

طرح درس کلاس نکته و تست درس زبان انگلیسی کنکور ۱۴۰۱ (۱۰ جلسه)

(سید میلاد قریشی)

جلسه اول	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> گرامر مجهول + افعال مُدال + عروف ربط هم پایه ساز مرور لغات موعوم و کاربردِی سال دهم به همراه تست واژگان از سال دهم بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه دوم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> جمله های توصیفی + پرسش های تاکیدی (tag questions) مرور لغات موعوم و کاربردِی سال یازدهم به همراه تست واژگان از سال یازدهم بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه سوم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> گرامر زمان ها (آینده، استمراری، حال کامل، گذشته کامل) + ترتیب اجزای جمله مرور لغات موعوم و کاربردِی درس ۱ سال دوازدهم به همراه تست واژگان از درس ۱ سال دوازدهم بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه چهارم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> گرامر شرطی ها + مبحث مصدر و اسم مصدر مرور لغات موعوم و کاربردِی درس ۲ سال دوازدهم به همراه تست واژگان از درس ۲ سال دوازدهم بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه پنجم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> گرامر مبحث صفت ها و قید ها + عروف اضافه مرور لغات موعوم و کاربردِی درس ۳ سال دوازدهم به همراه تست واژگان از درس ۳ سال دوازدهم بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه ششم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ضمایر انعکاسی و تاکیدی + اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش + عروف تعریف مروری بر موعوم ترین لغات خارج از کتاب کنکور سراسری (بخش اول) به همراه تست مروی جامع از واژگان بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه هفتم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> حل تست واژگان و تکنیک های ترجمه سوالات واژگان های ترکیبی (حل سوالات ترکیبی واژگان کنکور سراسری از سال ۱۳۹۶ تا ۱۴۰۰) مروری بر موعوم ترین لغات خارج از کتاب کنکور سراسری (بخش دوم) بررسی نکات فط به فط کتاب درسی
جلسه هشتم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تکنیک های برفورر با متون کلوز تست (Cloze Test) حل و تمایل متن های شبیه ساز و کنکور
جلسه نهم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تکنیک های برفورر با متون درک مطلب (Reading Comprehension) حل و تمایل متن های شبیه ساز و کنکور
جلسه دهم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تملیل و بررسی کنکورهای ۹۹ و ۱۴۰۰ حل آزمون شبیه ساز

ساختار مجهول

برای ساخت مجهول از ترکیب زیر استفاده می کنیم:

$am - is - are - was - were - be - to be - being - been + p.p \longrightarrow$ ساختار مجهول

to be

The government **built** a new road in this area. (Active)

A new road **was built** in this area by the government. (Passive)

الگوهای ساخت فعل مجهول

(Simple Present / Past)

۱- زمان حال / گذشته ساده

<p>$am - is - are$ + p.p $was - were$</p>

e.g. I **wrote** all these notes. (Active)

All these notes **were written** (by me). (Passive)

(Present / Past Continuous)

۲- زمان حال / گذشته استمراری

<p>$am - is - are$ + $being + p.p$ $was - were$</p>
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e.g. We **are cleaning** the house. (Active)

The house **is being cleaned**. (Passive)

(Present Perfect)

۳- زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)

<p>$have$ + $been + p.p$ has</p>

e.g. They **have finished** all the homework. (Active)

All the homework **has been finished**. (Passive)

(Past Perfect)

۴- زمان گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)

<p>$had + been + p.p$</p>

e.g. She **had passed** the exam. (Active)

The exam **had been passed**. (Passive)

(Auxiliary verbs)

۵- افعال کمکی

<p>$can / will / should \dots be going to + be + p.p$</p>
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✓ نکته مهم:

e.g.1. They **are going to** build this bridge. (Active)

This bridge **is going to be** built. (Passive)

e.g.2. Our English teacher **may give** an exam today. (Active)

An exam **may be given** by our English teacher today. (Passive)

مراحل پاسخگویی به تست های معلوم و مجهول:

۱- تشخیص معلوم یا مجهول بودن گزینه ها (to be + p.p)

<i>finished</i>	<i>be finished</i>	<i>being finished</i>	<i>finish</i>
<i>were being obeyed</i>	<i>have obeyed</i>	<i>are obeying</i>	<i>will be obeyed</i>
<i>repaired</i>	<i>was repairing</i>	<i>had repaired</i>	<i>was repaired</i>

۲- تشخیص معلوم یا مجهول بودن صورت سوال

✓ نکته: روش تشخیص معلوم یا مجهول بودن صورت سوال

۳- توجه به زمان جمله یا عامل قبل از جای خالی

I didn't expect you about the party.

- 1) to be told 2) tell 3) to be telling 4) are told

⊙ توجه: هواسماخ به افعال به قول خودمان **دو پهلو باشه!!!**

It is a busy road and I don't like crossing it. I'm afraid of down.

- 1) knocking 2) be knocked 3) being knocked 4) knocked

نست های مربوط به ساختار مجهول:

1. Our reporter said that lots of houses in the Great Fire of London last night.

- 1) destroyed 2) were destroyed 3) has been destroyed 4) is destroyed

2. Don't forget the keys when you want to leave the hotel. Rooms keys must in the hotel reception.

- 1) leave 2) to leave 3) be left 4) being left

3. Football reporter: "And this is the end of first half. The match after a short break.

- 1) is started 2) was started 3) will start 4) will be started

4. Although she to the party last night, she didn't go because she was busy.

- 1) was invited 2) has invited 3) invited 4) has been invited

5. If you want to go to Switzerland for a long time, you have to learn German. German language in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

- 1) are spoken 2) has spoken 3) had spoken 4) is spoken

6. All the songs on this new album by Lisa herself, and the album live during her recent successful concert tour.

- 1) written – recorded 2) wrote – recorded
3) was written – was recorded 4) were written – was recorded

7. When I him two weeks ago, he told me that he had returned from the South of France.

- 1) met 2) have met 3) will be met 4) may be met

8. Everyone is happy to hear that the manager to leave the company after ten years.

- 1) to make 2) was made 3) made 4) making

مجهول در تکنوز:

9. The new high-quality models of sunglasses are going to ... in our factory next year.

- 1) be produced 2) be producing 3) produced 4) produce

(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۳۹۴)

10. Hurry up! This information should to Mary and her family as soon as possible.

- 1) be sent 2) be sending 3) have sent 4) being sent

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۴)

11. This is a very difficult question, so it cannot so easily within a short time.

- 1) answer 2) be answered 3) to be answered 4) have answered

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۴)

12. After breaking his leg in the skiing accident, to cut short his vacation and go back home.

- 1) forced 2) he forced 3) that forced 4) he was forced

(گروه علوم ریاضی - سال ۱۳۹۸)

13. While skiing, the young boy broke his leg and..... to the hospital immediately.

- 1) would be taken 2) had to be taken 3) had taken 4) took

(گروه زبان - سال ۱۳۹۸)

14. Mike, who just started work at the company two years ago,..... the top post in the personnel department.

- 1) offered 2) had offered 3) had to offer 4) has been offered

(گروه فارغ از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۸)

15. Some people think those who plan to get married to take marriage preparation classes for some time before their wedding.

- 1) need 2) to need 3) they need 4) are needed

(گروه علوم تجربی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

16. There is no clear evidence stating where and when football, but most historians agree that some type of ball game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England.

- 1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented

(گروه انسانی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

17- The first rugs by hand, and the finest ones are still handmade.

- 1) made 2) were made 3) had made 4) have made

(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

18- The eastern bluebird is attractive bird native to this continent by many bird-watchers.

- 1) considered more 2) considering more
3) considered the most 4) considering the most

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

19- Fire blight, a common disease of apple trees, with an antibiotic spray.

- 1) can sometimes be controlled 2) can sometimes control
3) by controlling, it can sometimes 4) it sometimes can be controlled

(گروه فارغ از کشور انسانی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

"Modal Verbs"

" افعال وجهی (مدال) "

۱- برخی از مهمترین افعال مدال عبارتند از: <i>can – could – will – would – should – may – might – must – ...</i>
۲- همواره بعد از این افعال فعل بصورت شکل ساده می آید.
۳- <i>can, could</i> : برای بیان توانایی انجام کاری را در زمان حال یا آینده ، از <i>can</i> استفاده می کنیم و اگر زمان گذشته باشد از <i>could</i> استفاده می شود.
۴- <i>must</i> : به معنای "باید" برای بیان اجبار و به عبارتی "بایدهای قانونی" استفاده می شود و در این معنی معادل <i>has to - have to</i> می باشد که گذشته آن بصورت <i>had to</i> می باشد. همچنین فعل <i>must</i> در معنای "حتما" نیز به کار می رود.
۵- <i>should</i> : معنای "باید" برای بیان نصیحت و توصیه و به عبارتی "بایدهای اخلاقی" استفاده می شود.
۶- <i>may, might</i> : در معنای "احتمال داشتن و ممکن بودن" می باشند و می توان از هر دو این فعل در زمان حال استفاده نمود اما برای زمان گذشته معمولا از <i>might</i> استفاده می شود.
۷- از افعالی مانند <i>may, could, can</i> برای اجازه گرفتن یا اجازه دادن به کسی استفاده می کنیم. اما برای پیشنهاد دادن در انجام کاری معمولا از <i>can, could</i> استفاده می شود.

نست های مربوط به افعال مدال:

1. He had been working for more than 10 hours. He be tired after such hard work.
He may prefer to get some rest.
1) must 2) can 3) might 4) should
2. The taste of the coffee by how and where the coffee bean is grown.
1) can be affected 2) should have affected
3) could affect 4) has to be affected
3. Many teachers agree that one's language skills by listening to others.
1) can improve 2) can be improved 3) has to improve 4) could being improved
4. You to be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
1) won't 2) wouldn't 3) don't have 4) haven't
5. Peter: Can my friend sleep over?
Mary: Yes, but he to get permission from his parents.
1) can 2) will have 3) should 4) would
6. Tom and Rebecca give their daughter a lot of presents. They really love her.
1) should 2) could 3) must 4) would
7. I get the job of taking care of my younger brothers and sisters when my parents went out.
1) would 2) may 3) will 4) can

نکات پیرامون صرف ربط:

۱- در مورد حرف ربط *and* ساختار قبل و بعد از آن باید از نظر معنایی و گرامری مشابه باشند و همچنین می توان اجزای مشابه را در جمله دوم حذف نمود یا به عبارتی از اجزای مشابه جمله اول در جمله دوم فاکتور گرفت!

The letters were written and (they were) sent to another city.

۲- اگر جمله در یک سمت حروف *or* سوالی باشد در سمت دیگر نیز ساختار باید بصورت سوالی قرار گیرد.

May I ask a question or should I wait?

۳- حذف به قرینه در جمله دوم زمانی ممکن است که بین دو جمله نقطه نباشد. در صورت وجود نقطه اجزای جمله دوم باید بصورت کامل آمده باشند.

She has an expensive dress. But she never wears it.

۴- برای جلوگیری از تکرار اسم مشابه در جمله دوم بصورت ضمیر به کار می رود.

My brother has a lot of books, but he never reads them.

✓ نکته مهم: مهمترین مرحله در تشخیص کلمه ربطی مناسب توجه به معنی جمله می باشد.
نست های مربوط به حروف ربط:

1. I saw an accident last night somebody called an ambulance, nobody was injured, the ambulance wasn't needed.

- 1) and – so 2) but – so 3) and – but 4) but - but

2. There have been fewer orders for our new products, many employees in the factory are afraid of losing their job.

- 1) and so 2) so 3) but 4) or

3. Selena is always coming late to the workplace. Only a few minutes ago, she to come in time she would certainly be fired.

- 1) was told / but 2) was told / or 3) has told / and 4) told / so

4. Several English supplementary materials have been written since the introduction of Vision Books.

- 1) and were published 2) but were published 3) and published 4) but published

5. People should be informed of the danger of changing some kinds of garbage to fuel about the possible harms.

- 1) and were warned 2) and warned 3) but warned 4) but were warned

6. In free writing, you should not worry about spelling or punctuating correctly, about erasing mistakes, about organizing material, or..... exact words.

- 1) finding 2) how to find 3) about finding 4) the finding of

(گروه علوم ریاضی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

7. Modern motorcycles are lighter, faster, than motorcycles of the thirty years ago.

- 1) more efficient 2) or as efficient 3) and efficient 4) and more efficient

(گروه زبان - سال ۱۳۹۹)

8. The medicine of ancient people probably consisted of scientific practices, and religious

- 1) beliefs 2) believes 3) they believe 4) believing

(گروه تجربی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

9. His plan was to buy pieces of chocolate them to his classmates for two cents a piece.

- 1) who resold 2) and resell 3) but resold 4) by reselling

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۴۰۰)

10. During the 17th century, more and more people began to realize that they could test their scientific ideas by designing a relevant experiment

- 1) and seeing what happened 2) to see what was happened
3) and what happened to see 4) for seeing happened

(گروه زبان (عموم) - سال ۱۴۰۰)

11. A language family is a group of languages and similar vocabulary, grammar, and sound systems.

- 1) with a common origin 2) they are a common origin
3) and an origin common 4) are an origin that common

(گروه خارج از کشور - سال ۱۴۰۰)

12. Penicillin acts both by killing bacteria their growth.

- 1) so preventing 2) or to prevent 3) and by preventing 4) and it prevents

(گروه خارج از کشور - سال ۱۴۰۰)

13. On nights when the sky is clear -----, the earth's surface radiates heat into the atmosphere.

- 1) and the air calm 2) or the air as clam 3) that the calm air 4) and calm is the air

(گروه خارج از کشور انسانر - سال ۱۴۰۰)

مروری بر لغات مهم سال دهم

Lesson 1	Lesson 2
<i>amazing</i> شگفت آور، حیرت انگیز	<i>actually</i> در واقع
<i>appropriate</i> درخور، مناسب	<i>attack</i> حمله کردن
<i>average</i> میانگین، حد وسط	<i>base on</i> پایه گذاری کردن بر، بنا نهادن بر
<i>boring</i> خسته کننده، کسل کننده	<i>collect</i> جمع آوری کردن
<i>destroy</i> خراب کردن، تخریب کردن	<i>compare</i> مقایسه کردن
<i>die out</i> منقرض شدن، نابود شدن	<i>creation</i> خلقت، آفرینش، ابداع
<i>endangered</i> در خطر انقراض	<i>defend</i> دفاع کردن
<i>especially</i> مخصوصا، به ویژه	<i>describe</i> توصیف کردن
<i>expression</i> بیان، ابراز، اصطلاح، حالت چهره	<i>detail</i> جزئیات
<i>hunt</i> شکار کردن، شکار	<i>disease</i> بیماری
<i>hurt</i> آسیب دیدن، آسیب زدن	<i>donate</i> اهدا کردن، بخشیدن
<i>identify</i> شناختن، شناسایی کردن	<i>form</i> شکل دادن، شکل گرفتن
<i>increase</i> افزایش دادن، افزایش یافتن	<i>happen</i> اتفاق افتادن، رخ دادن
<i>injured</i> آسیب دیده، زخمی	<i>healthy</i> سالم
<i>instead</i> به جای، در عوض	<i>heart</i> قلب
<i>intonation</i> زیر و بمی صدا	<i>hint</i> اشاره
<i>lifespan</i> عمر، طول عمر	<i>in terms of</i> بر حسب، از نظر
<i>natural</i> طبیعی	<i>interesting</i> جذاب، جالب
<i>nature</i> طبیعت	<i>laugh</i> خندیدن
<i>nowadays</i> این روزها، امروزه	<i>light</i> روشن کردن، نور و روشنائی
<i>orally</i> بطور شفاهی	<i>nationality</i> ملیت
<i>pain</i> درد	<i>nation</i> ملت، کشور
<i>pay attention</i> توجه کردن	<i>neat</i> تمیز و مرتب
<i>phrase</i> عبارت	<i>observatory</i> رصد خانه
<i>plain</i> دشت	<i>opinion</i> نظر، عقیده
<i>plan</i> نقشه، برنامه	<i>orbit</i> چرخیدن، مدار
<i>proper</i> درست، مناسب	<i>organ</i> اندام
<i>protect</i> مراقبت کردن، محافظت کردن	<i>place</i> قرار دادن، قرار گرفتن، مکان
<i>put out</i> خاموش کردن	<i>planet</i> سیاره
<i>schedule</i> برنامه، برنامه کاری	<i>rise</i> بالا آمدن، افزایش یافتن
<i>take care of</i> مراقبت کردن از	<i>sign</i> علامت، نشانه
<i>voluntary</i> داوطلبانه	<i>wonder</i> تعجب کردن، از خود پرسیدن

Lesson 3	Lesson 4
<i>attend</i> رفتن، شرکت کردن، حاضر شدن	<i>abroad</i> خارج از کشور
<i>belief</i> اعتقاد، ایمان، باور	<i>across</i> در عرض
<i>cradle</i> گهواره	<i>activity</i> فعالیت
<i>description</i> توصیف	<i>agency</i> آژانس
<i>develop</i> توسعه دادن، پیشرفت کردن	<i>agent</i> مامور، عامل
<i>element</i> عنصر	<i>ancient</i> قدیمی، باستانی، کهن
<i>emotion</i> احساسات، عاطفه	<i>attract</i> جذب کردن
<i>emphasis(on)</i> تاکید	<i>behavior</i> رفتار
<i>energetic</i> با انرژی	<i>bleed</i> خون ریزی کردن، خون آمدن
<i>experiment</i> آزمایش	<i>ceremony</i> مراسم
<i>express</i> ابراز کردن، بیان کردن	<i>check in</i> وارد شدن، نام نویسی کردن
<i>fortunately</i> خوشبختانه	<i>continent</i> قاره
<i>gain</i> به دست آوردن، کسب کردن	<i>contrast</i> تضاد، مقایسه
<i>give up</i> ترک کردن، تسلیم شدن، رها کردن	<i>course</i> رشته، دوره تحصیلی
<i>interview</i> مصاحبه	<i>cruel</i> ظالم، بی رحم
<i>invent</i> اختراع کردن، ساختن	<i>culture</i> فرهنگ
<i>knowledge</i> دانش	<i>destination</i> مقصد
<i>narrate</i> داستانی را تعریف کردن، روایت کردن	<i>domestic</i> داخلی، خانگی، اهلی
<i>pair up</i> جفت شدن	<i>education</i> آموزش، تحصیل
<i>pass away</i> فوت کردن، مردن	<i>embassy</i> سفارت
<i>patient</i> بیمار	<i>entertainment</i> سرگرمی، تفریحات
<i>pattern</i> الگو	<i>generous</i> بخشنده، سخاوتمند
<i>peace</i> صلح، آرامش	<i>historical</i> تاریخی
<i>personality</i> شخصیت	<i>honestly</i> صادقانه
<i>publish</i> منتشر کردن	<i>hospitable</i> مهمان نواز
<i>recite</i> از بر خواندن	<i>host</i> میزبان
<i>relate</i> مرتبط بودن	<i>means</i> وسیله
<i>seek</i> جستجو کردن	<i>mostly</i> عمدتاً
<i>sense</i> حس	<i>notice</i> توجه کردن، توجه، آگاهی
<i>situation</i> شرایط، وضعیت	<i>prepare</i> آماده کردن، آماده شدن
<i>state</i> بیان کردن، ابراز کردن	<i>traditional</i> سنتی
<i>unscramble</i> از پیچیدگی درآوردن، به نظم درآوردن	<i>transportation</i> حمل و نقل

تست های واژگان مرور ی سال دهم:

- 1- Experts estimate that, on, the world loses a language every two weeks.
1) common 2) simple 3) average 4) correct
- 2- Russia wants to be as a good member of the international community.
1) expressed 2) considered 3) performed 4) increased
- 3- The average human in the developed countries has increased over the last hundred years.
1) schedule 2) lifespan 3) plan 4) nature
- 4- Passengers were asked to their own suitcases before they were put on the plane.
1) identify 2) consider 3) protect 4) increase
- 5- I got there early so I had a few minutes to my thoughts before the meeting began.
1) control 2) cross 3) order 4) collect
- 6- The new president making speech on the recent economic problems promised that there would be great changes in near
1) nature 2) exchange 3) future 4) hope
- 7- The firefighters tried to the fire as soon as possible , but unfortunately the Plasco Building came down.
1) cut down 2) put out 3) die out 4) take care
- 8- The manager came under heavy because he did not follow the standard procedure in employing new people for the company.
1) attack 2) donation 3) instruction 4) influence
- 9- The meeting has been as perhaps the most important in the last five years.
1) described 2) donated 3) happened 4) collected
- 10- Aristotle believed that the universe is composed of four: Earth, air, fire and water.
1) elements 2) gifts 3) nations 4) creations
- 11- We will be reviewing the papers again over the next few days to make sure students' knowledge has been measured at the level.
1) appropriate 2) creative 3) interested 4) based
- 12- The old lady stopped walking and looked in at us, while we were making strange noises and playing jokes on each other in the street.
1) creation 2) common 3) wonder 4) expression
- 13- Over the last years, many televisions have been switching to digital projectors as a way to cut costs and improve picture at the same time.
1) protection 2) quality 3) health 4) power
- 14- She was put in a bad situation to make a wise decision. Sadly, a lot of came to her mind, and she couldn't come out with a reasonable one.
1) creations 2) diseases 3) thoughts 4) identifications
- 15- This portable enables deaf people to telephone the hospital by typing a message instead of speaking.
1) element 2) device 3) cradle 4) instruction
- 16- Other experts place less on particular countries and more on selecting good individual stocks.
1) emotion 2) knowledge 3) action 4) emphasis

- 17- Religions have a lot in; however the way people pray to God may seem different.
1) common 2) simple 3) average 4) correct
- 18- People who can stop smoking can weight simply because smoking suppresses the appetite and increase the metabolism.
1) gain 2) take 3) hold 4) make
- 19- The decisions made in the last meeting are supported by environmental groups.
1) strongly 2) suddenly 3) sadly 4) personally
- 20- Some children have learning problems and need to special schools, where what is taught and how it is taught is different.
1) gain 2) attend 3) emphasize 4) recite
- 21- I am more on the side of people who health above money; I believe health and happiness have a direct relationship.
1) hang 2) leave 3) value 4) identify
- 22- Can you two just your differences for now and get this done together, please?
1) put aside 2) keep on 3) call back 4) get away
- 23- Online teaching is the to young people's success in life, and teachers play an important role in the process of guiding them towards a better life.
1) key 2) sense 3) state 4) situation
- 24- North of Iran with excellent shops and restaurants and children's facilities combine to make this place an enjoyable holiday
1) emotion 2) element 3) destination 4) emphasis
- 25- In some countries, schools put a lot of on studying English language; however, other countries pay little attention to language learning.
1) emphasis 2) knowledge 3) form 4) pattern
- 26- The World Health Organization believes that the number of Corona virus patient is less than what the social media claims.
1) cultural 2) actual 3) ashamed 4) proper
- 27- He's counting on his mother to care of the twins for him; she's had plenty of experience with them.
1) take 2) make 3) have 4) get
- 28- Whereas my wife likes to travel abroad, I prefer to stay at home for my
1) values 2) beliefs 3) vacations 4) creations
- 29- High temperature makes the body a less place for the bacteria or corona virus and thereby it speeds the recovery.
1) interested 2) hospitable 3) protective 4) familiar
- 30- Leaving the small town in which I was born, and the good memories I had while living there was the most decision I could make.
1) traditional 2) historical 3) painful 4) national
- 31- The physician did everything to make sure that his patient would his orders carefully to get better as soon as possible.
1) emphasize 2) compare 3) describe 4) follow
- 32- Iran is a four-season country, and tourists can find a wide of activities from skiing to desert touring in different parts of the country.
1) host 2) pattern 3) range 4) nature
- 33- After the accident it was a long time before he returned to his former mental
1) state 2) cradle 3) nature 4) pain

- 34- Sadly, after a lot of struggle to fight with his cancer, Daniel two weeks ago.
1) took away 2) picked up 3) passed away 4) grew up
- 35- There are books to help children with their math and science and teach them to poems and sing songs.
1) gain 2) attend 3) emphasize 4) recite
- 36- He also the importance of selecting the right tools before the project starts.
1) gains 2) attends 3) emphasizes 4) invents
- 37- Mr. Jones couldn't the meeting because he was in hospital undergoing tests and awaiting heart surgery.
1) improve 2) identify 3) attend 4) emphasize
- 38- The engineer finally had to start over with an entirely new concept very late in the process, delaying the for the whole project.
1) element 2) schedule 3) diversity 4) miracle
- 39- The purpose of the article was to draw to the problems faced by single parents.
1) conversation 2) attention 3) intonation 4) communication
- 40- I thought the plan would not be successful, so I decided to my disagreement with it.
1) express 2) involve 3) improve 4) carry
- 41- From many religious countries, make the journey on foot from long distances to visit the Holy shrines in Karbala.
1) poets 2) narrators 3) inventors 4) pilgrims
- 42- She hit the ball so that it flew over the wall and went into the neighbor's garden.
1) effectively 2) cruelly 3) suddenly 4) powerfully
- 43- He liked food, without sauces or cheese, and plenty of fresh vegetables, including those grown in the garden of his estate.
1) plain 2) regular 3) proper 4) interested
- 44- The hospital has asked various organizations to help raise money for the new operating room.
1) average 2) irregular 3) voluntary 4) endangered
- 45- The story was very pretty and interesting, at the point where two friends suddenly recognized each other.
1) especially 2) regularly 3) properly 4) appropriately
- 46- There is a popular which says that to change the world for the better, you should think globally.
1) identification 2) nature 3) attention 4) expression
- 47- More and more land was needed to grow rice for export and in some cases for the market.
1) cultural 2) entertainment 3) domestic 4) emotional
- 48- This season's include five new plays and several concerts of Spanish and American music.
1) environments 2) elements 3) entertainments 4) experiments
- 49- A father legally has to the child after its birth until its adulthood.
1) attraction 2) obligation 3) introduction 4) tradition
- 50- Through the years, scientists have smaller but more efficient batteries used in electrical devices.
1) believed 2) destroyed 3) solved 4) developed

پاسخ کلیدی تست های واژگان:

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	3	11	1	21	3	31	4	41	4
2	2	12	3	22	1	32	3	42	4
3	2	13	2	23	1	33	1	43	1
4	3	14	3	24	3	34	3	44	3
5	4	15	2	25	1	35	4	45	1
6	3	16	4	26	2	36	3	46	4
7	2	17	1	27	1	37	3	47	3
8	1	18	1	28	3	38	2	48	3
9	1	19	1	29	2	39	2	49	2
10	1	20	2	30	3	40	1	50	4

نقار خط به خط کتاب در سر دو از دهم (از ابتدا تا پایان صفحه ۲۰)

۱. کلمه variation از ریشه vary می آید و صفت آن various است.

variation , variety (n.) : تنوع

various (adj.) : متنوع

vary (v.) : تفاوت داشتن

۲. کلمه knowledge (دانش) غیر قابل شمارش است.

۳. کلمه appreciation از ریشه appreciate (قدردانی کردن) می آید.

appreciation (n.) : قدردانی

appreciate (v.) : قدردانی کردن، فهمیدن

۴. lower: معادل های معنایی

lower = reduce = decrease = cut down کاهش دادن

۵. هر گاه جمله با مصدر یا اسم مصدر (to , ing) آغاز شود، فاعل را مفرد در نظر می گیریم.

Helping others **lowers** blood pressure.

Listening to the advice of older people **improves** our lives.

Taking care of grandchildren **increases** brain function and memory.

۶. کلمه advice غیر قابل شمارش است و برای جمع بستن آن باید از piece استفاده کرد.

a pieces of advice

۷. کلمه brain علاوه بر (مغز)، می تواند معنی "عقل" هم بدهد. مخصوصا اگر بصورت جمع به کار رود.

take brains : عقل خود را به کار انداختن

۸. یک ترکیب مهم برای کلمه respect:

show / have respect for : احترام گذاشتن به کسی

۹. کلمات each other و one another هر دو به معنای یکدیگر، همدیگر می باشند.

۱۰. اگر وسط یک عبارت، بخواهیم بعد از کلمه wh دار جمله بیاوریم، این جمله سوالی نمی شود.

We can help many people by donating **what they need** (what do they need).

۱۱. ترکیب های مهم برای کلمه temperature:

take temperature : دما (تب) را اندازه گرفتن
 raise the temperature: دما را افزایش دادن
 lower the temperature: دما را کاهش دادن

۱۲. حرف اضافه فعل dedicate، to می باشد.

dedicate (to) : وقف کردن ، اختصاص دادن

dedicated (adj.) : دلسوز ، متعهد

✓ توجه: بعد از dedicate (to) فعل دوم در جمله با -ing می آید.

How much time should I dedicate to practicing each day?

۱۳. ترکیب هایی برای spare:

spare no pains : از هیچ کمکی دریغ نکردن
 spare no effort : از هیچ تلاشی دریغ نکردن
 spare no expense : از هیچ کمک مالی دریغ نکردن

۱۴. معانی و ترکیب های دیگر کلمه spare:

spare (adj.) : یدکی ، اضافی

spare key/battery/clothes ...

spare time/moment/hour etc. (time when you are not working)

spare (v.) : در اختیار قراردادن، مانع از صدمه شدن، دریغ کردن، مضایقه کردن

spare somebody ten minutes/an hour etc

spare somebody the trouble/difficulty/pain etc (of doing something)

مانع از به دردسر افتادن کسی شدن

spare a thought for somebody

به کسی که در گرفتاری و شرایط بد قرار دارد، فکر کردن

spare somebody (the details)

نگفتن جزئیات برای جلوگیری از ناراحت شدن

spare somebody's feelings

مانع از جریحه دار شدن احساسات

spare (n.): یدک

۱۵. فعل distinguish معادل کلمه recognize به معنای تشخیص دادن، متمایز کردن، می باشد.

distinguished (adj.) : ممتاز ، برجسته

distinguish (v.) = recognize : تشخیص دادن، متمایز کردن

۱۶. کلمه find به معنای پیدا کردن است، گذشته و شکل سوم آن found می باشد.

۱۷. خود کلمه found یک فعل است به معنای تاسیس کردن که گذشته و شکل سوم آن founded است.

۱۸. ترکیب مهمی از کلمه catch:

catch a flu / disease / coronavirus

۱۹. کلمه while در معنای (وقتی که) همراه با زمان فعل استمراری استفاده می شود.

While the nurse **is taking** her temperature, they start talking.

۲۰. فعل بعد از start هم با to و هم با ing می آید.

start talking / start to talk

۲۱. فعل bear به معنای به دنیا آوردن نیز می باشد و گذشته آن bore است.

She bore three children. او سه بچه دنیا آورده است.

۲۲. فعل "متولد شدن" را همیشه به صورت مجهول می آوریم.

be born : متولد شدن

Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran.

۲۳. عبارت it's a pity به معنای افسوس، حیف است.

۲۴. ترکیب بسیار مهم زیر را به خاطر داشته باشید:

be regarded as : در نظر گرفته شدن به عنوان :

Dr. Gharib **was regarded as** a dedicated physician.

۲۵. یکی از معانی حرف اضافه on، (درباره) یا (about) است.

The first Persian textbook **on** children's diseases was written by him.

۲۶. کلماتی همانند million , thousand , hundred اگر قبل از اسم جمع بیایند، نقش صفت را داشته و جمع

million dollars (millions dollars)

بسته نمی شوند.

✓ اما وقتی با Of همراه می شوند با اسم بعد از خود مطابقت پیدا می کند:

He taught medicine to **thousands of students**.

۲۷. عبارت by the way ، به معنای ضمناً، راستی است.

۲۸. عبارتی در تصویر کتاب در صفحه ۲۰:

pediatric center of excellence : مرکز علمی اطفال کشور :

جمله وارہ های وصفی و ضمائر موصولی

جمله وارہ وصفی بعد از یک اسم می آید و آن اسم را توصیف می کند برای ساخت آن از ضمائر موصولی استفاده می کنیم که این ضمائر جانشین اسم قبل از خود می باشند حال به معرفی چندی از این ضمائر می پردازیم.

((who))

۱- وقتی از *who* استفاده می کنیم که مرجع ضمیر انسان باشد.

۲- *who* در نقش فاعل جمله می آید ← "who + verb"

The woman – she lives here – is a teacher.

The woman who lives here is a teacher.

((whom))

۱- وقتی از *whom* استفاده می کنیم که مرجع ضمیر انسان باشد.

۲- *whom* در نقش مفعول به کار می رود ← "whom + noun + verb"

The man – you talked him is my brother.

The man whom you talked is my brother.

((which))

۱- وقتی از *which* استفاده می کنیم که مرجع ضمیر شیء یا حیوان باشد.

۲- هم می توان در نقش فاعل (*which + verb*) و هم در نقش مفعول (*which + noun + verb*) به کار رود.

۳- در نقش مفعولی قابل حذف است.

The bus – it goes to the airport every half hour is suitable for you.

The bus which goes to the airport every half hour is suitable for you. حالت فاعلی:

The book – he bought it is English.

The book which he bought is English. حالت مفعولی:

بایه های تستی:

۱- از موصول **that** می توان به جای سه موصول ذکر شده استفاده نمود.

۲- همواره با آوردن موصول **ضمیر مربوط** به آن باید از جمله **حذف** شود.

۳- (**در کتاب نیامده اما**) موصول های مفعولی را می توان در جمله حذف نمود. که در این صورت نیز ضمیر مربوط به آن باید از جمله حذف شود.

۴- از موصول **whose** برای بیان توصیف با مالکیت استفاده می شود. (*whose + noun*)

*In the film, he plays a role **whose mission** was killing the President.*

۵- با آوردن موصول **حق حذف حرف اضافه** فعل را نداریم.

۶- برای دو موصول **whom** و **which** می توان **حرف اضافه فعل** را قبل از آن ها نیز آورد.

..... whom I depend on = on whom I depend

✓ توجه:

نست های مربوط به ضمایر موصولی:

1. Angelina was the first student when the exam finished.
 1) whom I talked to her 2) that I talked 3) that I talked to her 4) whom I talked to
2. This is the document
 1) which I was looking for it 2) I was looking for
 3) I was looking 4) which I was looking
3. He is the teacher
 1) you were talking about him 2) about whom you were talking
 3) whom you were talking 4) whom you were talking about him
4. I saw a man shouting at a driver car was blocking the street.
 1) that 2) which 3) whose 4) there
5. I think you ought to speak to that man standing with a notebook in front of the car.
 1) which 2) whom 3) who's 4) how
6. We saw the latest Harry Potter film, which we really enjoyed
 1) them 2) ----- 3) it 4) us
7. That young man to ... we owe some thanks, saved my brother's life on that car accident.
 1) which 2) whom 3) who 4) that
8. The heavy rain, was unusual for the time of year, destroyed most of the plants in my garden.
 1) that 2) whom 3) which 4) whose

نکته بسیار مهم: روش تشخیص عبارت توصیفی

-۱

-۲

✓ توجه: چگونه اینجانب به عبارت را با ساختار مجهول اشتباه نگیریم:

✚ The package contains books and records to the library recently.

- 1) delivered 2) was delivered 3) that has delivered 4) that has been delivered

ضمایر موصولی در تکاور:

9- It would cost a lot to rebuild the houses..... in the earthquake that happened a week ago.

- 1) destroy 2) were destroyed
 3) that were destroyed 4) they were destroyed

(گروه زبان‌های خارجه (با تغییر) - سال ۱۳۹۱)

10- Unfortunately, I forgot to email the photographs at the birthday party to my friends.

- 1) which took 2) which were taken 3) were taken 4) that I took them

(گروه علوم تجربی (با تغییر) - سال ۱۳۹۴)

11- The employees to the manager as soon as they happened realized that they were more easily and quickly solved.

- 1) reported the problems 2) who reported the problems
 3) that the problems they reported 4) whom the problems reported

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۳۹۷)

12- Many of those people are actually against the idea of a factory in this area.

- 1) who want to protect the environment 2) want the environment to protect
3) they want to protect the environment 4) who want the environment to protect

(گروه انسانر (با تغییر) - سال ۱۳۹۷)

13- China is the country paper, silk and gunpowder were first produced in.

- 1) in that 2) in where 3) in there 4) that

(گروه انسانر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

14- Each year, universities in the West take in quite a number of students come from Asian countries.

- 1) who 2) they 3) that they 4) most of them

(گروه هنر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

15- Those of you who are too lazy to work as much as they would be required to..... to find a new workplace.

- 1) kindly advised them 2) are kindly advised 3) have kindly advised 4) advise them kindly

(گروه علوم تهریر - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۸)

16- The librarian told two of the students.... to let others be able to concentrate on their lessons.

- 1) to keep quiet talking 2) they keep quiet by not talking
3) by not talking keep quiet 4) who were talking to keep quiet

(گروه هنر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

17- The most successful business people the needs of the future earlier than the competition.

- 1) those who are predict 2) predict those that are
3) who those predict are 4) are those who predict

(گروه انسانر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

18- Dolphins lack vocal cords but they have a large, oil-filled organ called the "melon", they can produce a variety of sounds.

- 1) that 2) which 3) with which 4) that by it

(گروه زبان - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

19- There was a brightly decorated package in the office, but no one seemed to know

- 1) that it belonged to who 2) whom to belonged to
3) what person that it belonged 4) to whom it belonged

(فارغ از کشور (انسانر) - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

20- I think it is those power lines by the storm that need repairs first.

- 1) were damaged 2) that were damaged 3) that were damaging 4) to be damaged

(فارغ از کشور (انسانر) - نظام قدیم (با تغییر) سال ۱۳۹۹)

21- The school all the local children attended shut down because its water supply contained toxic chemicals.

- 1) that 2) whom 3) where 4) which in it

(زبان تخصصی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

22- Most of the suggestions were made at the meeting were not very helpful.

- 1) as 2) they 3) which 4) which they

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

پرسش های تائیدی

(tag questions)

آنچه برای ساخت Tag Questions باید بدانید:

۱- ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی منفی → جمله خبری مثبت ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی مثبت → جمله خبری منفی
۲- هر گاه در جمله خبری فعل کمکی باشد برای ساخت tag از همان فعل کمکی استفاده می شود اما اگر فقط فعل اصلی در جمله وجود داشت برای ساخت باید از do, does, did استفاده کنیم.
۳- اگر در جمله خبری کلماتی مثل little - few - no one - no - none - never - seldom - rarely - hardly - nobody - nothing باشند نشان دهنده منفی بودن جمله خبری بوده و tag باید به صورت مثبت بیاید.
۴- کلماتی مانند no one - everyone - somebody - everybody - nobody اما کلماتی مانند nothing, everything با ضمیر it می آیند.
۵- اگر در جمله خبری فعلی باشد که زمان حال و گذشته آن یکسان باشد مثل افعال put - let - read - hit - cut - cost - set - burst در این حالت برای تشخیص زمان حال یا گذشته دقت شود که در مورد فاعل سوم شخص مفرد (he - she - it) اگر زمان حال باید به آن "s" اضافه شود، در غیر این صورت گذشته است.
۶- اگر فاعل جمله کلماتی مانند "this, that" باشند tag آنها با ضمیر <u>it</u> و برای "these, those" tag آنها با ضمیر <u>they</u> می آید و کلمه <u>there</u> باشد tag آن با خودش ساخته می شود.
۷- در جملات امری (دارای please) برای ساخت tag از عبارت will/would you و برای حالت نهی از will you استفاده می شود.
۸- در جملات مرکب معمولاً برای ساخت tag از قسمت پایه استفاده می شود اما اگر فاعل جمله "I" باشد (ویا عبارتی مربوط به "I") از قسمت پیرو استفاده می کنیم.

- Peter said that he would meet the expense, didn't he?

- I think that they will win the match, won't they?

- 1) He is a teacher,
- 2) John go to the library, did he?
- 3) David bought a car,
- 4) His aunt never forgot her old house, ?
- 5) Nobody answers the phone,
- 6) Everybody knows the solution,
- 7) My mother put the cake on the table,
- 8) This is my book,
- 9) Those are students,
- 10) There are some pencils in his bag,
- 11) Please close the windows,
- 12) Don't Open the window,

تست های مربوط به پرسش های ناکیدی:

1. **There were two car accidents yesterday,?**
 1) weren't they 2) were they 3) weren't there 4) were there
2. **You are at home from morning. It means you didn't have any lesson this morning,?**
 1) did you 2) doesn't it 3) does it 4) didn't you
3. **I saw her last week and her hair was just like Rapunzel. She rarely cut her hair, she?**
 1) doesn't 2) does 3) didn't 4) did
4. **I'm sure my mother never agrees with separating my home and living on my own, ?**
 1) are I 2) aren't I 3) does she 4) doesn't she
5. **Helen's just finished reading a novel about an English family in Italy,?**
 1) isn't she 2) is she 3) hasn't she 4) has she
6. **Martin thinks that everything is philosophic,?**
 1) isn't it 2) doesn't he 3) does he 4) isn't everything
7. **We missed our train because we were waiting on wrong platform, we?**
 1) did 2) were 3) didn't 4) weren't
8. **In our office, they've had some problems with our computer systems recently,.....they?**
 1) have 2) had 3) wouldn't 4) haven't
9. **One of the students set the academic standards we all had to follow,?**
 1) don't they 2) didn't they 3) does he 4) didn't he
10. **I'd had some trouble with our washing machine and refrigerator,?**
 1) wouldn't I 2) had you 3) hadn't I 4) would you
11. **"I think that his concert won't be sold-out." I'm right, I?**
 1) am 2) am not 3) don't 4) aren't
12. **Tom that his father is in hospital, doesn't he?**
 1) knew 2) knows 3) doesn't know 4) didn't know

پرسش های ناکیدی در تکاور:

13. **Jane believes that her team members easily won the game because they are familiar with teamwork,?**
 1) aren't they 2) didn't they 3) didn't she 4) doesn't she
 (گروه علوم انسانی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)
14. **It is a fact that all people are ready to try as hard as possible to become happy,?**
 1) don't they 2) isn't it 3) aren't they 4) doesn't it
 (گروه هنر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)
15. **It is common knowledge that the Scottish wear kilts,?**
 1) are they not 2) don't they 3) are they 4) isn't it
 (گروه زبان اختصاصی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)
16. **Lisa would never love him again after hearing all the wrong he had done to her,?**
 1) had he 2) would she 3) hadn't he 4) wouldn't she
 (گروه هنر - سال ۱۴۰۰)

مروری بر لغات مهم سال یازدهم

Lesson 1		Lesson 2	
<i>ability</i>	توانایی	<i>addiction</i>	اعتیاد
<i>absolutely</i>	به طور کامل	<i>calm</i>	آرام
<i>additional</i>	اضافی	<i>condition</i>	شرایط
<i>amount</i>	مقدار	<i>confuse</i>	گیج شدن ، مغشوش شدن
<i>at least</i>	حداقل	<i>contain</i>	شامل بودن
<i>available</i>	در دسترس ، موجود	<i>disagree</i>	مخالفت کردن
<i>belong</i>	تعلق داشتن	<i>discuss</i>	گفتگو کردن
<i>communication</i>	ارتباط	<i>disorder</i>	اختلال
<i>context</i>	متن	<i>emotional</i>	عاطفی
<i>continent</i>	قاره	<i>event</i>	رویداد
<i>culture</i>	فرهنگ	<i>forbid</i>	ممنوع کردن
<i>depend on</i>	بستگی داشتن ، وابسته بودن	<i>frequency</i>	تکرار
<i>despite</i>	علیرغم ، با وجود	<i>get away</i>	فرار کردن
<i>exchange</i>	رد و بدل کردن ، مبادله کردن	<i>hang out</i>	بیرون رفتن (با دوستان)
<i>fortunately</i>	خوشبختانه	<i>influence</i>	اثر گذاشتن
<i>give up</i>	تسلیم شدن ، ترک کردن	<i>impatient</i>	بی صبر ، بی قرار
<i>hint</i>	اشاره	<i>main</i>	اصلی
<i>honestly</i>	صادقانه	<i>manner</i>	روش ، رفتار
<i>increase</i>	افزایش دادن	<i>medical</i>	پزشکی
<i>institute</i>	موسسه	<i>miracle</i>	معجزه
<i>intent</i>	قصد ، نیت	<i>mission</i>	ماموریت
<i>luckily</i>	خوشبختانه	<i>notice</i>	توجه کردن ، توجه ، آگاهی
<i>make up</i>	درست کردن ، شکل دادن	<i>particular</i>	خاص
<i>master</i>	استاد ، مدیر	<i>predict</i>	پیش بینی کردن
<i>means</i>	وسیله	<i>prevent</i>	جلوگیری کردن
<i>measure</i>	اندازه گرفتن	<i>properly</i>	به درستی
<i>meet the needs</i>	نیاز برآورده کردن	<i>proportion</i>	تناسب ، نسبت
<i>pattern</i>	الگو	<i>recreation</i>	تفریح ، اوقات فراغت
<i>popular</i>	مردمی ، محبوب	<i>retire</i>	باز نشسته شدن
<i>predictive</i>	قابل پیش بینی	<i>rush</i>	عجله داشتن ، هجوم بردن
<i>probable</i>	احتمالی	<i>specialist</i>	متخصص
<i>vary</i>	تفاوت داشتن	<i>various</i>	متنوع ، گوناگون

Lesson 3		
<i>along with</i>	همراه با	<i>former</i> قبلی
<i>antonym</i>	متضاد	<i>fortunate</i> خوش شانس
<i>artistic</i>	هنرمندانه	<i>promise</i> قول دادن
<i>ashamed</i>	شرمنده	<i>recognize</i> شناختن
<i>attempt</i>	سعی کردن	<i>reference</i> اشاره
<i>calligraphy</i>	خوشنویسی	<i>reflect</i> منعکس کردن
<i>charity</i>	خیریه	<i>repeat</i> تکرار کردن
<i>cheerful</i>	خوشحال	<i>result</i> نتیجه
<i>craft</i>	صنایع دستی	<i>rug</i> قالیچه
<i>creative</i>	خلاقانه	<i>satisfied</i> راضی
<i>custom</i>	رسم	<i>science</i> علم
<i>decorative</i>	تزیینی	<i>soft</i> نرم
<i>decrease</i>	کاهش دادن	<i>tile</i> کاشی
<i>development</i>	پیشرفت	<i>promise</i> قول دادن
<i>discount</i>	تخفیف	<i>recognize</i> شناختن
<i>diversity</i>	تنوع	<i>reference</i> اشاره
<i>downward</i>	رو به پایین	<i>reflect</i> منعکس کردن
<i>economy</i>	اقتصاد	<i>totally</i> کاملاً
<i>expect</i>	انتظار داشتن	<i>touching</i> متاثر کننده
<i>former</i>	قبلی	<i>traditional</i> سنتی
<i>fortunate</i>	خوش شانس	<i>uncertain</i> مردد
<i>handicraft</i>	هنر دستی	<i>unique</i> تک
<i>hand-woven</i>	دستباف	<i>upward</i> رو به بالا
<i>improve</i>	پیشرفت کردن	<i>vast</i> وسیع
<i>include</i>	شامل شدن	<i>weave</i> بافتن
<i>introduce</i>	معرفی کردن	<i>well-known</i> شناخته شده
<i>item</i>	بخش	<i>workshop</i> کارگاه
<i>local</i>	محلی	
<i>lucky</i>	خوش شانس	
<i>along with</i>	همراه با	
<i>antonym</i>	متضاد	
<i>artistic</i>	هنرمندانه	

تست های واژگان مروری سال یازدهم:

- 1- He volunteered to take part in a dangerous secret into the regions under enemy control.**
 1) invention 2) prediction 3) mission 4) pollution
- 2- These chain restaurants offer different dishes in its restaurants throughout the world to the tastes of the local culture.**
 1) prefer 2) recite 3) reflect 4) suppose
- 3- The two equal winners had to play off a/an game to decide the winner of the whole competition.**
 1) additional 2) favorite 3) cultural 4) popular
- 4- There is only one thing that makes a dream impossible to : the fear of failure.**
 1) achieve 2) search 3) organize 4) collect
- 5- Scientists have calculated that the world's population will double by the end of the**
 1) reality 2) century 3) pattern 4) point
- 6- The course is designed to enable people to effectively in speech and writing.**
 1) communicate 2) defend 3) retire 4) exist
- 7- Geographically, the UK is on the periphery of Europe, while Paris is at the heart of the**
 1) continent 2) variety 3) culture 4) point
- 8- The reason why people so quickly is because they look at how far they still have to go, instead of how far they have come.**
 1) give up 2) depend on 3) make up 4) check in
- 9- The company provides cheap Internet access. In addition, it makes shareware freely**
 1) valuable 2) variable 3) appropriate 4) available
- 10- Even in this age of high technology, activities like fishing and hunting have remained constantly**
 1) cultural 2) popular 3) touching 4) suitable
- 11- Although Judy is the oldest student in this university, she all her friends and treats them in a good way.**
 1) behaves 2) respects 3) describes 4) laughs
- 12- Studies show millions of workers use their office computers to play games, the Net or worse.**
 1) surf 2) prepare 3) compare 4) range
- 13- I am sure that she knows fully what has happened. , she says something different and tries to show she is unaware.**
 1) Besides 2) However 3) Despite 4) In addition
- 14- Before the railway came up into being, a four - horse coach was a popular of transportation.**
 1) origin 2) result 3) means 4) ability

15- In this way they will be able to the needs of individual students in a more effective manner.

- 1) function 2) meet 3) range 4) exist

16- One of the most - asked questions about my life is why I can't stay even in a simple relationship for a long time.

- 1) generously 2) fortunately 3) frequently 4) patiently

17- A teacher's teaching method greatly in quality from class to class. It depends on the students that get the teachers to use an appropriate way of teaching.

- 1) makes 2) exists 3) varies 4) specify

18- This kind of job requires a lot of physical, and I think he is too old to manage it efficiently.

- 1) event 2) activity 3) mission 4) identification

19- Sorry to eat and run, but I'm in a/an to do some work I've got to finish before we go on holidays.

- 1) worry 2) rush 3) case 4) notice

20- From personal experience, she knew and understood the problems of this drug

- 1) pressure 2) addiction 3) depression 4) frequency

21- The fall in the number of deaths from heart is generally attributed to improvements in diet.

- 1) situation 2) disease 3) quality 4) pressure

22- The movie became very when the mother and her son met after twenty years of not seeing each other.

- 1) general 2) mental 3) nervous 4) emotional

23- Paul reserved a ticket to go to Ireland on time to the annual conference without any delay.

- 1) register 2) attend 3) describe 4) develop

24- The nurses also give practical and support to the family at this extremely difficult time.

- 1) traditional 2) changeable 3) decorative 4) emotional

25- Children tend to have relatively larger heads than adults in to the rest of their body.

- 1) situation 2) relation 3) imagination 4) proportion

26- He was immediately sent to Rome. His was to consider regional issues and conditions of peace between the two countries.

- 1) location 2) tradition 3) reflection 4) mission

27- It is difficult to the long-term result of Middle East peace process, as there is nothing clear.

- 1) predict 2) attempt 3) produce 4) disagree

28- In her report, the manager made no to her illness but only to her future plans.

- 1) choice 2) reference 3) reduction 4) existence

29- The woman was unable to the man who stole her purse because it had been too dark at the time of the robbery.

- 1) translate 2) identify 3) prevent 4) forbid

30- Psychologists say that you need to spend time to with your friends or family every week for your mind health.

- 1) make up 2) work on 3) hang out 4) rush to

31- Connected to the computer is some form of storage device which enables information to be and updated quickly.

- 1) explained 2) accessed 3) measured 4) described

32- He wrote that the purpose of vocabulary learning should include both remembering words and the ability to use them automatically in a wide of language contexts when the need arises.

- 1) diversity 2) limit 3) value 4) range

33- The Art Gallery in the Institute of Chinese Studies Building is worth a visit for its painting and collections.

- 1) custom 2) community 3) calligraphy 4) diversity

34- It's so interesting to live in a different country where you can learn the of another culture.

- 1) descriptions 2) influences 3) customs 4) invitations

35- Stores often their prices by up to 50% in the days immediately following Christmas.

- 1) exchange 2) discount 3) attempt 4) destroy

36- You should talk to other students to find out what they use to remember new vocabulary.

- 1) descriptions 2) strategies 3) cultures 4) disorders

37- We were quite that no one was hurt in the car accident we had on our holidays.

- 1) creative 2) experienced 3) common 4) fortunate

38- All former players and their partners are invited to the event, which will feature live music.

- 1) attend 2) create 3) gain 4) identify

39- Although exercising is essential for good health, it is not effective without a/andiet.

- 1) especial 2) excellent 3) famous 4) balanced

40- He didn't get the job because he didn't have enough knowledge to lead the workers

- 1) honestly 2) patiently 3) properly 4) regularly

41- We shouldto what we read and write in order to learn our lessons perfectly.

- 1) take care 2) pay attention 3) checked in 4) keep up

42- Children's physical inactivity has been one of the most..... problems for parents as well as health officials.

- 1) confusing 2) dangerous 3) comfortable 4) worrying

43- I really felt of the impolite gesture that my friend made at the other driver.

- 1) confused 2) depressed 3) worried 4) ashamed

- 44- The football players were interchangeably used so that their energy wouldn't soon.**
 1) increase 2) decrease 3) rise 4) improve
- 45- She teaches the students to have respect for different races and appreciate the of other cultures.**
 1) strategy 2) souvenir 3) diversity 4) continent
- 46- Many important documents were destroyed when the library was bombed in recent terrorist attack.**
 1) amazing 2) appropriate 3) historical 4) brilliant
- 47- Apple has sold many millions of iPods since the product was..... in 2001.**
 1) introduced 2) recognized 3) explained 4) described
- 48- The task of the school is to and to influence the growing mind of the child through knowledge.**
 1) educate 2) measure 3) appreciate 4) decrease
- 49- There are still a few technical problems to be solved before the can be put on sale to the public.**
 1) possibility 2) diversity 3) product 4) review
- 50- Tom's parents are fully the academic progress he is making at college these days.**
 1) available to 2) satisfied with 3) enjoyable to 4) skillful in

پاسخ کلیدی تست های واژگان:

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	3	11	2	21	2	31	2	41	2
2	3	12	1	22	4	32	4	42	4
3	1	13	2	23	2	33	3	43	4
4	1	14	3	24	4	34	3	44	2
5	2	15	2	25	4	35	2	45	3
6	1	16	3	26	4	36	2	46	3
7	1	17	3	27	1	37	4	47	1
8	1	18	2	28	2	38	1	48	1
9	4	19	2	29	2	39	4	49	3
10	2	20	2	30	3	40	3	50	2

نکات فط به فط کتاب درسر دوازدهم (از صفحه ۲۱ تا پایخ در سوال)

۱. معانی کلمه expression

expression : حالت چهره، ابراز و بیان ، عبارت و اصلاح

۲. به حرف اضافه فعل shout توجه کنید:

Dad really shouted **at** me.

۳. کلمات homework و assignment هم معنی هستند اما کلمه homework غیر قابل شمارش و

assignment قابل شمارش است.

۴. ترکیبات فعل burst (مهم)

burst : منفجر شدن

burst into : ناگهان کاری را شروع کردن

burst into tears / laughter / song: زدن زیر گریه، خنده، آواز

burst into flames : شعله ور شدن

۵. به عبارت های زیر توجه کنید:

angry **with**

keep a diary : نوشتن خاطرات روزانه

۶. اگر در وسط یک عبارت، بخواهیم بعد از کلمه wh دار جمله بیاوریم، این جمله سوالی نمی شود.

We can help many people by donating **what they need.** (~~do they need~~)

۷. یکی از کاربرد های کلمه just نشان دادن تازگی یک عمل است.

Mom, I have **just** told you: مامان، من همین الان به تو گفتم

۸. کلمه once هر گاه با زمان گذشته بیاید، معنی یک روزی یا یک موقعی می دهد.

We must care for those who **once** cared for us.

ما باید حواسمان به آنهایی که **یک روزی** مراقب ما بودند، باشد.

۹. کلمه once هر گاه با زمان حال بیاید، معنی وقتی که، هر بار، یکبار می دهد.

Once you find an entry, you can find the exact meaning of the word

وقتی که شما یک مدخل (لغت) را پیدا می کنید، شما می توانید معنی دقیق آن کلمه را بیابید.

۱۰. به نکات زیر توجه کنید:

- ✓ کلمه **generation** دو معنی دارد: (۱) تولید، (۲) نسل
- ✓ کلمه **whereby** به معنای از طریق و به وسیله می باشد.

۱۱. نکاتی درباره فعل **refer**:

refer to (v.): اشاره کردن، ارجاع دادن

reference (n.): اشاره، مرجع

make reference to (v.): اشاره کردن

۱۲. ترکیب ها (collocation) زیر را حتماً به خاطر داشته باشید:

fast food

quick meal

strong wind : باد شدید

heavy rain : باران سنگین

make a mistake : اشتباه کردن

do / take exercise : تمرین کردن

✓ اگر منظورمان از **exercise** ورزش کردن باشد، می توان از **get** هم استفاده کرد.

hard of hearing : مشکل شنوایی داشتن

go abroad: خارج از کشور رفتن

feel well حال خوب داشتن

not surprisingly : تعجب آور نیست

take temperature : دما(تب) را اندازه گرفتن

by the way : ضمناً

spare no pains : از هیچ کمکی دریغ نکردن

burst into tears: زدن زیر گریه

۱۳. عبارت **all the time** به معنای همیشه است، ولی **all time** به معنای همه دوران است.

۱۴. نکته مهم: **sometimes** و **sometime** کلمات

sometime: یک حدودی، یک بازه ای، یک موقعی

sometimes: بعضی اوقات

۱۵. تفاوت عبارت های **a lot of** و **a lot**:

a lot : بعد از آن اسم نمی آید و معمولاً آخر جمله استفاده می شود

a lot of : بعد از آن حتماً نیاز به اسم داریم

۱۶. کلمه **including** به معنای "مانند" حرف اضافه می باشد و معادل **such as, like** است.

۱۷. عبارت **by accident** معادل **accidentally** به معنای، تصادفی می باشد.

۱۸. دو ترکیب بسیار مهم زیر را به خاطر داشته باشید:

make difference : ایجاد تفاوت کردن

make a point : به نکته ای اشاره کردن

۱۹. کلمه **time** اگر به معنای یک زمان خاص (همراه با صفت) بیاید، قابل شمارش است.

We went to the park yesterday, and we had a wonderful **time**.

۲۰. کلمه **yet** در اول و آخر جمله به معنی هنوز است. اگر در وسط جمله بیاید معنی **but** می دهد.

۲۱. ترکیب های کلمه **sense**:

sense of belonging : حس وابستگی

sense of appreciation : حس تشکر

sense of responsibility : حس مسئولیت

sense of identity : حس هویت

sense of humor : حس شوخ طبعی

sense of smell / taste: حس بویایی و چشایی

sense of obligation: حس تعهد و وظیفه

sense of lost : حس کمبود و فقدان

۲۲. کلمه **bring up** هم به معنی بزرگ کردن و پرورش دادن (**grow up**) و هم به معنای مطرح کردن، می باشد.

۲۳. بعد از کلمه **how** صفت می آید (نه اسم).

How important is it to protect our culture for our next generation?

زمان ها

در این جلسه به بررسی زمان های اصلی در زبان انگلیسی می پردازیم:

۱- زمان حال ساده (Simple Present)

عملی است که در زمان حال انجام می شود و در آن **تکرار و عادت** وجود دارد.

✓ نکته مهم: **برای بیان حقایق علمی از معمولاً زمان حال ساده استفاده می شود.**

e.g. The moon **controls** the ocean's tides.

۲- زمان گذشته ساده (Simple Past)

عملی است که در زمان گذشته انجام شده و به **پایان** رسیده است.

e.g. My friend **burst** into tears when she saw her score.

۳- زمان آینده ساده (Simple Future)

عملی است که در زمان آینده انجام خواهد شد.

برای زمان آینده از دو فعل **will** و **be going to** استفاده می شود.

e.g. I **will** pay for the tickets by credit card.

e.g. I **am going to** learn a new language.

اگرچه **will** و **be going to** به جای هم به کار می روند، اما به موارد زیر توجه کنید:

نگاهی به تفاوت های will و be going to	
تصمیم گیری	در تصمیم گیری برای آینده اگر تصمیم لحظه ای (آنی) باشد از will و اگر تصمیم از قبل گرفته شده باشد از be going to استفاده می شود.
	Sue : Let's have a party. Helen : That's a great idea. We will invite lots of people. (تصمیم آنی) Helen : Sue and I have decided to have a party. We are going to invite lots of people. (تصمیم از قبل)
پیش بینی	وقتی پیش بینی ما براساس نظرات شخصی است از will اما وقتی براساس شواهد موجود وقوع اتفاقی را در آینده به پیش بینی می کنیم از be going to استفاده می شود.
	I think it will be rainy tomorrow. Do you see the dark clouds? It is going to rain tonight.

تست های مربوط به زمان آینده:

1- She has studied hard. She take a test

- 1) will 2) has 3) had 4) is going to

2- A: I've decided to paint this room.

B: oh, have you? What color it?

- 1) have you paint 2) are you going to paint
3) you have painted 4) you are going to paint

3- Cinema goers to travel ten miles to the nearest cinema every week.

- 1) have 2) will have 3) had 4) are going to have

4- I've got a headache. Have you? Wait a second and I an aspirin for you.

- 1) get 2) had to get 3) will get 4) am going to get

5- The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it? No, it looks as if it down.

- 1) will be fell 2) falls 3) was falling 4) is going to fall

6- When the sun comes out tomorrow, winter like a distant memory.

- 1) will seem 2) seem 3) seemed 4) is going to seem

7- Liverpool are three goals ahead. I think that they again.

- 1) win 2) won 3) are going to win 4) will win

8- A: Hello. May I speak to Jim?

B: Just a moment. I him.

- 1) get 2) will get 3) am getting 4) am going to get

(گروه زبان هار فارمر - سال ۱۳۸۶)

(Past Progressive)

۴- زمان (گذشته) استمراری

"was/were + v.+ -ing"

برای بیان عملی که در یک بازه مشخص و محدود صورت گرفته است از زمان گذشته استمراری استفاده می شود.

e.g. *I was reading a book during the flight.*

نکات مهم پیرامون زمان گذشته استمراری:

۱- عمل لحظه و حوالی لحظه

جملات گذشته استمراری معمولاً می توانند در کنار یک جمله گذشته ساده به کار روند.

برای تشخیص این نوع عمل می توان از این نکته استفاده کرد که معمولاً عمل لحظه همراه با فعل ساده (حال یا گذشته) و

عمل حوالی لحظه دارای زمان استمراری می باشد.



برای ربط دادن این دو زمان به هم از سه کلمه **when/as/while** می توان استفاده کرد. که معمولاً *when* قبل از فعل

ساده و *while, as* قبل از زمان استمراری می آید

e.g. *When I got up, it was raining. OR As/while it was raining, I got up.*

۲- همچنین می توان دو جمله استمراری را نیز در کنار هم به کار برد که در این اینصورت معمولاً دو عمل به موازات هم

در حال انجام بوده است:

e.g. *While he was studying for his exam, his father was watching television.*

۳- توجه به **State verbs & Action verbs**

توجه داشته باشید که بعضی از افعال به شکل **استمراری به کار نمی روند**، که به این افعال معمولاً نشان دهنده **حالت**

(**state**) هستند و به عبارتی بیان کننده کار و کنش (**action**) نیستند. برخی از این افعال عبارتند از:

believe - belong to - consist of - contain - disagree - dislike - doubt - feel - hate - imagine - mean
know - have (possession) - involve - include - like - realize - understand - suppose - wish - want
think (opinion)

e.g. *She doesn't know what to do NOT She isn't knowing what to do*

e.g. *I like this song. Who sings it? NOT I'm liking this song*

نست های مربوط به زمان استمراری:

1- The football match by a large crowd when it started to rain.

- 1) was watching 2) watched 3) watching 4) was being watched

2- That's terrible ! A four year old boy from a bridge while he after his dog.

- 1) fell / was running 2) fell/ ran 3) falling/ was running 4) falling/ ran

3- I vegetables in the kitchen when I the terrible story on the six o'clock news.

- 1) cutting/ heard 2) cut/ was hearing 3) cut/ heard 4) was cutting/ heard

4- When Peter at the party was Mary the guitar?

- 1) arrived/ played 2) were arriving/ played
3) arrived/ playing 4) were arriving/ playing

5- While Alan in his room, his friends in the pool.

- 1) worked/ were swimming 2) worked/ swam
3) was working/ were swimming 4) was working/ swam

6- Michiko couldn't come to the telephone when Mrs. Sakuda called her because she in the laboratory.

- 1) works 2) has worked 3) would work 4) was working

(گروه خارج از کشور (علوم انسانی) - سال ۱۳۹۹)

7- We had the volume turned down, so I couldn't make out what the characters in the film about.

- 1) would be talking 2) had talked 3) have talked about 4) were talking

(گروه زبان (تفصیص) - سال ۱۴۰۰)

(Present Perfect)

۵- زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)

"have/has + p.p"

عملی است که از زمان گذشته آغاز شده و خود عمل یا نتیجه آن تا زمان حال ادامه یافته است. به عبارتی است زمانی

است که گذشته را به حال وصل می کند.



e.g. She **has lived** in Amsterdam for nearly forty years.

نکات مهم پیرامون زمان حال کامل:

۱- برخی از قیدهای مهم زمان حال کامل عبارتند از:

for - *since* - *yet* - *during* - *so far* - *recently* - *by now* -

۲- از قید زمان *for* برای بیان **طول مدت** و از *since* برای بیان **ابتدای مدت** استفاده می شود.

She has studied in this university for 5 years.

She has studied in this university since 2013.

- نکته بسیار مهم: کلمه *since* اگر به معنای "از" باشد حرف اضافه بوده و قید زمان می سازد، اما اگر این کلمه در معنای "از وقتی که" باشد ربطی زمان بوده و دو جمله را به هم ربط می دهد، توجه داشته باشید که یکی از دو جمله مبدا عمل را نشان می دهد که معمولاً با زمان گذشته ساده و عمل دیگر تا زمان حال ادامه می یابد که آن را با زمان حال کامل نشان بیان می شود.

The factory has been here **since** the 1970s.

I **haven't played** football since I **left** university.

She (leave) London ten years ago, and I her since. (see)

- ۳- برای بیان تجربه ها یا اتفاق های شخصی که تاکنون ادامه یافته است می توان از این زمان استفاده نمود. که در این جمله ها می توان از صفت های برترین یا کلماتی همانند *ever* نیز استفاده نمود.

This birthday is the best day I have ever had.

- ۴- از زمان حال کامل همچنین برای اتفاق هایی که از گذشته تا کنون چندین بار اتفاق افتاده است نیز استفاده

I've been watching that program.

می شود.

- ۵- از زمان حال کامل برای بیان رفتن به جایی با عبارت *been (to)* برای حالتی که شخص تاکنون برگشته و با عبارت

gone (to) برای حالتی که تاکنون برگشته استفاده می کنم.

A: *Have you ever been to San Francisco?*

B: *No, but I've been to Los Angeles.*

A: *Where is Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.*

B: *She's gone to Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.*

نست های مربوط به زمان حال کامل:

1- **Since ancient times, people of leaving the Earth and exploring other worlds.**

- 1) dream 2) dreamed 3) have dreamed 4) have been dreamed

2- **We have completed ten items we started doing this exercise.**

- 1) for 2) since 3) ever 4) already

3- **The land next to our house sold to government recently.**

- 1) is 2) will be 3) has been 4) had been

(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۳۸۵)

4- **The dishesyet. Could you please wash them up?**

- 1) have been not washed 2) have not been washed
3) are not being washed 4) had not been washed

(گروه علوم ریاضی و فیزیک - سال ۱۳۹۲)

5- **My bike! I am going to call the police.**

- 1) stole 2) was stealing 3) has been stolen 4) was being stolen

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۳)

6- **They have been discussing the proposal 9 a.m., but they haven't reached a conclusion yet.**

- 1) at 2) for 3) since 4) during

(گروه انسانی - خارج از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۹)

7- **He my favorite actor since I saw him in his last film; he is the best, I believe.**

- 1) was going to be 2) would be 3) has been 4) was

(خارج از کشور سال ۱۳۹۹)

۶- زمان گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید) (Past Perfect)

عملی است که در گذشته قبل از کار دیگری در آن زمان صورت گرفته است. و از نظر ساختار عمل گذشته تر را به صورت گذشته کامل (had + p.p) و عمل جدید تر را بصورت گذشته ساده می آوریم.



e.g. The hotel was full, so I was glad that we had booked in advance.

نکات مهم پیرامون زمان گذشته کامل:

۱- از زمان گذشته کامل همچنین برای نشان دادن مدت زمانی که یک عمل در گذشته به طول انجامیده نیز استفاده می گردد که در این کاربرد از قید هایی همانند *since, for* استفاده می شود.

We had studied in this university for 5 years.

۲- برخی از قیدهای مهم زمان گذشته کامل عبارتند از:

After – before – yet – previously – by the time

۳- برای بیان علت و معلول کاری در زمان گذشته معمولاً از زمان گذشته کامل استفاده می شود به طوری که معلول را با ساختار گذشته ساده و علت را به صورت گذشته کامل نشان می دهیم.

Tony knew Paris so well because he had visited the city several times.

✓ توجه:

۴- برای بیان تجربه ها یا اتفاق های شخصی که در گذشته بوده است می توان از این زمان استفاده نمود. که در این جمله ها نشانه هایی از قبیل *صفت های برترین* می تواند وجود داشته باشد.

He was the most generous man that I had seen in my life.

نکته طلایی: روش تشخیص زمان حال کامل از گذشته کامل در سوالات

نست های مربوط به زمان گذشته کامل:

1- I noticed that I to take my passport with me before I left home.

- 1) have forgotten 2) had forgotten 3) forgotten 4) had been forgotten

2- It was my first time in an airplane. I was very upset because I before.

- 1) don't fly 2) didn't fly 3) hadn't flown 4) haven't flown

3- When Alice at school, she realized she her textbook.

- 1) had arrived / forgot 2) has arrived / forgot
3) arrived / had forgotten 4) arrived / has forgotten

4- He said he didn't need a job because he a better one before.

- 1) has offered 2) had offered 3) has been offered 4) had been offered

(گروه هنر- سال ۱۳۸۶)

5- I was surprised that he continued the work because he the cabinet twice already.

- 1) has painted 2) was going to paint 3) had painted 4) should have painted

(گروه خارج از کشور - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۹)

6- After she the body of her husband, the police asked her to collect his personal things.

- 1) had identified 2) has identified 3) was identified 4) was identifying

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

7- You could tell by the look on his face that something terrible

- 1) have happened 2) was happened 3) has been happened 4) had happened

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۴۰۰)

نست های ترکیبی از زمان ها:

1- They felt bad about selling the house because they it for more than forty years.

- 1) own 2) were owning 3) have owned 4) had owned

2- She her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

- 1) had visited 2) visited 3) has visited 4) were visiting

3- Japanese one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.

- 1) became 2) has become 3) had become 4) becomes

4- She graduated from university less than three years ago. She for three different companies so far.

- 1) worked 2) works 3) had worked 4) has worked

5- I staying at the Madison Hotel next week, if anything happens and you need to contact me.

- 1) will 2) am going to 3) will be 4) am going to be

6- At the moment, all states in this region their child care program to assist low-income families with their child care needs.

- 1) expand 2) expanded 3) have expanded 4) are expanding

7- Teams from many countries to take part in the previous Olympic Games.

- 1) didn't invite 2) haven't invited 3) weren't invited 4) haven't been invited

(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۳۸۴)

8- I to play Ping-Pong by the time I was six.

- 1) was taught 2) taught 3) had taught 4) had been taught

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۳۸۷)

9- The fire finally under control, but only after extensive damage

- 1) got / had been caused 2) had gotten / was caused
4) got / has been caused 4) had gotten / had been caused

(گروه زبان خارجه (عمومی) - سال ۱۳۹۳)

10- When Mary saw her poor test result she was surprised; she was sure that there a mistake.

- 1) to occur 2) would occur 3) has occurred 4) had occurred

(گروه تجربی - سال ۱۳۹۶)

11- Since they the football game to Germany last year, they have won all the other games easily.

- 1) lose 2) were losing 3) lost 4) had lost

(گروه زبان خارجه (عمومی) - سال ۱۳۹۶)

12- Not only am I late getting started, but I also what to buy for everyone so far.

- 1) haven't decided 2) hadn't decided 3) didn't decide 4) won't decide

(گروه تجربی - سال ۱۳۹۷)

13- My father returned to the lovely island where he all his childhood already.

- 1) had lived 2) has lived 3) must have lived 4) was going to live

(گروه انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۷)

14- Mr. Thomson has just received an offer for a job but he what to do about it yet.

- 1) didn't decide 2) hadn't decided 3) hasn't decided 4) won't decide

(گروه تجربی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

15- The picture painted by the child was so fantastic that even great painters wondered if she it without any help.

- 1) had painted 2) was painted 3) have painted 4) would paint

(گروه هنر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

16- Since she the proper lens for her camera, she wasn't able to take pictures of the unusual scenes.

- 1) was not bringing 2) has not brought 3) had not brought 4) would not bring

(گروه خارج از کشور - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

17- I failed to meet the professor simply because I arrived minutes after he

- 1) would leave 2) was leaving 3) has left 4) had left

(گروه خارج از کشور (انسانی) - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

18- I'm afraid I the English homework; would you give me some more time?

- 1) don't finish 2) haven't finished 3) not finished 4) wasn't finishing

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۹)

19- In the past two decades, libraries the difficult task of making faithful digital copies of the books, images and recordings that keep the intellectual effort of humankind.

- 1) began 2) would begin 3) were begun 4) have begun

(گروه زبان - سال ۱۳۹۹)

20- For more than eighty years, scientists, especially those in my country, over whether life exists on the planet Mars.

- 1) argue 2) have argued 3) who argue 4) are arguing

(گروه زبان - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۹)

21- Rescue helicopters had searched the whole area for the missing hikers for five hours before they finally them in a remote area.

- 1) were found 2) would find 3) were finding 4) found

(گروه ریاضی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

22- Since the 1990s, many ordinary citizens security cameras outside their homes.

- 1) installed 2) had installed 3) had been installing 4) have installed

(زبان اختصاصی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

23- As soon as the teacher turned her back to write a question on the board, the children talking with one another at the same very moment.

- 1) started 2) had started 3) were starting 4) have started

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۴۰۰)

24- The police decided to put speed cameras along the road because seven deadly accidents in the past year.

- 1) they had been 2) there had been 3) there have been 4) they have been

(گروه خارج از کشور - سال ۱۴۰۰)

ترتیب اجزای جمله

فاعل	فعل کمکی	قید تکرار (متفرقه)	فعل اصلی	مفعول غیر مستقیم	مفعول مستقیم	قید حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان
They	will	certainly	give	me	the money	sadly	at the meeting	tomorrow

نکات زیر را به ترتیب اجزای جمله:

- ۱-
- ۲-
- ۳-
- ۴-

نست های مربوط به ترتیب اجزای جمله:

Choose the correct sentence with the best order.

1-

- 1) He writes novels mostly, but he's published a book of poetry recently.
- 2) He writes novels mostly, but he's published recently a book of poetry.
- 3) He mostly writes novels, but he's published recently a book of poetry.
- 4) He mostly writes novels, but he's published a book of poetry recently.

2-

- 1) I read an article newspaper which described the early history of our country.
- 2) I read a newspaper article which our country described of the early history.
- 3) I read a newspaper article which described the early history of our country.
- 4) I read a newspaper article which the early history of our country described.

3- In human beings, hairs around the eyes and ears and in the nose dust, insects, and other matter from entering these body parts.

- 1) prevent 2) they prevent 3) by preventing 4) to prevent

(گروه تهریر - سال ۱۴۰۰)

مروری بر لغات مهم درس اول سال دوازدهم

Lesson 1	Lesson 1
<i>(a) pity</i> حیف (که)... مایه تأسف است (که)...	<i>function</i> کار، عملکرد، وظیفه
<i>appreciate</i> فهمیدن 'تحسین کردن	<i>generate</i> تولید کردن
<i>attempt</i> تلاش، کوشش	<i>generation</i> نسل، تولید
<i>attend</i> رفتن، شرکت کردن، حاضر شدن	<i>grateful</i> سپاسگزار، متشکر
<i>author</i> نویسنده	<i>guideline</i> رهنمون 'راهنما
<i>belongings</i> اموال منقول، خویشاوندان	<i>hard of hearing</i> مشکل شنوایی
<i>blissing</i> رحمت، برکت، موهبت، نعمت	<i>hence</i> از آن به بعد، به این دلیل
<i>boost</i> افزایش دادن	<i>heritage</i> میراث
<i>bring up</i> پروردن بزرگ کردن / مطرح کردن	<i>homeland</i> زادگاه، وطن
<i>burst into sth</i> زیر گریه (خنده و ...) زدن	<i>honor</i> افتخار، غرور
<i>care for</i> اهمیت دادن به، مراقبت کردن از	<i>hug</i> بغل کردن، در آغوش گرفتن
<i>collocation</i> با هم آبی واژگان، ترکیب پذیری	<i>improve</i> بهتر کردن، بهبود یافتن
<i>combine</i> ترکیب کردن	<i>include</i> شامل...بودن، دربرداشتن
<i>compound</i> مرکب	<i>inspiration</i> الهام، الهام بخش
<i>comprehension</i> درک، فهم	<i>lack</i> کمبود، فقدان
<i>confirm</i> تایید کردن	<i>lap</i> دامان، آغوش
<i>contrast</i> تضاد	<i>lower</i> پایین آوردن، کاهش دادن
<i>countless</i> بی شمار، بی اندازه	<i>main</i> اصلی
<i>cure</i> درمان کردن	<i>matter</i> موضوع، مسئله، مشکل
<i>dedicate (to)</i> وقف کردن، اختصاص دادن	<i>medical</i> پزشکی
<i>dedicated</i> متعهد، دلسوز، پایبند	<i>medicine</i> پزشکی، داروسازی، دارو
<i>deserve</i> سزاوار بودن 'استحقاق داشتن	<i>mention</i> اشاره کردن، ذکر کردن
<i>diary</i> خاطرات، دفتر خاطرات	<i>moral</i> اخلاقی
<i>discover</i> کشف کردن	<i>ordinary</i> معمولی، عادی
<i>distinguish</i> تشخیص دادن، تمییز دادن	<i>physician</i> پزشک
<i>distinguished</i> برجسته، ممتاز، درخشان	<i>pigeon</i> کبوتر
<i>elicit</i> استنباط کردن	<i>principle</i> اصل، اساس، مبنا، پایه
<i>ethic</i> اخلاقیات، اصول اخلاقی	<i>process</i> فرآیند
<i>failure</i> شکست	<i>proud</i> سربلند، مفتخر
<i>feed</i> غذا دادن به، تغذیه کردن	<i>provide</i> فراهم کردن
<i>for instance</i> به عنوان مثال	<i>quantity</i> کمیت، مقدار، اندازه
<i>found</i> تاسیس کردن	<i>refer to</i> اشاره کردن به

Lesson 1	
<i>regard</i>	ملاحظه کردن، در نظر گرفتن
<i>regarding</i>	درباره ی، در مورد
<i>regretful</i>	پشیمان
<i>repeatedly</i>	مکرراً
<i>replace</i>	جایگزین کردن، عوض کردن
<i>reply</i>	ملاحظه کردن، در نظر گرفتن
<i>responsibility</i>	مسئولیت
<i>sofa</i>	مبل راحتی
<i>solution</i>	راه حل
<i>spare no pains</i>	از هیچ کاری یا کمکی دریغ نکردن
<i>strength</i>	قدرت
<i>(take) a rest</i>	استراحت کردن
<i>take care of</i>	مراقبت کردن
<i>tear</i>	اشک
<i>temperature</i>	دما
<i>terrible</i>	ترسناک، وحشتناک
<i>tool</i>	ابزار، وسیله
<i>uncertainty</i>	تردید، عدم اطمینان، بی ثباتی
<i>unconditional</i>	بی قید و شرط
<i>vase</i>	گلدان
<i>verily</i>	همانا
<i>whereby</i>	که از طریق آن، به موجب آن
<i>willing</i>	اشتیاق، علاقه
<i>worthy</i>	ارزشمند، با ارزش

تست های واژگان مروری درس اول سال دوازدهم:

1- I would it if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will be coming.

- 1) lower 2) process 3) appreciate 4) happen

2- He's color-blind and can't the difference between red and green easily.

- 1) connect 2) create 3) distinguish 4) appreciate

3- In this teaching practice, teachers their students' mathematical insights.

- 1) burst 2) elicit 3) cure 4) attend

4- My duty as Secretary-General of the United Nations is to do everything possible to avoid war.

- 1) medical 2) moral 3) positive 4) elderly

5- The school uses a of modern and traditional methods for teaching reading.

- 1) physician 2) principle 3) combination 4) contrast

6- Do the lights on this cassette player have any useful or are they just for show?

- 1) function 2) creation 3) collocation 4) collection

7- The school is based on the fundamental that each child should develop its full potential.

- 1) lack 2) principle 3) society 4) blessing

8- The rule changes are complicated and cause for workers and headaches for employers.

- 1) strength 2) strategy 3) uncertainty 4) heritage

9- She can't go out to work because she has to stay at home to for her elderly mother.

- 1) select 2) care 3) tear 4) replace

10- You'll be examined in three areas; speaking, listening and reading comprehension.

- 1) countless 2) appropriate 3) comfortable 4) main

11- They help you talk through your problems but they don't give you any

- 1) conditions 2) educations 3) solutions 4) functions

12- The genetic of some plants from their parents results in expansion of the gene pool for a particular species.

- 1) variation 2) quantity 3) signal 4) kindness

13- Life doesn't just happen to you; you receive everything in your life on what you've given.

- 1) dedicated 2) based 3) spared 4) elicited

14- The move is designed to sales during the peak booking months of January and February.

- 1) value 2) regard 3) sound 4) boost

15- He into tears, begging her to forgive him and swearing to pay back everything he had stolen.

- 1) burst 2) invent 3) wear 4) point

16- Readers of the magazine said they wanted more stories about people and fewer stories about the rich and famous.

- 1) willing 2) similar 3) positive 4) ordinary

17- If you want something you've never had, you must be to do something you've never done.

- 1) medical 2) willing 3) blessing 4) wonderful

18- The hotel staff no pains to ensure that our stay was as enjoyable as possible.

- 1) received 2) spared 3) based 4) caught

19- In many cases, the clothes people wear identify them as to a particular social class.

- 1) belonging 2) lack 3) ethic 4) lap

20- Without you, tomorrows wouldn't be worth the wait and yesterdays don't to be remembered.

- 1) replace 2) reply 3) bring 4) deserve

21- People of my who lived through World War II have bad memories of confusion and incompetence.

- 1) blood 2) education 3) value 4) generation

22- In the movie, he plays a concerned and sensitive father trying to two teenage children on his own.

- 1) bring up 2) be willing to 3) attempt to 4) take a rest

23 - Actually, in some parts of Asia people cannot be easily by the color of their skin.

- 1) distinguished 2) spared 3) generated 4) deserved

24- Whenever I travel in a foreign country I make sure I my handbag tightly to me.

- 1) hug 2) steal 3) cure 4) feed

25- He's counting on his mother to of the twins for him; she's had plenty of experience with them.

- 1) cut down 2) bring up 3) refer to 4) combine with

26- I like to get everything done before the guests arrive and relax for a moment in the before the storm.

- 1) author 2) product 3) calm 4) heritage

27- We should be in when you arrive, but if the worst comes to the worst, the neighbors have a/an key and will let you into the house.

- 1) moral 2) countless 3) spare 4) inspired

28- Just as the Apple computer appeared, two researchers a company called Adobe and developed the laser printer.

- 1) founded 2) discovered 3) regarded 4) lowered

29- Mary left school at the age of 15 and all her time and energy to work on the fields in rural areas.

- 1) performed 2) inspired 3) dedicated 4) required

30- I it that you enjoy my story and take the time to tell me your honest opinion!

- 1) donate 2) boost 3) appreciate 4) increase

31- He was a very strong worker and had enormous physical, yet he was soft spoken and very gentle.

- 1) strength 2) protection 3) advice 4) behavior

32- I would say we have a happy marriage except for the fact that he occasionally loses his temper and me.

- 1) shouts at 2) puts out 3) listens to 4) respects for

33- Iranian comedian Akbar Abdi made the people laughter with jokes directed at the Iranian superstar.

- 1) protected from 2) changed into 3) burst into 4) distinguished from

34- Johnson gave little attention to, idiom, and grammatical information, although he provided a brief grammar at the front.

- 1) solution 2) invention 3) condition 4) collocation

35- As it is in the report, sales this year have been lower than expected.

- 1) happened 2) hugged 3) mentioned 4) improved

36- The disease occurs in men over the age of 50 and is very treatable if caught early.

- 1) suddenly 2) mostly 3) quietly 4) calmly

37- Lots of things are happening in the office as usual, but I'll you the details and get right to the point.

- 1) pause 2) forgive 3) spare 4) regard

38- Samsung appears to have a new laptop on the way with a design that seems to have taken some from Microsoft.

- 1) combination 2) agreement 3) inspiration 4) ethic

39- Success is neither a gift nor a blessing. Success is what you So you work for and earn your success.

- 1) state 2) deserve 3) elicit 4) respect

40- You really must look at the positive side of things and what you have is a

- 1) blessing 2) matter 3) pity 4) diary

پاسخ کلیدی تست های واژگان:

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	3	11	3	21	4	31	1
2	3	12	1	22	1	32	1
3	2	13	2	23	1	33	3
4	2	14	4	24	1	34	4
5	3	15	1	25	2	35	3
6	1	16	4	26	3	36	2
7	2	17	2	27	3	37	3
8	3	18	2	28	1	38	3
9	2	19	1	29	3	39	3
10	4	20	4	30	3	40	1

نکات خط به خط کتاب درسی دوازدهم (از صفحه ۴۳ تا پایان صفحه ۵۱)

۱. ترکیبات کلمه look

look up : جست و جوی لغت در دیکشنری و و

look for : جست و جو کردن

look after : مراقبت کردن

۲. کلمه take هر موقع با زمان بیاید به معنی طول کشیدن است.

The largest dictionary in the world took 134 years to complete.

۳. نکاتی درباره لغت magnify :

magnifying glass (magnifier) : ذره بین

magnify : بزرگنمایی کردن ، اغراق کردن ، مبالغه کردن

magnificent: پرشکوه، مجلل

۴. کلمات زیر همگی به معنای " خاص و ویژه " هستند

particular , special , specific

۵. هم معنی کلمه suppose :

suppose , think , guess , assume , speculate فکر کردن ، فرض کردن

۶. عبارت in advance به معنای "زودتر از موعد و پیشاپیش" است.

۷. مترادف های کلمه suitable

suitable , proper , appropriate : مناسب

۸. در جمله زیر if به معنای "آیا" است، که به جای آن می توان از whether هم استفاده نمود، توجه داشته باید که

در این معنی جمله شرطی نمی سازد.

I wonder if you could help me.

۹. یکی از کاربرد های مهم could، درخواست مودبانه است. (جمله بالا)

۱۰. فعل بعد از help هم می تواند با to بیاید و هم بصورت شکل ساده بیاید.

A good dictionary can really help me learn / to learn English better.

۱۱. معانی کلمه suggest

suggest: پیشنهاد کردن

suggest = show = indicate: نشان دادن

۱۲. فعل بعد از try با to می آید.

Try to avoid foods that contain a lot of fat.

۱۳. کلمه avoid در معنای "دوری کردن" حرف اضافه خاصی ندارد.

Try to avoid (~~from~~) foods that contain a lot of fat.

۱۴. کلمه food در معنای نوع خاص غذا قابل شمارش است.

foods that contain a lot of fat.

۱۵. کلمه fat به معنای چربی غیر قابل شمارش است.

Try to avoid foods that contain a lot of fat.

۱۶. تفاوت عبارت های stand for و abbreviate

I.R stands for Islamic republic.

stand for (نماد چیزی بودن)

Islamic republic → I.R

abbreviation (مخفف)

۱۷. کلمات زیر همگی معنی "درک کردن یا فهمیدن" را دارند:

figure out , work out , understand , find out , realize , appreciate : comprehend

۱۸. به عبارت زیر توجه کنید:

get combination : ترکیب کردن

۱۹. نکات کلمه introduce:

introduce (v.) : معرفی کردن و رواج دادن

introduction (n.) : مقدمه ، معرفی

جملات شرطی

Conditional Sentences

از نظر کلی جملات شرطی شامل ۴ گروه اصلی هستند:

- شرطی نوع صفر - **شرطی نوع یک** - **شرطی نوع دو** - شرطی نوع سه

در درس ۳ یازدهم و درس ۲ دوازدهم به ترتیب شرطی های نوع ۱ و ۲ مطرح شده اند، که بررسی آن ها می پردازیم:

Conditional Sentence (Type 1)

۱- جمله های شرطی نوع اول

از جملات شرطی نوع اول برای بیان یک شرط (یا موقعیت) ممکن و یک نتیجه محتمل در آینده استفاده می شود. این نوع

جملات شرطی به زمان **حال یا آینده** اشاره می کنند و آنها را شرطی های **ممکن و محتمل (probable)** می نامند.

ساختار شرطی های نوع ۱ عبارتند از:

" **فاعل ساده + will/can/may/should + فاعل** , **فاعل زمان حال + فاعل + If** "

جمله شرط

جواب شرط

- If you aren't in a hurry, you can wait for the bus.
- If I have your telephone number, I will telephone you

نکات مهم پیرامون شرطی ها نوع ۱:

۱- در قسمت جمله شرط معمولاً استفاده از افعال مُدال رایج نیست به ویژه **"will"** !!!

۲- در شرطی نوع اول می توان در قسمت جواب شرط (main clause) از یک جمله امری استفاده کرد.

If you are free, please buy me a pen.

Conditional Sentence (Type 2)

۲- جمله های شرطی نوع دوم

شرطی نوع دوم زمانی مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد که در مورد موضوعات غیر ممکن و یا خیالی سخن بگوییم. به عبارت دیگر، اکنون دیگر کار از کار گذشته است و می خواهیم شرایطی را بیان کنیم که اگر پدید می آمد، نتیجه نیز متفاوت بود. این نوع جملات شرطی نیز به زمان **حال یا آینده اشاره می کنند** ولی بر خلاف جملات شرطی نوع اول حالتی **غیرممکن و غیرواقعی (improbable)** را توصیف می کنند؛ چیزی که احتمال وقوع آن وجود ندارد.

ساختار شرطی های نوع ۲ عبارتند از:

" **فاعل ساده + would/could/might + فاعل** , **فاعل گذشته ساده + فاعل + If** "

جمله شرط

جواب شرط

- If Ali knew you live here, he would come to see you.
- Tom could go to the park if he had enough time.

نکات مهم پیرامون شرطی ها نوع ۲:

۱- در قسمت جمله شرط معمولاً استفاده از افعال مُدال رایج نیست به ویژه **"would"** !!!

۲- در شرطی های نوع دوم فعل **was** برای فاعل اول شخص و سوم شخص به شکل **were** نوشته می شود.

- If he were home now, we could call him.
- If I were you, I wouldn't buy that car.

نکات مشترک پیرامون شرط‌ها رنوع ۱ و ۲ که حتما باید به کتخ ها توجه کنید:

۱- برای سوالی کردن جملات شرطی و ساخت **tag question** از جواب شرطی (**main clause**) استفاده می کنیم.

- **What would you do if you failed in the final exam?**
- **You would fail the final exam if you didn't study hard, wouldn't you?**
- **What will you do if you fail in the final exam?**
- **If you don't study hard, you will fail the final exam, won't you?**

۲- توجه داشته باشید که شرطی های نوع اول و دوم هر دو به بازه زمانی حال تا آینده اشاره دارند، اما در شرطی نوع اول احتمال وقوع عمل وجود دارد در حالی که در نوع دوم تقریبا امکان به وقوع پیوستن کار دیگر وجود ندارد.

- **If they buy a new house, they will need to sell the old one first. (probable)**
- **If they bought a new house, they would need to sell the old one first. (improbable)**

۳- کلمه "**unless**" معادل عبارت "**except if**" می باشد و از نظر ترجمه اگر ابتدای جمله به کار روند همانند **if** بصورت اگر ترجمه می شود و اولین فعل بعد از آن بصورت منفی معنی می شود.

Unless it rains, we'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow.

(**We'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow if it doesn't rain.**)

و اگر در وسط جمله به کار رود بصورت "مگر اینکه" ترجمه می شود.

They won't come unless you invite them.

✓ توجه:

نکته طلایی: اگر احتمال وقوع جمله شرطی (**if clause**) وجود داشته باشد شرطی نوع ۱ و اگر احتمال آن صفر باشد

شرطی نوع ۲ می باشد. همچنین اگر جمله حالت خیال و تصور داشته باشد از شرطی نوع ۲ استفاده می شود.

نست های مربوط به شرطی ها:

1- If it tomorrow, the football match will be canceled.

- 1) snows 2) snow 3) snowed 4) snowing

2- What your friend if he has one hundred dollars?

- 1) will/buys 2) will/buy 3) would/bought 4) did/buy

3- If you the last person to leave the room, turn off the TV.

- 1) were 2) are 3) will 4) would

4- If they waited another month, they could probably a better price for their house

- 1) got 2) had got 3) have got 4) get

5- She doesn't know the answer, if she the answer, she win the prize.

- 1) knows/ will 2) knew/ will 3) knew/ would 4) knows/ would

6- I don't want you to give that number to anyone it's an emergency, you understand?

- 1) since 2) unless 3) if 4) if not

7- What you if you had only ten dollars?

- 1) would/buy 2) will/buy 3) would/bought 4) did/buy

8- If my father let me use his car, I a short trip.

- 1) took 2) take 3) would take 4) will take

9- You come to the party, if you came to the party, we would have a lot of fun.

- 1) won't 2) can 3) will 4) would

10- If your little sister her hand with a knife, what would you do?

- 1) cut 2) cuts 3) will cut 4) would cut

11- I'm sure you will win the match, but what you do if you the match?

- 1) would/ lost 2) would/lose 3) will/lose 4) will/lost

12- If the weather wasn't so bad, we would go to the park. But the weather bad so we can't go.

- 1) wasn't 2) isn't 3) was 4) is

13- If I what the problem is, I tell you. But I don't understand.

- 1) understand / don't 2) understood / could
3) will understand / won't 4) would understand / would

14- If I were the Queen of England, I give everyone a chicken. But I the Queen.

- 1) will / am 2) will / was 3) would / am not 4) would / was not

15- I am certain that if I in his position, I about the overall health of the company instead of wasting its resources.

- 1) were / would worry 2) am would worry
3) were / will worry 4) am / will worry

16- I am not a good cook, but if I, I all of my meals.

- 1) am/make 2) was/would make 3) am/will make 4) was / made

17- My friend doesn't have a positive and productive relationship with his boss. I have no doubt if he rich, he would quit his job immediately.

- 1) is 2) has been 3) were 4) had been

18- Tom, I won't buy that beautiful expensive car you showed me yesterday for you, if you your exams. So study your lessons as much as possible.

- 1) will fail 2) are failing 3) failed 4) fail

19- You the TOEFL exam unless you a bit harder than before.

- 1) will pass/ try 2) won't pass / try 3) won't pass/will try 4) pass / won't try

20- I to save the man if I knew how to swim.

- 1) tried 2) will try 3) would try 4) had tried

(گروه ریاضی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

21- I am absolutely sure that Jennifer would do the same task differently if she you.

- 1) is 2) was 3) were 4) had been

(گروه فارغ از کشور (انسان) - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

22. Economists are concerned that the rate of inflation will double if the government take immediate steps to control it.

- 1) were not 2) will not 3) does not 4) did not

(گروه تجربی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

23. Mr. Thomason, the company president, is not a generous man. If I the company president , I would for sure donate some money to charity .

- 1) was 2) were 3) be 4) would be

(گروه ریاضی - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۹)

24. Wow! Look at the prices! We wouldn't be able to buy anything if we a large income.

- 1) not have 2) hadn't had 3) wouldn't have 4) didn't have

(گروه علوم انسان - سال ۱۴۰۰)

25. You're always tired. If you didn't go to bed so late every night, you..... tired all the time.

- 1) weren't 2) wouldn't be 3) hadn't been 4) haven't been

(گروه فارغ از کشور انسان - سال ۱۴۰۰)

شکل صحیح فعل دوم در جمله

اسم مصدر (Gerund):

۱. قرار گرفتن اسم مصدر در جایگاه نهاد یا مسند الیه، به عبارت دیگر وقتی قرار باشد یک فعل در جایگاه فاعل قرار گیرد و در ابتدای جمله بیاید باید به صورت اسم مصدر در جمله قرار گیرد.

e.g. Smoking is dangerous for our health. سیگار کشیدن برای سلامتی ما مضر است.

✓ توجه:

بطور کلی در این کاربرد، اسم مصدر بیانگر یک مفهوم کلی می باشد.

۲. بعد از افعال زیر فعل بعدی جمله همراه با *-ing* می آید و نقش مفعول جمله را در این کاربرد پیدا می کند.

<i>avoid</i>	اجتناب کردن	<i>miss</i>	از دست دادن	<i>prevent</i>	جلوگیری کردن، پیشگیری کردن
<i>enjoy</i>	لذت بردن	<i>dislike</i>	دوست نداشتن	<i>suggest</i>	پیشنهاد کردن
<i>finish</i>	تمام کردن	<i>like</i>	علاقه داشتن	<i>risk</i>	به خطر انداختن
<i>imagine</i>	تصور کردن	<i>stop</i>	متوقف کردن، دست کشیدن	<i>practice</i>	تمرین کردن
<i>keep</i>	نگه داشتن	<i>hate</i>	تنفر داشتن	<i>consider</i>	بررسی کردن
<i>mind</i>	اهمیت دادن	<i>deny</i>	انکار کردن	<i>quit</i>	ترک کردن، کنار گذاشتن

e.g. I enjoy playing football.

e.g. He likes reading English stories.

نکته: بعد از افعال زیر در جمله فعل دوم با *-ing* می آید:

۳. در زبان انگلیسی همواره فعل اگر بلافاصله بعد از یک حرف اضافه بیاید همواره بصورت اسم مصدر (*-ing* دار) در جمله قرار می گیرد.

بعضی از حرف اضافه های رایج:

on	off	up	down	in	at	for	of	with	by	before	to	about	out	without	against
----	-----	----	------	----	----	-----	----	------	----	--------	----	-------	-----	---------	---------

e.g. Do you always keep on working hard?

آیا شما همیشه به سخت کار کردن ادامه می دهید.

✓ نکته:

کلمات زیر دارای حرف اضافه مختص به خود هستند، در مورد این کلمات توجه به دو نکته ضروری است:

۱- به خاطر سپردن حرف اضافه آنها

۲- بنا به کاربرد سه، فعل بعد از آنها همواره با *-ing* می آید.

<i>insist on</i>	پافشاری کردن بر	<i>think about</i>	فکر کردن درباره‌ی
<i>afraid of</i>	ترسیدن از	<i>responsible for</i>	مسئولیت پذیر بودن
<i>interested in</i>	علاقه مند بودن به	<i>tired of</i>	خسته بودن از
<i>sorry about</i>	متاسف بودن درباره‌ی	<i>wait for</i>	منتظر بودن برای
<i>similar to</i>	شبیبه بودن به	<i>bored with</i>	خسته از
<i>different from</i>	متفاوت از	<i>full of</i>	پر از
<i>free of / from</i>	آزاد از		

e.g. He insisted on staying at home

e.g. We are never afraid of walking in dark places.

۴. برای بیان فعالیت ها و تفریح ها بصورت کلی از فعل **go** با اسم مصدر استفاده می شود.

go fishing

go skating

go sailing

go skiing

go jogging

go running

go swimming

go shopping

مصدر (infinitive):

۱- در این کاربرد مصدر در ابتدای جمله قرار گرفته و یک مفهوم کلی را بیان می کند.

e.g. To practice hard can influence our abilities.

سخت تمرین کردن می تواند بر توانایی های ما اثر بگذارد.

✓ توجه:

۲- بعد از افعال زیر همواره فعل دوم جمله با **to** می آید.

<i>agree</i>	موافقت کردن	<i>allow</i>	اجازه دادن	<i>want</i>	خواستن
<i>fail</i>	نتوانستن	<i>permit</i>	اجازه دادن	<i>ask</i>	خواستن
<i>decide</i>	تصمیم گرفتن	<i>warn</i>	هشدار دادن	<i>would like</i>	دوست داشتن
<i>hope</i>	امیدوار بودن	<i>advise</i>	نصیحت کردن	<i>promise</i>	قول دادن
<i>wish</i>	خواستن (آرزو داشتن)	<i>tell</i>	گفتن	<i>decide</i>	تصمیم گرفتن
<i>offer</i>	تعارف کردن	<i>encourage</i>	تشویق کردن	<i>expect</i>	انتظار داشتن
<i>force</i>	مجبور کردن	<i>order</i>	دستور دادن	<i>hope</i>	امیدوار بودن
<i>invite</i>	دعوت کردن	<i>plan</i>	قصد داشتن	<i>try</i>	تلاش کردن

e.g. My father allowed me to use his car.

۳- بعد از صفت معمولاً از مصدر با *to* استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. I'm happy to see you.

توجه: "ساختار زیر را به خاطر بسپارید"

"It + to be + adj. (+ for/of + obj.) + to + v."

e.g. It is easy for me to learn English.

۴- بعد از کلمات *wh-* دار در وسط جمله از مصدر با *to* استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. She doesn't know how to operate the new PC.

۵- برای بیان قصد یا دلیل انجام کاری از مصدر با *to* استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. I telephoned Ali to inform him what had happened.

نکته مهم: برای منفی کردن مصدر با *to* و اسم مصدر از کلمه *not*، قبل از آنها استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. The teacher told the students not to leave the class.

تست های مربوط به شکل صحیح فعل دوم:

1- I was surprised that she left withoutgood-bye to anyone.

- 1) say 2) to say 3) saying 4) being said

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۲)

2- She made her father happy by as the best student in the class.

- 1) choosing 2) choose 3) being chosen 4) chose

3- The director of the program advised the students..... time material that was so out-of date.

- 1) to avoid wasting / reading 2) to avoid to waste / to read
3) avoid to waste / reading 4) avoiding wasting / reading

(گروه زبان خارجه (عموم) - سال ۱۳۹۲)

4- My brother likes chocolate very much, but my Mom doesn't let him any because she says it may not be good for his health.

- 1) has 2) have 3) he has 4) who has

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۵)

5- Chris finds that specific British accentbecause it's quite quick.

- 1) difficult to understand 2) understanding difficult
3) difficult understand 4) for understanding difficult

(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۳۹۶)

6- The man thought that it was absolutely important for everyone in the hotel the lobby as quickly as possible.

- 1) leave 2) to leave 3) who leave 4) is leaving

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۶)

7- I'd be interested more about your work.

- 1) hearing 2) heard 3) hear 4) to hear

8- My mother was told a lot after her illness.

- 1) avoiding working 2) to avoid work 3) avoid to work 4) to avoid working

9- The employee told everyone in the department that he was only responsible to the department manager his actions.

- 1) with 2) by 3) of 4) for

(گروه علوم تجزیه - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۸)

10- speak it fluently takes more time than I previously thought.

- 1) Able to learn a foreign language for
2) I learn a foreign language to be able to
3) Learning a foreign language to be able to
4) Learn to be able for a foreign language for me

(گروه علوم تجزیه - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

11- Can you just imagine without the technological devices now available to us all?

- 1) in a world you live 2) living in a world
3) a world which you live 4) you to live in a world

(گروه زبان - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۸)

12-, I have no idea where I would like to vacation this summer.

- 1) I am honest 2) Be honest 3) To be honest 4) Honest I am

(گروه علوم ریاض و فنر - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

13- The tour guide warned the people who relied on him ... in the park when the night falls.

- 1) they do not walk 2) not to walk 3) that they not walk 4) not walking

(گروه زبان - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

14- The students were told to make sure during the examination time at school.

- 1) their time to not waste 2) not to waste their time
3) that do not waste their time 4) not wasting their time

(گروه فارغ از کشور - نظام جدید سال ۱۳۹۸)

15- When you go to university or college you may be surprised by the amount to do.

- 1) to read and expect it 2) of reading you are expected
3) you expect to read it and 4) in reading when you expect

(گروه زبان - سال ۱۳۹۹)

16- The company's success in this business depends the quality of the service it can offer.

- 1) at 2) to 3) for 4) on

(گروه هنر - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۹)

17- This man is the richest man in the world, and the first man a home costing more than one billion dollars to build.

- 1) he has 2) has 3) to have 4) who he has

(گروه انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

18- I believe that it is absolutely necessary for anyone expected to take part in the competitions as much preparation as possible.

- 1) getting 2) to get 3) they get 4) in which they get

(گروه فارغ از کشور - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۹)

19- After World War II, people became aware of the need to protect nature and little by little turned their attention environmental issues.

- 1) to 2) on 3) for 4) about

(زبان تخصصی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

20- In some species of fish, the male, not the female, does the task of

- 1) for caring the young 2) the young for caring
3) caring for the young 4) the caring young for

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

21- Stars in our universe vary temperature, color, brightness, size, and mass.

- 1) in 2) of 3) by 4) for

(گروه تجربی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

22- As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told every one of us on board again.

- 1) we get off 2) that get off 3) to get off 4) get off

(گروه زبان عمومی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

23- able to find a job easily, Johannes decided to improve his knowledge in his own field.

- 1) For being 2) To be 3) So that be 4) Being

(گروه زبان تخصصی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

مروری بر لغات مهم درس دوم سال دوازدهم

Lesson 2	Lesson 2
<i>abbreviation</i>	اختصار، علامت اختصاری، مخفف
<i>accidentally</i>	اتفاقی، تصادفاً
<i>according to</i>	به گفته‌ی، بر طبق
<i>achieve</i>	دست یافتن به، رسیدن به
<i>addiction</i>	اعتیاد
<i>advanced</i>	پیشرفته
<i>alphabetical</i>	بر حسب حروف الفبا
<i>bilingual</i>	دو زبانه
<i>commercial</i>	بازرگانی، تجاری
<i>communicate</i>	ارتباط برقرار کردن
<i>communicative</i>	ارتباطی
<i>compile</i>	جمع آوری کردن، گرد آوری کردن
<i>complicated</i>	پیچیده
<i>contain</i>	شامل بودن، حاوی بودن
<i>crops</i>	محصول
<i>definition</i>	تعریف، معنی
<i>drought</i>	خشکسالی، خشکی، قحطی
<i>effective</i>	موثر
<i>elementary</i>	ابتدایی، مقدماتی
<i>entire</i>	کل، تمام
<i>entry</i>	ورود، ورودی، وارد شده (در کتاب)
<i>essential</i>	ضروری
<i>excuse</i>	معذرت خواستن، عذر
<i>expand</i>	گسترش دادن/یافتن، توسعه دادن/یافتن
<i>figure out</i>	سر درآوردن از، فهمیدن
<i>find out</i>	مطلع شدن، متوجه شدن، پی بردن
<i>immediate</i>	بی درنگ
<i>immediately</i>	فوراً
<i>incomprehensible</i>	غیر قابل فهم
<i>increasingly</i>	بطور فزاینده
<i>intermediate</i>	متوسط
<i>introduction</i>	مقدمه، معرفی
<i>issue</i>	موضوع، مسئله
<i>look for</i>	جستجو کردن
<i>look up</i>	جستجو لغت
<i>magnet</i>	مغناطیس
<i>magnify</i>	بزرگنمایی کردن
<i>minor</i>	کوچک، کم، جزئی
<i>monolingual</i>	یک زبانه، تک زبانه
<i>nearly</i>	تقریباً
<i>by the way</i>	ضمناً، راستی
<i>particular</i>	خاص، مخصوص، ویژه
<i>probably</i>	احتمالاً
<i>purpose</i>	هدف
<i>recognize</i>	تشخیص دادن، شناختن
<i>recommend</i>	توصیه کردن، پیشنهاد دادن
<i>reproduce</i>	تولید مثل کردن، دوباره ایجاد کردن
<i>republic</i>	جمهوری
<i>resource</i>	منبع، ذخیره
<i>scale</i>	درجه، مقیاس، میزان، سطح
<i>scavenger</i>	لاشخور، مرده خوار
<i>speech</i>	سخنرانی
<i>stand for</i>	علامت بودن، نشان چیزی بودن
<i>suggest</i>	پیشنهاد دادن، نشان دادن
<i>support</i>	پشتیبانی کردن، حمایت کردن
<i>suppose</i>	گمان کردن، تصور کردن
<i>treasure</i>	گنج، گنجینه
<i>unchangeable</i>	تغییرناپذیر، ثابت، ماندگار
<i>unexpected</i>	غیر منتظره
<i>unsystematic</i>	بدون روش مشخص
<i>widely</i>	بطور گسترده
<i>work out</i>	به چیزی رسیدن، چیزی را محاسبه کردن
<i>waterway</i>	راه آبی
<i>whereas</i>	اگرچه

Lesson 2	Lesson 2
<i>access</i> دست یافتن به، دسترسی داشتن	<i>reproduce</i> تولید مثل کردن، دوباره ایجاد کردن
<i>appear</i> ظاهر شدن، به نظر رسیدن	<i>scale</i> درجه، مقیاس، میزان، سطح
<i>astronaut</i> فضانورد	<i>scavenger</i> لاشخور، مرده خوار
<i>biography</i> زندگی نامه	<i>suffer</i> درد کشیدن، رنج کشیدن
<i>bite</i> گاز گرفتن، نیش	<i>suffix</i> پسوند
<i>cause</i> سبب شدن، دلیل	<i>suggest</i> پیشنهاد دادن، نشان دادن
<i>century</i> قرن	<i>surround</i> احاطه کردن
<i>clue</i> سر نخ	<i>sweet</i> شیرینی
<i>colony</i> مستعمره	<i>term</i> واژه، اصطلاح
<i>effective</i> موثر	<i>through</i> از طریق
<i>exact</i> دقیق	<i>throughout</i> در تمام مدت، سرتاسر
<i>exclamation</i> علامت تعجب فریاد، بانگ	<i>tiny</i> خیلی کوچک، یک خرده
<i>excuse</i> معذرت خواستن، عذر	<i>transmit</i> انتقال دادن
<i>general</i> کلی، عمومی	<i>watcher</i> نظاره گر
<i>guy</i> آدم، مرد	
<i>highlight</i> تاکید کردن، برجسته کردن	
<i>huge</i> عظیم، بزرگ	
<i>infection</i> عفونت	
<i>inner</i> درونی	
<i>insect</i> حشره	
<i>invisible</i> نامرئی	
<i>nearly</i> تقریباً، حدوداً	
<i>ocean</i> اقیانوس	
<i>ostrich</i> شتر مرغ	
<i>particular</i> خاص، مخصوص، ویژه	
<i>passenger</i> مسافر	
<i>phonetic</i> آوایی	
<i>phrase</i> عبارت	
<i>plus</i> به علاوه	
<i>pollution</i> آلودگی	
<i>prefix</i> پیشوند	
<i>primarily</i> عمدتاً	

تست های واژگان مرور در ۳ سال دوازدهم:

- 1- We generally use the 'MP' instead of writing out 'Member of Parliament' in full.
1) disconnection 2) abbreviation 3) exclamation 4) imagination
- 2- They thousands of case history to prove the relationship between smoking and cancer.
1) generated 2) connected 3) compiled 4) caught
- 3- The system has been designed to give the user quick and easy to the required information.
1) magnet 2) access 3) drought 4) element
- 4- It takes 15 minutes to the toy plane into a car by removing the wings and the tail.
1) convert 2) include 3) find out 4) complete
- 5- Press the "reload" button on your web to refresh the site and get the most current version.
1) relationship 2) collocation 3) resource 4) browser
- 6- They have to have a basic understanding of computers in order to use the technology.
1) advanced 2) healthy 3) commercial 4) endangered
- 7- An unknown terrorist group has responsibility for this morning's bomb attack.
1) offered 2) respected 3) destroyed 4) claimed
- 8- The drug is still being tested and will not go into production for at least two years.
1) spelling 2) opposite 3) terrible 4) commercial
- 9- A fifth year of is expected to have dramatic effects on the California economy.
1) issue 2) expansions 3) drought 4) crops
- 10- Goals are not only absolutely necessary to motivate us. They are to really keep us alive.
1) essential 2) respectful 3) republic 4) minor
- 11- The doctor says she's making a good recovery from the and she should be out and about in a few days' time.
1) infection 2) entry 3) purpose 4) opinion
- 12- Traffic is still a relatively unimportant compared to the other problems that we're encountering.
1) entry 2) drought 3) device 4) issue
- 13 Early this morning, armed police a house which they thought contained an escaped prisoner.
1) explained 2) surrounded 3) transmitted 4) expanded
- 14- The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease is attributed to improvements in diet.
1) probably 2) unchangeably 3) unsuccessfully 4) correctly
- 15- For your safety, we you keep your seat belt loosely fastened during the flight.
1) pronounced 2) translated 3) recommend 4) produced
- 16- He described sport as a of peace and a means of promoting peace between nations.
1) scale 2) clue 3) speech 4) symbol

17- If you jump right to using the dictionary understanding the pronunciation guide, it can be difficult to figure it out.

- 1) effectively 2) commercially 3) immediately 4) widely

18- If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to how to prevent it happening again.

- 1) figure out 2) jump into 3) look for 4) stand for

19- You cannot rely on her;, she arrived an hour late for an important meeting yesterday.

- 1) therefore 2) for instance 3) instead 4) however

20- The judge didn't believe his that he had stolen the money in order to give it to charity.

- 1) goods 2) guideline 3) collocation 4) explanation

21- We moved to Scotland because we wanted to be nearer to my family and friends.

- 1) suddenly 2) correctly 3) primarily 4) unsystematically

22- These devices information to and from many sources over great distances at the speed of light.

- 1) wonder 2) transmit 3) stick 4) reproduce

23- You can feel the from loud music through your feet as well as through your ears.

- 1) vibration 2) compilation 3) addiction 4) combination

24- With unemployment, they also from shortages of vaccines, hospital supplies, and essential drugs.

- 1) quitted 2) attacked 3) achieve 4) suffered

25- If a letter or group of letters something, it is an abbreviation of a word or phrase.

- 1) suffers from 2) sticks into 3) stands for 4) recommends by

26- Knowledge is the most precious of all things, because it can never be given away, nor stolen nor consumed.

- 1) vibration 2) speech 3) passenger 4) treasure

27- According to the traditional Chinese medicine, any disease is developing and changing constantly in comparison, and absolutely not

- 1) complicated 2) original 3) unchangeable 4) elementary

28- My feelings always show on my face and you can usually tell what I'm thinking by my

- 1) information 2) expression 3) definition 4) database

29- Besides listing goals, the company has a handbook to explain rules and procedures.

- 1) discovered 2) caused 3) expressed 4) compiled

30- Finally, at the base of the educational pyramid, were the mathematics schools, providing a one-year course.

- 1) energetic 2) conditional 3) generous 4) elementary

31- Most camera models offer a digital zoom, which lets you an image after it's been taken.

- 1) suppose 2) magnify 3) install 4) introduce

32- As a(an) I am very often asked to translate on the spot, and I find it quite hard at times. They don't seem to know that we are not necessarily good at translating.

- 1) symbol 2) bilingual 3) heritage 4) monolingual

33- Overall I can strongly this film to anyone with an interest in space travel.

- 1) communicate 2) recommend 3) suppose 4) respect

34- Light is as as air or water to the growth of plants, but plants in pots rarely obtain a sufficient quantity when they are kept in living rooms.

- 1) essential 2) harmful 3) minor 4) common

35- Some books are , allowing children to improve their skills in a new language by reading it side-by-side with a familiar language.

- 1) entire 2) moral 3) bilingual 4) incomprehensible

36- To lose weight really , you need to eat fewer calories than you spend each day and increase your activity level.

- 1) mostly 2) originally 3) effectively 4) accidentally

37- Developing more positive self-talk is an important way to reduce stress. You can help yourself maintain a positive form of mind by yourself with positive energy in your life.

- 1) replacing 2) converting 3) surrounding 4) recommending

38- The subject matter was much too technical for her, many of the words almost

- 1) entire 2) touching 3) monolingual 4) incomprehensible

39- I spend between four and six hours every day doing something with the blogs - researching and writing new and posting them.

- 1) abilities 2) entries 3) families 4) technologies

40- Washington continued to challenge the that global warming is partly caused by carbon dioxide.

- 1) claim 2) resource 3) treasure 4) scavenger

پاسخ کلیدی تست های واژگان:

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	2	11	1	21	3	31	2
2	3	12	4	22	2	32	2
3	2	13	2	23	1	33	2
4	1	14	1	24	4	34	1
5	4	15	3	25	3	35	3
6	1	16	4	26	4	36	3
7	4	17	3	27	3	37	3
8	4	18	1	28	2	38	4
9	3	19	2	29	4	39	2
10	1	20	4	30	4	40	1

نکات فط به فط کتاب درس دو از دهم (از صفحه ۵۲ تا پایان درس دوم)

۱- بعد از کلمات wh دار فعل با to می آید.

It also gives examples of **how to use** the words in sentences correctly.

۲- کلمه therefore به معنای بنابراین می باشد و معمولاً بین دو علامت نگارشی می آید.

It also gives examples of how to use the words in sentences correctly. **Therefore**, it is essential to know how to use a dictionary.

۳- بعد از صفت، فعل معمولاً با to می آید.

It is **essential to know** how to use a dictionary.

۴- نکته بسیار مهم:

عبارت **keep to himself (myself....)** به معنای "منزوی بودن و گوشه گیر بودن" است.

۵- اگر بخواهیم بعد از modal یک صفت بیاوریم، باید از **be** استفاده کرد.

They **would be healthier** if they lived in a village.

۶- در شرطی نوع ۲ برای همه به جای **was**، از **were** استفاده می کنیم.

I would buy a house if I **were** you.

John could fix the car if he **were** home.

۷- ترکیب مهم با فعل **depend**

depend heavily on: به شدت به چیزی وابسته بودن

۸- نکته مهم:

تمامی کلمات زیر در معنای "اگرچه، درحالی که" می باشند و بیان کننده مغایرت می باشند.

کلمات **while** و **whereas** برای تضاد مقایسه ای و تضاد مستقیم استفاده می شوند.

Oceans are very large bodies of salt water, **while/ whereas** lakes are much smaller bodies of fresh water.

کلمات **although, though, even though** مغایرت را برای یک مفهوم نشان می دهند.

Though he tried hard, nothing changed.

The phone woke me up, **although / even though** it wasn't very loud.

کلمات **but** و **however** همیشه وسط عبارت می آیند.

He died, **but** his sister was alive.

They were going there fast, **however**, it was late.

کلمه **however** باید در دو طرف علائم نگارشی داشته باشد.

صفت ها و قید ها

Adjectives & Adverbs

مقایسه با صفت ها

۱- برای بیان برابری

چنانچه دو نفر یا دو چیز در یک صفت مشترک باشند به گونه ای که به یک اندازه از آن صفت برخوردار باشند، در این حالت از صفت برابری استفاده می شود. چنانچه صفت ساده را بین دو **as** قرار دهیم صفت برابری بوجود می آید.

as + صفت ساده / قید + as

- Tom is **as clever as** Mary.
- Tom drives **as carefully as** his brother does.

نکته بسیار مهم:

۲- صفت تفضیلی

چنانچه قصد مقایسه دو نفر یا دو چیز را داشته باشیم بگونه ای که یکی از آنها در آن صفت برتر از دیگری باشد، در این حالت از صفت تفضیلی استفاده می کنیم. علامت صفت تفضیلی در جمله، کلمه **than** به معنی (از - نسبت به) می باشد.

-er + than + صفت تک بخشی

than + صفت دو بخشی یا بیشتر + more

- Ali is **younger than** Reza.
- This test is **more important than** that test.

۳- صفت عالی

چنانچه قصد مقایسه یک نفر یا یک چیز را با افرادی یا چیزهایی داشته باشیم به گونه ای که بخواهیم بگوئیم آن یک نفر یا یک چیز در یک صفت از دیگران برتر است، در این حالت از صفت عالی استفاده می کنیم. قبل از صفات عالی همیشه حرف تعریف **the** بکار می رود.

-est + صفت تک بخشی + the

the + most + صفت دو بخشی یا بیشتر

- This hotel is **the nicest** hotel in this city.
- This house is **the most expensive** of all.
- She sings of all the students in the class. (beautiful)

باید هار تستر:

- ✓ ۱- هرگاه در تستی قبل از جا خالی کلمه ی **"very"** بیاید بعد از آن **صفت ساده** می آید.
 - ✓ ۲- هرگاه در تستی بین **as as** جای خالی باشد **صفت ساده** می آید.
 - ✓ ۳- هرگاه در سوال بعد از جای خالی کلمه **than** بیاید، گزینه مورد نظر باید دارای **صفت تفضیلی** باشد.
 - ✓ ۴- هرگاه در قبل از جای خالی **the** و یا بعد از آن **of all** یا **in the** باشد جواب معمولاً **صفت عالی** می باشد.
 - ✓ ۵- برای ساخت صفت تفضیلی از صفت ساده، بدنبال صفت یک بخشی و دو بخشی مختوم به **y**، پسوند **-er** اضافه می کنیم، ولی اگر صفت ساده، چند بخشی باشد، قبل از آن **more** می آوریم. در ضمن بعد از صفت تفضیلی **than** می آید.
- " taller than - faster than - easier than - more beautiful than - more expensive than "

- ✓ ۶- برای ساخت صفت عالی از صفت ساده، بدنبال صفت یک بخشی و دو بخشی مختوم به y، پسوند est- اضافه می کنیم، ولی اگر صفت ساده، چند بخشی باشد، قبل از آن most می آوریم. در ضمن کلمه the در ابتدای صفت عالی می آید.
"the tallest - the fattest - the easiest - the most beautiful - the most expensive"
- ✓ ۷- در حالت تفضیلی، قبل از اسم دوم از **than** استفاده می کنیم. ضمیر بعد از **than** باید **مفعولی** باشد، یا اینکه جمله کامل بعد از آمده باشد.

He is shorter than John. = He is shorter than him. = He is shorter than he is.

- ✓ ۸- در مورد نشانه **than** در تفضیلی و همچنین **as** دوم در برابری توجه داشته باشید اگر **اسم B (اسم دوم)** بعد از جای خالی **نیامده باشد** از جمله **حذف می شوند**.

The house was very small. I expected it to be bigger.

Ali is 15 years old. Reza is 15 years old, too. So Ali is as old.

- ✓ ۱۰- صفت های زیر استثنا هستند و شکل تفضیلی و عالی آنها به شرح زیر است .

صفت ساده	صفت تفضیلی	صفت عالی
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many	more	the most
much	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	further/farther	the furthest/the farthest

- ✓ ۱۱- و البته بطور کلی به یاد داشته باشید که **صفت** کلمه ای است که **اسم** را توصیف می کند. در زبان انگلیسی صفت ها در موارد زیر به کار می روند.

۱. قبل از اسم ۲. بعد از افعال **to be** - The sunset is beautiful. - a beautiful sunset

- ✓ ۱۲- در مقایسه های مطرح شده می توان از قید نیز استفاده نمود فقط توجه داشته باشید:

بطور کلی برای بیان **چگونگی انجام فعل از قید** و برای **توصیف اسم از صفت** استفاده می کنیم.

نست های مربوط به مقایسه با صفت ها و قیدها:

1- Maybe you are a tennis player than me, but you are definitely ping pong player I have ever seen in my life!

- 1) good / worse 2) better / the worst 3) good / the worst 4) better / worse

2- In the last holidays I read a good book, but father gave me an even one last weekend.

- 1) better 2) best 3) good 4) better than

3- If you worked carefully, you would make mistakes.

- 1) more/fewer 2) most/fewer 3) more/fewer than 4) most/fewer than

4- My new oven works a lot my old oven. It heats up much my old oven, but it also burns food my old one!

- 1) better than/ faster than/ more often than 2) better than/ faster than/ often than
3) better / faster than/ more often than 4) better than/ faster / often than

5- Sam's idea sounds but in my opinion Carol's idea is the

- 1) good/best 2) best/better 3) better/good 4) good/better

6- This story is story that I have ever read.

- 1) more interesting 2) most interesting 3) the most interesting 4) the more interesting

7- She ran than me. Of all the students she was

- 1) more quickly/ the most quickly 2) more quick/ the most quick
3) more quickly/ the most quick 4) more quick/ most quick

8- I should say that I haven't seen man than Peter in my whole life so far.

- 1) as generous as a 2) a more generous 3) the most generous 4) the most generous of

(گروه تهریز - سال ۱۳۹۸)

9- I am sorry to say so, but of all is that they have grown used to this pattern of behavior.

- 1) thing worst 2) worse things 3) the worst things 4) the worst of things

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۸)

10- Catherine explained the lesson to the class an experienced teacher.

- 1) as good as 2) as well as 3) the best of 4) better than that

(فراغ از کشور (گروه علوم انسانی) - سال ۱۳۹۸)

11- The modern train appeared to be going as fast as, perhaps even faster than,

- 1) a car the fastest 2) fastest car 3) a car is the fastest 4) the fastest car

(فراغ از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۸)

12- The newly employed girl is more efficient they have ever had.

- 1) than any other secretary 2) any other secretary than
3) secretary than any other 4) any other than secretary

(فراغ از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۸)

13- The exercise did not seem to be as easy I thought it would be.

- 1) that 2) than 3) from 4) as

(گروه تهریز - سال ۱۳۹۹)

14- Modern motorcycles are lighter, faster, than motorcycles of the thirty years ago.

- 1) more efficient 2) or as efficient 3) and efficient 4) and more efficient

(گروه زبان - سال ۱۳۹۹)

15- To me, this job is as difficult to do the one I already had.

- 1) as 2) from 3) like 4) that

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۹)

16- The view from the top of the hill was even lovelier than

- 1) at sea level was 2) the view at sea level
3) was at sea level 4) the sea level was the view

(فراغ از کشور (گروه علوم انسانی) - سال ۱۳۹۹)

17. Because drawing was so closely related to communication, it was probably art form to develop.

- 1) early 2) earlier 3) as early as 4) the earliest

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

18. He isn't some of my friends, but what he says is often more original than you normally hear.

- 1) talkative 2) more talkative 3) as talkative as 4) the most talkative

(گروه انسانی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

19. Basal body temperature is temperature of a healthy person during waking hours.

- 1) low 2) as low 3) the lowest 4) lower than

(گروه فراغ از کشور انسانی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

20. Astronomers have seen a handful of stars that put out flares of gamma and X-radiation, which can be millions of times any other repeating outburst known.

- 1) brighter is 2) the brightest of 3) as bright as 4) so brightly as

(گروه زبان فراغ از کشور (تخصص) - سال ۱۴۰۰)

ترتیب صفات

عدد(شناسه)	کیفیت	اندازه	سن	شکل	رنگ	ملیت	جنس	کاربرد
a/an/the	beautiful	small	old/new	round	blue	Iranian	silk	physics
this/ that	expensive	little	young	circle/ square	gray	German	cotton	football
one/two	lovely ...	big...	ancient	fat / thin	green...		wood ...	

"عکاس شرم جک"

نست های مربوط به مقایسه با ترتیب صفات:

1- My friend has a woolen rug on the floor in her bedroom.

- 1) lovely long grey 2) long lovely grey 3) grey lovely long 4) long grey lovely

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۳)

2- I have never forgotten the table at which we all used to eat our meals.

- 1) beautiful brown large wooden 2) large wooden beautiful brown
3) beautiful large wooden brown 4) beautiful large brown wooden

(گروه تجربی - سال ۱۳۹۷)

3- The birthday gift I love most is actually a/an clock.

- 1) wonderful big old Italian wooden 2) big old wonderful Italian wooden
3) wonderful big old wooden Italian 4) old wonderful big Italian wooden

(گروه علوم ریاضی - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۸)

4- The refrigerator that I have bought didn't seem nice to my wife.

- 1) wooden nice big German 2) nice big wooden German
3) big nice German wooden 4) nice big German wooden

(فراغ از کشور (گروه علوم انسانی) - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۸)

5- The house at the end of the street is one they have been living in for over thirty years.

- 1) old big stone green 2) green old stone big
3) stone green big old 4) big old green stone

(گروه علوم انسانی - نظام قدیم سال ۱۳۹۸)

صفت فاعلی و مفعولی

با پسوند " انگیز - کننده - ناک " ترجمه می شود. سرگرم کننده: amusing

v. + ing

صفت فاعلی

با پسوند " شده " ترجمه می شود. سرگرم شده: amused

p.p/ed

صفت مفعولی

1- Tom is Almost everyone enjoys talking to him.

- 1) interesting 2) interests 3) an interest 4) interestingly
(گروه علوم ریاضی و فنر - سال ۱۳۸۵)

2- Why are you always worried ? Is your life really

- 1) bore 2) bored 3) to bore 4) boring
(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۳۸۵)

3- The students were very when they saw that movie.

- 1) amusing-interesting 2) amusing-interested
3) amused-interesting 4) amused-interested
(گروه زبان فارسی (عمومی) - سال ۱۳۸۷)

4- Our teacher didn't explain some points well; That's why the students have problems.

- 1) confuse 2) confusedly 3) confusing 4) confused
(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۰)

5- The topic suggested by the teacher was one that attracted us all.

- 1) interesting 2) interested 3) an interesting 4) an interested
(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۱)

6- My grandmother told us stories and we all enjoyed them very much.

- 1) amused 2) amusing 3) to amuse 4) to be amused
(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۱)

7- As the movie went on, it became more and more

- 1) bored 2) boring 3) boredom 4) boringly
(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۲)

8- Our neighbor's big dog is very and my little girl is usually when she sees it.

- 1) frightened - frightened 2) frightened - frightening
3) frightening - frightening 4) frightening - frightened
(گروه علوم تجربی - سال ۱۳۹۴)

9- Jumping out from behind the bushes, Carlos shouted at his and laughed.

- 1) frightened sister 2) sister frightened
3) sister to be frightened 4) frightening sister
(فراغ از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۹)

10- Most of the students found the directions and hence raised hands to ask the teacher for explanations.

- 1) confused 2) confusing 3) to confuse 4) to be confused
(گروه هنر نظام قدیم - سال ۱۳۹۹)

11- At eighteen years old, I was offered a scholarship to the University of the South Africa. I took my first plane flight and had

- 1) a frightened experience 2) a frightening experience
3) an experience frightening 3) an experience to be frightened
(گروه زبان تخصصی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

نکاتی پیرامون قید ها

در ابتدا بد نیست یکبار دیگر اشاره کنیم که:

بطور کلی برای بیان چگونگی انجام فعل از قید و برای توصیف اسم از صفت استفاده می کنیم.

اما توجه داشته باشید:

۱- قید حالت کلمه ای است که حالت و چگونگی انجام گرفتن یک فعل را بیان می کند و یا شدت دادن به یک صفت یا قید دیگر استفاده می شوند. یک قید حالت معمولا بعد از مفعول و قبل از قید مکان می آید.

- Our holiday was too short. The time **passed** very **quickly**.

- Two people were **seriously injured** in the accident.

۲- قید تکرار کلمه ای است که تکرار انجام گرفتن یک فعل را بیان می کند. جایگاه آن بعد از فعل کمکی یا **to be** و

قبل از فعل اصلی می باشد، برخی از قیدهای تکرار عبارتند از:

"always / usually / sometimes / often / rarely / seldom / never / hardly ..."

۳- بعد از افعال زیر از صفت (نه از قید) استفاده می کنیم. افعال ربطی (Linking Verbs) (و یا اسنادی) عبارتند از:

to be (am ,is ,are ,was ,were)

look	} به نظر رسیدن	get	} شدن	feel	احساس کردن	remain	} ماندن
seem		grow		taste	مزه داشتن	stay	
appear		become		smell	بو داشتن		
sound		turn					

e.g.1 He looks happy today.

او امروز خوشحال به نظر می رسد.

e.g.2 Your behavior was bad yesterday.

رفتار شما دیروز بد بود.

۴- قید های حالت زیر ly نمی پذیرند و شکل صفت و قید یکسانی دارند.

fast/ hard / late/ early/ near/ far/ still / short / long

✓ توجه:

۵- کلمات زیر ly دارند اما قید نیستند بلکه صفت هستند.

friendly / lively / elderly / lonely / silly / lovely /

✓ توجه:

نست های مربوط به قید ها و صفت ها:

1- Beethoven was when he learned he was losing his hearing when he was in his late twenties.

- 1) shocking terrible 2) shocking terribly 3) terribly shocked 4) terrible shocked

2- My friend is a very good pianist and he can play the violin too.

- 1) extremely good 2) good extremely 3) well extremely 4) extremely well

3- Her voice sounded She sang the song as it was written. We heard it

- 1) beautiful/ exact/ perfect 2) beautiful/ exactly/ perfectly
3) beautifully/ exact/ perfectly 4) beautifully/ exactly/ perfect

4- I find this novel very It was written.

- 1) interesting/ interesting 2) interestingly/ interesting
3) interesting/ interestingly 4) interestingly/ interestingly

5- You managed to answer the ten questions? Well, you're definitely!

- 1) correctly/ cleverer than I 2) correct/ cleverer than I
3) correctly/ cleverer than I am 4) correct/ cleverer than I am

6- The little boy looked I went over to comfort him and he looked at me

- 1) sadly/ sad 2) sad/ sad 3) sadly/ sadly 4) sad/ sadly

7- When I saw how Aunt Mabel was to see me, I was glad that I had come.

- 1) happily/ certain 2) happy/ certain 3) happy/ certainly 4) happily/ certainly

8-She careful with the sick child. She was a very worker.

- 1) worked/ careful 2) worked/ carefully 3) is/ carefully 4) is/ careful

حرف اضافه

<i>at sunset/at Christmas / at Hilton Hotel / at the end /at last /at most / at least / at first/at the beginning/at rest/at war/at once/ at one time/at the same time/at present</i>	اشاره به زمان ها و مکان ها و سن مشخص:	at
<i>in the morning / in the summer/ in 2 hours / in the town/ in Paris / in April / in 2019</i>	۱. اشاره به بازه های زمانی و مکان های عمومی ۲. برای شهر ها و کشور ها ۳. برای بیان ماه و سال	in
<i>on Friday /on April 20th /on Friday morning/ on Christmas day /on vacation / on time / on the beach</i>	برای بیان روز و ترکیب هایی از قبیل:	on

1- The professor said the first day of the course that there would be a big final test the end of the term.

- 1) on/ at 2) in/ at 3) on/ to 4) in/ to

2- John was the hospital for two weeks after his motorcycle accident the freeway.

- 1) on/ at 2) in/ on 3) on/ to 4) in/ in

3- The old man who was standing the corner shouted the kids who were playing the street.

- 1) at/ on/ at 2) in/ on/at 3) on/ on/at 4) at/ at/ in

4- I was sick, so I didn't go to work last Thursday, but I did go to work Friday.

- 1) on/ --- 2) in/ --- 3) ---/ on 4) ---/ in

5- Where are the papers I bought yesterday morning? They are to the briefcase.

- 1) by 2) on 3) in 4) next

6- Edison was born February 11, 1847, Milan, Ohio, and grew up Michigan.

- 1) in/ in/ in 2) in/ on/ on 3) on/ in/ in 4) on/on/ on

7- Habit is a cable: we weave a thread of it every day, and last we cannot break it.

- 1) at 2) in 3) on 4) by

8- Nolde states thatthe 1st of February 1893 in the desert north of Hail the temperature fell from 78 ° a little before sunset to 18 ° a quarter of an hour after .

- 1) at 2) in 3) on 4) for

(خارج از کشور (گروه علوم انسانی) - سال ۱۳۹۸)

9- The two friends planned to leave their home country September 15th , 2020.

- 1) on 2) at 3) in 4) for

(خارج از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۸)

10- The famous athlete was born in a small town September 12th, 1980.

- 1) on 2) at 3) in 4) for

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

مروری بر لغات مهم درس سوم سال دوازدهم

<i>absorb</i>	جذب کردن	<i>delivery</i>	تحویل
<i>achieve</i>	دست یافتن ، رسیدن	<i>demand</i>	درخواست، تقاضا
<i>advice</i>	نصیحت، پند، مشورت، مشاوره	<i>dread</i>	ترسیدن از، وحشت داشتن از
<i>apologize</i>	عذر خواهی کردن	<i>electricity</i>	برق
<i>apply</i>	به کار گرفتن ، تقاضا کردن	<i>environment</i>	محیط، فضا، محیط زیست
<i>arrangement</i>	تنظیم، آرایش، ترتیب، توافق	<i>event</i>	واقعه، رویداد
<i>as well</i>	هم چنین	<i>experience</i>	تجربه، مهارت
<i>as well as</i>	هم...هم...، نه تنها...بلکه...	<i>fantastic</i>	خارق العاده، معرکه
<i>atmosphere</i>	جو، فضا، محیط	<i>feather</i>	پر
<i>balcony</i>	بالکن، تراس	<i>finally</i>	بالاخره، سرانجام، در نهایت
<i>bear</i>	خرس ، تحمل کردن، به دنیا آوردن	<i>find out</i>	مطلع شدن، متوجه شدن، پی بردن
<i>blow</i>	وزیدن، دمیدن	<i>fitness</i>	تناسب، سلامتی، تندرستی
<i>broth</i>	آب گوشت، سوپ سبزی	<i>flock</i>	تجمع کردن، گرد آمدن
<i>character</i>	شخصیت، منش، خصلت	<i>forever</i>	برای همیشه، تا ابد
<i>chemical</i>	شیمیایی	<i>form</i>	شکل دادن ، شکل گرفتن
<i>client</i>	مراجعه کننده، مشتری	<i>format</i>	قالب، فرمت
<i>coal</i>	زغال سنگ	<i>formula</i>	فرمول، قاعده، دستور عمل
<i>come up with</i>	هم فکر شدن، همراه شدن	<i>fossil</i>	سنگواره، فسیل
<i>communication</i>	ارتباط	<i>fuel</i>	سوخت
<i>component</i>	[اجزا] تشکیل دهنده، سازنده، مؤلفه	<i>garbage</i>	پس مانده غذا، آشغال، زباله
<i>conclude</i>	نتیجه گرفتن، به پایان رساندن	<i>generate</i>	به وجود آوردن، پدید آوردن
<i>confusing</i>	گیج کننده، آشفته کننده	<i>give off</i>	منتشر کردن، متصاعد کردن
<i>consist of</i>	متشکل بودن از، شامل...بودن	<i>global</i>	جهانی
<i>consume</i>	مصرف کردن	<i>goal</i>	هدف
<i>convert</i>	تبدیل کردن، تغییر دادن	<i>goods</i>	کالا، اجناس
<i>cooperate</i>	همکاری کردن	<i>gradually</i>	به تدریج
<i>counterpart</i>	همتا	<i>hatch</i>	از تخم درآوردن
<i>delivery</i>	تحویل	<i>heartbeat</i>	ضربان قلب
<i>demand</i>	درخواست، تقاضا	<i>herd</i>	گله، رمه
<i>count</i>	شمردن، به حساب آوردن	<i>however</i>	با این وجود

<i>huge</i>	عظیم، خیلی بزرگ	<i>resource</i>	منبع، ذخیره
<i>hydropower</i>	قوه محرکه مولد برق	<i>result</i>	نتیجه
<i>inform</i>	مطلع کردن، خبردار کردن	<i>revolve</i>	چرخیدن، گردیدن
<i>instance</i>	مورد، نمونه	<i>run</i>	اداره کردن
<i>joint</i>	مفصل، محل اتصال	<i>season</i>	فصل
<i>kinetic</i>	جنبشی، حرکتی	<i>separate</i>	جدا، جداگانه، مجزا کردن
<i>lead to</i>	رسیدن به، منجر شدن به	<i>sight</i>	دید، دیدرس
<i>likelihood</i>	احتمال	<i>similar</i>	مشابه، همانند
<i>margin</i>	حاشیه	<i>solar</i>	خورشیدی
<i>material</i>	ماده	<i>source</i>	منبع، منشا
<i>monitor</i>	کنترل کردن، زیر نظر گرفتن	<i>spoil</i>	خراب کردن، فاسد شدن
<i>monitor</i>	نمایشگر، مانیتور	<i>stable (adj.)</i>	ثابت
<i>non-renewable</i>	تجدید ناپذیر، غیرقابل تجدید	<i>stable (n.)</i>	اصطبل، طویله
<i>nuclear</i>	هسته ای	<i>strange</i>	عجیب و غریب، غریبه
<i>obey</i>	اطاعت کردن، فرمانبرداری کردن	<i>turbine</i>	توربین
<i>opposite</i>	رویه رو، مقابل، مخالف	<i>use up</i>	تا آخر مصرف کردن، مصرف کردن
<i>organic</i>	ارگانیک	<i>supply</i>	تامین کردن، تهیه
<i>out of sight</i>	دور از دید	<i>take note</i>	یادداشت برداشتن
<i>panel</i>	پنل، پنجره	<i>therefore</i>	بنابراین
<i>string</i>	نخ، بند، ریسمان	<i>tide</i>	جزر و مد، موج
<i>pollute</i>	آلوده کردن	<i>variety</i>	تنوع
<i>pound</i>	پوند (واحد وزن)	<i>warming</i>	گرم، گرم کننده
<i>practical</i>	عملی	<i>warn</i>	هشدار دادن
<i>principal</i>	مدیر	<i>waste</i>	هدردادن، تلف کردن، ضایعات
<i>proverb</i>	ضرب المثل	<i>alternative</i>	جایگزین
<i>radiation</i>	پرتو، اشعه	<i>constant</i>	ثابت، پیوسته
<i>reach</i>	رسیدن به، دست یافتن	<i>deal with</i>	سرو کار داشتن، اداره کردن
<i>reduce</i>	کاهش دادن، کم کردن	<i>fond</i>	علاقه، دلپستگی
<i>remind</i>	یادآوری کردن	<i>overcome</i>	غلبه کردن
<i>structure</i>	ساختار	<i>outlet</i>	پریز (خروجی)
<i>renewable</i>	قابل تجدید، تجدید پذیر	<i>roll</i>	غلتیدن، به راه انداختن
<i>require</i>	نیاز داشتن، احتیاج داشتن	<i>equivalent</i>	معادل، برابر

تست های واژگان مروری درس سوم سال دوازدهم:

1. It is well known in theory that reaction rates increase rapidly with increases in temperature.
1) global 2) kinetic 3) principal 4) excellent
2. Higher demand for goods and services higher imports from abroad.
1) lowers 2) consumes 3) consists of 4) leads to
3. Thanks to a large gift from an anonymous donor, the was able to continue its work.
1) charity 2) resource 3) structure 4) benefit
4. We need to rethink the way we energy. Take, for instance, our approach to transport.
1) process 2) consume 3) introduce 4) increase
5. It is no surprise that Neil didn't learn much in that course; he actually didn't attend classes as as he should have.
1) really 2) gradually 3) emotionally 4) regularly
6. In Los Angeles many companies encourage their employees to use means of transportation, rather than the car.
1) voluntary 2) portable 3) favorite 4) alternative
7. Although I was absolutely telling Dad, he was actually very understanding when I told him.
1) warning 2) arranging 3) apologizing 4) dreading
8. Since retiring from the company, she has done work for a charity.
1) natural 2) stable 3) voluntary 4) economical
9. I can't believe you all of my shampoo and just left the empty bottle in the shower.
1) converted to 2) used up 3) gave up 4) put aside
10. The can damage microprocessors and computer memories, causing them to malfunction.
1) radiation 2) structure 3) measure 4) component
11. This device enables deaf people to telephone the hospital by typing a message instead of speaking.
1) nuclear 2) local 3) portable 4) kinetic
12. Scientists in different countries, working independently of each other, have very similar results.
1) given off 2) come up with 3) used up 4) consisted of
13. Any decrease in tourism could have a serious effect on the local
1) center 2) economy 3) reality 4) component
14. The World Health Organization's recent report shows that the number of people smoking is falling
1) constantly 2) actually 3) finally 4) really
15. The two universities are to in the development of a new industrial process.
1) revolve 2) review 3) collect 4) cooperate
16. The hospital said she was in a/an condition, not likely to get worse following the operation.
1) stable 2) general 3) available 4) alternative
17. Scientists at an international conference have been discussing warming and its possible effects.
1) global 2) economic 3) natural 4) general

- 18. Heavy industry our rivers with harmful chemicals can cause lots of environmental problems.**
 1) running 2) rolling 3) polluting 4) moving
- 19. I've got a pretty good idea of how to the pollution in big cities like Tehran.**
 1) require 2) absorb 3) convert 4) reduce
- 20. Today's program is flexibly so that people can decide for themselves what they want to do.**
 1) revolved 2) organized 3) collected 4) measured
- 21. One way to help protect our is to recycle the things like bottles and newspapers.**
 1) environment 2) radiation 3) resource 4) material
- 22. My mother put the milk in the refrigerator so that it wouldn't**
 1) pollute 2) overcome 3) convert 4) spoil
- 23. Most companies are trying to recycle papers in order to help to protect the environment.**
 1) waste 2) natural 3) alternative 4) stable
- 24. The sick man put his feet in cold water in the hope that it would help his body temperature.**
 1) take 2) consume 3) lower 4) deal with
- 25. Our computerized information service can busy managers with all the information they need.**
 1) process 2) provide 3) explain 4) consider
- 26. Are you seriously that she should give up her job in order to look after her husband?**
 1) increasing 2) introducing 3) organizing 4) suggesting
- 27. The system by which a country's money and are produced and used, is called economy.**
 1) subjects 2) proverbs 3) goods 4) costs
- 28. Although she is an educated person, she is only with the Internet at an elementary level.**
 1) regular 2) constant 3) global 4) familiar
- 29. What region of the brain does alcohol influence and what takes place in there?**
 1) measure 2) process 3) reality 4) variety
- 30. The strange man me about the danger of walking through the forest alone at night.**
 1) recalled 2) arranged 3) described 4) warned
- 31. You have to think of the cost of action and them against the risk of inaction.**
 1) result 2) perform 3) weigh 4) regard
- 32. All those concerned must work together so that an agreement can be on this important issue.**
 1) arranged 2) reached 3) replaced 4) required
- 33. After the accident, he suffers terribly in winter when it's cold and his get so painful.**
 1) joints 2) strings 3) functions 4) structures
- 34. I always try to keep my private and professional life Mixing them together makes your life hard.**
 1) regular 2) valuable 3) separate 4) equivalent

35. Through the years, scientists have developed smaller but more efficient batteries used in electrical

- 1) signs 2) margins 3) charities 4) devices

36. How can you expect to your food properly when you eat your meals so fast?

- 1) collect 2) digest 3) plug 4) convert

37. With all his energy already, the jogger was not able to take one more step ahead and so sat down to rest.

- 1) turned off 2) gave off 3) gave up 4) used up

38. Which of the following common proverbs shows the meaning of this sentence:

"Your plans might not work out, so don't start thinking about what you'll do after you succeed. Wait until you've already succeeded, and then you can think about what to do next."

- 1) God helps those who help themselves
2) Actions speak louder than words
3) Don't count your chickens before they hatch
4) Two heads are better than one

39. The unhappy couple decided to stay apart for a while in the hope that

- 1) money would grow on trees
2) they would kill two birds with one stone
3) they could cut their coats according to their cloth
4) absence would make their hearts grow fonder

40. I was trying to be an agent for a major company. But that business failed, and since then, like, I have decided to stay away from risky businesses.

- 1) a cook who spoiled the broth 2) a gift horse looked in the mouth
3) a burnt child who dreads the fire 4) an early bird that catches the worm

پاسخ کلیدی تست های واژگان:

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	2	11	3	21	1	31	3
2	4	12	2	22	4	32	2
3	1	13	2	23	1	33	1
4	2	14	1	24	3	34	3
5	4	15	4	25	2	35	4
6	4	16	1	26	4	36	2
7	4	17	1	27	3	37	4
8	3	18	3	28	4	38	3
9	2	19	4	29	2	39	4
10	1	20	2	30	4	40	3

نکات فط به فط کتاب در سر دو از دهم (از ابتدا در سر ۳ تا پایخ ۷۹)

۱. به عبارت های زیر توجه داشته باشید:

as a result : در نتیجه

falling water : آبشار

running water : آب در جریان

۲. حرف اضافه فعل convert، هم to و هم into می باشد.

convert to / into : تبدیل کردن به

۳. کلمه while در معنای وقتی که باشد، فعل جلوی آن به صورت استمراری می آید.

While the plant is growing, electricity is produced.

۴. برای ساخت tag در جملات امری از will you یا would you استفاده می شود.

Close the door, would you?

۵. اگر در یک جمله شرطی قسمت جواب شرط (main clause) امری باشد، باید از شرطی نوع اول در جمله

شرط (if clause) استفاده شود.

If you're the last person to leave the room, close the door.

۶. فعل بعد از let بصورت مصدر بدون to (شکل ساده) می آید.

Let your computer monitor go to sleep or turn it off to save more energy.

۷. نکته مهم:

- کلمه more به معنای "بیشتر" هم برای اسامی قابل شمارش و هم برای غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می شود:

Using a dishwasher saves much more water than hand washing.

A collocation is two or more words that often go together.

- اما برای بیان معنای "کمتر" اگر اسم جمع باشد از fewer و اگر غیر قابل شمارش بود از less استفاده

می کنیم.

This place has fewer visitors than the Milad tower.

We can buy it from this shop with less money.

۸. کلمه source هم در معنای "منبع" و هم در معنای "منشا و سرچشمه" می باشد، و از طرفی کلمه

resource غیر از معنای "منبع" بیشتر برای "منابع طبیعی" استفاده می شود.

- natural resources / oil resources

۹. ترکیب هایی از فعل consume:

consumption : مصرف

consumer: مصرف کننده

۱۰. عبارت a variety of با اسم جمع می آید.

They do a variety of fitness activities.

۱۱. اگر در کلمه China، حرف اول بزرگ باشد به معنی کشور چین، و اگر حرف اول کوچک باشد به معنای

شکستنی (ظرف چینی) است.

China : نام کشور

china plate: بشقاب چینی (شکستنی)

۱۲. به کاربرد های کلمه absorb توجه کنید:

1) to take in liquid, gas, or another substance from the surface or space around something

جذب کردن انرژی

- Plants absorb nutrients from the soil.

2) to read or hear a large amount of new information and understand it

دریافت کردن و درک اطلاعات

- Her capacity to absorb information is amazing.

3) to interest someone so much that they do not pay attention to other things

مجنوب کسی یا چیزی شدن

- The movement and noise of the machines absorbed him completely.

۱۳. قید gradually به معنای " به تدریج " می باشد.

gradually : تدریجاً، به تدریج

gradual: تدریجی (step by step)

ضمایر انعکاسی و تاکیدی

این ضمایر عبارتند از

"myself-yourself-himself-herself-itself-yourselves-ourselves- themselves"

نکات مهم در این ضمایر:

۱- ضمایر انعکاسی معمولاً در جملاتی استفاده می شوند که **فاعل و مفعول آنها یکسان** است. این ضمایر هیچگاه نقش فاعلی ندارند و در حقیقت به جای **ضمیر مفعولی** به کار می روند.

- I saw **myself** in the mirror.- He cut **himself** on the broken glass.

۲- در مورد فعل **help** ترکیب آن با ضمیر انعکاسی یک اصطلاح رایج به معنای "**بفرمایید از خود پذیرایی کنید**" می باشد.

Would you like to help yourself to another drink? (= Would you like to take another drink.)

۳- ضمایر انعکاسی در جایگاه **مفعول** می آیند و در جمله **قابل حذف** نمی باشند.

۴- برای تأکید داشتن روی این امر که **فاعل جمله خودش کار را انجام داده نه کسی دیگر**، به کار می روند. از ضمایر تاکیدی استفاده می شود که این ضمایر نیز در دو موقعیت به کار می روند.

✓ بلافاصله بعد از فاعل

✓ (۲) بعد از مفعول غیرجاندار (بدون اضافه شدن حرف for قبل از آن)

e.g. I **myself** bought a pen. **OR** I bought a pen **myself**.e.g. They cooked these cakes **themselves**. **OR** They **themselves** cooked these cakes.

۵- ضمایر تاکیدی از جمله قابل حذف هستند.

۶- اگر ضمایر تاکیدی همراه با حرف اضافه **by** به کار روند به معنای "**به تنهایی**" می باشند.

تست های مربوط به ضمایر:

1- When we have problems in lives, we shouldn't feel sad. If we believe in, we can always be happy.

1) our/ ourselves 2) our/ ourselves 3) ours/ myself 4) ours/ ourselves

2- Tom and, both want to marry Monica. She has to choose between he and

1) myself/ I 2) I themselves/ me 3) I / I 4) I/ ourselves

3- When the man asked me how I had got address, I told him that I was given it by a relative of

1) my / me 2) his / his 3) mine / his 4) his / him

4- I hope you will enjoy at the birthday party this weekend because I won't be able to be there

1) you / myself 2) yourself / mine 3) yours / oneself 4) yourself / myself

5- We all told the boss that we wanted to have salaries paid in advance but he just ignored

1) ours / it 2) his / ourselves 3) ourselves / our 4) our / us

6- You and brother need to take time to prepare for the long journey which will start next month.

1) yours / ourselves 2) their / you 3) your / yourselves 4) her / by themselves

7- Because David and Simon have studied a lot for biology test tomorrow, they are feeling confident in

- 1) your / ourselves 2) their / you 3) your / yourselves 4) their / themselves

8- John and Alan, I am not going to do the homework for You have to do it

- 1) yourself/ you 2) you/ yourself 3) yourselves/ you 4) you/ yourselves

10- My grandmother is no longer able to feed, so I help

- 1) her/ herself 2) hers/ herself 3) herself/ her 4) herself/ hers

11- Let's go to the market and buy a new washing machine.

- 1) yourself 2) myself 3) themselves 4) ourselves

12- A: Did anyone help them do the project?

B: No, those college students, Ted and Tom, did the project. They actually worked together very hard.

- 1) who 2) they 3) themselves 4) were those

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۸)

13- Gerald forgot to lock the door the night our restaurant was robbed.

- 1) and I 2) or myself 3) and I themselves 4) himself and myself

(گروه ریاضی - سال ۱۳۹۹)

14- When a student doesn't listen to the teacher in class and talks to others, she prevents and others from learning.

- 1) it 2) those 3) herself 4) themselves

(گروه هنر - سال ۱۳۹۹)

15- We spent a week in Istanbul, and then a month in a village. The villagers were very welcoming.

- 1) they 2) them 3) themselves 4) who they

(گروه خارج از کشور - سال ۱۴۰۰)

اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش

اسامی قابل شمارش (Countable Noun):

اسم قابل شمارش اسمی است که برای نامیدن آنچه که می توان شمرد، به کار برده می شود. این اسم به دو صورت مفرد و جمع به کار می رود.

- اسم مفرد قابل شمارش: به اسامی گفته میشود که می توان آن ها را جمع بست و در حالت **مفرد قبل از اسم قابل شمارش حرف تعریف نامعین "a" یا "an"** به کار برده می شود (مگر آنکه وابسته دیگری قبل از آن آمده باشد). برخی از این اسامی عبارتند از:

a chair – a student – a cup – an accident

- اسم جمع: اسم جمع به اسامی گفته می شود که یا **نشانه جمع (-s, -es) را دارند یا ذاتاً جمع** می باشند. مانند:
people – children – police – mice,

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش (Uncountable Noun):

اسم غیر قابل شمارش اسمی است که برای نامیدن آنچه که نمی توان به تنهایی شمرد، به کار برده می شود و به عبارتی اسامی هستند که **"s" جمع نمی گیرند**. برخی از این اسامی عبارتند از:

sugar, salt, bread, money, water, rice, milk, meat, tea, fruit, coffee, homework, work, news, information, air, oxygen, weather, advice, traffic, blood, destruction, music, electricity, luck, fun, progress, pollution, employment, health, knowledge, energy, behavior, bacteria, education, ...

نکته مهم: برخی از اسامی در یک معنی قابل شمارش و در معنی دیگر غیر قابل شمارش هستند.

- ۱- **time**: این کلمه اگر به معنای (زمان در حالت کلی) باشد غیر قابل شمارش و اگر یک دوره زمان خاص مانند (زمان تعطیلات و ...) باشد قابل شمارش است. همچنین این کلمه در معنای "دفعه یا مرتبه انجام کار" قابل شمارش است.

It was a great holiday, we had a good time. (قابل شمارش)

I don't have time to stay here. (غیر قابل شمارش)

I have seen my friend three times in this week. (قابل شمارش)

نکته مهم:

- ۲- **food**: به معنای "مفهوم عام و کلی غذا" غیر قابل شمارش و به معنای "نوع خاص و مشخص غذا" قابل شمارش است.
- ۳- **work**: اگر به معنای "کار" باشد غیر قابل شمارش ولی اگر به معنای "اثر ادبی یا هنری" باشد قابل شمارش است.
- ۴- **light**: این کلمه اگر به معنای "نور" باشد غیر قابل شمارش ولی اگر به معنای "چراغ" باشد قابل شمارش است.
- ۵- **glass**: این کلمه اگر به معنای "شیشه" باشد غیر قابل شمارش ولی اگر به معنای "لیوان" باشد قابل شمارش است.
- ۶- **noise**: در معنای "سرو صدا" غیر قابل شمارش و اگر به معنای "صدای خاص" باشد قابل شمارش است.
- ۷- **power**: به معنای "زور و قدرت" و یا "انرژی و نیرو" غیر قابل شمارش و به معنای "توانایی" قابل شمارش است.

واحد های شمارشی:

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش را به خودی خود قابل نمی توان شمرد بلکه واحد آنها قابل شمارش است و برای شمارش آنها باید از واحدهای خاصی در ابتدای آن استفاده نمود که برخی از آنها عبارتند از:

واحد	اسم غیر قابل شمارش	حالت جمع
<i>a loaf of / slice of</i>	<i>bread</i>	<i>two, three, ... loaves of</i>
<i>a bottle of</i>	<i>milk</i>	<i>two, three, ... bottles of</i>
<i>a glass of</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>two, three, ... glasses of</i>
<i>a bowl of</i>	<i>soup</i>	<i>two, three, ... bowls of</i>
<i>a bar of</i>	<i>soap</i>	<i>two, three, ... bars of</i>
<i>a bottle of</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>two, three, ... bottles of</i>
<i>a cup of</i>	<i>tea, coffee</i>	<i>two, three, ... cups of</i>
<i>a bar of</i>	<i>chocolate</i>	<i>two, three, ... bars of</i>
<i>a bag of</i>	<i>rice, sugar</i>	<i>two, three, ... bags of</i>
<i>a piece of</i>	<i>cake, fruit</i>	<i>two, three, ... pieces of</i>
<i>a slice of</i>	<i>pizza, banana</i>	<i>two, three, ... slices of</i>
<i>a kilo of</i>	<i>cheese, rice</i>	<i>two, three, ... kilos of</i>

آشنایی با برخی صفت های شمارشی:

a few به معنی تعداد کم و کافی، قبل از اسامی جمع به کار می رود. و کلمه a little نیز همین معنی و برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می رود.	a few, a little
few به معنی تعداد کم و نا کافی، قبل از اسامی جمع و کلمه little نیز به معنی تعداد کم و نا کافی و برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می رود.	few, little
much به معنی "مقدار زیاد" قبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش many به معنی "تعداد زیاد" قبل اسامی قابل شمارش جمع	much, many
این دو کلمه به معنی "مقدار خیلی زیاد" هم با کلمات غیر قابل شمارش و هم با کلمات جمع به کار می رود.	a lot of / lots of
some به معنی "مقداری" قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش در جملات مثبت بکار می رود. any به معنی "هیچ" قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش و بیشتر در جملات منفی و سوالی بکار می رود.	some, any

✓ به طور خلاصه:

نست های مربوط به اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش:

1- The first daughter had expensive education at a private school in France.

- 1) a very 2) lots 3) a few 4) many

2- We had in Rome. We didn't want to come home.

- 1) a great time 2) great time 3) much times 4) many times

3- There's very petrol in the car. I'll buy when I go out.

- 1) few/ some 2) little/ some 3) much/ much 4) many/ much

4- Due to the corona virus crisis, the business is bad and the number of customers than we expected.

- 1) is less 2) is fewer 3) are less 4) are fewer

5- Can you come back later? I need more time to finish this letter I'm writing.

- 1) few 2) a little 3) a few 4) many

6- Have you ever been to Shiraz? - Yes,

- 1) a lot of time 2) a few times 3) a little times 4) little time

7- Ask the doctor he has performed the operation before, and with what success.

- 1) how much time 2) how many time 3) how much times 4) how many times

8- Be careful, there's on the floor! Someone has broken the window.

- 1) any glass 2) many glasses 3) some glasses 4) some glass

9- Jobs are hard to find but in his case that's not the problem because he has so experience.

- 1) many 2) some 3) much 4) any

10- A of furniture with shelves used for storing or showing decorative things is called a cabinet.

- 1) piece 2) bottle 3) bag 4) slice

11- Many people are accepting jobs with responsibilities and lower salaries, because they want to live a less stressful life.

- 1) less 2) much 3) more 4) fewer

12- A number of good internet sites contain news on current events as well as background articles.

- 1) several 2) a few 3) so many 4) so much

13- The money they asked for in returned for the company's services was eight dollars.

- 1) million 2) millions 3) millions of 4) million of

(گروه علوم انسانی - سال ۱۳۹۸)

14- Nearly 100 of fish are taken from the ocean every year.

- 1) million ton 2) million tons 3) millions tons 4) millions of tons

(ضارح از کشور - سال ۱۳۹۹)

15- He was very helpful and gave me useful advice about buying a car.

- 1) a 2) an 3) many 4) some

(گروه زبان عمومی - سال ۱۴۰۰)

حروف تعریف

(Articles)

(a, an, the)

در موارد زیر از حرف تعریف **the** که برای اسمی شناخته شده (معرف) به کار می رود، استفاده می کنیم:

۱. قبل از اسم در جملات امری:

1. Open the door. 2. Close the window

۲. قبل از اسم هایی که در جهان فقط یکی وجود دارد:

1. the sun 2. the moon 3. the earth 4. the sky

✓ اسم سیاره ها *the* نمی گیرند.

۳. قبل از قسمت های مختلف روز:

1. in the morning 2. in the afternoon 3. in the evening

۴. قبل از اسمی که برای بار دوم در جمله آورده شده باشد:

1. I have a pen, the pen is blue. 2. I saw a man, the man is a mechanic.

۵. قبل از برنامه های مختلف تلویزیون:

1. the news 2. the cartoon 3. the movie 4. the children's program

۶. قبل از قسمت های مختلف خانه:

1. the kitchen 2. the sitting room 3. the bedroom

۷. قبل از صفت عالی و اعداد ترتیبی:

1. the best 2. the oldest 3. the most 4. the first 5. the second

۸. قبل از اسمی که بعد از آن ضمیر موصولی باشد:

1. The man who is playing football is Ali. 2. The cat which is on the wall is black.

۹. قبل از اسمی که بعد از آن **of** برای بیان مالکیت بیاید:

1. The door of the house 2. The name of the student

توجه: در موارد زیر حرف تعریف به کار نمی رود

I. قبل از اسامی شهر و روستا، کشور...

1. Tehran 2. Iran 3. New York 4. London 5. France

II. قبل از روز، ماه، سال

1. on Monday 2. in September 3. in spring 4. in summer

III. قبل از اسامی افراد، ضمائر فاعلی، مفعولی و صفات ملکی نمی آید.

1. Ali 2. he 3. my 4. Amir 5. her 6. me

نست های مربوط به حروف تعریف:

1- If I were rich, I would buy apartment in Manhattan and house in Hawaii.

- 1) an/ a 2) an/ the 3) ---/ a 4) ---/the

2- Look at little children here, on the corner. Watching them cry makes really sad!

- 1) those – I 2) this – I 3) this – me 4) those – me

3- are my relatives over there in the swimming pool. I'm going to surprise They don't know I'm here.

- 1) Those – their 2) These – their 3) These –them 4) Those – them

4- Jack' father usually listens to news in afternoon.

- 1) the/a 2) ---/the 3) the/the 4) ---/---

5- A: I don't understand this word means.

B: You need to buy dictionary.

- 1) which/a 2) what / a 3) which/an 4) what/the

6- I need smartphone which allows me to check email and use Facebook. I really want phone with good battery life.

- 1) a/my/a 2) an/my/a 3) ---/mine/--- 4) the/mine/-----

7- Do you know?

- 1) difference between MRI and X-Ray
2) the difference between a MRI and a X-Ray
3) difference between an MRI and a X-ray
4) the difference between an MRI and an X-Ray

مروری بر مهم ترین لغات خارج از کتاب کنکور سراسری (بخش اول)

<i>abroad</i>	خارج، خارج از کشور	<i>analysis</i>	بررسی، تجزیه و تحلیل
<i>absence</i>	غیبت، فقدان، نبود	<i>anger</i>	خشم، عصبانیت
<i>absorb</i>	جذب کردن، مجذوب کردن	<i>announce</i>	اعلام کردن، خبر دادن، اعلام دادن
<i>academic</i>	دانشگاهی	<i>annual</i>	سالانه، سالیانه؛ یک ساله
<i>acceptable</i>	قابل قبول، پذیرفتنی	<i>apology</i>	عذرخواهی، پوزش
<i>accommodation</i>	جا، منزل، محل سکونت	<i>application</i>	تقاضا، درخواست
<i>accompany</i>	همراهی کردن؛ همراه ... بودن	<i>apply</i>	به کار بردن، درخواست دادن، تقاضا کردن
<i>accurate</i>	درست، صحیح؛ دقیق	<i>appoint</i>	تعیین کردن، معین کردن
<i>achieve</i>	(موفقیت و غیره) دست یافتن به، رسیدن به	<i>architect</i>	معمار، آرشیستک
<i>actor</i>	(مرد) هنرپیشه، بازیگر	<i>architecture</i>	معماری
<i>actual</i>	واقعی، حقیقی	<i>argue</i>	بحث کردن (در باره)
<i>ad</i>	آگهی، اعلان	<i>arrange</i>	مرتب کردن، آراستن، برنامه ریزی کردن
<i>additional</i>	اضافی، بیشتر	<i>arrangement</i>	ترتیب، (در جمع) مقدمات، تدارکات
<i>adequate</i>	کافی، مناسب	<i>arrest</i>	دستگیر کردن، بازداشت کردن
<i>adjust</i>	تطبیق دادن، منطبق کردن؛ سازگار شدن، عادت کردن	<i>artist</i>	هنرمند، نقاش
<i>adopt</i>	به فرزندی پذیرفتن، اتخاذ کردن	<i>assess</i>	ارزیابی کردن؛ تخمین زدن، برآورد کردن
<i>advance</i>	پیشرفت؛ پیشرفت کردن	<i>assist</i>	کمک کردن (به)، یاری کردن (به)
<i>advanced</i>	پیشرفته، مترقی	<i>assistant</i>	دستیار، معاون
<i>advantage</i>	مزیت، برتری، سود	<i>association</i>	انجمن
<i>advertisement</i>	تبلیغ، آگهی	<i>assume</i>	فرض کردن، انگاشتن
<i>adviser</i>	مشاور، رایزن	<i>attack</i>	حمله، هجوم؛ حمله کردن (به)
<i>affect</i>	اثر گذاردن بر/ روی، تحت تأثیر قرار دادن	<i>attempt</i>	سعی، تلاش؛ سعی کردن، تلاش کردن
<i>afford</i>	از عهده ... برآمدن، پول ... را داشتن	<i>attend</i>	شرکت کردن (در)، حاضر شدن (در)
<i>afterward</i>	سپس، بعداً، بعد	<i>attraction</i>	جذابیت، جاذبه
<i>agent</i>	نماینده، کارگزار؛ (شیمی) عامل	<i>author</i>	نویسنده، مؤلف
<i>ahead</i>	پیش، جلو، پیش رو	<i>authority</i>	قدرت، سلطه؛ مقامات
<i>aim</i>	هدف، قصد؛ قصد داشتن که	<i>automatic</i>	خودکار، ماشینی
<i>aircraft</i>	هواپیما	<i>automatically</i>	به طور خودکار، خود به خود
<i>alcohol</i>	الکل، مشروب الکلی	<i>awareness</i>	آگاهی، اطلاع
<i>alter</i>	عوض کردن، تغییر دادن	<i>awful</i>	مهیّب، ترسناک، افتضاح
<i>alternative</i>	جایگزین، جانشین؛ انتخاب، چاره، گزینه	<i>back</i>	حمایت کردن از، پشتیبانی کردن از
<i>amazing</i>	شگفت آور، حیرت انگیز	<i>background</i>	پس زمینه، سابقه

<i>band</i>	گروه، دسته، باند	<i>character</i>	شخصیت، (در خط) حرف، نشانه
<i>bath</i>	استحمام	<i>charge</i>	اتهام، هزینه؛ متهم کردن، (هزینه) مطالبه کردن
<i>battle</i>	نبرد، پیکار	<i>chart</i>	نمودار، جدول
<i>beneath</i>	در زیر، پائین	<i>chief</i>	مهم ترین، اصلی، عمده
<i>benefit</i>	سود، نفع؛ سود بردن، بهره بردن	<i>cigarette</i>	سیگار
<i>birth</i>	تولد، زایش	<i>citizen</i>	شهروند، تبعه
<i>blame</i>	سرزنش کردن، ملامت کردن	<i>civil</i>	اجتماعی، مدنی
<i>border</i>	مرز؛ کناره، حاشیه	<i>claim</i>	ادعا کردن (که)، مدعی شدن (که)
<i>brave</i>	شجاع، نترس	<i>classic</i>	نمونه، برجسته، کلاسیک
<i>brilliant</i>	باهوش، زیرک، برجسته	<i>classify</i>	طبقه بندی کردن، دسته بندی کردن
<i>brush</i>	برس، جارو، قلم مو	<i>closely</i>	دقیق، دقیقاً، تنگاتنگ
<i>bug</i>	حشره؛ ساس	<i>cloth</i>	پارچه
<i>bury</i>	دفن کردن، خاک کردن	<i>clue</i>	سر نخ، دلیل
<i>button</i>	دکمه، شستی	<i>coast</i>	ساحل، کرانه
<i>cable</i>	کابل، سیم	<i>combination</i>	ترکیب، آمیختن
<i>calculator</i>	ماشین حساب	<i>comfort</i>	راحتی، آسایش
<i>calendar</i>	تقویم	<i>command</i>	فرمان، دستور؛ فرمان دادن، دستور دادن
<i>camp</i>	اردوگاه، اردو	<i>commercial</i>	بازرگانی، تجاری
<i>cancer</i>	سرطان	<i>complaint</i>	شکایت، گلایه
<i>candidate</i>	کاندیدا، نامزد، داوطلب	<i>complicated</i>	پیچیده، دشوار
<i>candy</i>	آب نبات	<i>concept</i>	مفهوم
<i>captain</i>	فرمانده، کاپیتان	<i>concerning</i>	در باره، راجع به
<i>capture</i>	دستگیر کردن، تصرف کردن	<i>concert</i>	(موسیقی) کنسرت
<i>cast</i>	انداختن، پرت کردن	<i>conclude</i>	نتیجه گرفتن (که)، به این نتیجه رسیدن (که)
<i>castle</i>	قلعه، دژ	<i>conduct</i>	انجام دادن؛ هدایت کردن
<i>category</i>	مقوله، گروه، دسته	<i>confine</i>	محدود کردن، محبوس کردن
<i>cease</i>	متوقف شدن، متوقف کردن	<i>conflict</i>	دعوا، نزاع، مشاجره
<i>cellphone</i>	تلفن همراه، موبایل	<i>consume</i>	مصرف کردن
<i>ceremony</i>	مراسم	<i>consumer</i>	مصرف کننده
<i>certificate</i>	گواهی، تصدیق، گواهی نامه	<i>convince</i>	متقاعد کردن، قانع کردن
<i>chance</i>	شانس، احتمال، فرصت	<i>corner</i>	گوشه، زاویه، گنج
<i>chapter</i>	فصل، باب	<i>couple</i>	جفت، زوج

<i>court</i>	دادگاه، محکمه، دربار	<i>description</i>	توصیف، شرح
<i>cousin</i>	نوه پدر بزرگ (پسر خاله، دختر عمو و غیره)	<i>desert</i>	بیابان، صحرا، کویر
<i>craft</i>	صنایع دستی؛ فضاپیما، قایق	<i>despite</i>	به رغم، با وجود
<i>crash</i>	تصادف، برخورد، سانحه	<i>determine</i>	تعیین کردن، مشخص کردن
<i>creation</i>	آفرینش، خلقت	<i>determined</i>	مصمم، قاطع
<i>creature</i>	موجود، مخلوق	<i>devil</i>	شیطان، روح پلید
<i>crew</i>	خدمه، کارکنان	<i>diet</i>	رژیم غذایی، غذا
<i>crime</i>	جرم، جنایت	<i>directory</i>	دفتر راهنما
<i>criminal</i>	مجرم، جنایتکار	<i>disappear</i>	ناپدید شدن، گم شدن، نابود شدن
<i>critical</i>	انتقادی، بحرانی، حیاتی	<i>disappointed</i>	مأیوس، ناامید
<i>criticize</i>	انتقاد کردن از، ایراد گرفتن از	<i>disaster</i>	فاجعه، مصیبت
<i>crop</i>	(میوه و غیره) محصول	<i>distinction</i>	تفاوت، تمایز
<i>crowd</i>	جمعیت، شلوغی	<i>distinguish</i>	تشخیص دادن، متمایز کردن
<i>cultural</i>	فرهنگی	<i>distribute</i>	توزیع کردن، تقسیم کردن
<i>culture</i>	فرهنگ	<i>district</i>	ناحیه، منطقه، حوزه
<i>custom</i>	رسم، سنت	<i>divide</i>	تقسیم کردن، توزیع کردن
<i>customer</i>	مشتری، خریدار	<i>division</i>	تقسیم، قسمت بندی
<i>dance</i>	رقص؛ رقصیدن	<i>divorce</i>	طلاق، جدایی
<i>darkness</i>	تاریکی، سیاهی	<i>dominant</i>	مسلط، غالب
<i>deaf</i>	کر، ناشنوا	<i>dominate</i>	مسلط بودن، غالب بودن
<i>decade</i>	دهه، ده سال	<i>double</i>	دو برابر کردن، دو برابر شدن
<i>declare</i>	اعلام کردن، اظهار داشتن	<i>dramatic</i>	چشمگیر، فوق العاده؛ نمایشی، (مربوط به) نمایش
<i>decline</i>	کاهش، افت؛ کاهش یافتن، افت کردن	<i>drop</i>	قطره، چکه؛ انداختن، پرت کردن
<i>defeat</i>	شکست، باخت؛ شکست دادن، غلبه کردن بر	<i>dull</i>	یکنواخت، خسته کننده
<i>defend</i>	دفاع کردن از، حمایت کردن از	<i>dust</i>	خاک، گرد و غبار
<i>definite</i>	صریح، قاطع، مشخص	<i>economy</i>	اقتصاد
<i>definitely</i>	مطمئناً، بی شک	<i>effort</i>	تلاش، سعی، کوشش
<i>demand</i>	درخواست، تقاضا	<i>elderly</i>	پا به سن گذاشته
<i>democratic</i>	دموکراتیک، مردم سالارانه	<i>election</i>	انتخاب، انتخابات
<i>dependant</i>	وابسته، متکی	<i>element</i>	(شیمی) عنصر
<i>depression</i>	افسردگی	<i>embarrassed</i>	خجالت زده، شرمنده؛ دستپاچه، سراسیمه
<i>derive</i>	منشاء گرفتن، ناشی شدن، به دست آوردن	<i>emerge</i>	پدیدار شدن، به وجود آمدن

تست های واژگان مروری جامع:

1. As doctors say, smoking can the risk of developing heart disease.

- 1) increase 2) protect 3) destroy 4) injure

2- He didn't receive his letters because they were sent to a different address.

- 1) suggestion 2) education 3) attraction 4) destination

3- Considering how poorly our team performed in the first half of the game, it was completely when they won in the end.

- 1) inappropriate 2) unsuccessful 3) unexpected 4) unsystematic

4- The painting was thought to be a work of Pablo Picasso, but is now credited to one of his famous students.

- 1) wisely 2) originally 3) effectively 4) gradually

5- It was the first book of poetry designed for children, but it was republished many times in a short time.

- 1) increasingly 2) primarily 3) constantly 4) gradually

6- She doesn't go skiing anymore because she has broken her arms twice. That's why they say

- 1) actions speak louder than words
2) don't count your chicken before they hatch
3) don't look a gift horse in the mouth
4) a burnt child dreads the fire

7 - The Spanish is to add the mother's family name after the father's.

- 1) custom 2) condition 3) activity 4) variety

8- Since Ebola is a virus, similar to the influenza virus, the facemask may not prevent the virus from passing through the mask.

- 1) increasingly 2) effectively 3) socially 4) accidentally

9- As Caroline didn't want to go to school, she made up a/an illness to tell her mother.

- 1) similar 2) commercial 3) imaginary 4) essential

10- Seems reasonable to that people's behavior is largely influenced by what they see on TV.

- 1) collect 2) boost 3) organize 4) conclude

11- We send officers abroad to gain and pass that knowledge to the other members.

- 1) conversation 2) retirement 3) experiment 4) experience

12- Studying the drawings, the historians wondered what the confusing paintings stood for.

- 1) constant 2) invisible 3) expected 4) incomprehensible

13- There is no way to when the project will be finished since the materials haven't even arrived yet.

- 1) compile 2) offer 3) predict 4) prevent

14- The university has done years of research without reaching definitive results regarding the of the drug in curing cancer.

- 1) effectiveness 2) addiction 3) entry 4) purpose

15- The days are getting shorter as summer gives way to autumn and soon the leaves will begin to fall.

- 1) widely 2) surprisingly 3) patiently 4) gradually
- 16- Fleming's accidental penicillin earned him the Nobel Prize for Medicine. It led to the production of many antibiotics.**
- 1) protection from 2) discovery of 3) access to 4) respect for
- 17- when you walk on that path - the paving stones are not safe.**
- 1) Take care 2) Get along 3) Keep on 4) Put aside
- 18- Sarah was very the comedian and laughed out loud, but his sister didn't find him funny at all.**
- 1) ashamed of 2) bored with 3) amused by 4) surprised at
- 19- Although it may not be the best, we are hoping that closing the center two days a week will help us save money.**
- 1) invention 2) function 3) solution 4) combination
- 20- I don't know what else I can do; I have offered my help, but she never accepts my offers.**
- 1) proudly 2) repeatedly 3) necessarily 4) rarely
- 21- Don't all the hot water when you take a shower! I want to have one too.**
- 1) put aside 2) turn off 3) use up 4) fill in
- 22- When it comes to learning English, it is important to have goals which are actually ; otherwise, you will just get confused.**
- 1) willing 2) achievable 3) sociable 4) elementary
- 23- As the school requires students to wear a formal uniform, there is no in what the students wear.**
- 1) comparison 2) sense 3) tradition 4) diversity
- 24- The doctor said her blood pressure is still low and they need to her for the night but she can go home in the morning.**
- 1) cure 2) observe 3) enable 4) carry
- 25- I e-mailed him to let him know I was his work and we would like to continue working with him.**
- 1) satisfied with 2) ashamed of 3) suitable for 4) worried about
- 26- Their team has lost every game since the beginning of the season, but, they won the last one they played.**
- 1) hopefully 2) absolutely 3) surprisingly 4) greatly
- 27- My parents had a lovely relationship until my aunt came to live with us. And then as all good things must come to an end, so did the in our house.**
- 1) inspiration 2) tears 3) memories 4) peace
- 28- their condition an hour after the surgery the patient might be given medicine for pain, if necessary.**
- 1) Keeping on 2) Suffering from 3) Depending on 4) Passing away from
- 29- No one counted the number of people at the political rally, but some newspapers reported that about 1,200 people had attended.**
- 1) accidentally 2) actually 3) formerly 4) mostly
- 30- Social Media users need to be more of others' ideas, even when they differ from theirs.**
- 1) respectful 2) skillful 3) helpful 4) hopeful
- 31- In others, please do not talk on your cell phone while on the bus.**
- 1) availability of 2) familiarity with
3) communication through 4) consideration of
- 32- She may be a super-model, but when she takes off all her make-up, and puts on her jeans and a T-shirt, she actually looks quite**
- 1) ordinary 2) distinguished 3) poor 4) well-known

33- Although there is a sign that says “No smoking”, some people smoke anyway regardless of whether they are or not.

- 1) provided with 2) supposed to 3) dedicated to 4) compared with

34- Many students work while attending university for many different reasons, mostly to help pay the of their education.

- 1) basis 2) process 3) demand 4) cost

35- Baseball player Willie Mays once stated that in order to succeed, you must be completely your chosen sport.

- 1) regarded as 2) distinguished by 3) founded on 4) dedicated to

36- Be sure to review the description of each phone, read some of the customer reviews, and take the price into before making your decision.

- 1) consideration 2) arrangement 3) entry 4) introduction

37- It is very difficult to the effects of new medicines, so a carefully planned series of studies is necessary before new drugs are introduced.

- 1) predict 2) require 3) absorb 4) recommend

38- The of their daughter to cancer hit the couple hard, and they were not able to deal with her death for several years.

- 1) break 2) loss 3) failure 4) protection

39- He has been able to his business through advertising on the Internet. He actually just opened up another store in the city.

- 1) figure out 2) express 3) use up 4) expand

40- The waters of many rivers of this area have become so that even after applying additional chemicals they cannot be used for drinking water.

- 1) wasted 2) polluted 3) complicated 4) fresh

پاسخ کلیدی تست های واژگان:

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	1	11	4	21	3	31	4
2	4	12	4	22	2	32	1
3	3	13	3	23	4	33	2
4	2	14	1	24	2	34	4
5	2	15	4	25	1	35	4
6	4	16	2	26	3	36	1
7	1	17	1	27	4	37	1
8	2	18	3	28	3	38	2
9	3	19	3	29	2	39	4
10	4	20	2	30	1	40	2

نکات فط به فط کتاب در سر دو از دهم (از صفحه ۷۸۰ تا پایان)

۱. اگر کلمه work وقتی به معنای کار باشد، غیر قابل شمارش است. اگر به معنای اثر هنری باشد، قابل شمارش به حساب می آید.

۲. عبارت take a form به معنای شکل گرفتن است.

انرژی می تواند شکل های متفاوتی بگیرد. Energy can **take** a variety of **forms**.

۳. حرف اضافه کلمه harmful to است.

This is **harmful to** the environment.

۴. کلمه environment هم به معنای محیط زیست است و هم می تواند به معنای هر محیطی (محیط مدرسه، ...) باشد.

۵. مرجع ضمیر هم از نظر معنی و هم از نظر جنس و تعداد باید با خود ضمیر مطابقت داشته باشد. مرجع یک ضمیر به ویژه ضمیری مانند **this** و **that** میتواند به یک جمله یا عبارت اشاره کند.

We get most of our energy from Fossil fuels, but **this** is harmful to the environment.

در اینجا ضمیر **this** به کل جمله قبل برمی گردد.

۶. عبارت go forever به معنای برای "همیشه از بین رفتن" است.

۷. معانی کلمه as:

۱- چون که ، (معادل: since, because)

۲- وقتی که ، (معادل when , while)

۳- همانطور که

۴- به عنوان

۸. ساختار زیر بیان کننده نحوه انجام کاری باشد:

نحوه انجام دادن کاری → by + V. + ing

I pass the exam by studying hard.

"من امتحان را با (بوسیله) درس خواندن زیاد قبول شدم."

۹. کلمه provide دو حرف اضافه with و for دارد.

provide something for somebody

provide somebody with something

۱۰. عبارت take notes به معنای "یادداشت برداری کردن" است.

۱۱. نکاتی پیرامون فعل compare :

compare to / with

in comparison to / with در مقایسه با

۱۲. عبارت on the basis of به معنای "بر اساس" است.

۱۳. عبارت whether or به معنای (چه این چه آن) است.

Whether at home, work, school, or during a conversation with a friend.

۱۴. معنی و هم خانواده کلمه equivalent:

equivalent : معادل، برابر

equal : برابری

۱۵. عبارت achieve goals به معنای "به اهداف رسیدن" است.

۱۶. ضرب المثل های کتاب درسی و کتاب کار (بسیار مهم):

God helps those who help themselves		از تو حرکت، از خدا برکت.
The early bird catches the worm		سحر خیز باش تا کامروا شوی.
Birds of a feather flock together		کبوتر با کبوتر، باز با باز.
Actions speak louder than words		به عمل کار برآید، به سخندانی نیست.
Practice makes perfect		کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن است.
Too many cooks spoil the broth		آشپز که دوتا شد، آش یا شور میشه یا بی نمک
Easy come, easy go		باد آورده را باد می برد.
Two heads are better than one		هر سری عقلی دارد.
Don't count your chickens before they hatch.		جوجه را آخر پاییز می شمارند.
Out of sight, out of mind		از دل برود هر آنکه از دیده رود.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.		پایت را به اندازه گلیمت دراز کن.
A burnt child dreads the fire.		مارگزیده از ریسمان سیاه و سفید می ترسد.
Kill two birds with one stone.		با یک تیر دو نشان زدن
Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.		دندان اسب پیش کشی را نمی شمارند. (مفت باشه کوفت باشه)
There's no place like home		هیچ جا خانه آدم نمی شود.
Money doesn't grow on trees.		پول علف خرس نیست.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder		دوری و دوستی
A friend in need is a friend indeed.		دوست آن است که دست دوست گیرد در وقت پریشان حالی و درماندگی

واژگان ترکیبی: (نگاهی به سوالات سراسری از سال ۱۳۹۸ تا ۱۴۰۰)

چه راه هایی برای ترجمه بهتر و جلوگیری از اشتباهات رایج در ترجمه وجود دارد؟!

1- As the man is lazy and has noof responsibility, he does not work to make money for his family.

- 1) sense 2) basis 3) habit 4) amount

2- It seemed to happen all of a; I felt terrible and asked to be taken to hospital.

- 1) sudden 2) purpose 3) trouble 4) dream

3- When Johann that he was beginning to annoy me, he changed the subject to something less disturbing.

- 1) ignored 2) found out 3) overcame 4) removed

4- His age was 45, not 40 as he had stated on his form.

- 1) basic 2) actual 3) physical 4) commercial

5- Scientists have expressed.....about the killing of endangered species in parts of Africa.

- 1) emergency 2) movement 3) concern 4) warning

6- One of the club members raised a question but it was not taken because everyone agreed that it was totally irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

- 1) surely 2) suitably 3) seriously 4) necessarily

7- You have really made a terrible mistake; I insist that you takeaction to put this right.

- 1) deep 2) entire 3) popular 4) immediate

8- There is concern that giant pandas, which are very rare animals, will soon become.....

- 1) grow up 2) make up 3) die out 4) hang out

9- To save your life, in times of emergency, you should action as quickly as you can.

- 1) put 2) take 3) make 4) hold

10- Your facial can help to emphasize parts of your speech too: try smiling, or raising your eyebrows.

- 1) connections 2) formations 3) expressions 4) instructions

11- A number of psychologists argue that it is almost impossible to understand the nature of the human mind because it is more than previously thought.

- 1) complicated 2) voluntary 3) hardworking 4) emotionless

12- The earthquake has destroyed many homes in the area; the government should do something to help the people.

- 1) heavily 2) recently 3) definitely 4) extremely

13- the way they had behaved towards their younger brother, the boys decided to be as kind to him as they could from that time on.

- 1) Interested in 2) Confused by 3) Surprised by 4) Ashamed of

14- As the girl and her brother wereinjured in the car accident, they were taken to hospital immediately.

- 1) strongly 2) similarly 3) anxiously 4) seriously

15- You need to help the kid confidence in his abilities; then he would certainly improve in his schoolwork.

- 1) blow 2) involve 3) build 4) store

16- A: Is it cheaper to buy an apartment than a house?

B: Not..... . There are apartments which are more expensive than many houses.

- 1) frequently 2) necessarily 3) commonly 4) entirely

17- It can't be denied that we need to more resources to this problem if we ever really want to get it out of our way.

- 1) overcome 2) emphasize 3) dedicate 4) notice

18- We unfortunately now live in a society which views success with consideration to the material things that we have.

- 1) terribly 2) primarily 3) physically 4) formerly

19- The woman's try to get college education is part of her to better support her children financially.

- 1) income 2) attempt 3) treasure 4) confidence

20- I am tired of you; please don't complain about things you are not to work hard to change.

- 1) willing 2) social 3) specific 4) responsible

21- Port Aransas is a city in which the people's income is entirely dependent on tourism. That is why they do whatever to make the city attractive for them.

- 1) exact 2) immediate 3) necessary 4) economical

22- Here in Paris, as well as just about everywhere these days, it's possible to pay for everything with a credit card or a phone.

- 1) similarly 2) efficiently 3) calmly 4) nearly

23- The mother asked the teacher to kindly keep her her child's progress at school.

- 1) informed of 2) interested in 3) careful about 4) friendly towards

24- Stars' lifetimes vary from a few million years to billions of years, how fast a star uses up its nuclear fuel.

- 1) depending on 2) putting off 3) consisting of 4) providing for

25- My wife told me to change my clothes because she thought I was not dressed for the party.

- 1) seriously 2) personally 3) commonly 4) appropriately

26- The government has promised to take action to find a way out of the air pollution problem in the city. They know there is no time left to waste.

- 1) traditional 2) anxious 3) contrasting 4) immediate

27- She was good at covering emotions she didn't want to show, but he read them all and threw them back in her face.

- 1) carefully 2) seriously 3) normally 4) wisely

28- The important thing in life is not success, but the ; the important thing is not to have won but to have fought well.

- 1) mission 2) inspiration 3) attempt 4) pressure

29- Because of my illness I am sure that my doctor would me to eat sugar for at least a couple of weeks.

- 1) remove 2) refuse 3) ignore 4) forbid

30- Jamie has been in a state of pain ever since he was injured in a car accident.

- 1) constant 2) common 3) direct 4) human

31- Humans are born with 300 bones in their body; however, when a person reaches adulthood they only have 206 bones. This occurs because many of them ... together to make a single bone.

- 1) join 2) carry 3) cause 4) involve

32- The moment you realize that it is your right to be happy, you have actually taken a step towards happiness.

- 1) hardworking 2) nervous 3) heavy 4) giant

33- I told John not to by stating that all Chinese car companies produce low quality cars just because he had a bad experience with one of the them .

- 1) accept 2) discuss 3) generalize 4) emphasize

34- We were home from the conference when we got into a car accident causing us to walk home.

- 1) nearly 2) terribly 3) possibly 4) anxiously

35- Police tried to control the large group of supporters ----- the famous artist.

- 1) seeking 2) absorbing 3) surrounding 4) identifying

36- The road system was so ----- that we had to stop several times to find out if we were driving in the right direction.

- 1) harmful 2) invisible 3) traditional 4) complicated

37- There was a large ----- on the wall saying "No Parking".

- 1) plan 2) space 3) notice 4) abbreviation

38- You may not believe it, but thousands of years ago, that the Earth was round was a ----- held belief in Europe.

- 1) directly 2) widely 3) suddenly 4) surprisingly

39- The role of the police is not to break the rules but make people ----- them.

- 1) risk 2) obey 3) achieve 4) inform

40- Eating correctly and exercising every day are both needed to help boost ----- in people, young and old alike.

- 1) resources 2) principles 3) wellness 4) diversity

41- If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to ----- how to prevent it from happening again.

- 1) keep on 2) give up 3) turn around 4) figure out

42- We have two people called Paul James working here, so it's a bit -----!

- 1) crowded 2) popular 3) incomprehensible 4) confusing

43- If you just ----- the great number of people who are leaving our town in search for a job somewhere else, you may rightly conclude that our town has no future.

- 1) consider 2) suggest 3) suppose 4) expect

44- It is no surprise that Neil didn't learn much in that course; he actually didn't attend classes as ----- as he should have.

- 1) really 2) necessarily 3) emotionally 4) regularly

45- Parents often forget how important it is to talk to a child, and I think that lack of communication between these two ----- makes understanding more difficult.

- 1) customs 2) diversities 3) combinations 4) generations

46- I can't believe you ----- all of my shampoo and just left the empty bottle in the shower!

- 1) died out 2) used up 3) gave up 4) put aside

47. A: Dr. Gharib was a dedicated physician who was very friendly and helpful to poor families. B: -----! I didn't know such a great man.

- 1) It's a pity 2) Well done 3) I hope not 4) Not surprisingly

48- Now that their business is good enough, they plan to ---- their store by adding another room.

- 1) replace 2) expand 3) provide 4) found

49- A proper diet, a balanced life style, practicing sports and avoiding ----- can help us live a healthy and long life.

- 1) fuels 2) chemicals 3) pleasures 4) addictions

50- A person can gain ----- fast by adding 500 calories to a daily diet, eating 180 grams of protein each day, and consuming high quality carbohydrates.

- 1) size 2) weight 3) illness 4) blood pressure

51- We didn't win this time, but we never become hopeless and live to ----- another day.

- 1) fight 2) rise 3) lose 4) defend

52- The car had to be ----- because it was old and no longer in working condition.

- 1) converted 2) replaced 3) expanded 4) prevented

53- This business company needs a ----- secretary—a secretary who can speak Arabic besides her own native language.

- 1) familiar 2) bilingual 3) intermediate 4) hardworking

54- Body movement is a/an ----- of communication; it is in fact the unspoken element of Communication.

- 1) origin 2) result 3) means 4) synonym

55- Hasan's mother died when he was two and he was actually ----- by his father alone.

- 1) brought up 2) depended on 3) kept to himself 4) watched out

56- One group was ----- the explanation, but the other group asked for much explanation.

- 1) ready for 2) absorbed in 3) uncertain of 4) satisfied with

57- With all his unhealthy habits taken into consideration, it's a ----- he's lived this long.

- 1) wonder 2) worry 3) treasure 4) document

58- Many people around the world regard Nelson Mandela as a very wise man and ----- him very much.

- 1) offer 2) remind 3) dedicate 4) respect

59- All that we children can do is ----- the mistakes of our parents; after all, no human being is perfect.

- 1) respect 2) forgive 3) suppose 4) exchange

60- The supply of the goods is lower than the ----- existing for it; that is why the prices are so high.

- 1) bill 2) cost 3) demand 4) discount

61- Tom's parents are fully ----- the academic progress he is making at college these days.

- 1) available to 2) satisfied with 3) enjoyable to 4) skillful in

62- Nowadays people depend ----- on TV; in fact, they are ever more influenced by whatever they see there.

- 1) suddenly 2) quietly 3) increasingly 4) hopefully

63- They are hoping to ----- their current training workshop into a large educational center.

- 1) convert 2) magnify 3) reflect 4) receive

64- We do not always remember that it is a great ----- when everyone in our family feels all right. We should appreciate this.

- 1) amazement 2) identity 3) heritage 4) blessing

65- My grandparents have been together for over 50 years and they still -----!

- 1) take care 2) get along 3) keep on 4) spare no pain

66- The electricity they ----- is not enough to meet their country's needs.

- 1) achieve 2) collect 3) require 4) generate

67- Michael Mann, a/an ----- professor of atmospheric science, has been invited to give a speech about the dangerous effects of global warming.

- 1) offered 2) donated 3) identified 4) distinguished

68- The man wrote a book based on the events he had recorded in a/an ----- that he kept during the war between his country Japan and China.

- 1) loss 2) diary 3) mission 4) imagination

69- Can you two just ----- your differences for now and get this done together, please?

- 1) put aside 2) keep on 3) call back 4) get away

70- Based on the belief that our worldview is influenced by the language we speak, it is often concluded that language is like a pair of eyeglasses through which we “see” the world in a/an ----- way.

- 1) decorative 2) intermediate 3) particular 4) monolingual

- 71- With all his energy ----- already, the jogger was not able to take one more step ahead and so sat down to rest.**
 1) turned off 2) passed away 3) used up 4) notice head
- 72- The war was very depressing but gave to the community a greater ----- of togetherness.**
 1) sense 2) device 3) factor 4) notice
- 73- I ----- what I would be doing now in this strange country without your kind help.**
 1) suppose 2) wonder 3) prefer 4) hate
- 74- He was absolutely -----, as he was speaking in a language with which I was anything but familiar.**
 1) proud 2) skillful 3) monolingual 4) incomprehensible
- 75- The education offered beyond high school, especially at a college or university, is technically known as ----- education.**
 1) higher 2) creative 3) advanced 4) intermediate
- 76- We cancelled our camping trip because the weatherman said the ----- of heavy rain was very high.**
 1) variety 2) strength 3) beginning 4) likelihood
- 77- Jane was not that good at learning languages, so I was surprised to learn she could ----- speak three foreign languages very fluently.**
 1) widely 2) actually 3) hopefully 4) necessarily
- 78- I am more on the side of people who ----- health above money; I believe health and happiness have a direct relationship.**
 1) hang 2) leave 3) value 4) identify
- 79- A: How would you ----- Tim?
 B: He said he'd have on a red shirt, didn't he?**
 1) recognize 2) remind 3) discover 4) expect
- 80- We are an old nation proud of our national ----- .**
 1) generation 2) combination 3) continent 4) heritage
- 81- The children paid ----- attention when the teacher began explaining what would be on the next big exam.**
 1) particular 2) popular 3) willing 4) amused
- 82- Having to pay out ----- for car repairs made a big hole in my savings.**
 1) safely 2) absolutely 3) carelessly 4) unexpectedly
- 83- I think we should all respect nature and governments should do more to ----- environmental damage.**
 1) require 2) prevent 3) protect 4) convert
- 84- Henry likes to take long showers and ----- all the hot water before others get a chance to bath.**
 1) fall down 2) pass away 3) use up 4) turn off
- 85- The man's ----- speech made little sense to the people in the audience, so many left before he was half through.**
 1) ancient 2) countless 3) monolingual 4) incomprehensible
- 86- Kinetic learners are students who learn better when they are allowed to be ----- .**
 1) cheerful 2) emotional 3) active 4) sociable
- 87- No, no. You seem to not have gotten the ----- I have been trying to make; all I mean is that you should take better care of yourself.**
 1) point 2) matter 3) issue 4) advice

- 88- To some people, the study of history is so valuable and is to be ----- as essential to a full Education.**
 1) supplied 2) regarded 3) attended 4) informed
- 89- He received a phone call from the store telling him that someone had to be home to accept ----- of the package they had ordered.**
 1) delivery 2) discount 3) demand 4) access
- 90- ----- filled the minds of all of the passengers aboard the falling airplane.**
 1) Dread 2) Emotion 3) Disorder 4) Pain
- 91- Layla felt ----- because nobody paid attention to her and behaved as if she wasn't there.**
 1) rude 2) cruel 3) invisible 4) unchangeable
- 92- Because the writer penned over two thousand poems, it will take a while for the publisher to ----- the poetry into one single book.**
 1) exchange 2) compile 3) recite 4) surround
- 93 - There are many English words whose ----- can be followed back to the Greek language.**
 1) item 2) issue 3) sense 4) origin
- 94- A dictionary ----- is a set of information that describes a word or phrase.**
 1) abbreviation 2) calligraphy 3) guide 4) entry
- 95- The new computer system is so ----- that no one at the office is able to use it properly.**
 1) serious 2) skillful 3) complicated 4) distinguished
- 96- I think the arts are as ----- as math and science and thus should be taken very seriously.**
 1) peaceful 2) essential 3) skillful 4) traditional
- 97- It was difficult, but after many years I was able to ----- the man that had hit me with his car and taken my ability to walk.**
 1) hate 2) forgive 3) expect 4) appreciate
- 98- Naturally, Venice is very crowded and hotels and restaurants are expensive, but it is now a ----- opportunity and a great time for me to experience this beautiful city.**
 1) unique 2) sociable 3) recent 4) creative
- 99- It's good that they weren't ----- in danger in this project, but I agree, in a real situation people could have been killed.**
 1) actually 2) bravely 3) carelessly 4) uncertainly
- 100-The service they have started is intended to ----- the needs of students in different age groups.**
 1) function 2) meet 3) range 4) obey
- 101- When you face an unfamiliar word, you had better ----- its meaning in a bilingual dictionary.**
 1) think of 2) keep to 3) look up 4) keep on
- 102- At first, the voters did not take much ----- of him as the right man for the post, but now they believe he is effective enough.**
 1) notice 2) matter 3) interest 4) attention
- 103- As the president of a large corporation, Jeff must act with ----- and honesty to be successful.**
 1) heritage 2) blessing 3) achievement 4) dedication
- 104- The night-shift workers were forced to stop working when the ---- went out; everywhere was dark, actually.**
 1) rule 2) fuel 3) power 4) coal

- 105- After spending three hours in the doctor's waiting room, the woman still waited ----- for her appointment.**
 1) luckily 2) patiently 3) repeatedly 4) absolutely
- 106- The director never asks more than 10 people to work with him in his projects, and he wants the best 10. He always says, "When there are too many people, no one ----- the job seriously."**
 1) gets 2) brings 3) takes 4) gives
- 107- Both parties ----- a solution to the problem and hope to talk things over during the meeting.**
 1) compare 2) arrange 3) join 4) seek
- 108- We'd been ----- to think that borrowing money was bad.**
 1) figured out 2) brought up 3) looked up 4) gotten along with
- 109- Journalists sometimes promise to keep the ----- of their sources hidden.**
 1) ethics 2) guides 3) identities 4) destinations
- 110- The shirt is not ----- because the manufacturer has created millions of shirts just like it.**
 1) serious 2) traditional 3) decorative 4) unique
- 111- She teaches the students to have ---- for different nations and appreciate the diversity of other cultures.**
 1) respect 2) pleasure 3) heritage 4) likelihood
- 112- Were you ----- or just joking when you said you were going to leave your present job?**
 1) natural 2) amusing 3) excited 4) serious
- 113- Author Robert A. Heinlein once said that love is that condition in which the happiness of another person is ----- to your own.**
 1) hospitable 2) essential 3) attractive 4) creative
- 114- Are you going to ----- working all night? I think you need to give yourself a break.**
 1) give up 2) fall down 3) keep on 4) depend on
- 115- Someone once joked that computers will never ----- man entirely until they learn to laugh at the boss's jokes.**
 1) compare 2) retire 3) respect 4) replace
- 116- People are continuously buying more products and building more houses. Fresh water, oil and natural gas are just some of the resources which are in -----**
 1) demand 2) diversity 3) discount 4) disorder
- 117- Food is part of your -----, so what are you saying about yourself when you eat junk food which is very harmful to not only your body but also your mind?**
 1) function 2) principle 3) identity 4) heritage
- 118- If you visit my country, I recommend that you ----- to visit the northern part; everything there is wonderful.**
 1) check in 2) inform 3) dedicate 4) make sure
- 119- When the boy stopped breathing in class, an ----- action was needed by someone in the classroom to perform CPR in order to save his life.**
 1) elementary 2) immediate 3) available 4) intermediate
- 120- If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to ----- how to prevent it happening again.**
 1) keep on 2) figure out 3) care for 4) take part in
- 121- ----- a topic you are reading about in a second language makes it easier to guess the meaning of new vocabulary.**
 1) Ability of 2) Diversity in 3) Familiarity with 4) Uncertainty about
- 122- It is unbelievable that we human beings do not seem to attach as much importance as we should to the ----- effect our activities have on the ozone layer.**
 1) natural 2) invisible 3) unique 4) harmful

123- Parent Network believes that parenting can be learned, and that improved communication can do ----- for family happiness.

- 1) gifts 2) wonders 3) treasures 4) functions

124- I am happy to be in an international conference among a group of ----- professors in my field from all over the world.

- 1) distinguished 2) reflected 3) identified 4) magnified

125- We sometimes wrongly ----- brief people as less capable than those who talk a lot.

- 1) remind 2) respect 3) regard 4) compare

126- Studies have shown that people who include ----- amounts of fruits and vegetables in their daily diets have lower rates of cancers.

- 1) available 2) different 3) generous 4) intermediate

127- Science advances by ----- old theories with new ones that make better predictions.

- 1) replacing 2) informing 3) recommending 4) surrounding

128- Maryam was very generous and ----- no pains to help the needy in any way possible.

- 1) spared 2) absorbed 3) donated 4) exercised

129- If you want to become a/an ----- scientist, you will need to help science forward so everyone will remember you.

- 1) expected 2) influenced 3) considered 4) distinguished

130- Teaching ----- requires a true love for children, the ability to manage a wide range of behaviors, and a tremendous amount of patience.

- 1) effectively 2) hopefully 3) fluently 4) widely

131- The young boy ----- just how many stars existed in the whole universe, but it was unlikely that he would ever find his answer.

- 1) supposed 2) wondered 3) reminded 4) identified

132- Many second language learners find it useful to keep track of their learning successes and difficulties by keeping a ----- to record strategies and problems they face during their studies.

- 1) workshop 2) resource 3) diary 4) guide

133- Many of us complain that most college students are ----- and cannot speak a language other than their mother tongue.

- 1) regular 2) natural 3) ancient 4) monolingual

134- That's an ancient country with an old and rich culture. Their history has been relayed from father to son for ----- generations.

- 1) moral 2) immediate 3) countless 4) complicated

135- The Innu language of Northern Quebec has no ----- for the word music because for them, music is everywhere, in every living thing.

- 1) issue 2) emotion 3) pleasure 4) equivalent

136- A: "We've got my boss, his boss, the assistant manager, an advisor, and the head of IT all involved in this project, and it's turning into a complete failure!"

B: "Well, -----, after all!"

- 1) birds of a feather fly together 2) practice makes perfect
3) two heads are better than one 4) too many cooks spoil the broth

137- Julie always says she'll donate to the school, and she never does, so I doubt she will this year. -----, after all.

- 1) Actions speak louder than words 2) Cut your coat according to your cloth
3) God helps those who help themselves 4) Don't count your chickens before they hatch

138- Mary: This watch is for your birthday, Pam.

Pam: Thank you, but this watch looks cheap, so I don't know if I'm going to wear it.

Pam' mother; ----- .

- 1) The early bird catches the worm 2) Actions speak louder than words
3) Don't look a gift horse in the mouth 4) Don't count your chickens before they hatch

139- Ever since I moved, none of my old friends have gotten in touch with me. It's ----- with them, evidently.

- 1) easy come, easy go 2) all the same
3) out of sight, out of mind 4) birds of a feather flock together

140- On August 26, he returned to his laboratory and the following day began his ----- on his electric light bulb.

- 1) generations 2) experiments 3) combinations 4) inventions

141- The shop also sells artwork like -----, glass and home decor made by over 80 artists.

- 1) pottery 2) treasure 3) crops 4) tools

142- What better way of finding ----- for your own garden than by visiting others.

- 1) solution 2) inspiration 3) experience 4) imagination

143- The Fire Chief ----- his team and said that they had done everything possible to save the girl's life.

- 1) defended 2) consumed 3) warned 4) transmitted

144- Items on the menu ----- from Chinese food like hotpot and dumplings to Italian pasta dishes.

- 1) range 2) choose 3) expand 4) generate

145- Many parents feel that in some way they can offer a more ----- education at home.

- 1) honest 2) physical 3) suitable 4) repeated

146- What schools teach in a certain subject or at a particular grade level still varies ----- among states and countries.

- 1) suddenly 2) actually 3) gradually 4) widely

147- Ed met most of his friends at the gym. Now once a week, they all meet up and exercise together by going for bike rides around the city. As the saying goes, ----- .

- 1) practice makes perfect 2) easy come, easy go
3) birds of a feather flock together 4) two heads are better than one

148- Which farmers and which ----- will be the first users of the new technology in developing countries?

- 1) customs 2) distances 3) regions 4) equivalents

149- Australia has its own cultural -----, which is very different from that of Britain.

- 1) issue 2) identity 3) knowledge 4) observatory

150- When you ----- something such as a report, book, or program, you produce it by collecting and putting together many pieces of information.

- 1) relate 2) exchange 3) absorb 4) compile

151- There have been ----- problems on the freeway because of an accident.

- 1) elementary 2) endangered 3) unexpected 4) unchangeable

152- Shiva's mother is not ----- in English and cannot use technology, so Shiva is responsible for getting all of the children logged into their online classrooms before starting her own online work meetings.

- 1) sociable 2) careful 3) ordinary 4) fluent

153- Tell him you realize he meant well but in future, he should make sure you're happy with plans that influence you so -----

- 1) directly 2) actually 3) suddenly 4) incomprehensibly

154- He talked and talked. At one point I thought he would ----- all night.

- 1) care for 2) keep on 3) figure out 4) stick to

155- Like many other girls, Anna always sought guidance from her mother as she knew ----- .

- 1) practice makes perfect 2) too many cooks spoil the broth
3) two heads are better than one 4) birds of a feather flock together

156- There's not much in the way of ----- in this town - just the cinema and a couple of Coffee houses.

- 1) entertainment 2) arrangement 3) relationship 4) destination

157- Besides that, getting the right amount of nutrients can help the body fight against infection and various ----- .

- 1) diseases 2) sections 3) identities 4) devices

158- At each visit, children were ---- and details of their health, diet and home environment were recorded.

- 1) decided 2) weighed 3) respected 4) supplied

159- They failed to provide the information ----- of them.

- 1) achieved 2) demanded 3) surrounded 4) regarded

160- I left the meeting feeling worried, and ----- about what to do next.

- 1) uncertain 2) unhelpful 3) unchangeable 4) incomprehensible

161- Sara hopes that her professional life will be mostly back to normal a year from now — no more Covid-19 patients; no more masks which slow communication with customers who may be confused or ----- of hearing.

- 1) lazy 2) poor 3) weak 4) hard

162- Firefighters have been called to ----- the fire in the city center.

- 1) grow up 2) put out 3) check in 4) give off

163- Samantha: He tells me he loves me every day. But he didn't do anything for my birthday, and he still doesn't want to meet my parents.

Claire: Careful, ----- .

- 1) two leads are better than one 2) out of sight, out of mind
3) actions speak louder than words 4) birds of a feather flock together

164- The things you should do in my absence are not in any ----- of importance, so you can begin with any one of them that you want to.

- 1) range 2) fact 3) rule 4) order

165- Of course you found a \$10 on the street and ----- spent it-easy come, easy go!

- 1) carefully 2) gradually 3) luckily 4) immediately

166- Julie always says she'll ----- the school, and she never does, so I doubt she will this year. Actions speak louder than words, after all.

- 1) donate to 2) consist of 3) depend on 4) provide with

167- Modern ----- are often lined with layers of absorbent material and sheets of plastic to prevent pollutants from going into the soil and water.

- 1) liquids 2) landfills 3) fossil fuels 4) air conditioners

168- The man who ----- this company a hundred years ago never thought it would one day become so great in size and importance.

- 1) compiled 2) caused 3) founded 4) achieved

169- Jane and I talk about lots of things, but I just can't remember what we were discussing on that ----- time that you have in mind.

- 1) fresh 2) confused 3) particular 4) distinguished

170- The project has been a great success, thanks to our ----- staff. I'd like to thank you for all the hard work you have put into it.

- 1) dedicated 2) systematic 3) elementary 4) magnifying

171- If you want to make friends, you can't ----- to yourself all the time. Start meeting people!

- 1) hang 2) leave 3) shut 4) keep

172- Suddenly, someone shouted, "Help! This man is going to kill me," and the man ----- got on a motorbike.

- 1) carefully 2) directly 3) immediately 4) unexpectedly

173- Fortunately, the needs of the whole community, and not just the wealthy, are ----- by our public health-care system.

- 1) fed 2) kept 3) made 4) met

174- A: Why do you think Ted is emotional?

B: Because all his friends are so.

A: Oh, yeah. ----- .

- 1) Actions speak louder than words 2) Birds of a feather flock together
3) Too many cooks spoil the broth 4) Practice makes perfect

175- While taking part in the science experiment, students will ----- answers about why bacteria grow quicker in damp areas.

- 1) seek 2) require 3) achieve 4) exercise

176- We'll ----- how to do the project when we're all together.

- 1) look for 2) depend on 3) figure out 4) make up

177- There were ----- everywhere in the park saying, "Keep off the grass."

- 1) sites 2) notices 3) demands 4) images

178- The city and its suburbs are so interesting, with ----- attractions and art museums.

- 1) recreational 2) bilingual 3) invisible 4) wild

179- The homeowners want to ----- the closed-in garage to a third bedroom for their son.

- 1) dedicate 2) transmit 3) exchange 4) convert

180- Living in a cold or damp home increases your chance of suffering from coughs and chest ----- .

- 1) habits 2) attacks 3) varieties 4) infections

181- Show an elephant a mouse and it will keep on moving, but angry bees could drive a whole ----- to run away.

- 1) herd 2) tool 3) plain 4) region

182- The child may ----- into tears if an unknown person hugs him or if left event momentarily in the care of an unfamiliar person,

- 1) figure 2) burst 3) convert 4) measure

183- 80% of parents think that television is ----- to society and especially to children.

- 1) strange 2) domestic 3) powerful 4) harmful

184- To learn to speak a language -----, you have to live in the country where that language is spoken.

- 1) increasingly 2) interestingly 3) properly 4) probably

185- "Do you remember much about the accident!" "No, it all happened so -----."

- 1) calmly 2) carefully 3) suddenly 4) voluntarily

186- Then there is the view that caring about the environment is not necessary because this is something that will ----- itself, which is not true.

- 1) look after 2) make up 3) consist of 4) stand for

187- My old friends promised they'd call me every day after I moved away, and that we'd stay as close as ever. But it's been a few months since I left, and I haven't heard from them at all.

I guess it's true when they say -----.

- 1) easy come, easy go 2) practice makes perfect
3) out of sight, out of mind 4) don't count your chickens before they hatch

188- I was surprised by the ----- of the choices that were available.

- 1) notice 2) variety 3) access 4) introduction

189- People are hungry for anything which gives their lives shape and sense of -----.

- 1) purpose 2) emotion 3) ethics 4) symbol

190- After years of research, scientists have ----- the virus that is responsible for the disease.

- 1) founded 2) injured 3) appreciated 4) identified

191- The book ----- a 28-day workout plan that women can do at home or in the gym.

- 1) weaves 2) achieves 3) contains 4) imagines

192- Readers of the magazine said they wanted more stories about ----- people and fewer stories about the rich and famous.

- 1) useful 2) elderly 3) advanced 4) ordinary

193- -----, until recently little attention has been paid to reducing the vast quantity of food that is thrown away every year.

- 1) Correctly 2) Immediately 3) Surprisingly 4) Accidentally

194- The region where we go for our holidays is becoming ----- popular.

- 1) increasingly 2) generously 3) emotionally 4) primarily

195- She isn't used to working for her own money; her husband gives her everything that she wants, She has even crashed her new car. I guess it's a case of -----.

- 1) easy come, easy go 2) practice makes perfect
3) actions speak louder than words 4) don't count your chickens before they hatch

سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ	سوال	پاسخ
1	1	44	4	87	1	130	1	173	4
2	1	45	4	88	2	131	2	174	2
3	2	46	2	89	1	132	3	175	1
4	2	47	1	90	1	133	4	176	3
5	3	48	2	91	3	134	3	177	2
6	3	49	4	92	2	135	4	178	1
7	4	50	2	93	4	136	4	179	4
8	3	51	1	94	4	137	1	180	4
9	2	52	2	95	3	138	3	181	1
10	3	53	2	96	2	139	3	182	2
11	1	54	3	97	2	140	2	183	4
12	3	55	1	98	1	141	1	184	3
13	4	56	4	99	1	142	2	185	3
14	4	57	1	100	2	143	1	186	1
15	3	58	4	101	3	144	1	187	3
16	2	59	2	102	1	145	3	188	2
17	3	60	3	103	4	146	4	189	1
18	2	61	2	104	3	147	3	190	4
19	2	62	3	105	2	148	3	191	3
20	1	63	1	106	3	149	2	192	4
21	3	64	4	107	4	150	4	193	3
22	4	65	3	108	2	151	3	194	1
23	1	66	4	109	3	152	4	195	1
24	1	67	4	110	4	153	1		
25	4	68	2	111	1	154	2		
26	4	69	1	112	4	155	3		
27	3	70	3	113	2	156	1		
28	3	71	3	114	3	157	1		
29	4	72	1	115	4	158	2		
30	1	73	2	116	1	159	2		
31	1	74	4	117	3	160	1		
32	4	75	1	118	4	161	4		
33	3	76	4	119	2	162	2		
34	1	77	2	120	2	163	3		
35	3	78	3	121	3	164	4		
36	4	79	1	122	4	165	4		
37	3	80	4	123	2	166	1		
38	2	81	1	124	1	167	2		
39	2	82	4	125	3	168	3		
40	3	83	2	126	3	169	3		
41	4	84	3	127	1	170	1		
42	4	85	4	128	1	171	4		
43	3	86	3	129	4	172	3		

مروری بر مهم ترین لغات خارج از کتاب کنکور سراسری (بخش دوم)

<i>govern</i>	حکومت کردن بر، اداره کردن	<i>input</i>	(برق، کامپیوتر و غیره) ورودی
<i>governor</i>	حاکم، حکمران	<i>instance</i>	مورد، نمونه، مثال
<i>gradually</i>	به تدریج، آرام آرام	<i>institute</i>	انستیتو، مؤسسه
<i>grateful</i>	ممنون، متشکر، سپاس گزار	<i>insurance</i>	بیمه
<i>grey</i>	خاکستری، طوسی	<i>intelligence</i>	هوش، ذکاوت
<i>growth</i>	رشد، رشد و نمو	<i>intend</i>	قصد داشتن (که)، تصمیم داشتن (که)
<i>guard</i>	مراقبت، نهبان؛ مراقبت کردن از، محافظت کردن از	<i>intense</i>	شدید، تند
<i>hall</i>	سالن، ساختمان	<i>intention</i>	قصد، نیت، هدف
<i>head</i>	رفتن، عازم شدن	<i>internal</i>	ذهنی، درونی، شخصی
<i>heaven</i>	بهشت، فردوس	<i>interview</i>	مصاحبه؛ مصاحبه کردن
<i>helpful</i>	مفید، سودمند	<i>introduction</i>	مقدمه، پیش درآمد
<i>hero</i>	قهرمان	<i>investigate</i>	تحقیق کردن، بررسی کردن؛ بازجویی کردن
<i>hill</i>	تپه، سربالایی	<i>investigation</i>	تحقیق، بررسی؛ بازجویی
<i>honey</i>	عسل، انگبین	<i>island</i>	جزیره
<i>honor</i>	احترام، عزت، افتخار	<i>journalist</i>	روزنامه نگار، خبرنگار
<i>horrible</i>	وحشتناک، مخوف	<i>journey</i>	سفر، مسافرت؛ مسیر
<i>huge</i>	خیلی بزرگ، خیلی زیاد	<i>justice</i>	عدالت، عدل، انصاف
<i>hunt</i>	شکار کردن، به شکار ... رفتن	<i>keen</i>	مشتاق، علاقه مند؛ (علاقه و غیره) شدید، زیاد
<i>ideal</i>	مطلوب، دلخواه، ایده آل	<i>kick</i>	شوت کردن، زدن
<i>ideally</i>	به نحو مطلوبی، به طور ایده آل	<i>king</i>	شاه، سلطان
<i>illegal</i>	غیر قانونی، نامشروع	<i>kit</i>	جعبه وسایل، وسایل کار
<i>illustrate</i>	با مثال توضیح دادن، (کتاب و غیره) مصور کردن	<i>knee</i>	زانو
<i>image</i>	عکس، تصویر؛ وجهه	<i>knock</i>	زدن، کوبیدن، در زدن
<i>import</i>	واردات	<i>lack</i>	فقدان، نبود؛ فاقد ... بودن، نداشتن
<i>improvement</i>	بهبود، اصلاح، پیشرفت	<i>ladder</i>	نردبان
<i>increasingly</i>	به طور فزاینده ای، بیش از پیش	<i>landscape</i>	منظره، چشم انداز
<i>indeed</i>	در واقع، به راستی، واقعاً	<i>latter</i>	(از بین دو چیز) دومی
<i>independent</i>	مستقل، بی نیاز	<i>leader</i>	رهبر، رئیس
<i>index</i>	فهرست، نمایه	<i>leaf</i>	برگ
<i>infant</i>	نوزاد، طفل	<i>leather</i>	چرم
<i>informal</i>	غیر رسمی، خودمانی	<i>legal</i>	قانونی، مشروع؛ حقوقی
<i>innocent</i>	معصوم، بی گناه	<i>leisure</i>	وقت آزاد، فراغت

<i>level</i>	صاف، هموار	<i>moral</i>	اخلاقی، (مربوط به) اخلاق
<i>limit</i>	مرز، محدودیت؛ محدود کردن	<i>moreover</i>	علاوه بر این، از این گذشته
<i>limitation</i>	محدودیت	<i>motion</i>	حرکت، جنبش، تکان
<i>limited</i>	محدود	<i>narrow</i>	باریک، کم عرض
<i>literary</i>	ادبی، (مربوط به) ادبیات	<i>native</i>	(زبان، شهر) مادری، بومی
<i>literature</i>	ادبیات	<i>nature</i>	طبیعت، جهان؛ ذات
<i>lively</i>	سرزنده، پُرشور	<i>nearby</i>	این طرف ها، این نزدیکی ها
<i>local</i>	محلی	<i>neighborhood</i>	محله، ناحیه، منطقه
<i>lock</i>	قفل کردن؛ زندانی کردن	<i>nerve</i>	عصب، رشتهٔ عصبی، اعصاب
<i>long-term</i>	بلند مدت، دراز مدت	<i>nevertheless</i>	با وجود این، با این حال
<i>maintain</i>	حفظ کردن، ادامه دادن به	<i>nuclear</i>	هسته ای، اتمی
<i>major</i>	اصلی، بزرگ، مهم	<i>objective</i>	هدف، غایت
<i>majority</i>	اکثریت، بخش اعظم	<i>obtain</i>	به دست آوردن، کسب کردن
<i>male</i>	نر، مذکر	<i>obvious</i>	آشکار، مشخص، واضح
<i>management</i>	مدیریت	<i>occasionally</i>	هر از گاهی، گاه گاه
<i>market</i>	بازار	<i>occupation</i>	شغل، حرفه؛ اشغال، تصرف
<i>marketing</i>	بازاریابی	<i>opportunity</i>	فرصت، موقعیت
<i>marriage</i>	ازدواج، عروسی	<i>oppose</i>	مخالفت کردن، رویارویی کردن با
<i>married</i>	متاهل، ازدواج کرده	<i>opposition</i>	مخالفت، تضاد، مقابله
<i>master</i>	ارباب، استاد؛ استاد شدن در	<i>ordinary</i>	معمولی، عادی
<i>maximum</i>	حداکثر، بیش ترین حد	<i>origin</i>	منشاء، سرچشمه، اصل
<i>media</i>	رسانه های گروهی، وسایل ارتباط جمعی	<i>original</i>	اولیه، نخستین، اصلی
<i>membership</i>	عضویت	<i>originally</i>	از آغاز، در اصل
<i>merely</i>	صرفاً، فقط، تنها	<i>outcome</i>	نتیجه، حاصل، پیامد
<i>method</i>	شیوه، روش	<i>output</i>	(برق، کامپیوتر و غیره) خروجی
<i>middle</i>	وسط، میان	<i>oven</i>	فر، تنور، اجاق
<i>military</i>	نظامی، ارتشی	<i>overall</i>	کلی، جامع
<i>minister</i>	وزیر	<i>overseas</i>	خارجی، برون مرزی؛ خارج، خارج از کشور
<i>minor</i>	کوچک، کم، جزئی	<i>own</i>	داشتن، صاحب ... بودن، مالک ... بودن
<i>mix</i>	مخلوط کردن، مخلوط شدن، قاطی شدن	<i>owner</i>	مالک، صاحب
<i>mixed</i>	مخلوط، درهم	<i>pack</i>	بستن؛ بسته بندی کردن؛ توی جعبه گذاردن
<i>mixture</i>	مخلوط	<i>palace</i>	کاخ، قصر

<i>pale</i>	رنگ پریده، زرد چهره	<i>praise</i>	تحسین، ستایش؛ تحسین کردن، ستایش کردن
<i>parliament</i>	مجلس، پارلمان	<i>precise</i>	دقیق، درست
<i>participate</i>	شرکت کردن، وارد ... شدن	<i>precisely</i>	درست، دقیقاً
<i>partly</i>	تا حدی، تا اندازه ای	<i>presence</i>	حضور، وجود
<i>path</i>	مسیر، مسیر حرکت	<i>preserve</i>	محافظت کردن از، حفظ کردن
<i>patience</i>	صبر، حوصله	<i>press</i>	فشار دادن، فشار آوردن به
<i>patient</i>	بیمار؛ صبور، با حوصله	<i>priest</i>	کشیش، روحانی
<i>payment</i>	وجه پرداختی، مزد	<i>primarily</i>	عمدتاً، اساساً، در درجه اول
<i>peaceful</i>	آرام، توأم با آرامش	<i>prince</i>	شاهزاده، امیرزاده، پرنس
<i>penalty</i>	جریمه؛ (ورزش) پنالتی	<i>principal</i>	اصلی، اساسی؛ رئیس، (در مدرسه) مدیر
<i>pension</i>	مستمری، حقوق بازنشستگی	<i>prison</i>	زندان، محبس
<i>permanent</i>	مستمر، دائمی، همیشگی	<i>profession</i>	شغل، حرفه، کار
<i>personality</i>	شخصیت	<i>promote</i>	ترقیع دادن به، ارتقاء دادن، ترویج کردن
<i>persuade</i>	تشویق کردن، قانع کردن	<i>proof</i>	دلیل، مدرک
<i>petrol</i>	بنزین	<i>property</i>	مال، دارایی، خاصیت، ویژگی
<i>philosophy</i>	فلسفه، حکمت	<i>proportion</i>	بخش، قسمت، سهم
<i>pill</i>	قرص، کپسول	<i>proposal</i>	پیشنهاد؛ طرح، برنامه
<i>pity</i>	ترحم، شفقت، دلسوزی	<i>protection</i>	محافظت، مراقبت
<i>pleasant</i>	خوش آیند، دلپذیر	<i>psychology</i>	روان شناسی
<i>pleased</i>	راضی، خوشنود	<i>punishment</i>	تنبيه؛ مجازات
<i>pleasure</i>	لذت، خوشی	<i>put off</i>	به تعویق انداختن، عقب انداختن
<i>plot</i>	توطئه، نقشه؛ (زمین) قطعه	<i>put out</i>	(آتش و غیره) خاموش کردن
<i>poet</i>	شاعر	<i>qualification</i>	شرایط لازم، صلاحیت
<i>poetry</i>	شعر، اشعار	<i>railway</i>	راه آهن، قطار
<i>policy</i>	سیاست، خط مشی	<i>range</i>	گستره، محدوده؛ نوسان داشتن، گسترش داشتن
<i>political</i>	سیاسی	<i>rare</i>	نادر، کمیاب
<i>politician</i>	سیاستمدار، دولتمرد	<i>rarely</i>	به ندرت، گهگاه
<i>politics</i>	سیاست، امور سیاسی	<i>rate</i>	نسبت، میزان؛ سرعت
<i>port</i>	بندر، لنگرگاه	<i>raw</i>	(خوراکی) خام، نپخته
<i>possibly</i>	شاید، احتمالاً	<i>recognition</i>	تشخیص، بازشناسی، تصدیق
<i>potential</i>	استعداد، توانایی، ظرفیت	<i>recommend</i>	توصیه کردن، پیشنهاد کردن
<i>practical</i>	عملی، مناسب، مفید	<i>recover</i>	بهبود یافتن، خوب شدن

نکات فط به فط کتاب در سر دو از دهم (از صفحه ۵۸۷ تا پای کتاب)

۱. تفاوت give off با give up

give off : ساطع کردن

give up : تسلیم شدن

۲. تفاوت principle با principal

principal : مدیر

principle : اصول

۳. عبارت bring changes به معنای "تغییرات به همراه داشتن" است.

۴. کلمه like اگر به معنای مانند باشد، حرف اضافه است. بعد از حرف اضافه نیز فعل با ing می آید.

We would have a harder time because most of our activities **like cooking** a dinner, **heating** a house, **lighting** a street, **keeping** a hospital open, **running** a factory all require energy.

۵. در حقیقت در عبارت بالا بعد از هر کاما like وجود دارد که به قرینه حذف شده است.

۶. کلمه revolve (around) به معنی ، به معنی "چرخیدن به دور" است.

۷. لغت supply معادل با کلمه provide می باشد و از نظر حرف اضافه نیز کاملاً مشابه هم هستند.

provide/ supply sth **for** sb

provide/ supply sb **with** sth

- البته کلمه supply در نقش اسم به معنای "تامین، تهیه" نیز می باشد.

تکنیک های برخورد با متون کلوز تست (تکنیک مستقل – وابسته)

۱- روش استاندارد یا به عبارتی اصلی برای پاسخگویی به سوال های کلوز تست این است که ابتدا متن را بدون توجه به جاهای خالی و سوالات یک بار به سرعت بخوانیم. در این مرحله هدف اصلی دنبال کردن موضوع و مفهوم کلی متن می باشد. توجه داشته باید که جمله اول متن بیشترین اهمیت را در درک موضوع متن دارد.

۲- اما با توجه به محدود بودن زمان پاسخگویی و اینکه در چند سال اخیر متن های کلوز در کنکور سراسری متنهای طولانی تری شده است شاید نتوانید از روش استاندارد استفاده نمایید که در این صورت باید برای پاسخگویی به سوالات به چند نکته کلیدی توجه نمایید.

۳- هنگام مطالعه متن، به هیچ عنوان نباید برسر نقطه چین توقف کرده و به سراغ گزینه ها برویم، بلکه باید جمله مربوطه را تا آخر بخوانیم و بعد اقدام به پاسخگویی کنیم. حتی در مواردی که بیشتر از یک نقطه چین در جمله آمده باشد، به احتمال زیاد مجبور خواهید بود به جملات بعدی نیز توجه داشته باشد.

۴- بعضی از سوال ها در کلوز تست **مستقل** هستند، یعنی اطلاعاتی که در جمله دارای نقطه چین آمده برای یافتن جواب صحیح کفایت می کند (مانند سوال های واژگان یا گرامر). اما در بعضی از موارد در هنگام مواجهه با جای خالی و جمله مربوطه امکان پاسخگویی وجود ندارد زیرا **پاسخ بعضی از سوال ها به اطلاعاتی که در سایر جمله های متن آمده وابسته است**. در این صورت باید به این نکته توجه داشته باشید که ترتیب پاسخگویی در کلوز تست اهمیتی ندارد بنابراین موقتاً از جای خالی رد می شویم و به مطالعه متن ادامه می دهیم تا اطلاعات لازم را به دست آوریم و سپس بازگشته و به سوال های باقی مانده پاسخ می دهیم.

۵- استفاده از رد گزینه نیز می تواند در پاسخ دادن به سوال های کلوز بسیار مفید باشد. اما در نهایت توجه داشته باید پاسخ صحیح معمولاً در کلوز وابسته به دو شرط می باشد:

الف- تناسب معنایی گزینه با جمله مربوطه

ب- تناسب معنایی گزینه با موضوع کل متن.

به عبارتی همواره به این نکته توجه کنید که: **"کلوز یک متن به هم مرتبط می باشد."**

Cloze Test 1: (riazi 97)

James Anderson writes about the waste of energy in hotels: overheated rooms, lights (1) ----- on all night, towels that are used once and then sent to be washed. He is right, but why stop with hotels? Would it not be better (2) ----- all the other mindless waste that characterizes modern life?

In the morning I walk down the high street past shops whose doors are wide open, (3) ----- hot air into the street. At the supermarket I take my frozen vegetables from a (4) ----- that is completely open. My children leave their computers (5) ----- when they go out and their phone chargers plugged in with no phone on the other end. What does all this waste show?

- 1- 1) are left 2) leaving 3) which leave 4) that are left
 2- 1) to mention 2) was mentioned 3) that mentioned 4) for mentioning
 3- 1) blowing 2) producing 3) crossing 4) lifting
 4- 1) cabinet cooling 2) cabinet cooled
 3) cooling of cabinet 4) cooling cabinet
 5- 1) off 2) on 3) around 4) up

Cloze Passage 2: (riazi 98)

In many companies, perhaps the best way to do certain new projects is to put a group of people together (1) ----- . Having a team of people attack a project (2) ----- several advantages or positive points. First of all, a group of people has a wider (3) ----- of knowledge, expertise, and skills than any single group (4) ----- is likely to have. Also, because of the numbers of people involved and the greater resources (5) ----- , a group can work more quickly in response to the project they are to get done and can present highly creative solutions to problems and issues.

- 1- 1) that a team is formed 2) and so forming a team
 3) but forms a team 4) and form a team
 2- 1) offers 2) to offer 3) which offers 4) is offered by
 3- 1) item 2) range 3) means 4) function
 4- 1) selection 2) mission 3) member 4) responsibility
 5- 1) are available 2) than they are available
 3) that are available 4) which they are available

Cloze Passage 3: (tajrobi 98)

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to (1) ----- what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people are badly affected. Cars may be stuck in heavy traffic because there are no traffic lights (2) ----- , and food goes bad in silent refrigerators.

Yet, people began to understand how electricity works (3) ----- two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field (4) ----- millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may (5) ----- a lot of interesting information about electricity that could benefit humanity.

- 1- 1) save 2) remind 3) compare 4) imagine
 2- 1) guide 2) are guiding 3) to guide 4) they guide
 3- 1) only more than a little 2) more than a little only
 3) for more than only a little 4) only a little more than
 4- 1) since 2) from 3) for 4) in
 5- 1) hold 2) learn 3) surround 4) consume

Cloze Passage 4: (honar 99)

Globalization has affected most aspects of our lives. One area which has changed is education. More and more people move to different countries for their studies. At the same time, more people stay at home and study by (1) ----- learning. It is now easy (2) ----- without attending a college or university, or attending less often.

"Blended learning" means studying partly in a traditional way in the classroom and partly online or via email. These changes also mean that there is now more interest in "lifelong learning", the idea that we go on learning throughout our working lives and even into (3) ----- . It is easy to attend "webinars" or online seminars (4) ----- being away from our offices. Many adults go back to college later in life because it is so easy to get a degree without (5) ----- work or disrupting family life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1- 1) activity | 2) distance | 3) combination | 4) achievement |
| 2- 1) for learning | 2) learn | 3) to learn | 4) learning |
| 3- 1) ceremony | 2) childhood | 3) retirement | 4) entertainment |
| 4- 1) without | 2) for | 3) by | 4) of |
| 5- 1) giving up | 2) turning around | 3) taking notice of | 4) taking part in |

Cloze Passage 5: (ensani 99)

It is surprising to realize how popular fast food has become (1) ----- the first fast food restaurant opened 100 years ago. Since then, high-calorie processed meals have spread all over the world, with multinational restaurant chains quickly experiencing (2) ----- that show no signs of slowing down. Much of this (3) ----- is currently taking place in less developed parts of the world, where potential for customer loyalty is seen as easier to develop, but it is not just in these areas where such growth is (4) ----- .Indeed, a recent study found that such an increase also happened in Europe where the number of takeaways (5) ----- by 45 per cent between 1997 and 2015.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1- 1) for | 2) in | 3) one of | 4) since |
| 2- 1) growth level | 2) growth of level | 3) levels of growth | 4) growth in level |
| 3- 1) expansion | 2) improvement | 3) likelihood | 4) inspiration |
| 4- 1) exact | 2) visible | 3) tiny | 4) uncertain |
| 5- 1) hit | 2) look | 3) rose | 4) left |

Cloze Passage 6:

(فورتیک ۱۴۰۰)

One of the major dietary changes that has (1)..... in many countries over the last 30 years (2)..... a shift to consuming more processed foods. (3)..... processing comes an increase in added sodium, more saturated fat, more sugar, and less fiber. The result? More cardiovascular disease, blood pressure, cancer, and diabetes.

For example, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) recommends consuming no more than 2,300 mg (less than 2.4 g) of sodium each day—less for (4)..... with certain health (5)....., like high blood pressure.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- 1) imagined | 2) suggested | 3) happened | 4) decided |
| 2- 1) was | 2) has been | 3) is | 4) have been |
| 3- 1) In contrast | 2) Along with | 3) Despite | 4) Beside |
| 4- 1) many seniors and another people | 2) much seniors and other people | 3) many seniors and other people | 4) many seniors and other people |
| 5- 1) conditions | 2) populations | 3) educations | 4) relations |

Cloze Passage 7: (Ensani 1400)

People tend to have definite opinions about texting. There are those (1) -----, and those who hate it. Among the haters, some have expressed their opinion in very strong terms. One journalist said that "texters are doing to our language what Genghis Khan (2) ----- to his neighbors 800 years ago. They are (3) ----- Our punctuation, our sentences, and our vocabulary. And they must be stopped."

This is not the first time people have said that technology was bad for language. In the 15th century, some scholars opposed the (4) ----- of the printing press. Common people shouldn't read books, these scholars argued, or the language might begin to (5) ----- their common ways of thinking and speaking.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1- 1) that love them | 2) they love it | 3) who love it | 4) whom they love |
| 2- 1) was done | 2) had done | 3) was doing | 4) did |
| 3- 1) informing | 2) wondering | 3) seeking | 4) destroying |
| 4- 1) stage | 2) diary | 3) invention | 4) pollution |
| 5- 1) reflect | 2) remind | 3) boost | 4) attend |

Cloze Passage 8: (Kharej 1400)

Research suggests that the best way to carry out certain kinds of projects is to have a number of people working together on a team. The main reason why a team is (1) ----- a single person is that a group of people has a wider (2) ----- of knowledge and skills. In addition, with more hands and minds focused on the project, it (3) ----- more quickly. Moreover, studies show that working as a team also has an effect on creativity. People who work in a group tend to take more risks than people working alone. Each person in the group feels freer to experiment with a variety of solutions because the group as a whole is (4) -----, and not the individuals in it. (5) -----, the group can solve problems better.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1- 1) good for | 2) as good as | 3) the best of | 4) better than |
| 2- 1) circle | 2) range | 3) purpose | 4) section |
| 3- 1) completed can usually be | 2) can usually complete | | |
| | 3) can usually be completed | 4) can complete and usually | |
| 4- 1) valuable | 2) exact | 3) general | 4) responsible |
| 5- 1) However | 2) As a result | 3) Although | 4) Whereas |

Cloze Passage 9: (zaban 1400)

Della had a sad experience (1) ----- driving home last night. She traveled along the dark, winding road (2) ----- toward her home. She was only two miles from her house when she saw a glimmer of light in the road. The next thing she knew, she heard a sickening sound and realized she had (3) ----- an animal. The light, she realized, had been its eyes (4) ----- in her car's headlights. Della stopped the car and ran back to see what she had hit. It was a handsome cocker spaniel with blond fur and long ears. As she looked more (5) ----- at the still form, she realized there was nothing to be done. The dog was dead.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1- 1) for | 2) by | 3) during | 4) while |
| 2- 1) led | 2) that led | 3) to lead | 4) which it led |
| 3- 1) lost | 2) caught | 3) hit | 4) quit |
| 4- 1) endangered | 2) generated | 3) reflected | 4) informed |
| 5- 1) carefully | 2) safely | 3) widely | 4) accidentally |

Cloze Passage 10: (kharej ensani 1400)

It is possible that sleep plays an important role in health, but scientists are not yet sure what it is. Some psychologists argue that it allows the brain (88) ----- and store information. However, (89) ----- for scientists to study sleep effectively because they have no way to find out exactly what is going through a person's head while he or she is asleep. What people remember afterward may (90) ----- accurate or complete. However, in recent years, (91) ----- have been carried out with new technology that has made it possible to learn a great deal more about sleep. Scientists placed special equipment on the heads of sleeping people to (92) ----- the electrical activity of the brain. Based on the results of these studies, the scientists now think that sleep may serve a number of purposes for the brain and the body.

- 88- 1) rest 2) resting 3) to rest 4) that it rests
 89- 1) difficult 2) that difficult 3) there is difficult 4) it is difficult
 90- 1) be not 2) not be 3) do not be 4) not being
 91- 1) products 2) solutions 3) temperatures 4) experiments
 92- 1) exist 2) respect 3) measure 4) prevent

پاسخ کلیدی متن ها:

Cloze 1	answer	Cloze 2	answer	Cloze 3	answer	Cloze 4	answer	Cloze 5	answer
1	4	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	4
2	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3
3	1	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	1
4	4	4	3	4	3	4	1	4	2
5	2	5	3	5	1	5	1	5	3
Cloze 6	answer	Cloze 7	answer	Cloze 8	answer	Cloze 9	answer	Cloze 10	answer
1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	3
2	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	4
3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4
5	1	5	1	5	2	5	1	5	3

تکنیک های برخورد با متون درک مطلب (Reading Comprehension)

در برخورد با متون درک متن همواره باید به این نکته توجه داشته باشید که لازم نیست کل متن را واژه به واژه بخوانیم و معنی دقیق تمام جملات را متوجه شویم. بدیهی است که از تک تک خطوط متن سوال نخواهیم داشت بنابراین برای پاسخگویی به ۴ سوال موجود در هر متن باید بتوانیم قسمت های خاصی از متن که سوالی از آن مطرح شده را بیابیم، به عبارتی باید یاد بگیریم که متن را هدف مند خوانده و فقط به قسمت های مهم آن توجه نمائیم برای رسیدن به این هدف باید به نکاتی درباره نحوه برخورد با متن و مراحل آن توجه کنیم.

۱- مطالعه خطوط اول پاراگراف ها به منظور رسیدن به موضوع اصلی متن و همچنین موضوع و چارچوب هر پاراگراف. انجام این کار در ورود هدف مند شما به مطالعه متن و پاسخگویی به سوالات بسیار کمک می کند، همچنین هنگامی که شما با موضوع هر پاراگراف آشنایی دارید می توانید در بسیاری از موارد محدوده مورد نظر برای پاسخ گویی به برخی از سوالات را به راحتی بیابید.

۲- مطالعه صورت سوال ها: پیش از این که شروع به خواندن متن نمایید، باید نگاهی به صورت سوال ها بیندازید. فراموش نکنید که، فقط از قسمت های خاصی از متن سوال طرح می شود و تمام اطلاعاتی که در متن ارائه شده برای ما ضروری نیست. خواندن صورت سوال ها به ما کمک می کند که در هنگام مطالعه متن باید به چه نکات و موضوع هایی توجه داشته باشیم. این روش مخصوصاً برای جواب دادن به سوال هایی که در مورد جزئیات متن هستند، بسیار سودمند می باشد. در این مرحله توجه داشته باشید زیر عباراتی که در صورت سوال می تواند شما را در یافتن پاسخ در متن کمک نماید خط بکشید. همچنین یکی دیگر از هدف های اصلی انجام این مرحله تعیین اولویت پاسخگویی به سوالات است به عبارتی با توجه به نوع هر سوال و میزان سختی یا سادگی آن می توانیم ترتیب پاسخگویی به هر سوال را برای خود مشخص نماییم.

۳- مطالعه اجمالی متن (skimming): در این مرحله از آنجایی که تقریباً می دانیم چه سوال هایی قرار است از ما پرسیده شود و باید به چه چیزهایی در متن دقت کنیم، شروع به مطالعه متن می نماییم توجه داشته باشید لازم نیست معنی دقیق همه جملات متن را متوجه شوید، فقط کافی است مفهوم پاراگراف ها را درک نموده و به نکات مهم دقت کنید برای این منظور می توانید هر دو یا سه خط یک بار مکتب نموده و اطلاعات کلی را با توجه به موضوع اصلی متن دنبال کنید. در هنگام مطالعه متن بهتر است دور اطلاعات مهم خط بکشید تا در صورت نیاز، راحت تر بتوانید آن را بیابید. این اطلاعات را می توان به دو گروه تقسیم بندی نمود: گروه اول اطلاعاتی هستند که مربوط به واژه های کلیدی صورت سوال ها می باشند، هنگامی که به این عبارات رسیدید محدوده مورد نظر را کمی آهسته تر و با دقت بیشتری خوانده و به سوال مربوطه پاسخ دهید. گروه دوم مربوط به اطلاعاتی خاصی هستند که احتمال سوال از آن ها وجود دارد، مانند: اعداد، اسم شهرها، آثار یک نویسنده، اختراع های یک مخترع و غیره. توجه داشته باید که در مرور این اطلاعات نیازی به دقت زیاد در جزئیات نیست فقط آنها را مشخص نمایید که اگر نیاز شد، بتوان راحت تر آن ها را در متن بیابید.

Sample Passage 1**(Tajrobi 98)**

Culture shock is a term used to describe the process a person experiences when living outside his or her culture for a long period of time. Culture shock is a reality to many international students. When moving to a new culture, international students must deal with a language that may be unfamiliar, incomprehensible customs and cultural expectations the students may not be fully aware of. As a result, the students may go through emotional extremes ranging from excitement with the new culture to depression. I, like most foreign students, had to face the harsh reality of culture shock as I pursued my college career. But it wasn't an easy process. There's no magic pill or vaccine. To be successful, international students should become familiar with the process of culture shock, a process that became my way of feeling at ease with French culture.

1- According to the passage, culture shock is experienced

- 1) by almost all international students
- 2) by students not familiar with their own culture
- 3) specially when foreign students do not know the language of the foreign country
- 4) because students who start college are not old enough to take care of themselves alone

2- Which of the following statements is TRUE about the author of this passage?

- 1) He did not have the problem of culture shock.
- 2) It took him a long time to adapt himself to his native culture.
- 3) He spent at least part of his education far from his homeland.
- 4) He went to France in order to find a job to pay his education fees.

3- According to the passage, an effect of culture shock is ----- .

- 1) poor language ability
- 2) excitement with the new culture
- 3) unfamiliar cultural expectations
- 4) incomprehensible customs and values

4- The author's purpose of saying, "There's no magic pill or vaccine", is to emphasize the fact that

- 1) getting over culture shock is not easy and takes time and effort
- 2) even doctors cannot help the students who suffer from culture shock
- 3) medical doctors have not yet found a way to help those who are culturally shocked
- 4) becoming successful in a foreign country becomes a reality only if foreigners work hard

انواع پرسشهای درک مطلب از ساده به دشوار و نحوه پاسخگویی به آنها

۱. سوال از مرجع ضمیر:

The word "X" refers to ...

نحوه پاسخگویی :

.....
.....
.....

۲. سوال از معنی واژه:

The word/phrase "X" is closest in meaning to ...

The word/phrase "X" means ...

نحوه پاسخگویی :

.....
.....
.....

۳. سوال از جزئیات متن (Detail Questions)

According to the passage ...

The writer mentions/ states that ...

Which sentence is true (or NOT true) according to the passage?

نحوه پاسخگویی :

.....
.....
.....
.....

۴. سوال از موضوع اصلی متن:

The passage is mainly about ...

The passage mainly deals with ...

The purpose of the passage is ...

What is the best title for this passage?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

نحوه پاسخگویی :

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۵. سوال استنباطی

- It can be understood from the passage that ...*
- We can conclude from the passage that ...*
- It is implied in the passage that ...*
- We can infer from the passage that ...*

نحوه پاسخگویی :

.....

.....

.....

۶. درک معانی بیان: (Rhetorical Speech)

- Why does the author / writer mention "X"*
- The author uses the phrase "X" in order to indicate that*
- Why does the author begin paragraph 2 with "X"?*

نحوه پاسخگویی :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

در انتخاب سوالات هوشمند باشید !!

Sample Passage 2**(Riazi 99)**

For most modern airports, the major design problem is scale how to allow enough space on the ground for maneuvering wide-body jets while permitting convenient and rapid movement of passengers departing, arriving, or transferring from one flight to another. Most designs for airport terminals take one of four approaches.

In the linear plan, the building may be straight or curved. The passengers board aircraft parked next to the terminal. This plan works well for small airports that need to provide boarding areas for only a few aircraft at a time.

In the pier plan, narrow corridors or piers extend from a central building. This plan allows many aircraft to park next to the building. However, it creates long walking distances for passengers.

In the satellite plan, passengers board aircraft from small terminals that are separated from the main terminals. Passengers reach the satellites by way of shuttle trains or underground passageways that have moving sidewalks.

1- The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of -----

- 1) the best airport design
- 2) another approach to airport design
- 3) the reasons why airport design is important
- 4) the advantages and disadvantages of each airport design

2- According to the passage, the linear plan is more appropriate for airports ----- .

- 1) with small planes
- 2) that offer domestic flights
- 3) the passengers of which prefer to board planes as quickly as they can
- 4) that can provide service to a limited number of planes at the same time

3- Which of the following is defined in the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) scale (paragraph 1) | 2) terminals (paragraph 4) |
| 3) board (paragraph 2) | 4) passageways (paragraph 4) |

4- In which of the designs described in the passage are buses used and the passengers must climb a flight of stairs to board the aircraft?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1) Linear | 2) Pier | 3) Satellite | 4) None |
|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|

Sample Passage 3

(tajrobi 99)

Throughout history, the difference between the old and the young has been a defining feature of both reality and literature. Parents have power over their children... but as those children get older, they begin to put pressure on their parents' power. They test the rules; they rebel; they create their own rules. The parents are puzzled, disappointed and angry about the shift in the balance of power. They fight back; try to control their young sons and daughters in an attempt to maintain their power. But as they grow towards old age, they are forced to relinquish it and hold their hand up, while the world changes into a place they can hardly recognize from their youth.

The fight between old and young has also become a feature of the twenty-first century, as we approach a period where the balance of power reaches a new territory. This is not to say that relationships between the generations are expected to worsen; rather that the new demographic changes to come will have knock-on effects that we cannot yet imagine.

1- According to the passage, the gap between the old and the young ----- .

- 1) is not a new story in human life
- 2) has changed in favor of the old
- 3) has become less and less over the years
- 4) has become wider in the twenty-first century

2- Parents' reaction towards the change of power balance, as described in paragraph 1, can be described as all of the following EXCEPT -----

- 1) hopelessness
- 2) confusion
- 3) anxiety
- 4) anger

3- The word "relinquish" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ----- .

- 1) retake
- 2) leave
- 3) enhance
- 4) follow

4- Which of the following best describes the function of "This is not to say" in paragraph 2?

- 1) To make a logical conclusion
- 2) To repeat an earlier statement
- 3) To introduce a new topic for discussion
- 4) To prevent a probable misunderstanding

Sample Passage 4

(honar 99)

It's not necessarily true that the longer you study, the greater your chances of getting a high score on a test. Time alone won't guarantee your success. You must study effectively, making the best use of your time. First, before an exam, talk to your teacher. Instead of asking, "What's on the test?" you can request guidelines about what topics will be covered and how you can best prepare. This information will provide a purpose for your study. Next, find a place to study where you will remain awake and undistracted: a desk in a library is better than a bed near a television. Then, with your purpose in mind, reread your class notes, textbook sections, and other materials. Underline key information and mark points that you do not understand. When you have finished this review, go back to these points and try to answer them. Use any chapter summaries or review materials that are available. Finally, if the teacher has provided sample test questions or if review questions are available in the textbook try to answer them. They will help you do a final check of your readiness for the exam.

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The importance of tests in students' educational success
- 2) The negative effect of studying longer than normal
- 3) The teacher's role in students' test performance
- 4) The way to prepare the best for tests

2- Which of the following best describes the structure of the information in the passage?

- 1) A goal is set and its effects are described one after another.
- 2) An approach is introduced and the steps involved in it are mentioned.
- 3) A claim is made and evidence to show that the claim is wrong is offered.
- 4) A problem is referred to and the possible solutions to get rid of it are listed.

3- The passage suggests that when exam time is close if a student asks his/her teacher, "What's on the test?", that student -----

- 1) is on the wrong path
- 2) shows he/she is anxious
- 3) will not receive a response
- 4) would make the teacher disappointed

4- The phrase "these points" in the passage refers to the points ----- .

- 1) included in key information
- 2) one has failed to take a look at
- 3) of material other than class materials
- 4) one has not been able to comprehend

Sample Passage 5

(ensani 1400)

Netball is particularly popular in the UK, Australia and New Zealand and I have played this wonderful game since I was at primary school. It is a team sport which is similar to both basketball and handball. There are seven players on each team and they each wear a bib which shows the name of the position they play. Players must throw the ball to one another and the aim of the game is to pass the ball to the “Goal Shooter” or “Goal Attack” who can shoot the ball into the net to score a goal. However, the key aspects of netball are that you cannot bounce the ball and you cannot move your feet when you have the ball. This is called the footwork rule and it can be quite difficult to grasp for young children playing the game! A full match lasts for one hour and in a single match often about 100 goals are scored which shows what a fast-paced and exciting game netball is!

Netball is typically played by women and girls. However, at many universities, there are mixed netball leagues in which teams must have both male and female players. In the UK, there are many different schemes to try to inspire people to play netball. One such scheme is called 'Back to Netball' which encourages women who have not played netball since they were at school to rediscover their love for the sport and get back on the court! Walking netball is another variation of the sport aimed at older women and those who want to exercise in a gentler way. So, why not watch a video of netball online and then have a go for yourself ?

1- What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- 1) To explain the rules of netball
- 2) To compare netball and walking netball
- 3) To give information about a specific sport
- 4) To explain the reasons for the popularity of a particular sport

2- The word "this" in paragraph 1 refers to which of the following?

- 1) That you cannot bounce the ball
- 2) That the aim of the game is passing the ball to the “Goal Shooter”
- 3) That you are not allowed to move your feet when you have the ball
- 4) That it can be quite difficult to grasp for young children playing the game

3- It is stated in the passage that “Back to Netball” is a plan that -----

- 1) is about a gentler way of exercising
- 2) makes online videos of netball available
- 3) motivates UK women to try netball again
- 4) supports both male and female netball players in the UK

4- There is NOT sufficient information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) How long does a full netball match take?
- 2) Which sports can netball be compared to?
- 3) How do netball players show their position in the match?
- 4) Why is walking netball safer than all the other variations of netball?

Sample Passage 6**(honor 1400)**

What's the most useful way of learning a language? Is it writing essays or doing grammar exercises? The answer is clear-whatever you like doing. Evidence shows that the most successful language learners are those who find something they like to do with their chosen language and do it again and again. And it doesn't really matter what the activity is.

Some of the clearest evidence of this has come through research into reading. Stephen D. Krashen, a well-known second language researcher, decided to look at how well language learners who read for fun did in grammar tests. He discovered that they did better than people who went on courses and it wasn't important what books they read.

To prove this, he gave students books from a series called Sweet Valley High. These are popular books about teenage life. Although the books literary quality may not have been high, the readers made good progress in vocabulary, reading, and speaking tests. In a separate case study, a girl improved her writing so much that her angry teacher accused her of copying. The only explanation she had was that she'd started reading regularly.

1- What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- 1) To introduce a researcher and his recent findings
- 2) To prove the inaccuracy of a commonly held view
- 3) To answer a question related to learning a language
- 4) To describe one of the most important research findings

2- It can be concluded from the passage that the people who took part in Krashen's study

- 1) spoke English as their native language
- 2) had already learned a second language fully
- 3) liked to read books with a high literary quality
- 4) were interested in reading in a foreign language

3- Why has the author mentioned "a separate case study" in paragraph 3?

- 1) To argue that reading is useful for girls as well as boys
- 2) To show that practice in reading affects one's progress in other language-related areas
- 3) To prove that giving learners practice in writing is as effective as giving them practice in reading
- 4) To conclude that writing in a foreign language can make people turn to reading texts more regularly

4- Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- 1) If second language learners find something fun to do in each of the four language skills, they soon realize that reading is the most enjoyable language skill.
- 2) Language learners learn best when their teachers focus on one basic language skill most of the time.
- 3) People can learn a language faster if and only if they read passages as often as possible.
- 4) The best strategy to follow to learn a language may vary from person to person.

Sample Passage 7

(zaban 1400)

For some of us, playing computer games can be considered a “guilty pleasure” which we may feel embarrassed by or feel we can't discuss properly. Unfortunately, gaming has had this unnecessary stigma ever since arcade machines. Some of us just don't understand why video games are so attractive. But have we ever asked why or even tried explaining our love for the art beyond the simple fact that it's fun? Isn't there more to it than that?

The short answer to this, is challenge'. Have you ever watched a film or listened to a piece of music? Of course you have, who hasn't! Our enjoyment from these comes from the stories, the music, the lyrics, the characters, the twists and the turns along with how we respond to them on an emotional level. A big reason why watching a film or listening to a song is so common for us is because it's easy! Push a button, plug in your headphones and you're away. Media in this sense is given to us as one without any input from ourselves.

Now imagine if you were watching a film and it suddenly stopped. You as the viewer are then tasked with controlling the world, pushing characters along, resolving conflicts, making the important decisions and finally progressing the story to a conclusion. Sound fun? Well, that's ultimately what a game is. We are in charge of the story.

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Why playing computer games seems interesting
- 2) Effects of computer games on people playing them
- 3) Positives and negatives of people playing video games
- 4) Differences between watching TV and playing video games

2- What is the function of the first paragraph in relation to the whole passage?

- 1) It introduces the question which the passage seeks to provide an answer to.
- 2) It summarizes the views of those people against computer games, as discussed in the passage.
- 3) It gives a brief explanation about the beginnings of a popular event the passage generally discusses.
- 4) It generally describes an art form that resulted in computer games later discussed in detail in the passage.

3- Why does the author mention "a film" and a "piece of music" in paragraph 2?

- 1) To explain why they are so popular
- 2) To show how they were replaced by computer games
- 3) To prove that whatever engages our senses is attractive
- 4) To use examples to try to explain the main point of the passage

4- What is the main purpose of the phrase "Sound fun?" in paragraph 3?

- 1) To ask the reader for help
- 2) To get the reader's agreement
- 3) To make the reader a bit confused
- 4) To make the reader change his / her mind

Sample Passage 8**(kharej 1400)**

Avocado's recent popularity growth is hard to ignore. As I have recently discovered from my recent trips around Europe, avocado is enjoying popularity beyond my native country. It is now on offer in most cafés and restaurants, especially when paired with poached eggs to create a delicious breakfast/lunch. On my recent trip to Berlin I was delighted by avocado chocolate cake which seemed like a healthier and more nutritious option than the normal version, I bought it in a vintage bike café. I tried it and it was delicious. Another day I went to a coffee place where the menu also offers avocado in all shapes and forms. My combination of toast, avocado, tomato jam and hummus was fantastic. It got me thinking: is this avocado craze explained by scientific facts? So I decided to do a bit of research: what health benefits does avocado have to offer?

Well, there are quite a few reasons why avocado is described as a 'superfood'. Avocado is packed full of important vitamins and minerals. It has numerous health benefits. In many ways it helps us stay beautiful. It helps our digestive system which means it aids weight loss. It keeps our skin looking healthier and younger and our hair strong. It also has positive impact on the inside of our bodies! It helps prevent heart disease because it helps us maintain low cholesterol levels. It also strengthens bones and helps our blood sugar levels stay at a healthy level.

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) An interesting incident
- 2) Different types of avocado in Europe
- 3) A popular fruit and its advantages for health
- 4) Why a type of fruit is described as a superfood

2- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards avocado?

- 1) Emotional
- 2) Positive
- 3) Balanced
- 4) Concerned

3- According to the passage, the writer ----- .

- 1) went on a trip to do research about avocado
- 2) tried avocado only in his/her favorite place
- 3) decided to collect information about avocado
- 4) introduced new combinations of avocado to other people on his/her trips around Europe

4- According to paragraph 2. which of the following is NOT TRUE about avocado?

- 1) It keeps our blood sugar at a safe level.
- 2) It contains important vitamins and minerals.
- 3) The inside and the outside of our bodies are influenced by it.
- 4) It cures heart disease by controlling cholesterol levels.

پاسخ کلیدی متن ها:

Passage 1	answer	Passage 2	answer	Passage 3	answer	Passage 4	answer
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4
2	3	2	4	2	3	2	2
3	2	3	1	3	2	3	1
4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
Passage 5	answer	Passage 6	answer	Passage 7	answer	Passage 8	answer
1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3
2	3	2	4	2	1	2	2
3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4

تحلیل و بررسی آزمون شبیہ ساز

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

76- She had lost his old father and spent hours looking for him in the station, and anyway it was past midnight by the time he finally home.

- 1) had got 2) would get 3) were getting 4) got

77- Think how you feel if you someone just because you couldn't wait to answer your mobile or thought you needed to send a text while driving.

- 1) will / kill 2) would / were killed 3) would / killed 4) will / killed

78- Based on the search of Teaching Journals, the special references and lesson plan in the class by teachers at a certain time.

- 1) may finish 2) may be finished
3) should be finished 4) must finish

79 - The people most closely affected are the passengers , worst of all, those who lost relatives.

- 1) to injure themselves serious but 2) they were injured and
3) by not injuring seriously but 4) who were injured and

80- Some people believe that air travel should be controlled and restricted because it causes serious pollution and will the world's resources.

- 1) jump into 2) use up 3) access to 4) keep on

81- The subject matter was much too technical for her, many of the words almost

- 1) hospitable 2) touching 3) monolingual 4) incomprehensible

82- As a business owner you might also feel a real sense of to provide quality benefits to your employees and their dependents.

- 1) variation 2) function 3) obligation 4) emotion

83-When considering ways for how to be more energy efficient, you needn't make huge changes in your lifestyle in order to a difference.

- 1) get 2) make 3) bring 4) take

84- If something changes or is done, it changes or is done in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly.

- 1) widely 2) gradually 3) frequently 4) unexpectedly

85- If you are working with an older child, consider telling jokes or using funny stories to a natural smile.

- 1) elicit 2) supply 3) attempt 4) appreciate

86- Only about 10 percent of the arts and sciences graduates of these institutions are selected for Phi Beta Kappa membership.

- 1) equivalent 2) distinguished 3) magnified 4) balanced

87- Developing more positive self-talk is an important way to reduce stress. You can help yourself maintain a positive form of mind by yourself with positive energy in your life.

- 1) replacing 2) converting 3) surrounding 4) recommending

Part B: Cloze Test Directions:

Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage, Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Cloze Test:

Many parents wonder if spending too much time playing video games can hurt their child. Questions arise about obesity and aggressive behavior. While extended periods of time playing video games may (88) affect a children's weight and behavior, many parents often forget about the possible (89) on their eyes and vision.

(90) time can cause children to experience (91) the same symptoms seen in computer vision syndrome in adults. Extensive viewing of the game screen can (92) eye discomfort, fatigue, blurry vision, and headaches.

88- 1) comfortably 2) surprisingly 3) possibly 4) immediately

89- 1) effects 2) inspirations 3) developments 4) beliefs

90- 1) Extended amounts in playing video games for
2) We play video games for extended amounts of
3) Playing video games for extended amounts of
4) Play for extended amounts of video games

91- 1) many 2) many of 3) much 4) much of

92- 1) depend on 2) suffer from 3) access to 4) lead to

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

It may seem impossible to remove oil from a stone, but that hasn't stopped people from trying. Scientists argue that with new technology and creative thinking, getting oil from a stone may not be as difficult as we think. Of course, it also takes the right kind of rocks.

Shale oil is oil that exists in solid form within rock. This unique oil was formed from fossilized creatures from the Tertiary period, about 65 million years ago, and high levels of heat and pressure. [A] Mining shale oil is much more difficult than removing liquid oil. [B] Workers must take extra care to protect the surrounding area during this difficult procedure. [C] In addition, shale oil must be heated to extreme temperatures and must be refined even further after it has been pulled from the ground. The refining process, like the mining process, takes a lot of water. This is another serious concern. [D]

Although it is hard to collect, shale oil has long-term potential. There is enough shale oil in the western United States to meet current oil demands for about 400 years. Some people say that with enough funding for research, shale oil could be collected easily one day.

93- How are shale oil and liquid oil alike?

- 1) High temperatures are needed to extract them.
- 2) More research is needed to collect them easily.
- 3) Neither is found in the United States.
- 4) Both are found in the ground.

94- The letters [A], [B], [C] and [D] in paragraph 2 indicate where the following sentence can be added. Where would the sentence best fit?

“If not, the process can cause destruction and can pollute the groundwater.”

- 1) [A] 2) [B] 3) [C] 4) [D]

95- Which quote best shows worry about the environment?

- 1) “Shale oil must be heated to extreme temperatures ...”
 2) “Workers must take extra care to protect the surrounding area”
 3) “... shale oil has long-term potential.”
 4) “... with enough funding for research, shale oil could be collected easily one day.”

96- What is the author’s tone in the last paragraph?

- 1) Positive 2) Negative 3) Doubtful 4) Disappointed

Passage 2:

Online distance learning is another instructional system which connects learners with educational resources. Students work on their own at home, at work, or at school and communicate with faculty and other students via e-mail, electronic forums, videoconferencing, chat rooms, bulletin boards, instant messaging and other forms of computer-based communication. There are both advantages and disadvantages to online distance learning.

There are many benefits to using online distance learning environments. Online education is available all the time and anywhere. However, there are drawbacks for some learners. The online learner only has the written text and no other face to face cues. This may confuse the learner and cause misunderstanding. While distance learning allows for openness, it is also unmanageable because it is done by e-mail messages and writing and therefore may take more time than face-to-face learning. Some learners just want to further their studies at home. They enjoy the convenience of home learning as they take regular programs or enrichment classes.

97- According to passage, online distance learning is

- 1) The interaction between teacher and student is accomplished "online" through an Internet or intranet connection
 2) a system of learning on your own by writing letters
 3) a term we apply to any distance learning course that is done by means of computers
 4) a learning system for college and university students

98- With which of the following statements is the author more likely to agree?

- 1) One advantage of online distance learning is that it is cheaper than face learning.
 2) Online distance classes are learning environments that are not available all the time.
 3) Online courses require you to be responsible for your own learning.
 4) There are many good and bad aspects of online distance learning. One good thing is that it is convenient.

99- The author has provided all of the following in relation to online distance learning

Except its ...

- 1) Reason 2) Advantages 3) Function 4) Definition

100- What does the paragraph before this passage most probably discuss?

- 1) Traditional learning 2) Some kinds of instructional systems
 3) Auditory Learners 4) Modern learning

تحلیل و بررسی کنکورهای ۱۴۰۰ (رشته ریاضی)

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

76- After she ----- the body of her husband, the police asked her to collect his personal things.

- 1) had identified 2) has identified 3) was identified 4) was identifying

77- In some species of fish, the male, not the female, does the task of -----

- 1) for caring the young 2) the young for caring
3) caring for the young 4) the caring young for

78- Most of the suggestions ----- were made at the meeting were not very helpful.

- 1) as 2) they 3) which 4) which they

79- Because drawing was so closely related to communication, it was probably ----- art form to develop.

- 1) early 2) earlier 3) as early as 4) the earliest

80- On August 26, he returned to his laboratory and the following day began his ----- on his electric light bulb.

- 1) generations 2) experiments 3) combinations 4) inventions

81- The shop also sells artwork like -----, glass and home decor made by over 80 artists.

- 1) pottery 2) treasure 3) crops 4) tools

82- What better way of finding ----- for your own garden than by visiting others.

- 1) solution 2) inspiration 3) experience 4) imagination

83- The Fire Chief ----- his team and said that they had done everything possible to save the girl's life.

- 1) defended 2) consumed 3) warned 4) transmitted

84- Items on the menu ----- from Chinese food like hotpot and dumplings to Italian pasta dishes.

- 1) range 2) choose 3) expand 4) generate

85- Many parents feel that in some way they can offer a more ----- education at home.

- 1) honest 2) physical 3) suitable 4) repeated

86- What schools teach in a certain subject or at a particular grade level still varies ----- among states and countries.

- 1) suddenly 2) actually 3) gradually 4) widely

87- Ed met most of his friends at the gym. Now once a week, they all meet up and exercise together by going for bike rides around the city. As the saying goes, ----- .

- 1) practice makes perfect 2) easy come, easy go
3) birds of a feather flock together 4) two heads are better than one

Part B: Cloze Test Directions:

Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage, Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

When you are going to give a book talk, you need to prepare it carefully. First, you should choose a book that you enjoyed (88) ----- well. You will give a better talk if you feel (89) ----- talking about it. After you (90) ----- on the book, make notes about what you want to say. Use small note cards or pieces of paper. Then practice talking from the notes until you can talk without reading the notes and without many (91) ----- . At this point, you should time yourself to make sure your talk is not too long or (92) ----- . If necessary, adjust your talk so that it takes the right amount of time. Finally, practice your talk with a friend or record it so you can listen to it.

- 88- 1) because you understood
2) and that you understood
3) or you should understand
4) which you should understand
- 89- 1) renewable
2) voluntary
3) distinguished
4) comfortable
- 90- 1) decide that
2) had decided
3) are deciding
4) have decided
- 91- 1) definitions
2) reasons
3) pauses
4) tips
- 92- 1) too short
2) as short
3) shorter than
4) the shortest

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

I am a big fan of trying to save the environment, and this month is the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) annual Earth Hour. Earth Hour is an event where you turn off all non-essential lights and power between 8-9 pm; things like your TV, computer and console. However, you do not just sit at home in the dark for an hour. Instead, people gather in groups and have fun without using power. Things like dancing, fireworks and musical performances are popular and it is very fun to take part.

Many celebrities also take part in Earth Hour and this year is very important as it is the tenth year of the project, Earth Hour is not just about saving energy: people involved in Earth Hour have also planted a forest in Uganda, built solar panels in India and passed a law to protect the sea in Argentina.

I have taken part in Earth Hour every year for the last five years and I have been part of lots of activities at school and at university. Last year, for example, my university had an outdoor cycle cinema. At the cycle cinema, the only way to keep watching the film is to keep pedaling your bike, if everyone stops, then the screen turns off! Luckily, there were many of us to help keep the movie going and we took turns. Although it was very cold outside at night, we had hot chocolate and blankets for the people who were not cycling. Everyone who was there had a lot of fun.

93- What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- 1) To introduce a particular event
2) To compare some fun activities
3) To trace the origin of Earth Hour
4) To describe some ways of saving energy

94- According to the passage, people who take part in Earth Hour ----- .

- 1) are especially interested in protecting nature in Uganda, India and Argentina
- 2) must not stay away from home between 8 and 9 p.m.
- 3) use less electricity for a certain period of time
- 4) turn off all lights for one hour

95- It is suggested in the passage that at the cycle cinema ----- .

- 1) the screen turned off a few times
- 2) not everyone knew how to ride a bike
- 3) the author had to pedal his/her bike nonstop
- 4) cold did not make anyone feel uncomfortable

96- Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards Earth Hour?

- 1) Annoyed
- 2) Uncertain
- 3) Surprised
- 4) Amused

PASSAGE 2:

How many planets are there in our galaxy? That is a tricky question to answer. Are there other planets that support life? That is exactly what the Kepler mission hopes to discover. NASA launched the Kepler space telescope, designed to find habitable planets, in 2009. So far it has discovered live new Earth-sized planets beyond our solar system. These planets are hotter than the Earth - much too hot for life as we know it. The Kepler team predict that they will need at least three years (and possibly longer) to find an Earth-like planet.

The simplest requirement for a planet to have life (carbon-based life like on Earth) is for there to be liquid water (not frozen or gas) so the distance from the planet's sun and therefore temperature are important. There also needs to be the correct amount of air. If a planet is as small as Mars (half the size of Earth) its weak gravity means that it cannot hold on to air molecules. If planet is Neptune sized (four times bigger than Earth) it has very strong gravity and 100 much air. So size matters too.

The cost of the mission is approximately six hundred million dollars. It is scheduled to observe until 2013 but this could be extended. Will we be sad if we discover we alone in our galaxy or happy if we find that we share it with other life forms?

97- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Features of five new Earth-sized planets
- 2) An endeavor to find Earth-like planets
- 3) Our solar system and its planets
- 4) Making a space telescope

98- The passage suggests that the Kepler mission ----- .

- 1) was inspired by another space mission
- 2) was not finished immediately after it started
- 3) did not seem to be as successful as other space missions
- 4) found planets with the same temperature as that of the Earth

99- Which of the following best describes the function of the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- 1) It describes a situation where the condition mentioned in the previous sentence cannot be met.
- 2) It provides the definition of a word mentioned in the previous sentence.
- 3) It provides a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence.
- 4) It draws a conclusion from the previous sentence.

100- There is enough information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

- 1) How many planets are there in our galaxy?
- 2) How can Nasa reduce the cost of the Kepler mission?
- 3) What characteristics does a planet need to have in order to be able to support life?
- 4) Will we be sad if we discover we are alone in our galaxy or happy if we find that we share it with other life forms?

تحلیل و بررسی کنکورهای ۱۴۰۰ (رشته تجربی)

Part A: Grammar & Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 76-87 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

76- The first rugs ----- by hand, and the finest ones are still handmade.

- 1) made 2) were made 3) had made 4) have made

77- Stars in our universe vary ----- temperature, color, brightness, size, and mass.

- 1) in 2) of 3) by 4) for

78- The medicine of ancient people probably consisted of scientific practices, and religious

.....

- 1) beliefs 2) believes 3) they believe 4) believing

79- In human beings, hairs around the eyes and ears and in the nose ----- dust, insects, and other matter from entering these body parts.

- 1) prevent 2) they prevent 3) by preventing 4) to prevent

80- Which farmers and which ----- will be the first users of the new technology in developing countries?

- 1) customs 2) distances 3) regions 4) equivalentents

81- Australia has its own cultural -----, which is very different from that of Britain.

- 1) issue 2) identity 3) knowledge 4) observatory

82- When you ----- something such as a report, book, or program, you produce it by collecting and putting together many pieces of information.

- 1) relate 2) exchange 3) absorb 4) compile

83- There have been ----- problems on the freeway because of an accident.

- 1) elementary 2) endangered 3) unexpected 4) unchangeable

84- Shiva's mother is not ----- in English and cannot use technology, so Shiva is responsible for getting all of the children logged into their online classrooms before starting her own online work meetings.

- 1) sociable 2) careful 3) ordinary 4) fluent

85- Tell him you realize he meant well but in future, he should make sure you're happy with plans that influence you so -----

- 1) directly 2) actually 3) suddenly 4) incomprehensibly

86- He talked and talked. At one point I thought he would ----- all night.

- 1) care for 2) keep on 3) figure out 4) stick to

87- Like many other girls, Anna always sought guidance from her mother as she knew ----- .

- 1) practice makes perfect 2) too many cooks spoil the broth
3) two heads are better than one 4) birds of a feather flock together

Part B: Cloze Test Directions:

Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage, Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

In the 1990s when the Internet was new, the most popular password was "12345." According to a (88) ----- study, 20 percent of Internet users still choose a very simple password. The top favorite now is "123456." Other popular passwords are "abc123," "iloveyou," and "password."

In terms of data protection, passwords like these are not very (89) ----- . According to computer security specialists, this is like leaving a house key under the mat at the front door. It is very easy to discover.

Most people should know by now (90) ----- is not a good idea. This is not a new issue and there have been lots of stories in the media about Internet security. From the very beginning, the Web (91) ----- under attack by hackers looking for ways to make trouble or money. They enter e-mail or other accounts, steal personal information, (92) ----- it to empty bank accounts or credit cards.

- 88- 1) tiny 2) recent 3) dedicated 4) visible
 89- 1) generous 2) cheerful 3) effective 4) intermediate
 90- 1) and an easy password that 2) an easy password that
 3) a password and that an easy 4) that an easy password
 91- 1) to be 2) being 3) had been 4) has been
 92- 1) they use 2) and use 3) and have used 4) so they use

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

A few decades ago, professional footballers spent their nights partying. Now, they are much more aware of the benefits of a good night's sleep.

The change began in the mid-1990s, when mattress salesman Nick Littlehailes contacted the manager of the Manchester United football team, Alex Ferguson, asking whether he had ever considered how sleep affected performance on the football field. Interested, Ferguson arranged for Littlehailes to give a presentation to his team. Before

g, the whole team had new mattresses and pillows, and Littlehailes soon became football's leading mattress advisor. In 1998, he supplied mattresses for England's World Cup team, and at the 2004 Euros, he created individual sleep routines for every player.

Gradually, club managers began to pay more attention to scientific sleep research, and for good reason. In 2011, a sleep specialist discovered that increasing sleep to 8-10 hours per night massively increased the speed and shot accuracy of basketball players. Other research shows that a single night of inadequate sleep can increase the risk of injury, and 64 hours of bad sleep reduces strength, power and balance, and can even cause the body to eat its own muscles!

93- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) A complete change in sleeping habits
- 2) Club managers and their decisions
- 3) The importance of sleep in professional sports
- 4) The relationship between sleep and sports injury

94- According to the passage, Alex Ferguson ----- .

- 1) was attracted to Littlehales' idea
- 2) was amazed by his players' partying
- 3) had a strange experience in the mid-1990s
- 4) asked Littlehales to create sleep routines for his players

95- The word "supplied" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ----- .

- 1) ordered
- 2) chose
- 3) donated
- 4) provided

96- Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence in paragraph 3?

- 1) It introduces the topic of the next paragraph.
- 2) It corrects a wrong belief which was described in the previous sentence.
- 3) It adds more information to support what was stated earlier in the paragraph.
- 4) It explains that the argument given in the previous sentence is not based on facts.

PASSAGE 2:

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It is easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

Education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It is not a popular opinion and it is unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there are not enough teachers and 9-16 per cent of children under the age of 14 do not go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and will not get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

97- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Robots in education
- 2) How robots connect with humans
- 3) Different types of robot teachers
- 4) How education will change in 2027

98- The word "diagnosing" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to -----

- 1) avoiding
- 2) warning
- 3) consuming
- 4) identifying

99. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that Anthony Seldon's prediction about robots -----

- 1) does not seem to come true
- 2) has not been explained properly
- 3) has made human teachers worried
- 4) has supporters all around the world

100- Which of the following statements is TRUE according to paragraph 3?

- 1) 9–16% of children younger than 14 want to work, but not go to school.
- 2) Human teachers are not available in some parts of the world.
- 3) Robots can help human teachers feel less stressed or tired.
- 4) Most of the teachers are not paid enough money.