



آزمون غیر حضوری


۱۵ شهریور

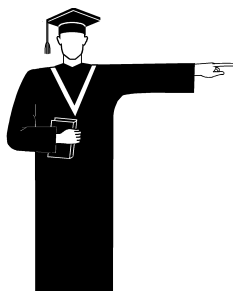
منحصراً زبان



بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳

۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳ 



پدیدآورندگان

آزمون غیر حضوری منحصراً زبان

(۱۵ شهریور ماه ۹۸)

گروه فنی و تولید

سپیده عرب	مدیر گروه
سپیده عرب	مسئول دفترچه
مدیر: فاطمه رسولی نسب مسئول دفترچه: فاطمه فلاحی پیشه	مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات
فاطمه علی یاری	حروفنگاری و صفحه آرایی
حمید محمدی	ناظر چاپ

Konkur.in

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۶۴۶۳ - ۰۲۱



Unit Four

Taking the Wrong Path

I am very keen on hill walking and often spend weekends walking and sometimes camping in remote parts of the country. I thought I was quite experienced and skillful but a few months ago something happened which made me feel a lot less confident. One Friday evening after finishing work I drove with three friends to a town about two hundred miles away. It was in the middle of an area which is famous for walking and climbing. We stayed the night in a bed-and-breakfast and set off early next morning. We drove a few miles and then parked the car and got ready. We were wearing walking boots, and anoraks and carried rucksacks in which we had waterproof clothing, food, flasks of hot coffee and things that we might need in an emergency such as a torch, whistle and first-aid-kit. Obviously, we had a map but we didn't have the one thing which, as it turned out, we should have had- a compass.

We set off along a well-defined track, feeling cheerful, confident and looking forward to a good day's walking. The sun was up and as we walked along we soon began to sweat. It was a farm after about four kilometers, and sure enough, there it was, although the path went to the left of it rather than to the right, as indicated on the map. Confident that we were going the right way, we ignored this discrepancy. Soon the path forked and, following the map, we took the left fork. The path became less well-defined and soon petered out altogether. According to the map, the path continued for several more kilometers, but we ignored this discrepancy too. Things must have changed, we thought, since the map had been printed. The slope became steeper, the day hotter, our shirts stickier and we were bothered by flies but we trudged on.

After about three hours we reached the summit of the hill and had a clear view of the countryside all around. We tried to compare what we could see with where we thought we were on the map, but we just couldn't make sense of it. We were confident that we had taken the right path but finally we had to admit that we had gone wrong somewhere and were hopelessly lost. We decided to return to the car but it took a long time to work out the best way and we got lost again. We soon became fed up and anxious and started to quarrel and blame each other for what had happened. It was getting dark before we reached the car and we were panicking about the prospect of still being lost when night fell. It was only when we arrived at the car park that we realized that we had, right from the beginning, been heading in precisely the opposite direction from the one we should have taken.



A. Scan the text to find the answers to the following questions:

1. On what day of the week did the walk begin?
2. What did they carry with them?
3. Were they suitably dressed?
4. At what point did the map indicate a possible problem?
5. Why were they worried when they got to the top of the hill?
6. How did the mood of the walkers change during the day?
7. What were they most worried about?
8. How long did the walk last?
9. When did they first take the wrong path?
10. Why does the writer mention that they had no compass?

B. Find the word or phrase in the text which is similar in meaning to:

Paragraph 1

1. enthusiastic about
2. far-away

Paragraph 2

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 3. clearly visible | 4. perspire | 5. as we expected | 6. split |
| 7. side of the hill | 8. annoyed | 9. walked in a tired way | |

Paragraph 3

10. argue

C. Explain the meaning of these phrasal verbs as used in the text.

Paragraph 1

1. set off
2. turned out

Paragraph 2

3. petered out

Paragraph 3

4. work out

Further Reading

Sister Wendy, TV Star!

Sister Wendy Beckett has been a nun for nearly 50 years, since she was 16. Most of the time she lives in solitary confinement in a caravan in the grounds of a Carmelite monastery in Norfolk, often not speaking to anyone for 22 hours a day. But every few months she leaves her caravan and travels round Europe, staying in international hotels and eating in famous restaurants. Why is she leading this double life? How does a nun who has devoted her life to solitude and prayer become a visitor to the Ritz?

Sister Wendy has a remarkable other life. She writes and presents an art program for BBC television called "Sister Wendy's Grand Tour". In it, she visits European art capitals and gives her personal opinions on some of the world's most famous works of art. She begins each program with these words: "for over 20 years I lived in solitude. Now I'm seeing Europe for the first time. I'm visiting the world's most famous art treasures".

She speaks clearly and plainly, with none of the academic verbosity of art historians. TV viewers love her common-sense wisdom, and are fascinated to watch a kind, elderly nun who is so obviously delighted by all she sees. They are infected by her enthusiasm. Sister Wendy believes that although God wants her to have a life of prayer and solitary contemplation, he has also given her a mission to explain art in a simple manner to ordinary people. She says: "I think God has been very good to me. Really I am a disaster as a person. Solitude is right for me because I'm not good at being with other people. But of course I enjoy going on tour. I have a comfortable bed, a nice bath and good meals, but the joy is mild compared with the joy of solitude and silent prayer. I always rush back to my caravan. People find this hard to understand. I have never wanted anything else; I am a happy woman."



Sister Wendy's love of God and art is matched only by her love of good food and drink. She takes delight in poring over menus, wondering whether the steak is tender enough for her to eat because she has no back teeth. However, she is not delighted by her performance on television.

"I can't bear to watch myself on television. I feel that I look so silly, a ridiculous black-clothed figure. Thank God we don't have a television at the monastery. I suppose I am famous in a way, but as 95% of my time is spent alone in my caravan, it really doesn't affect me. I'm unimportant."

Sister Wendy earned £ 1,200 for the first series. The success of this resulted in an increase for the second series. The money is being used to provide new shower rooms for the Carmelite monastery.

Comprehension Check

1. What do these numbers in the text refer to?

16 22 20 95% 1,200

2. Are the following statements true (✓) or false (×)?

Correct the false ones.

- Sister Wendy spends a lot of time alone.
- She travels to art capitals all over the world.
- Her television programs are popular because she meets famous art historians and interviews them.
- She believes that God wants her to lead this double life.
- She doesn't enjoy being alone in her caravan anymore.
- She only eats plain food.
- Some of her teeth are missing.
- She loves watching herself on television.
- Sister Wendy is using the money she has earned to improve the monastery.

**Part A: Grammar**

Directions: Questions 1-10 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 the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- I'm sorry I am late for the meeting. ... long?
 1) Did you wait 2) Have you waited 3) Are you waiting 4) Have you been waiting
- 2- Thomas Edison is generally considered ... one of the most productive of all inventors since 1877.
 1) to be 2) to have been 3) being 4) who was
- 3- Which of the following is NOT a correct rewriting of this sentence? "I would go to the theater often if I could afford it."
 1) I would go to the theater often, but I can't afford it.
 2) I can't afford it, or I would go to the theater often.
 3) I would go to the theater often unless I can afford it.
 4) I can't afford it, otherwise I would go to the theater often.
- 4- Gamma globulin, a protein found in blood plasma, ... some infectious diseases.
 1) is used to prevent 2) used to prevent
 3) uses to prevent 4) is used to preventing
- 5- She ... on three separate occasions that the standard of her work is not good enough.
 1) has warned 2) has been warned 3) had warned 4) was warning
- 6- As a matter of fact, it is essential that your grandfather ... his medicine regularly.
 1) takes 2) will take 3) must take 4) take
- 7- It is imperative that you ... while you are near the gasoline tanks.
 1) not to smoke 2) not smoke 3) don't smoke 4) not smoking
- 8- "I expect you to be in class every day. Unexcused absences may affect your grades." Our sociology teacher said that he ... us to be in class every day and that unexcused absences ... our grades.
 1) had expected/ might have affected 2) expected/ might affect
 3) expected/ may affect 4) had expected/ might affect
- 9- During the flood of 1927, the Red Cross, ... from emergency headquarters in Mississippi, set up temporary shelters for the homeless.
 1) operates 2) is operating 3) has operated 4) operating
- 10- He ... for five hours when I ... him in the library.
 1) was studying – have seen 2) had been studying – saw
 3) was studying – had seen 4) had been studying – have seen

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 11-25 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 the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 11- When John saw his friend after ten years, he could not ... him.
 1) recognize 2) imitate 3) discover 4) investigate
- 12- The spy was afraid that his ... would be revealed, so he covered his face with a mask.
 1) personality 2) identity 3) property 4) responsibility
- 13- After two years in Canada, I think my brother is now in a position to be able to ... his own living.
 1) win 2) gain 3) bring 4) earn
- 14- All our products are ... free. You just pay the price of the product and nothing more.
 1) bought 2) sold 3) delivered 4) charged
- 15- Doctors tried to ... the worst injured soldiers first.
 1) part with 2) attend to 3) apply for 4) provide with



- 16- After several attempts to untie the knot, I admitted ... and cut through it with a knife.
1) defense 2) desire 3) defeat 4) distraction
- 17- The aim of any educational program should be directed to the ... of learning.
1) advancement 2) appointment 3) restriction 4) civilization
- 18- Lewis was a great researcher, but he was much ... for his work on ancient Greek culture.
1) accessed 2) admired 3) permitted 4) performed
- 19- You will have to repeat the course because your work has been
1) unsatisfactory 2) unnecessary 3) unfortunate 4) unforgiven
- 20- She ... her success to hard work and just a little luck since she thinks she is not essentially a lucky person.
1) satisfies 2) attributes 3) disperses 4) exchanges
- 21- I was asked to keep my younger brother occupied while my parents were out. The underlined word means
1) busy 2) calm 3) limited 4) delighted
- 22- Since oceans cover so much of the Earth's surface, it is natural to ... them for future resources.
1) explore 2) expand 3) export 4) expose
- 23- Ten people had been killed, and it was obvious that the situation had gotten beyond the ... of the authorities.
1) aspect 2) control 3) base 4) fact
- 24- When he had recovered ... from the accident, he was interviewed by the police.
1) explicitly 2) interchangeably 3) brilliantly 4) sufficiently
- 25- Our short-term ... is to deal with our current financial difficulties, but the long-term one is to improve the company's profitability.
1) aid 2) income 3) aim 4) incident

Part C: Word Order

Directions: Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series, then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 26-
1) With respect to the strike, I had to walk today all the way home.
2) Due to the strike, I had to walk all the way home today.
3) Since the strike, today I had to walk home all the way.
4) In regard to the strike today, I had to walk all the way home.
- 27-
1) The outing layers are cooler than the inner ones whereas they are further from the heating centre.
2) The outer layers are cooler from the inner one as they are further than the heating centre.
3) The outer layers are cooler than the inner one because they are further than the heating centre.
4) The outer layers are cooler than the inner ones as they are further from the heating centre.
- 28-
1) The Ford Model T was the first car designed specifically for both mass production and personal use.
2) The Ford Model T was the first car was designed specifically for both mass production or personal use.
3) The Ford Model T was the first car which designed specifically for mass production and personal use.
4) The Ford Model T was the first car designed specifically for either mass production nor personal use.
- 29-
1) The manager expected the team to be lost since they hadn't done training enough.
2) The manager expected the team to be lost as they hadn't done training enough.
3) The manager expected the team to lose as they hadn't done enough training.
4) The manager expected the team lose since they hadn't done enough training.
- 30-
1) When was the wheel invented is not known.
2) When the invention of the wheel is not known.
3) When inventing the wheel is not known.
4) When the wheel was invented is not known.



Part D: Language Function

Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1,2,3) or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A: Julia (31) ... and said she was leaving her job in her husband's company.

B: For real? Why on earth did she decide to leave her job?

A: Don't you know? She is (32) ..., so she can no longer work there.

31- 1) gave me a call 2) took to me 3) showed me the way 4) paid me off

32- 1) getting married 2) getting divorced 3) getting behind 4) getting bent out of shape

A: David's mother (33) ... last Saturday in the hospital.

B: It's unbelievable! Last time I saw her, she was very active and healthy.

A: You're right, anyway. David's been (34) ... since her death.

B: What a pity. Her death must be a (35)

33- 1) gave up the ghost 2) lost her temper 3) lost the plot 4) grinned and bore it

34- 1) out of this world 2) out in the open 3) out of sorts 4) out of the question

35- 1) hard nut 2) bitter pill to swallow 3) piece of cake 4) slice of the cake

A: I have a little favor to ask. Do you still have your tent ...(36)...?

B: Yes, I think so.

A: It's just that we're going camping next weekend, and our tent has a big hole in it.

B: ...(37)...

A: So ...(38)... we could borrow yours if you're not using it.

B: ...(39)... - oh, hang on, though. ...(40)... I think I lent it to my sister.

A: Oh, right.

36- 1) for that matter 2) by any chance 3) for one thing 4) by the way

37- 1) Are you OK? 2) What's the matter?
3) Oh, no... that's not good! 4) My goodness! You are right.

38- 1) I insist that 2) it is hard to say
3) I was wondering if 4) there is no chance of it if

39- 1) You're quite welcome 2) Sure, no problem
3) You have a point 4) Go for it

40- 1) Why not? 2) No kidding.
3) You know what? 4) I know what you mean.

Part E: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1,2,3) or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Many of us still believe that ...41... be healthy we must have eight hours of sleep a night; or that if we sleep poorly over a period of time, ...42... lines in our faces, bags under our eyes, a worn look, and worst all, be ...43... to perform our daily tasks efficiently.

"Untrue", says Dr. Alice Kuhn Schwartz, psychologist and author of "Somniquest". "You may look ...44... to yourself, but except for the first hour or so in the morning ...45... you probably will be puffy - eyed due to depletion of a certain hormone that is the result of not having enough sleep, you'll soon look like your usual self and perform ...46... . If you do feel worn, the cause is stress, not lack ...47... sleep. Also, there is no set number of hours you must sleep to ...48... good health. Some people get along beautifully on four and a half hours, others sleep nine hours. Anywhere within that range is normal."

Recent studies of patients at sleep clinics have ...49... significant facts about the causes of insomnia as well as ways to deal ...50... it. It's no ...51... that stress and depression (over family, health, job, or other problems) are linked to insomnia. Also, insomnia may be caused by physical illness: itching, aches, asthma, arthritis, ulcers, and heart problems that ...52... shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing.



In order to ...53... insomnia, millions of Americans turn to drugs - both over - the - counter drugs and prescription drugs. "No pill will ...54... normal sleep", says Dr. James Minard, the sponsor of Sleep Studies at New Jersey Medical School. "You reach no ...55... levels of sleep through a pill; you're merely sedated."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41- 1) to | 2) so as | 3) in order | 4) if |
| 42- 1) we would get | 2) we would have gotten | 3) we had gotten | 4) we had gotten |
| 43- 1) unable | 2) unconscious | 3) unemployed | 4) unpleasant |
| 44- 1) perfect | 2) organized | 3) awful | 4) thorough |
| 45- 1) when | 2) whereas | 3) however | 4) although |
| 46- 1) normally | 2) actually | 3) artificially | 4) strangely |
| 47- 1) from | 2) for | 3) in | 4) of |
| 48- 1) invent | 2) maintain | 3) forecast | 4) exaggerate |
| 49- 1) reformed | 2) rejected | 3) remembered | 4) revealed |
| 50- 1) on | 2) at | 3) with | 4) about |
| 51- 1) offense | 2) pressure | 3) surprise | 4) phase |
| 52- 1) access | 2) involve | 3) admire | 4) invest |
| 53- 1) cause | 2) punish | 3) express | 4) overcome |
| 54- 1) propose | 2) persist | 3) produce | 4) predict |
| 55- 1) facial | 2) financial | 3) proper | 4) professional |

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three passages. Answer the questions about the passages by choosing the best choice (1,2,3) or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1

Modern sculpture rarely surprises us anymore. The idea that modern art can only be seen in the museums is mistaken. Even people who take no interest in art cannot have failed to notice examples of modern sculpture on display in public places. Strange forms stand in gardens, and outside buildings and shops. We have got quite used to them. Some so - called "modern" pieces have been on display for nearly fifty years.

In spite of this, some people - including myself - were surprised by a recent exhibition of modern sculpture. The first thing I saw when I entered the art gallery was a notice which said: "Do not touch the exhibits. Some of them are dangerous!" The objects on display were pieces of moving sculpture. Oddly shaped forms that are suspended from the ceiling and move in response to a gust of wind are quite familiar to everybody. These objects, however, were different. Lined up against the wall, there were long thin wires attached to metal spheres. The spheres had been magnetized and attracted or repelled each other all the time. In the center of the hall, there were a number of tall structures which contained colored lights. These lights flickered continuously like traffic lights which have gone mad. Sparks were emitted from small black boxes and red lamps flashed on and off angrily. It was rather like an exhibition of prehistoric electronic equipment. These peculiar forms not only seemed designed to shock people emotionally, but to give them electric shocks as well!

56- Modern art

- 1) is still surprising for us
- 2) is not usually put on display in museums
- 3) can be found only in public places
- 4) may include things made fifty years ago

57- A recent exhibition of modern art surprised the writer

- 1) although it was the first time he was going to an exhibition
- 2) although he was already familiar with modern art
- 3) because he was asked to touch some of the things on display
- 4) because a number of tall people attracted or repelled each other

58- The writer didn't see any ... in this art gallery.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) metal spheres | 2) colored lights |
| 3) small black boxes | 4) flickering traffic lights |

59- The word "emit" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) give out | 2) carry on |
| 3) give over | 4) carry out |

60- The word "peculiar" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) attractive | 2) unpleasant |
| 3) beautiful | 4) unfamiliar |

PASSAGE 2

One day in 1963, a dolphin named Elvar and a famous astronomer, Carl Sagan, were playing a little game. The astronomer was visiting an institute which was looking into the way dolphins communicate with each other. He was standing at the edge of one of the tanks where several of these highly intelligent friendly creatures were kept. Elvar had just swum up alongside him and had turned on his back. He wanted Sagan to scratch his stomach again, as the astronomer had done twice before. But this time Elvar was too deep in the water for Sagan to reach him. Elvar looked up at Sagan, waiting. Then, after a minute or so, the dolphin leapt up through the water into the air and made a sound just like the word "More"! The astonished astronomer went to the director of the institute and told him about the incident. "Oh, yes. That's one of the words he knows", the director said, showing no surprise at all. Dolphins have bigger brains in proportion to their body size than humans have, and it has been known for a long time that they can make a number of sounds. What is more, these sounds seem to have different functions, such as warning each other of danger. Sound travels much faster and much further in water than it does in air. That is why the parts of the brain that deal with sound are much better developed in dolphins than in humans. But can it be said that dolphins have a "language" in the real sense of the word? Scientists don't agree on this. A language is not just a collection of sounds, or even words. A language has a structure, or what we call the grammar. The grammar of a language helps give it meaning. For example, the two questions "Who likes Ali?" and "Who does Ali like?" mean different things. If you stop to think about it, you will see that this difference doesn't come from the words in the question but from the difference in structure. That is why the question "Can dolphins speak?" can't be answered until we find out if dolphins not only make sounds but also arrange them in ways which affect their meaning.

61- The best title for the passage would be

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Dolphins and Language | 2) The Use of Language in Water |
| 3) Means of Communication | 4) A Famous Astronomer |

62- The dolphin jumped into the air because

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) he wanted more food | 2) Sagan asked him to do this |
| 3) he wanted the astronomer to scratch him | 4) it was part of the communication game |

63- The word "astonished" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) entertained | 2) amazed | 3) confused | 4) frightened |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|

64- Dolphins' brains are particularly well developed to

- 1) help them travel in water
- 2) arrange sounds in various structures
- 3) make and respond to different kinds of sounds
- 4) communicate with other animals

65- According to the passage, it is true that

- 1) the director said that the dolphin knew many words
- 2) Sagan researched into dolphins' behavior
- 3) Sagan was well familiar with animal communication
- 4) the director didn't think Elvar's word was unusual

PASSAGE 3

In the summer of 1964, well-known writer and editor Norman Cousins was diagnosed as having ankylosing spondylitis, a very serious and destructive form of arthritis. His doctor told him that he would become immobilized and eventually die from the disease, but Cousins was determined to overcome the disease and survive. He had always been interested in medicine and had read the book *The Stress of Life* (1956) by Hans Selye, an organic chemist, which discussed how body chemistry and health can be damaged by emotional stress and negative attitudes. This made Cousins think about the possible benefits of positive attitudes and emotions. He thought, "If negative emotions produce (negative) changes in the body, wouldn't positive emotions produce positive chemical change? Is it possible that love, hope, faith, laughter, confidence, and the will to live have positive therapeutic value?"

He decided to concentrate on positive emotions as a remedy to heal some of the symptoms of his ailment. In addition to his conventional medical treatment, he tried to put himself in situations that would elicit positive emotions. "Laugh therapy" became part of his treatment. He scheduled time each day watching comedy films, reading humorous books, and doing other activities that would bring about laughter and positive emotions. Within eight days of starting his "laugh therapy" program, his pain began to decrease and he was able to sleep more easily. His body chemistry even began to change, and doctors were able to see an improvement in his condition! He was able to return to work in a few months' time and actually reached complete recovery after a few years.

Skeptical readers may question the doctor's preliminary diagnosis, and argue that Cousins was not really healed because he didn't have the disease in the first place. However, Cousins believes his recovery is the result of a mysterious mind-body interaction. His "laugh therapy" is a good example of one of the many alternatives, or nonconventional, medical treatments people look to today.

66- In line 6, the pronoun "This" refers to

- 1) The practice of medicine
- 2) The thesis of Hans Selye's book
- 3) The idea of body chemistry
- 4) The problem of emotional stress

67- Based on paragraph 1, how did reading the book *The Stress of Life* affect Norman Cousins?

- 1) It made Cousins decide to write a book about his illness.
- 2) It influenced Cousins to refuse conventional medical treatment.
- 3) It caused Cousins to become interested in medicine.
- 4) It gave Cousins the idea of using positive emotions to heal his illness.

68- The word "elicit" is closest in meaning to

- 1) produce
- 2) end
- 3) question
- 4) ignore

69- All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 as benefits of Cousins' laugh therapy EXCEPT:

- 1) He had less pain.
- 2) He became stronger.
- 3) His body chemistry started to change.
- 4) He could return to work.

70- According to the last paragraph, what does the author say about laugh therapy?

- 1) Doctors understand why laugh therapy works.
- 2) Laugh therapy works on all types of illnesses.
- 3) Not everyone believes that laugh therapy works.
- 4) Laugh therapy works better than conventional medicine.



پاسخ سؤال‌های تستی زبان تخصصی

زبان انگلیسی تخصصی

۹- (امیر یعقوبی فرد)

ترجمه جمله: «صلیب سرخ که در جریان سیل سال ۱۹۲۷، از سوی ستادهای اضطراری در می‌سی‌سی‌پی فعالیت می‌کرد، پناهگاه‌های موقتی برای افراد بی‌خانمان برپا کرد.»
نکته: از آنجایی که عبارت دوم داخل کاما در توصیف اسم قبل از خود ("the Red Cross") آمده، یک جمله پیرو وصفی است. چون در گزینه‌ها ضمیر موصولی وجود ندارد، با شکل کوتاه شده جمله پیرو وصفی روبه‌رو هستیم. با توجه به این که جمله پیرو در حالت فاعلی قرار دارد و معلوم است، فعل به صورت "ing" دار به کار می‌رود.
(گرامر)

۱۰- (نیلوفر کشتیاری)

نکته: با توجه به ساختار "گذشته ساده + when + گذشته کامل (استمراری)"، گزینه «۲» صحیح است.
(گرامر)

۱۱- (یوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «وقتی جان دوستش را بعد از ده سال دید، نتوانست او را بشناسد.»
(۱) شناختن، تشخیص دادن (۲) تقلید کردن
(۳) کشف کردن (۴) تحقیق کردن، بررسی کردن
(واژگان)

۱۲- (عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «جاسوس ترسید که هویتش برملا شود، بنابراین چهره‌اش را با یک ماسک پوشاند.»
(۱) شخصیت (۲) هویت
(۳) دارایی (۴) مسئولیت
(واژگان)

۱۳- (علی شکوهی)

ترجمه جمله: «بعد از دو سال (اقامت) در کانادا، فکر می‌کنم برادرم هم‌اکنون در موقعیتی است که قادر باشد درآمد خود را داشته باشد.»
(۱) برنده شدن (۲) به‌دست آوردن
(۳) آوردن (۴) به‌دست آوردن
نکته: "earn a living" به معنای «امرار معاش کردن، درآمد داشتن» است.
(واژگان)

۱۴- (مهرداد زاهدی)

ترجمه جمله: «تمام محصولات ما به‌طور رایگان تحویل داده می‌شود. شما تنها قیمت محصول را می‌پردازید و نه چیز بیشتری.»
(۱) خریداری کردن (۲) فروختن
(۳) تحویل دادن (۴) مطالبه کردن (پول)
(واژگان)

۱۵- (شهاب اناری)

ترجمه جمله: «دکترها سعی کردند اول به سربازانی که از همه بدتر مجروح شده بودند، رسیدگی کنند.»
(۱) دادن، رها کردن (۲) رسیدگی کردن به
(۳) درخواست کردن برای (۴) تأمین کردن، فراهم کردن
(واژگان)

۱۶- (رضا کیاسالار)

ترجمه جمله: «بعد از چندین تلاش برای باز کردن گره، شکست را پذیرفتم و آن را با یک چاقو بریدم.»
(۱) دفاع (۲) میل، اشتیاق
(۳) شکست (۴) حواس پرتی
(واژگان)

۱۷- (ندرا باران‌طلب)

ترجمه جمله: «هدف هر برنامه آموزشی باید در جهت پیشبرد یادگیری هدایت شود.»
(۱) پیشبرد (۲) قرار ملاقات
(۳) محدودیت (۴) تمدن
(واژگان)

۱- (بهرام سنگیری)

نکته: عملی که در گذشته شروع شده و تا حال به‌صورت پیوسته ادامه دارد، دارای ماهیت زمان حال کامل استمراری است.
(have / has + فاعل + been + فعل + ing)
(گرامر)

۲- (مهران شیفی)

ترجمه جمله: «توماس ادیسون از (سال) ۱۸۷۷ در بین تمام مخترعان، عموماً یکی از پرکارترین‌ها (آن‌ها) محسوب می‌شود.»
نکته: فعل بعد از "consider" به معنای «محسوب کردن» به صورت مصدر با "to" و به معنای «فکر کردن به» به صورت "ing" دار می‌آید. چون جمله به مفهوم از گذشته تا حال دلالت دارد، گزینه «۲» (حال کامل) صحیح است.
(گرامر)

۳- (مهران شیفی)

نکته: دقت کنید که گزینه‌های «۱»، «۲» و «۴» جملات شرطی نیستند، در نتیجه از قاعده‌ی جملات شرطی پیروی نمی‌کنند. درحالی که گزینه «۳» شرطی نوع دوم است و کاربرد فعل "can" (زمان بند شرط گذشته ساده است) نادرست است. در ضمن، "unless" معادل "if not" است، در حالی که در جمله اصلی تنها "if" به کار رفته است.
صورت صحیح گزینه «۳» به این شکل است:
"I would go to the theater often unless I couldn't afford it."
(گرامر)

۴- (علیرضا یوسف‌زاده)

ترجمه جمله: «گاما گلوبولین، پروتئینی که در پلاسمای خون یافت می‌شود، برای جلوگیری از برخی بیماری‌های مسری به کار می‌رود.»
نکته: عبارت بعد از کامای دوم، مربوط به جمله پایه است، در نتیجه برای تکمیل آن، نمی‌توان از فعل در وجه وصفی استفاده کرد (دلیل نادرستی گزینه «۲»). با توجه به مجهول بودن جمله، گزینه «۳» نادرست است. گزینه «۴» نیز به خاطر "ing" دار بودن فعل "prevent" نادرست است.
(گرامر)

۵- (مهرداد زاهدی)

ترجمه جمله: «سه نوبت جداگانه به او هشدار داده شده است که استاندارد کارش به‌اندازه کافی خوب نیست.»
نکته: فعل "warn" به معنای «هشدار دادن» متعدی است و بعد از آن در جمله، مفعول به‌کار نرفته است، بنابراین وجه جمله مجهول است. تنها گزینه مجهول، گزینه «۲» است.
(گرامر)

۶- (علیرضا یوسف‌زاده)

نکته: بعد از صفات "essential" (ضروری)، "important" (مهم)، "vital" (حیاتی) و صفات دیگر با معانی مشابه، از وجه التزامی استفاده می‌شود. در این ساختار، بعد از صفت، "that" آمده و سپس یک جمله با فعل ساده (مصدر بدون "to") برای تمامی اشخاص می‌آید.
(گرامر)

۷- (مسعود پیردراغی)

نکته: هرگاه در جمله از صفات یا افعالی استفاده شود که بیانگر مفهوم «اهمیت» یا «مطلوب بودن» باشد (مانند "suggest"، "insist"، "vital"، "essential" و ...) جمله دارای وجه التزامی است و فعل دوم به صورت مصدر بدون "to" برای تمام اشخاص به کار می‌رود. توجه کنید که در حالت منفی، "not" قبل از فعل قرار می‌گیرد.
(گرامر)

۸- (مسعود پیردراغی)

نکته: از آنجایی که فعل ("said") در زمان گذشته است، فعل جمله نقل قول غیرمستقیم یک زمان به عقب می‌رود؛ در این‌جا، هر دو فعل دارای زمان حال ساده هستند که در نقل قول غیرمستقیم به گذشته ساده تبدیل می‌شوند.
(گرامر)



-۱۸

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «لوییس پژوهشگر بزرگی بود، اما پیش تر به خاطر کارش بر روی فرهنگ یونان باستان مورد تحسین قرار گرفت.»
 (۱) دسترسی داشتن
 (۲) تحسین کردن
 (۳) اجازه دادن
 (۴) اجرا کردن

(واژگان)

-۱۹

(شواہب اناری)

ترجمه جمله: «شما مجبور خواهید بود آن دوره را تکرار کنید، زیرا کار شما نارضایت بخش بوده است.»
 (۱) نارضایت بخش
 (۲) غیر ضروری
 (۳) ناگوار
 (۴) نابخشوده

(واژگان)

-۲۰

(بورام دستگیری)

ترجمه جمله: «او موفقیتش را به کار سخت و تنها اندکی شانس نسبت می دهد، زیرا فکر می کند که اساساً شخص خوش شانسی نیست.»
 (۱) راضی کردن، ارضاء کردن
 (۲) نسبت دادن
 (۳) پراکنده کردن، متفرق کردن
 (۴) معاوضه کردن، روپدل کردن

(واژگان)

-۲۱

(میرسین زاهدی)

ترجمه جمله: «از من خواسته شد که وقتی والدینم بیرون بودند، برادر کوچکترم را مشغول نگه دارم. کلمه‌ای که زیر آن خط کشیده شده به معنای "busy" (مشغول) است.»

(۱) مشغول
 (۲) آرام
 (۳) محدود
 (۴) خوشحال

(واژگان)

-۲۲

(علی شکوهی)

ترجمه جمله: «از آن جایی که اقیانوس‌ها (بخش) بسیار زیادی از سطح (کره) زمین را می پوشانند، طبیعی است که برای (به دست آوردن) منابع آینده، آن‌ها را کاوش کنیم.»

(۱) اکتشاف کردن، کاوش کردن
 (۲) گسترش دادن
 (۳) صادر کردن
 (۴) در معرض قرار دادن، نشان دادن

(واژگان)

-۲۳

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «ده نفر کشته شده بودند و واضح بود که وضعیت از کنترل مسئولان خارج شده بود.»

(۱) جنبه، لحاظ
 (۲) کنترل
 (۳) پایه، اساس، پایگاه
 (۴) حقیقت

(واژگان)

-۲۴

(شواہب اناری)

ترجمه جمله: «وقتی او به اندازه کافی از تصادف بهبودی حاصل کرده بود، توسط پلیس با او مصاحبه شد.»

(۱) به طور واضح، به طور آشکار
 (۲) به طور قابل جایگزین
 (۳) به طور عالی، به طور درخشان
 (۴) به طور کافی، به اندازه‌ی کافی

(واژگان)

-۲۵

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «هدف کوتاه مدت ما پرداختن به مشکلات مالی فعلی مان است، اما هدف بلندمدت ما بهبود (وضع) سوددهی شرکت است.»

(۱) کمک
 (۲) درآمد
 (۳) هدف
 (۴) رویداد

(واژگان)

-۲۶

(مریان شیفی)

ترجمه جمله: «به خاطر اعتصاب مجبور بودم امروز کل راه را تا خانه پیاده طی کنم.»

نکته: توجه داشته باشید که بعد از ربط دهنده دلیل "due to"، اسم مصدر یا عبارت اسمی قرار می گیرد، اما بعد از ربط دهنده دلیل "since"، جمله کامل قرار می گیرد. "with respect to" و "with/in regard to" به معنی «در مورد» می باشد که با توجه به مفهوم جمله، کاربردشان در این جمله نادرست است.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

-۲۷

(مریان شیفی)

تشریح گزینه‌های نادرست:

گزینه «۱»: "outing" به معنی «گردش» اسم است و با توجه به ساختار جمله، صفت مورد نیاز است. با توجه به مفهوم، کاربرد ربط دهنده معایرت "whereas" در این جمله نادرست است.

گزینه «۲»: در ساختار صفت تفضیلی از حرف اضافه "than" استفاده می شود. "one" مفرد است، در حالی که به جای "layers" که جمع است، آمده است؛ در نتیجه باید به شکل جمع ("ones") آورده شود. حرف اضافه مناسب بعد از صفت "further" به معنی «دورتر»، "from" می باشد.

گزینه «۳»: تشریح این گزینه، همانند گزینه «۲» می باشد. (ترتیب اجزای جمله)

-۲۸

(نیلوخر کشتیاری)

نکته: در صورتی که جمله پیرو وصفی در حالت مجهول باشد، می توان ضمیر موصولی و فعل "to be" را حذف کرد.

... the first car which was designed specifically ...

designed

به ساختارهای "both ... and ..."، "either ... or" و "neither ... nor" توجه کنید. (ترتیب اجزای جمله)

-۲۹

(شهرام کریم زاده)

نکته: بعد از فعل "expect"، فعل دوم به صورت مصدر با "to" به کار می رود. به ساختار "اسم + enough" توجه کنید.

"as" و "since" می توانند به عنوان ربط دهنده‌های دلیل به کار روند.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

-۳۰

(نسرین فلفی)

نکته: با توجه به مفهوم جمله و ترتیب صحیح قرار گرفتن کلمات، گزینه «۴» صحیح است.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

-۳۱

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

(۱) به کسی زنگ زدن
 (۲) کسی را دوست داشتن
 (۳) راه را به کسی نشان دادن
 (۴) با کسی تسویه حساب کردن (مکالمه)

-۳۲

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

(۱) ازدواج کردن
 (۲) طلاق گرفتن
 (۳) عقب افتادن
 (۴) عصبانی شدن (مکالمه)

-۳۳

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

(۱) تمام کردن (مُردن)
 (۲) از کوره در رفتن
 (۳) گیج شدن
 (۴) چیزی را تحمل کردن (مکالمه)

-۳۴

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

(۱) خارق العاده
 (۲) آشکار
 (۳) ناراحت، ناخوش
 (۴) غیرممکن (مکالمه)

-۳۵

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

(۱) سرسخت
 (۲) اتفاق تلخ و ناگوار
 (۳) آسان
 (۴) سهم، سود (مکالمه)

-۳۶

(سراسری منحصراً زبان - ۹۴)

نکته: "by any chance" به معنی «بر حسب اتفاق» است. (مکالمه)

-۳۷

(سراسری منحصراً زبان - ۹۴)

نکته: "Oh, no... that's not good!" به معنی «اوه نه ... این اصلاً خوب نیست!» است. (مکالمه)



- ۳۸- (سراسری منصفراً زبان - ۹۴) نکته: "I was wondering if" به معنی «می‌خواستم بدانم اگر» است، برای درخواست‌های مؤدبانه به کار می‌رود. (مکالمه)
- ۳۹- (سراسری منصفراً زبان - ۹۴) نکته: "Sure, no problem." به معنی «حتماً، مسئله‌ای نیست.» است. (مکالمه)
- ۴۰- (سراسری منصفراً زبان - ۹۴) نکته: "You know what?" به معنی «می‌دونی چیه؟» است. (مکالمه)
- ۴۱- (بوار مؤمنی) نکته: از ساختار مصدر با "to" برای بیان دلیل انجام کاری استفاده می‌شود. (کلوزتست)
- ۴۲- (بوار مؤمنی) نکته: در شرطی نوع اول (حال ممکن) در جواب شرط به آینده ساده نیاز داریم. (کلوزتست)
- ۴۳- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) ناتوان (۲) بی‌هوش (۳) بیکار (۴) ناخوشایند (کلوزتست)
- ۴۴- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) کامل (۲) سازمان یافته (۳) بسیار بد، وحشتناک (۴) کامل (کلوزتست)
- ۴۵- (بوار مؤمنی) نکته: با توجه به مفهوم جمله به حرف ربط زمان "when" (زمانی که) نیاز داریم. (کلوزتست)
- ۴۶- (بوار مؤمنی) « (۱) به‌طور معمول (۲) واقعاً (۳) به‌طور مصنوعی (۴) به‌طور عجیب (کلوزتست)
- ۴۷- (بوار مؤمنی) نکته: "of" حرف اضافه مناسب برای "lack" است. (کلوزتست)
- ۴۸- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) اختراع کردن (۲) حفظ کردن، نگهداری کردن (۳) پیش‌بینی کردن (۴) مبالغه کردن، اغراق کردن (کلوزتست)
- ۴۹- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) اصلاح کردن (۲) رد کردن، نپذیرفتن (۳) به یاد آوردن (۴) آشکار کردن (کلوزتست)
- ۵۰- (بوار مؤمنی) نکته: "with" حرف اضافه مناسب برای "deal" است. (کلوزتست)
- ۵۱- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) اهانت، توهین (۲) فشار (۳) شگفتی، حیرت (۴) فاز، مرحله (کلوزتست)
- ۵۲- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) دسترسی داشتن (۲) شامل شدن، درگیر کردن (۳) تحسین کردن (۴) سرمایه‌گذاری کردن (کلوزتست)
- ۵۳- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) ایجاد کردن، باعث شدن (۲) تنبیه کردن (۳) بیان کردن (۴) غلبه کردن (کلوزتست)
- ۵۴- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) پیشنهاد کردن (۲) اصرار کردن، پافشاری کردن (۳) تولید کردن، ایجاد کردن (۴) پیش‌بینی کردن (کلوزتست)
- ۵۵- (بوار مؤمنی) (۱) مربوط به چهره (۲) مالی (۳) مناسب (۴) حرفه‌ای (کلوزتست)
- ۵۶- (شواهد اتاری) ترجمه جمله: «هنر مدرن ممکن است شامل چیزهای ساخته شده در پنجاه سال پیش باشد.» (درک مطلب)
- ۵۷- (شواهد اتاری) ترجمه جمله: «تماشگاه جدیدی از هنر مدرن علی‌رغم این که نویسنده قبلاً با هنر مدرن آشنا بود، او را متعجب ساخت.» (درک مطلب)
- ۵۸- (شواهد اتاری) ترجمه جمله: «نویسنده هیچ چراغ راهنمایی چشم‌کزنی را در این گالری هنری ندید.» (درک مطلب)
- ۵۹- (شواهد اتاری) ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "emit" در سطر دوازدهم از نظر معنایی به "give out" متضاد کردن، منتشر کردن (نزدیک‌ترین است).» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۰- (شواهد اتاری) ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "peculiar" در سطر سیزدهم از نظر معنایی به "unfamiliar" (ناشناخته) نزدیک‌ترین است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۱- (علی شکوهی) ترجمه جمله: «بهترین عنوان برای متن «دلفین‌ها و زبان» خواهد بود.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۲- (علی شکوهی) ترجمه جمله: «دلفین به هوا پرید، زیرا از ستاره‌شناس می‌خواست که او را بخاراند.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۳- (علی شکوهی) ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "astonished" در سطر هفتم از نظر معنایی به "amazed" (شگفت‌زده) نزدیک‌ترین است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۴- (علی شکوهی) ترجمه جمله: «مغزهای دلفین‌ها به‌طور ویژه برای ساختن و پاسخ دادن به انواع مختلف صداها خوب توسعه یافته است.» (درک مطلب)



- ۶۵- ترجمه جمله: «برطبق متن، این (مطلب) صحیح است که مدیر فکر نمی‌کرد واژه الوار عجیب است.»
(درک مطلب)

- ۶۶- ترجمه جمله: «در خط ششم، ضمیر "this" به تز کتاب هانس سلیه اشاره دارد.»
(مریان شیفی)
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۷- ترجمه جمله: «بر اساس بند اول، خواندن کتاب «فشار زندگی» چگونه بر روی نورمن کازینز اثر گذاشت؟»
(مریان شیفی)
«به کازینز ایده استفاده از احساسات مثبت برای درمان بیماری‌اش را داد.»
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۸- ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "elicit" از نظر معنایی به "produce" (به وجود آوردن) نزدیک‌ترین است.»
(مریان شیفی)
(درک مطلب)
- ۶۹- ترجمه جمله: «تمام گزینه‌های زیر به جز «او قوی‌تر شد» به عنوان مزیت‌های خنده درمانی کازینز در بند دوم نام برده شده‌اند.»
(مریان شیفی)
(درک مطلب)
- ۷۰- ترجمه جمله: «بر اساس پاراگراف آخر، نویسنده راجع به خنده درمانی چه می‌گوید؟»
(مریان شیفی)
«همه معتقد نیستند که خنده درمانی کار می‌کند (تأثیر دارد).»
(درک مطلب)
- ۱- گزینه ۴
۲- گزینه ۲
۳- گزینه ۳
۴- گزینه ۱
۵- گزینه ۲
۶- گزینه ۴
۷- گزینه ۲
۸- گزینه ۲
۹- گزینه ۴
۱۰- گزینه ۲
۱۱- گزینه ۱
۱۲- گزینه ۲
۱۳- گزینه ۴
۱۴- گزینه ۳
۱۵- گزینه ۲
۱۶- گزینه ۳
۱۷- گزینه ۱
۱۸- گزینه ۲
۱۹- گزینه ۱
۲۰- گزینه ۲
۲۱- گزینه ۱
۲۲- گزینه ۱
۲۳- گزینه ۲
- ۲۴- گزینه ۴
۲۵- گزینه ۳
۲۶- گزینه ۲
۲۷- گزینه ۴
۲۸- گزینه ۱
۲۹- گزینه ۳
۳۰- گزینه ۴
۳۱- گزینه ۱
۳۲- گزینه ۲
۳۳- گزینه ۱
۳۴- گزینه ۳
۳۵- گزینه ۲
۳۶- گزینه ۲
۳۷- گزینه ۳
۳۸- گزینه ۳
۳۹- گزینه ۲
۴۰- گزینه ۳
۴۱- گزینه ۱
۴۲- گزینه ۳
۴۳- گزینه ۱
۴۴- گزینه ۳
۴۵- گزینه ۱
۴۶- گزینه ۱
۴۷- گزینه ۴
۴۸- گزینه ۲
۴۹- گزینه ۴
۵۰- گزینه ۳
۵۱- گزینه ۳
۵۲- گزینه ۲
۵۳- گزینه ۴
۵۴- گزینه ۳
۵۵- گزینه ۳
۵۶- گزینه ۴
۵۷- گزینه ۲
۵۸- گزینه ۴
۵۹- گزینه ۱
۶۰- گزینه ۴
۶۱- گزینه ۱
۶۲- گزینه ۳
۶۳- گزینه ۲
۶۴- گزینه ۳
۶۵- گزینه ۴
۶۶- گزینه ۲
۶۷- گزینه ۴
۶۸- گزینه ۱
۶۹- گزینه ۲
۷۰- گزینه ۳