's poor dietthe reason for the frequent colds she catches in the last six months . 2

1. can have been 2.might have to be 3. may have been 4. must have to be

48- A: John had an accident . b: Heso fast . 9

1.shouldn't have driven 2.shouldn't drive 3.mustn't have driven 4.mustn't drive

49-The guardsthe cellars but they didn't . 1

1.should have checked 2.must have checked 3.can't have checked 4.might have checked

50- Oh no ! We have no gas .Johnto fill the tank . 8

1. must have forgotten 2. must forget 3. should have forgotten 4. may forget

Vocabulary : موضوع

1-My friend joined the localin order to do charity work .3

1.community 2.function 3.capacity 4.destination

2- He still.....from an injury he received in a game of football ten years ago .9

1.suffers 2.disturbs 3.survives 4.enjoys

3- Many adults seem to know little about some of the mostsciences . 0

1.emotional 2.voluntary 3.repetitive 4.elementary

4- Some medical students are interested in researching into thestructure of the human brain .

1. expensive 2. voluntary 3. complex 4. financial

5- Almost all of the newspaper isto advertisements .9

1.devoted 2.originated 3.included 4.came

6- One of the main duties the U.N is theof peace all over the world . 1

1.performance 2,promotion 3.attention 4.impression

7- The manager expected the team to lose because they hadn't done enough8

1. involvement 2. confidence 3. condition 4. training

8- No one had been forced to help ; they were all there on a / anbasis .1

1.aware 2.ordinary 3.voluntary 4.precious

9- Our schools shouldmore time to scientific subjects . 9

1.raise 2.devote 3.transfer 4.express

10- death finally brought an end to Morteza's; he is in no pain any more .3

1.warning 2.legend 3.suffering 4.inaction

11- A large number of money will beto the first winner in this competition . 3

1.saved 2.managed 3.stretched 4.awarded

12- The government has a number of plans in order to removeand raise living standards . z4

1.poverty 2.charity 3.capacity 4.reality

13- We don't exactly know what happened ; he only gave a \ anof the events . 0

1.article 2.outline 3.density 4.mistake

14- Exercise canthe confidence of a person depending on the fact that it is not taken to extreme . 1

1.predict 2.regulate 3.promote 4.survive

15- There have been many people who haveall their efforts to improve the environment . 2

1. floated 2. devoted 3. located 4. recorded

16- Mary was chosen for the job because she wasto the others . 8

1. conscious 2. voluntary 3. fashionable 4. superior

17- I need toa day off to rest a little at home . 1

1.let 2.put 3.take 4.give

18- We had trouble doing the experiment ;it is really a veryone .3

1.complicated 2.concerned 3.anxious 4.mental

19- I try totwo hours every night to my school work . 1

1.estimate 2.spend 3.devote 4.enhance

20- The new factory produces high – quality shoes insizes and colors . h 4

1.actual 2.flexible 3.continuous 4.various

21- He is a very good man , always working hard to help those poor people living in theof the city . 1

1.slums 2.convents 3.sufferings 4.outlines

22- Tokyo and New York are majorcenters . 0

1.economical 2.financial 3.artificial 4.proud

23- Farid does not know any French at all , so he should take a(n).....course for beginners. r 4

1.direct 2.scientific 3.elementary 4.developmental

24- Learning is notbut understanding and practicing what has been learnt .

1. advertising 2. memorizing 3. examining 4. publishing

25- Ali's parents should help him more because hisin recent exams has been poor .

1.quality 2. Victory 3.performance 4.promotion

26- A building or set of buildings where nuns live is called a (n)

1. union 2. convent 3. camp 4. church

27- Anything new will become veryafter sometimes .

1. famous 2. personal 3. ordinary 4. serious

28- Jalil grew up inof Tehran so he's quite familiar with the problems of the poor people living there.

1. sites 2. museums 3. slums 4. capitals

29- Few people are able tothemselves fully to their career . 1

- 1.operate 2.perform 3.transfer 4.devote

30- In order to build a mosque in this village , we need somehelpers .

1. artificial 2. voluntary 3. brief 4. flexible

31- Since Roya was alwaysby the other students , her father had to change her school .

1. speculated 2. magnified 3. annoyed 4. composed

32- My father was killed in an accident when he was on ato Shiraz .

1. destination 2. phase 3. procedure 4. mission

33- A group of people having the same religion, job, etc, is called 8

1. unit 2. missionary 3. community 4. government

34- You must askbefore taking any photographs from inside the church . 2

1. permission 2. instance 3. posture 4. overpass

35- A highlycomputer system is needed to send a satellite to the air . 1

- 1.private 2.simple 3.complex 4.public

36- If he didn't make thatmistake, he could get the highest mark on English .

1. handheld 2. elementary 3. artificial 4. responsible

37- Here is full of noise . Let's find a (n)place where we can discuss the matter .

1. public 2. private 3. official 4. homeless

38- The decoration was excellent , it made a goodon the guests . 0

1. iperssion 2. situation 3. feeling 4. result

39- We were not in a strongposition to cut taxes .

1. exceptional 2. professional 3. complex 4. financial

40- There is a largeof Afgans living in Iran .

1. mission 2. universe 3. community 4. capacity

41- This countryits independence eighty years ago .

1. gained 2. accepted 3. appeared 4. noticed

42- I enjoy reading scientific stories andof the great .

1. categories 2. biographies 3. realities 4. members

43- Schools shouldmore time to those scientific subjects which are more useful in the job market . 2

1. link 2.involve 3. express 4. devote

44- Living together has saved both boys much money ;, Mike has always liked having a roommate.2

1. besides 2. however 3.on the contrary 4. since

45- I can't really explain how the machine works because it is a veryprocess .

- 1.simple 2.wonderful 3.careful 4.complex

46- The police don't know the cause of They are searching for it .

1. death 2. earthquake 3. pollution 4. disease

47- There was noevidence that he was guilty , so he was released .

1. addictive 2. immediate 3. positive 4. negative

48- Theof our citizens enabled the hospital to buy more beds .8

1. poverty 2. charity 3. energy 4. willing

49- As the patient was a rich man he's being treated at a private

1. clinic 2. property 3. vehicle 4. school

50- As he is not satisfied with hison the final exam , he thinks he would most probably need to repeat the course . 3

- 1.function 2.labor 3.performance 4.summary

51- These days the business has got intodifficulties . 9

- 1.flexible 2.emotional 3.financial 4.facial

52- According to some religions, the individual is expected to help others in need through 9

- 1.charity 2.density 3.commmunity 4.ignorance

53- Before his lecture ., Taylor wasto us , and then he started his speech about global warming .

1. introduced 2. defined 3. attributed 4. compared

54- You should havegoals , or else you will be disappointed .

1. readable 2. immediate 3. agreeable 4. advisable

55- The cold wind outside is a / anthat winter is coming . 1

- 1.object 2.text 3.result 4.sign

56- Soon after the earthquakeworkers came to help to rescue the survivors .

1. voluntary 2. homeless 3. famous 4. advisable

57- Many churches used to sendto Canada to teach the people religious affairs .

1. officials 2. missionaries 3. viewers 4. athletes

58- Of all theways of cooking an egg , I like boiling best .

1. relevant 2. domestic 3. various 4. voluntary

59- Who willyour children while you are away on holiday ?

1. look for 2. look up 3. look like 4. look after

60- We have run out of tea . Let's have coffee

1. instead 2. in addition 3. indeed 4. in fact

61- Akram's mother is seriously ill , she is being kept under continuous

1. research 2. influence 3. observation 4. safety

62- They wereto cancel the game because of the heavy rain .

1. forced 2. disturbed 3. recalled 4. received

63- The guide book gave a shortof the history of India .

1. definition 2. outline 3. expression 4. message

64- Cityare required to pay more attention to the living conditions of people in Hassan Abad .

1. psychologists 2. laborers 3. view 4. officials

65- Iranian researchers'in launching its satellite have surprised the scientists of the world .

1. entertainments 2. environments 3. achievements 4. instruments

66- I believe that doctors should work on theof health in the society than the cure of diseases.

1. promotion 2. observation 3. movement 4. permission

67- Books had to be written by hand before theof printing machine .

1. information 2. invention 3. observation 4. instruction

68- His greatin the film won him an Oscar .

1. experiment 2. importance 3. performance 4. background

69- Each year a scholarship isto the best medical student .

1. appeared 2. issued 3. protected 4. awarded

70- I decided to leave the university and start working forreasons .

1. various 2. chargeable 3. dangerous 4. handheld

71- Some cancers don't show anyat the beginning stage .

1. data 2. sign 3. site 4. sample

72- He received a lot ofbefore he started his job .

1. destinations 2. instance 3. training 4. decisions

73- Mr Motavallian is a veryperson ; he reads the Holy Quran every day .

1. dangerous 2. serious 3. mysterious 4. religious

74- Many homeless people depend onto survive .

1. charity 2. proverb 3. poverty 4. character

75- You can't.....from the situation because of your shyness .

1. come out 2. bring back 3. insist on 4. run away

76- He didwork for the church in India .

1. distance 2. missionary 3. complexity 4. intention

77- Many industrial factories in Iran keep trying totheir products .

1. improve 2. launch 3. discipline 4. prevent

78- It is dark in the bathroom because the lighthas gone .

1. bulb 2. tool 3. trash 4. view

79- There were over 4000 police officers onat the football match .

1. convent 2. space 3. duty 4. goal

80- Children should be taught how to.....their little brothers and sisters .

1. keep up 2. keep on 3. look for 4. care for

81- I can't understand thesystems involved in the modern automobile vehicles .

1. repetitive 2. populated 3. complex 4. frequent

82- The whole pages of today's paper areto reporting the Palestine compromise .

1. spent 2. predicted 3. protected 4. devoted

83- All students need toclasses, study hard, complete homework assignments and work on their research projects .

1. shake 2. attend 3. respect 4. attack

84- The teachers have to measure their students'once a week .

1. performance 2. impression 3. addiction 4. entertainment

85- If you don't do your job well , I'll report it to your

1. vacation 2. superior 3. poverty 4. edition

86- I'm beginning to get reallywith him about his carelessness .

1. annoyed 2. personal 3. famous 4. efficient

87- When I was a child ,stamps was one of my hobbies .

1. observing 2. providing 3. collecting 4. directing

88- We wondered about theof driving in such bad weather conditions.

1. responsibility 2. advisability 3. production 4. operation

89- There was ansmell of fish in the kitchen of the restaurant .

1. harmless 2. unpleasant 3. unreasonable 4. unwilling

90- She's always worried about getting old , and the thought of being aold woman frightens her .

1. harmless 2. helpless 3. specific 4. separate

91- In summer there were severalconcerts and theater performances in the park .

1. far-away 2. man-made 3. hand-held 4. open-air

92- The speaker did not answer the question I asked because he said it was

1. artificial 2. irrelevant 3. personal 4. specific

93- Your memory will live on . **Live on** means

1. living 2. end up 3. continue to live 4. go up

94- Lesson eighttwo of the famous people in the world .

1. magnifies 2. introduces 3. promotes 4. suffers

95- Mother Teresa's community is stilland does charity work for the poorest of the poor in different countries .

1. active 2. complex 3. inactive 4. private

96- Tomas Edison was one of the most important scientists and....of the past two centuries .

1. poets 2. inventors 3. engineers 4. nuns

97- In 1879 , Edisonthe first successful electric light bulb .

1. discovered 2. developed 3. explored 4. knew

98- Mother Teresa started the " Missionaries of Charity " tohelpless people .

1. care for 2. look for 3. search for 4. ask for

99- A : Edison had a lot of inventions .

B : He must have been a veryand hard working person .

1. lazy 2. stupid 3. intelligent 4. poor

100- A person who goes to another country to teach people about a religion is called .9

- 1.teacher 2.missionary 3.passenger 4.psychologist

Cloze Tests : موضوع

درس : هشتم

Cloze one :(riazi 93)

Food and clothing presented difficult problems . Much was....1.... from the Eskimo, a people of Greenland and northern Canada who had accustomed themselves to living in conditions of2....cold. The absence of fresh food,3....fruit and vegetables , meant that polar travellers were threatened with the disease scurvy, whose4....has been properly understood only in the last 100 years . Shelter and5....for fires are other problems which , little by little , have been to some extent overcome .

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | 1.taught | 2.learned | 3.improved | 4.helped |
| 2. | 1.extreme | 2.giant | 3.necessary | 4.efficient |
| 3. | 1.certainly | 2.directly | 3.constantly | 4.especially |
| 4. | 1.impression | 2.prevention | 3.expression | 4.promotion |
| 5. | 1.matter | 2.fuel | 3.trash | 4.device |

Cloze two : (s . t . 88)

The calendar is a method by which people measure time for their own internal or religious purposes ,dividing it into years, months, weeks, and days . People of ancient times based the earliest calendars on the most clear regular ... (1) ... they knew _ the movements of the Sun and Moon , which together ... (2) ... the three simplest divisions of time . These are the day , the lunar month , and the solar year . We now know that the ... (3) ... movements of the Sun across the sky ... (4) ... the Earth's turning . The day is the time ... (5) ... by the Earth to orbit on its axis _ just under 24 hours . The lunar month is the time between two new moons _ about 29.5 days .

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1-1) details | 2) effects | 3) aspects | 4) events |
| 2-1) increase | 2) include | 3) produce | 4) improve |
| 3-1) regular | 2) facial | 3) definite | 4) growing |
| 4-1) causes | 2) causing | 3) being caused | 4) is caused by |
| 5-1) taken | 2) is taken | 3) is taking | 4) which takes |

Reading one : (s . r . 88)

In 1610 Galileo left Padua to become " first philosopher and mathematician " to the Duke of Tuscany . This gave him more time for research and in 1613 he published a book called Letters on the Sunspots , and in it , as well as describing for the first time the spots that appear on the face of the Sun, declared his belief in Copernicus ' theory that the Earth goes round the Sun . This brought Galileo into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church which still believed in the teaching of Ptolemy and said that all Christians were to believe in it .In 1616 the Pope made him promise not to hold , teach or defend the ideas of Copernicus . Galileo went to live quietly in Florence and did not give up his studies , but he did not write very much . In 1632 , however , he published his Dialogue on the Two Principal Systems of the World in which he again defended the theory of Copernicus . The book was praised all over Europe , but Galileo was called to Rome by the Inquisition and ordered , under threat of torture , to deny his beliefs . He did so , and was permitted to return to his own house , in 1634 , on condition that he did not leave it .

In 1638 Galileo published another important book , the Dialogue on Two New Sciences , which explained his ideas about the new science of mechanics , later developed by Sir Isaac Newton . He went blind in 1637 but continued his work up to his death at Arcetri , near Florence , on 8 January 1642 .

1- According to the passage , Galileo

- 1) did not stop his scientific work even after became blind
- 2) published a letter on the Sun and sent it to the Duke
- 3) met the Duke of Tuscany , who was a mathematician
- 4) did research studies about sunspots in 1613

2- In his first book , Galileo

- 1) declared his belief in Copernicus' theory about the Earth
- 2) made most Christians accept his idea
- 3) declared his conflict with the Roman Catholic Church
- 4) believe in the teaching of Ptolemy

3- The passage points out that in Florence , Galileo

- 1) decided not to talk to anyone
- 2) wrote a great number of books
- 3) did not stop studying
- 4) stayed at home because of being blind

4- The word " defended " is closest in meaning to

- 1) changed
- 2) stated
- 3) explained
- 4) supported

5- Galileo was called to Rome because he published

- 1) another important book , the Dialogue on Two New Sciences
- 2) a book called Letter on the Sunspots
- 3) his Dialogue on the Two Principal System of the World
- 4) New Science of Mechanics

Reading two : (tajrobi 94)

Robert Boyle (1627 – 1691) lived at a time when many young men in England were becoming interested in science and in making scientific experiments . He himself was a great scientist in chemistry. His life was spent in scientific research and he made a number of important discoveries . He was one of a group of learned men who often met together to discuss new developments and discoveries in science ;this'invisible college', as it was called ,eventually became the Royal Society in 1660 .

Boyle was born in Ireland . When he was eight years old , he went to school at Eton , in England ,and three years later he set off in Europe with his French private teacher . While he was in Italy , he studied the work of the great scientist Galileo . Having returned home , he began carrying out his own experiments . He and his assistant , the inventor Robert Hook , made an air – pump which enabled him to perform experiments with air and to discover , for example , that air is essential for breathing, for burning , and for the transmission of sound .

Boyle believed that all matter was made up of what he called 'primary particles ' and thus he anticipated modern atomic theories .

1.Which of the following is NOT true about Boyle ?

- 1.He somehow predicted the emergence of modern atomic theories .
- 2.He met the great scientist Galileo when he was in Europe .
- 3.He devoted his life to studying and doing scientific experiments .
- 4.He went to Europe when he was only 11 years old .

2.What does the 'invisible college' refer to in the first paragraph ?

- 1.The Royal Society that Boyle established himself.
- 2.Boyle's regular meetings with other scientists .
- 3.Secret discussions on new developments in science.
- 4.The building where Boyle did his scientific experiments.

3.Which of the following countries is not mentioned in the passage ?

- 1.France
- 2.Italy
- 3.Ireland
- 4.England

4.Which of the following can be concluded from the passage ?

- 1.The air-pump enabled Boyle to develop his theory of primary particles .
- 2.Boyle was most probably born in a family with a good financial status.
- 3.It was Robert Hooke that helped Boyle make most of his discoveries .
- 4.While travelling in Europe , Boyle and Hooke made an air-pump .

Cloze Three (s . t . 90)

Mother Teresa was a kind woman who devoted her time extremely to helping poor people . Mother Teresa , whose ... (1) ... name was Agnes Gencha Bejaxhiu , was born in Skopje , Macedonia , the daughter of a grocer (2) ... she was 18 years old , she ... (3) ... the order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Loreto , in India . For 20 years she taught wealthy girls at the order's school in Calcutta , which stood within sight of the city's worst slums . Then one night she ... (4) ... what she herself described as " a call within a call . " To sister Teresa the ... (5) ... was clear . She must go among the poor and help them .

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| 1. | 1) final | 2) regular | 3) central | 4) original |
| 2. | 1) As | 2) When | 3) Since | 4) Whether |
| 3. | 1) entered | 2) attached | 3) imagined | 4) caused |
| 4. | 1) placed | 2) handled | 3) forwarded | 4) received |
| 5. | 1) resource | 2) comment | 3) message | 4) interest |

Reading Three (s.r.90)

World history is the story of people in different parts of the world developing their civilizations over the centuries . In this encyclopedia , the story is covered in a variety of articles , including one on CIVILIZATIONS , which covers the great civilizations of the world . Information can also be found in the history sections of each of the world's countries ; in the biographies of individual great men and women ; and in articles concerning historic events such as battles , wars , discoveries , political and social movements , religions , and so forth . Lots more can also be found in the Index volume .

This article presents a specially designed world history chart showing what has happened over the past 7000 years in all the main centers of civilization . From the earliest civilized peoples – the farmers and two –builders of Mesopotamia and Egypt from 5000 to 4000BC – up to the present day . You can choose , for example , the short period 800 to 650 BC and , at a glance , see that several important things were happening at different places in the world at much the same time .

1. It can be understood that this passage is taken from

- 1) a history book 2) an encyclopedia 3) an online article 4) a school textbook

2. The word “ one “ refers to

- 1) article 2) history 3) variety 4) story

3. The time period covered in the present article

- 1) is not clearly stated 2) is between 800 to 650 BC
3) is as long as 7000 years 4) is between 5000 to 400 BC

4. The first sentence of the passage , “ World history is the centuries , “

- 1) is a classification 2) is a definition
3) refers to a problem 4) describes the importance of historical studies

Cloze Four (s.h.91)

*The Romans spoke of health in a proverb : “ A healthy mind in a healthy body .” In addition to physical health , an/a ...**(1)**... of mental health is important .Too much mental stress can have a bad ...**(2)**... on one’s physical well –being . The human body is much more ...**(3)**... than any machine. Yet it needs less day-to-day care ...**(4)**... any machine . No machine can do all the things the body can do . No machine will work for 70 years or more , day and night , requiring only air , water , food , and only ...**(5)**... simple rules . No machine has been made which can adjust to so many different conditions as the human body .*

1.1) summarizing 2) succeeding 3) separating 4) understanding

2.1) device 2) effect 3) stance 4) phase

3.1) private 2) certain 3) complicated 4) repetitive

4.1) than 2) from 3) with 4) of

5.1) a little 2) little 3) a few 4) few

Reading Four (s.h.91)

Socrates (470-399 BC) was one of the greatest Greek philosophers . Little is known about Socrates' early life except that he served several times as a soldier and showed great bravery . He was born in Athens when that city was the leader of the world in literature , art and government .

Socrates knew all the most famous writers and statesmen of his time , but he had no desire to be famous himself .He only wanted to show people how to live wisely and happily , and to convince them that wisdom and honesty are more important than riches or fame . His guiding rule was “ know yourself “ .

The young men of Athens were eager to learn from him . Socrates did not write down his teaching or invent any system of philosophy . Instead he talked with the young men wherever he met them , and started them thinking for themselves about what is good in life . Some of these young men later became writers and wrote down Socrates' ideas . The most important of his followers was Plato . Plato's writings are Dialogues in which the main speaker is Socrates , discussing some questions with his young friends . Socrates would ask one of them to give an opinion on a subject . Socrates would then ask him questions . Often the person questioned had not really thought very deeply and had no good reason for his opinion . Then by more questioning they all tried to find the true answer . This method of learning the truth by asking questions has been named “Socratic “ or “ dialectic “ .

1.According to the passage , for some time in his life Socrates

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| 1) was a soldier | 2) served soldiers in Athens |
| 3) encouraged soldiers to be brave | 4) taught philosophy to brave soldiers |

2.According to the passage , Socrates

- 1) tried to tell people how to live well
- 2) attempted to invent a system of philosophy
- 3) had his students write down his lessons
- 4) used writers' influence to become famous

3.All of the following are true about Plato EXCEPT that he

- 1) was an important student of Socrates
- 2) helped a method of learning the truth develop
- 3) learned things from Socrates when he was a young man
- 4) wrote a book in which he used one of speakers to attack the ideas of Socrates

4.The word “him “in line 15 refers to

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|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Socrates | 2) Plato himself |
| 3) a speaker in Plato's book | 4) a student of Plato |

5.It can be understood from the passage that Socrates was born at a time when

- 1) Greece was under the control of soldiers
- 2) Athens was in its best days
- 3) no one lived happily and wisely
- 4) his country needed more soldiers than artists

Cloze Five (s.h.92)

In 1796 , Napoleon Bonaparte made Milan the capital of his Cisalpine Republic and in 1805 he became King of Italy in the Cathedral . The Austrians ...(1)... after Napoleon’s defeat in 1814 , but the Milanese had tasted ...(2)... and the Milan became the center of struggle to ...(3)... rule . At last in 1859 , after the Battle of Magenta , the city welcomed Victor Emmanuel , the first king of united Italy. ...(4)...Benito Mussolini ...(5)... his Fascist party in Milan in 1919, the city became a center of power to Fascism and to German occupation in World War 2 .

1)looked up 2)gave back 3)drove on 4)came back

1)balance 2)freedom 3)pressure 4)cleanliness

1)foreign 2)global 3)harmful 4)urban

1)Whereas 2)Whether 3)Although 4)Because

1)created 2)informed 3)recorded 4)instructed

Reading five (s.z.92)

Human beings used speech as a means of communication long before writing was invented . Writing represents , or symbolizes, “ the sound we make when we speak .” Written language is usually more formal than speech . in a typical conversation , a speaker will stop and start , leave a sentence unfinished, and say “er” or “um” when thinking what to say next . Written language , by contrast , is much more tidy and organized . If you were to write down exactly what people were saying in a casual conversation , you would end up with a very rough and untidy piece of writing . Also , in a conversation , speakers often predict what someone is about to say next , and interrupt , or talk , briefly , at the same time as another person .

When you speak , you can add colour to what you say in a number of ways . You can make your voice louder so that it will carry and have real effect ; you can stress certain important words or phrases so that your listeners pay special attention to them ; you can alter your tone , making your voice rise and fall as you speak ;you can alter the pace at which you speak , speeding up or slowing down to make your speech more interesting . Experienced public speakers become expert at using these techniques . In everyday speech using these techniques naturally makes for lively and interesting conversation .

1)According to the passage , writing a representation of

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| 1)an unfinished sentence that we say | 2)what someone is trying to say more forcefully |
| 3)what we can say after thinking | 4)the sound we produce when we speak |

2)We can understand from the passage that human being used oral language

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| 1)to convey meaning | 2)in typical conversation long before writing |
| 3)to add colour to his voice | 4)as an untidy language before writing was invented |

3)According to paragraph 2 , an expert is a person who

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| 1)can make his vice louder | 2)can pay special attention to words and stress |
| 3)is efficient at doing something | 4)makes his voice rise and fall as he speaks |

4)The writer believes if we use speaking techniques in our every day speech ,

- 1)we can make up for the weakness of speaking
- 2)we will have a more interesting conversation
- 3)we can change the speed at which we interest people in the topic
- 4)we can make our listeners more lively and interesting