1) which can refresh	2) refreshing
3) which refreshes	4) and refreshes
3-If you artworks, you will feel more relaxe	and forget the negative thoughts
1) were busy creating	2) are busy creating
3) were busy to create	4) are busy to create
s) were ousy to create	i) are ousy to create
4-The French hungry makes the eating e	xperience more pleasurable, so they avoid eating snacks in
order to be hungry during meal hours.	sperience more pleasurable, so they avoid eating snacks in
1) believes that to be	2) are believed to be
3) believe that being	4) is believed being
5-I know that creativity is all around me ever	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	ry day, cooking a great meal, painting in the living room,
or solving a problem at work.	
	3) whether it is 4) when its
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is	3) whether it is 4) when its
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su	
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was suat work.	3) whether it is 4) when its ddenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su	3) whether it is 4) when its addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its 2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed 4) had been committed ating, the tickets out soon. Therefore, we had better try to
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.  1) are going to be sold	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime 2) has been committed 4) had been committed 2) will have sold
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed 4) had been committed ating, the tickets out soon. Therefore, we had better try to
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.  1) are going to be sold	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed 4) had been committed  ating, the tickets out soon. Therefore, we had better try to  2) will have sold
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.  1) are going to be sold  3) will be selling	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed 4) had been committed  ating, the tickets out soon. Therefore, we had better try to  2) will have sold
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was su at work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.  1) are going to be sold  3) will be selling  8-George cannot temporarily go to work, betweek.	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime 2) has been committed 4) had been committed  ating, the tickets out soon. Therefore, we had better try to 2) will have sold 4) would be sold  cause his back injury is to keep him in bed at least for a
or solving a problem at work.  1) how its  2) what it is  6-While driving home yesterday, Lara was suat work.  1) has committed  3) had committed  7-As the upcoming movie is absolutely fascing get two for ourselves on time.  1) are going to be sold  3) will be selling  8-George cannot temporarily go to work, be	3) whether it is 4) when its  addenly stopped by the police because she a serious crime  2) has been committed 4) had been committed  ating, the tickets out soon. Therefore, we had better try to  2) will have sold 4) would be sold

to look for food at a t	ime when food is scarce.		
<ol> <li>will need</li> </ol>		2) would have needed	
3) may need		4) would need	
-			
10-Most of the lung cancer smoking before it was to	•	ewed by the reporters wish	ned with sorrow that they
1) had given up		2) could give up	
3) would have given up		4) gave up	
11-I should have taken it ba too far away from where		didn't think it was worth a	all the because the shop is
1) outcome	2) conflict	3) estimate	4) hassle
1) outcome	2) commet	5) Cotimate	4) hussie
12-Despite all their efforts,	Slovenia's last-minute goal	l any chance of Russia g	going to the World Cup.
1) spoiled	2) enhanced	3) assisted	4) boosted
		,	·
13-Mr. James felt a tremen for him in the past.	dous sense of towards	his kind parents because o	of everything they had done
1) obligation	2) uncertainty	3) volume	4) direction
14-People found guilty of ro of between \$100 to \$500.	-	to imprisonment of betwe	en 5 to 90 days, or by a fine
1) inclined	2) hospitable	3) liable	4) involved
		<u> </u>	possible to be prepared for
15-We've tried to the n every eventuality.		re they occur, but it's im	possible to be prepared for
1) elevate	2) devote	3) baffle	4) anticipate
16 This - 4		h l l - l (	
among young people tod		reeze has helped to a	greater sense of confidence
1) decline	2) foster	3) undermine	4) exchange
1) decime	2) 103101	) undermine	i) exchange
17-Government officials say coming election.	y we need to devise some s	ort of system people co	uld vote by telephone in the
1) by the way	2) hence	3) whereas	4) whereby
1) by the way	L) Helico	J) Wilorous	i) whereby
18-It goes without saying th	hat many factors determin	ne the product's success, a	nd it cannot be attributable
to the ads.	J		
1) frequently	2) solely	3) slightly	4) spontaneously
·	-	· - •	-

9-One of the reasons that most animals hibernate in the winter is because of food. If they didn't do so, they

1) enthusiasm	2) fertility	3) diversity	4) consequence
20-It was a very difficu			ger for the way he dealt with it.
1) revolve	2) pioneer	3) plead	4) admire
21-My grandmother h	as a/an memory and ca	n remember details and na	mes that I've long forgotten.
1) fortuitous	2) aggressive		4) hazardous
22 Those twing give at	udents the unique ennergy	tunity to their independen	dent studies in geography and
history.	udents the unique oppor	tunity to their indepen	dent studies in geography and
1) enrich	2) aspire	3) inherit	4) perceive
23-According to the tel from a nearby factor	<u> </u>	of fish were killed as a resu	lt of a discharge of chemicals
1) feasible	2) poisonous	3) simultaneous	4) tolerant
		en before committing ou	
1) announced	2) threatened	3) associated	4) abandoned
27.7.	4 A T(-1)	1 1 1 6	
workplace.	ng that the Italian work	er became gradually deaf a	after lengthy to noise in the
1) survey	2) exposure	3) motivation	4) identity

#### 26-

- 1) The Prime Minister set a committee up of financial experts to help him discuss and formulating new policies.
- 2) As the Prime Minister set a committee up of financial experts and help him discuss and formulate new policies.
- 3) As the Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts and help him discuss and formulating new policies.
- 4) The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and formulate new policies.

#### 27-

- 1) The students should not try to write everything hearing in a lecture down but just take a summary of the most important points.
- 2) Students should not try to write down everything hearing in a lecture while just make a summary of the most important points.
- 3) Students should not try to write down everything they hear in a lecture but just make a summary of the most important points.
- 4) The students should not try to write everything they hear in a lecture down while just take a summary of the most important points.

- 1) We use the term "class" to denote groups of people who share the same social and economic backgrounds.
- 2) We use the term "class" to denote groups of people who they share the same socially and economically backgrounds.
- 3) We use the term "class" by denoting groups of people who share the same socially and economically backgrounds.
- 4) We use the term "class" by denoting groups of people who they share the same social and economic backgrounds.

29-

- 1) People are becoming more worried of the dangers of pollution than by its effects on the environment in many parts of the world.
- 2) In many parts of the world, people are becoming more worried about the danger of pollution and its effect on the environment.
- 3) More worried of the danger of pollution and its effects on the environment, people are becoming in many parts of the world.
- 4) The danger of pollution and its effect on the environment have made people become more worried than in many parts of the world.

30-

- 1) To decide on the most effective marketing strategies, market researchers use data such as people's spend patterns so well as information about age and occupation.
- 2) People's spending patterns so well as information about age and occupation which help market researchers use data to decide on the most effective marketing strategies.
- 3) Market researchers use data such as people's spending patterns as well as information about age and occupation to decide on the most effective marketing strategies.
- 4) The most effective marketing strategies which market researchers use data such as people's spend patterns as well as information about age and occupation to decide on them.

A: The total comes to \$12.89.

B: OK. Let me ...(31)... the tab.

A: No, it's my treat.

B: I don't want you to pay for me every time we go out! Let's ...(32)... this time.

A: No, I'll get it. I insist.

B: Okay, but next time it's on me.

**31-** 1) put up

2) set up

3) pick up

4) sell up

**32-** 1) go Dutch

2) split the difference

3) hand in our notice

4) get a move on

	A: Hi, I'm Dr. Wilson. What seems to be the wood be th					
	B: No, this year I didn	_				
	A: What are your sym		v mouning My whole	hader hunta		
33	1) out of my mind	headache since yesterda	2) up to my ears	e body nurts.		
33"	3) on the run		4) under the weath	er		
			.,			
34-	1) running its course		2) going around			
٠.	3) dying out		4) shaking like a le	af		
	., .,,		,			
35-	1) hitting		2) splitting			
	3) crushing		4) striking			
	, 2		, 5			
	A: The other day our h	ooss came to me and sug	gested I start working	g as the sales director. Yet, I have		
	•	capable of managing it		,		
	B:(36) I would ha	ve grabbed the opportu	nity with both hands	if I were in your shoes.		
		•	ıt(37) whether	I can achieve a balance between		
	work life and home l					
36-	1) I have to admit.	2) What if it's true?	3) Why not?	4) I don't think so.		
37-	1) I doubt	2) that's right	3) let's see	4) I rest assured		
	A: Cristiano Ronaldo y	was(38) as the best	nlaver of the world la	est vear.		
		erves it. He's extremely		ist year.		
38-	1) let down	2) picked out	3) dropped off	4) gotten over		
	,	, .	, 11	, 5		
			<del> </del>			
				ng with her. I'm sure it(39)		
		pretty happy. By the wa				
		n, making beautiful han	idicrafts and selling th	hem to local people.		
20	B: Quite wonderful.		2) made har day			
39-	<ul><li>1) worked out for her</li><li>3) was quite beyond her</li></ul>		<ul><li>2) made her day</li><li>4) was more than s</li></ul>	ha could take		
	3) was quite beyond her		4) was more than s	ne could take		
40	<u>.</u>		<u> </u>			
40-	1) remain on good terms	3	2) have her way			
	3) go wrong		4) earn a living			

Ever since man first noticed the regular movement of the Sun and the stars, we ...(41)... about the passage of time. Prehistoric people first recorded the phases of the Moon some 30,000 years ago, and recording time has been a way ...(42)... humanity has observed the heavens and represented the progress of civilization.

The earliest natural events ...(43)... were in the heavens, but during the course of the year, there were many other events that ...(44)... significant changes in the environment. Seasonal winds and rains, the flooding of rivers, the flowering of trees and plants, and the breeding cycles or ...(45)... of animals and birds, all led to natural divisions of the year, and further observation and local customs resulted ...(46)... the recognition of the seasons.

Egyptian shadow clocks divided daytime into 12 parts, with each part further divided into more ...(47)... parts. One type of shadow clock consisted of a long stem with five variable marks and an elevated crossbar, ...(48)... a shadow over those marks. It was positioned eastward in the morning and was turned west at noon. Obelisks functioned in ...(49)... manner: the shadow cast on the markers around it ...(50)... the Egyptians to calculate the time. The obelisk also showed whether it was morning or afternoon, as well as the summer and winter solstices. ...(51)... accurate, shadow clocks relied on the Sun, and so were useless at night and in cloudy weather.

The early inventions were made to divide the day or the night into different periods in order to regulate work or ritual, so the lengths of the time periods ...(52)... greatly from place to place and from one culture to another. There is archaeological evidence of oil lamps about 4,000 BCE, and the Chinese ...(53)... oil for heating and lighting by 2,000 BCE. Oil lamps are still significant in religious practices, symbolic of the journey from darkness and ...(54)... to light and knowledge. The shape of the lamp ...(55)... evolved into the typical pottery style. It was possible to devise a way of measuring the level in the oil reservoir to measure the passing of time.

41- 1) wondered

**50-** 1) to allow

2) have wondered

41-	3) wonder		4) were wondering	
42-	1) which	2) whether	3) by which	4) what
43-	1) to be recognized	2) recognizing	3) recognize	4) were recognized
44-	1) indicated	2) pondered	3) resisted	4) concluded
45-	1) principle	2) dialect	3) migration	4) tension
46-	1) to	2) with	3) at	4) in
47-	1) splendid	2) crude	3) perpetual	4) precise
48-	1) casts	2) which cast	3) and cast	4) cast
49-	1) much the same	2) the same much	3) the much same	4) much same the

3) allowed

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4) was allowed

2) allowing

<b>51-</b> 1) Although	2) Besides	www.konkpespite	4) Instead
<b>52-</b> 1) ranged	2) varied	3) provided	4) invested
<b>53-</b> 1) was using	2) was used	3) were using	4) to use
<b>54-</b> 1) nuisance	2) menace	3) profit	4) ignorance
55- 1) ironically	2) gradually	3) sufficiently	4) approximately



Biological diversity has become widely recognized as a critical conservation issue only in the past two decades. The rapid destruction of the tropical rain forests, which are the ecosystems with the highest known species diversity on Earth, has awakened people to the importance and fragility of biological diversity. The high rate of species extinctions in these environments is jolting, but it is important to recognize the significance of biological diversity in all ecosystems. As the human population continues to expand, it will negatively affect one after another of Earth's ecosystems. In terrestrial ecosystems and in fringe marine ecosystems (such as wetlands), the most common problem is habitat destruction. In most situations, the result is irreversible. Now humans are beginning to destroy marine ecosystems through other types of activities, such as disposal and run-off of poisonous waste; in less than two centuries, by significantly reducing the variety of species on Earth, they have irrevocably redirected the course of evolution.

Certainly, there have been periods in Earth's history when mass extinctions have occurred. The extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by some physical event, either climatic or cosmic. There have also been less dramatic extinctions, as when natural competition between species reached an extreme conclusion. Only 0.01 percent of the species that have lived on Earth have survived to the present, and it was largely chance that determined which species survived and which died out.

However, nothing has ever equaled the magnitude and speed with which the human species is altering the physical and chemical world and demolishing the environment. In fact, there is wide agreement that it is the rate of change humans are inflicting, even more than the changes themselves, that will lead to biological devastation. Life on Earth has continually been in flux as slow physical and chemical changes have occurred on Earth, but life needs time to adapt, time for migration and genetic adaptation within existing species and time for the proliferation of new genetic material and new species that may be able to survive in new environments.

# 56-What is the main idea of the passage?

- 1) The causes of the extinction of the dinosaurs
- 2) The variety of species found in tropical rain forests
- 3) The impact of human activities on Earth's ecosystems
- 4) The time required for species to adapt to new environments

# 57-The author mentions the extinction of the dinosaurs in paragraph 2 to emphasize that ....

- 1) the cause of the dinosaurs' extinction is unknown
- 2) Earth's climate has changed significantly since the dinosaurs' extinction
- 3) not all mass extinctions have been caused by human activity
- 4) actions by humans could not stop the irreversible process of a species' extinction

# 58-The underlined word "jolting" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ....

1) predicted

2) shocking

3) unknown

4) illuminating

# 59-The author mentions all of the following as examples of the effects of humans on the world's ecosystems EXCEPT ....

- 1) the extensive damage to marine ecosystems
- 2) the habitat destruction in wetlands
- 3) the destruction of the tropical rainforests
- 4) the introduction of new varieties of plant species

that changes caused by humans 1) are occurring at a much faster ra 2) are less devastating to most spec 3) affect fewer ecosystems 4) are reversible	ate
61-The underlined word "they" in pa	aragraph 1 refers to
1) centuries	2) species
3) activities	4) humans
<ul><li>2) The extinction of a few species</li><li>3) Technology will provide solution</li></ul>	is an acceptable consequence of human progress. ons to problems caused by the destruction of ecosystems. ous of the influence they have on ecosystems.
63-The tone of the whole passage cou	ld best be described as
1) surprised	2) worried
3) satisfied	4) admiring

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"Masterpieces are dumb," wrote Flaubert, "they have a tranquil aspect like the very products of nature, like large animals and mountains." He might have been thinking of War and Peace, that vast, silent work, deep and simple, provoking endless questions through the majesty of its being. Tolstoy's simplicity is "overpowering," says the critic Bayley, "disconcerting," because it comes from "his casual assumption that the world is as he sees it." Like other nineteenth-century Russian writers, he is "impressive" because he "means what he says," but he stands apart from all others and from most Western writers in his identity with life, which is so complete as to make us forget he is an artist. He is the center of his work, but his egocentricity is of a special kind. Goethe, for example, says Bayley, "cared for nothing but himself. Tolstoy was nothing but himself."

For all his varied modes of writing and the multiplicity of characters in his fiction, Tolstoy and his work are of a piece. The famous "conversion" of his middle years, movingly recounted in his Confession, was a culmination of his early spiritual life, not a departure from it. The apparently fundamental changes that led from epic narrative to dogmatic parable, from a joyous attitude toward life to pessimism and cynicism, from War and Peace to The Kreutzer Sonata, came from the same restless, impressionable depths of an independent spirit yearning to get at the truth of its experience. "Truth is my hero," wrote Tolstoy in his youth, reporting the fighting in Sebastopol. Truth remained his hero—his own, not others' truth. Others were awed by Napoleon, believed that a single man could change the destinies of nations, adhered to meaningless rituals, formed their tastes on established canons of art. Tolstoy reversed all preconceptions, and in every reversal, he overthrew the "system," the "machine," the externally ordained belief, the conventional behavior in favor of unsystematic, impulsive life, of inward motivation and the solutions of independent thought.

In his work, the artificial and the genuine are always exhibited in dramatic opposition: the supposedly great Napoleon and the truly great, unregarded little Captain Tushin, or Nicholas Rostov's actual experience in battle and his later account of it. The simple is always pitted against the elaborate knowledge gained from observation against assertions of borrowed faiths. Tolstoy's <u>magical simplicity</u> is a product of these tensions; his work is a record of the questions he put to himself and of the answers he found in his search. The greatest characters of his fiction exemplify this search, and their happiness depends on the measure of their answers. Tolstoy wanted happiness, but only hardwon happiness, that emotional fulfillment and intellectual clarity which could come only as the prize of all-consuming effort. He scorned lesser satisfactions.

# 64-Which of the following best characterizes the author's attitude toward Tolstoy?

- 1) She deprecates the cynicism of his later works.
- 2) She finds his theatricality artificial.
- 3) She admires his wholehearted sincerity.
- 4) She thinks his inconsistency disturbing.

# 65-Which of the following best paraphrases Flaubert's statement quoted in the first lines?

- 1) Masterpieces seem ordinary and unremarkable from the perspective of a later age.
- 2) Great works of art do not explain themselves to us any more than natural objects do.
- 3) Important works of art take their place in history because of their uniqueness.
- 4) The most important aspects of good art are the orderliness and tranquility it reflects.

# 66-The author quotes from Bayley in paragraph 1 to show that ....

- 1) although Tolstoy observes and interprets life, he maintains no self-conscious distance from his experience
- 2) the realism of Tolstoy's work gives the illusion that his novels are reports of actual events
- 3) unfortunately, Tolstoy is unaware of his own limitation, though he is sincere in his attempt to describe experience
- 4) although Tolstoy works casually and makes unwarranted assumption, his work has an inexplicable appearance of truth forum.konkur.in

- 67-The author states that Tolstoy's conversion represented ....
  - 1) a radical rejection of the world
  - 2) the rejection of avant-garde ideas
  - 3) the natural outcome of his earlier beliefs
  - 4) the acceptance of religion he had earlier rejected

  - was to ....

    1) select the most valid from them
  - 2) combine opposing viewpoints into a new doctrine
  - 3) reject the claims of religion in order to serve his art
  - 4) upset them in order to be faithful to his experience
- **69-Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about** *War and Peace*?

  1) It belongs to an early period of Tolstoy's work.
  - 2) It incorporates a polemic against the disorderliness of Russian life.
  - 3) It has a simple structural outline.
  - 4) It is a work that reflects an ironic view of life.

68-According to the passage, Tolstoy's response to the accepted intellectual and artistic values of his times

- 70-According to the passage, the explanation of Tolstoy's "magical simplicity" lies partially in his ....

  1) remarkable power of observation and his facility in exact description
  - 2) persistent disregard for conventional restraints together with his great energy
  - 3) unusual ability to reduce the description of complex situations to a few words
    - 4) continuing attempt to represent the natural circumptosisticon to the pretentious

۱- گزینهٔ «۲» (رممت اله استيري) نکتهٔ مهم درسی: دقت کنید که در نقلقول غیرمستقیم جملات یک زمان به عقب می روند (رد گزینهٔ «۱»). همچنین، بعد از "said" نیاز به یک جملهٔ کامل داریم (رد گزینههای «۳ و ۴»). (گرامر) ٣ 1 ۴ ٧. ۲- گزینهٔ «۱» (رممت اله استيري) نکتهٔ مهم درسی: با توجه به ساده بودن فعل "help" در ادامهٔ جمله، در جای خالی نیز باید از شكل سادهٔ "refresh" استفاده كرد. (كرامر) ٢ ۴ ٣ 1 🗸 ۳- گزینهٔ «۲» (رممت اله استيري) نکتهٔ مهم درسی: در قسمت شرط در جملات شرطی نوع اول باید از زمان حال ساده استفاده کرد (رد گزینههای «۱ و ۳»). از سوی دیگر، بعد از صفت "busy" باید از فعل "ing"دار استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»). (گرامر) ١ ٣ ٧

# ۴- گزینهٔ «۳»

### نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

اگر قبل از ملیتهایی که به "ch, -sh, -nese" ختم می شوند از "the" استفاده کنیم، معنایی که منتقل می شود جمع خواهد بود. در نتیجه، "The French" به معنای «فرانسوی ها» نیازمند یک فعل جمع خواهد بود (رد گزینه های «۱ و ۴»). نقش "The French" برای فعل "believe" به معنای «اعتقاد داشتن» فاعلی است، پس در جای خالی نیاز به ساختار معلوم داریم (رد گزینهٔ «۲»).

(گرامر)

۴

٣.

۲

١

(رممت اله استيري)

# ۵- گزینهٔ «۳»

# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

با توجه به ساختار "... or ... whether ... or به معنای «چه...چه...»، در جای خالی نیاز به کلمهٔ "whether" داریم. همچنین، در جای خالی به کارگیری صفت ملکی "its" کاملاً بی معناست و جمله را فاقد فعل اصلی می کند (رد گزینهٔ «۴»).

(گرامر)

۴

٣.

۲

1

(آرمین رممانی)

# ۶- گزینهٔ «۳»

#### نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

نقش "she" برای فعل "commit" بهمعنای «مرتکب شدن» فاعلی است، پس در جایخالی نیاز به ساختار معلوم داریم (رد گزینههای «۲ و ۴»). از سوی دیگر، از آنجا که عمل «مرتکب جرم شدن» قبل تر از عمل «دستگیر شدن» اتفاق افتاده است، باید از زمان گذشتهٔ کامل استفاده کنیم (رد گزینهٔ «۱»).

(گرامر)

۴

7

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# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

نقش"tickets" برای فعل "sell" به معنای «فروختن» مفعولی است، بنابراین در جای خالی نیاز به ساختار مجهول داریم (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۳»). از طرفی دیگر، با توجه به فعل زمان حال "is" نمی توان از زمان آینده در گذشته (would) استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»).

(کرامر) ۴ ۳ ۲ ۲

۸- گزینهٔ «۳» (آرمین رممانی)

# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

با توجه به این که فعل"is" قبل از جای خالی یک فعل ربطی است، نمی توان از قید حالت استفاده کرد (رد گزینه های «۱ و ۲»). از طرفی، کلمهٔ "much" یک کمیت سنج است و نمی توان برای توصیف صفت از آن استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»).

(کرامر) **۴** 

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۹- گزینهٔ «۴» (آرمین رممانی)

#### نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

با توجه به فعل گذشتهٔ "didn't do" در جملهٔ شرط و قاعدهٔ شرطی نـوع دوم، در جملهٔ جواب شرط باید از زمان آینده در گذشته (would) استفاده کنیم.

(كرامر)

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۱۰ - گزینهٔ «۱» (آرمین رعمانی)

# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

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با توجه به این که صحبت از آرزوی مربوط به زمان گذشته است، بایـد از زمـان گذشتهٔ کامل (.had + p.p.) استفاده کنیم.

(*کرامر*) [۴] [۳] [۲]

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(واژگان)

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ترجمهٔ جمله: «افرادی که بهدلیل بی احتیاطی در رانندگی مجرم شناخته شوند،

ممکن است مشمولِ بین ۵ تا ۹۰ روز حبس یا جریمهای بین ۱۰۰ تا ۵۰۰ دلار یا

[مشمول] هر دو شوند.»

۱) متمایل، راغب ۲) مهماننواز، زیستپذیر

۳) مسئول، مشمول، مستعد ۴) گرفتار، درگیر

# نکتهٔ مهم درسي:

كلمــهٔ "liable" بــا حــرف اضـافهٔ "to/for" اســتفاده مــىشــود و كلمــهٔ

"involved" با حرف اضافهٔ "in/with" مي آيد.

(واژگان)

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کنیم، اما آمادگی برای هر احتمالی غیرممکن است.»

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۱۵ - گزینهٔ «۴» (مسن رومی)

ترجمهٔ جمله: «ما سعی کردهایم محتمل ترین مشکلات را قبل از وقوع پیشبینی

۱) ارتقا دادن، تعالى بخشيدن

۲) وقف چیزی کردن، اختصاص دادن

٣) گيج کردن، متحير ساختن

۴) پیشبینی کردن، حدس زدن

(واژگان)

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(مسن رومی)

۱۶- گزینهٔ «۲»

ترجمهٔ جمله: «اعلام این دولت مبنی بر عدم افزایش شهریه، به ترویج حس

اعتماد بیشتر در بین جوانان امروز کمک کرده است.»

۱) رو به زوال گذاشتن، سر باز زدن ۲) تشویق کردن، ترویج کردن

۳) تحلیل بردن، به تدریج ضعیف کردن ۴) مبادله کردن

(واژگان)

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(ردمت اله استيري)

# ۲۳- گزینهٔ «۲»

۳) همزمان

۲۰ گزینهٔ «۴»

(رەمتالە استىرى)

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ترجمهٔ جمله: «براساس گزارش تلویزیونی، هزاران ماهی بر اثر تخلیهٔ مواد شیمیایی سمی از یک کارخانهٔ مجاور کشته شدند.»

شیمیایی سمی از یک کارحانه مجاور کشته شدند.»

۱) امکانپذیر ۲) سمی

(واژگان)

۴) پرتحمل، شکیبا

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۲۴- گزینهٔ «۱» (رممت اله استيري) ترجمهٔ جمله: «پیشنهاد می کنم قبل از متعهد شدن به هر هزینهای صبر کنیم تا بودجه اعلام شود.» ۲) تهدید کردن ۱) اعلام کردن ۴) رها کردن ٣) همراه شدن، مربوط ساختن (el(0)) ۴ ٣ ۲ | 1 🗸 ۲۵- گزینهٔ «۲» (رممت اله استيري) سیاست کنگو ترجمهٔ جمله: «تعجبآور نبود که کارگر ایتالیایی پس از مواجههٔ طولانی مـدت بـا سر و صدا در محل کار، به تدریج ناشنوا شد.»

۱) نظرسنجی ۲) در معرض قرارگیری، مواجهه

۳) انگیزه ۴) هویت

(وا*ژگان*)

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www.konkur.in (عقیل مدمریروش)

# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

۲۶- گزینهٔ «۴»

ساختار فعل قبل و بعد از حروف ربط همیایه ساز مانند "and" باید یکسان باشد

(رد گزینههای «۱ و ۳»). برای بیان هدف از مصدر با "to" استفاده می کنیم (رد گزینههای «۲ و ۳»).

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

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۲۷- گزینهٔ «۳»

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

(عقیل مهمری روش)

فعل در جملهوارههای وصفی مجهول در حالت خلاصه شده به صورت «p.p.» میآید (رد گزینههای «۱ و ۲»). در این جمله با توجه به معنای مدنظر نمی توان از "while" به جای "but" استفاده کرد (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۴»).

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

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	(عقیل مممری,وش)			۲۰- گزینهٔ «۱»
			:	نکتهٔ مهم درسی:
	سود (رد گزینههای «۲	لی نباید تکرار ش	موصولی، مرجع ضمیر موصو	همراه با ضمير
	ههای «۲ و ۳»).	ی شود (رد گزین	صيف اسم از صفت استفاده م	و ۴»). برای تو
	(ترتیب اجزای جمله)			
	۴	٣	٢	1~
	(عقیل مدمری,وش)			۲۰- گزینهٔ «۲»
			:	نکتهٔ مهم درسی:
	(رد گزینـههـای «۱ و	ئ" بەكار مىرود	wo" با حرف اضافهٔ "about	
			ن حرف اضافهٔ "than" باعث	
			۰ «۱ و ۴»). ساختار صحیح ج	
	. ,	., , ,	. C. , , ,	است.
	(ترتیب اجزای جمله)			
	الرسي المرابي	۳	<b>Y</b> ~	1
		٠	<b>∴</b> ▼	ٺ
	(عقیل مدمری,وش)			۳- گزینهٔ «۳»
	(عقیل مدمری,وش)			۳- <b>گزینهٔ «۳</b> » نکتهٔ مهم درسی:
		» صحيح است		نکتهٔ مهم درسی:
	(رد گزینههای «۱ و		:	ن <b>کتهٔ مهم درسی:</b> عبارت "as
	(رد گزینــههـای «۱ و "ing"دار) بیایــد (رد	م مصدر (فعـل	: as we" بەمعناى «ھمچنين spen" بايـد بـەصـورت اســ	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as" ۲»). فعل "d
	(رد گزینــههـای «۱ و "ing"دار) بیایــد (رد	م مصدر (فعـل	: as we" بەمعناى «ھمچنين	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as" ۲»). فعل "d
	(رد گزینــههـای «۱ و "ing"دار) بیایــد (رد	م مصدر (فعـل	: as we" بەمعناى «ھمچنين spen" بايـد بـەصـورت اســ	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as" ۲»). فعل "d" گزینههای «۱
	(رد گزینههای «۱ و "ing"دار) بیایید (رد ینهٔ «۳» رعایت شده	م مصدر (فعـل	: as we" بەمعناى «ھمچنين spen" بايـد بـەصـورت اســ	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as" ۲»). فعل "d" گزینههای «۱
کور	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار) بیایید (رد ینهٔ ۳۰ رعایت شده (ترتیب اهزای مِمله)	م مصـدر (فعـل جمله تنها در گز	: as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایـد بـهصـورت اسـ و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "ll as" ۲»). فعل "ا گزینههای «۱ است.
کور	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار) بیایید (رد ینهٔ ۳۰ رعایت شده (ترتیب اهزای مِمله)	م مصـدر (فعـل جمله تنها در گز	: as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایـد بـهصـورت اســ و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "ll as" ۲»). فعل "ا گزینههای «۱ است.
کور	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار ۱۰ ناید (رد پینه ۳۰ و ایت شده پینهٔ ۱۳ ( رو ایت شده ( تر تیب امزای ممله)	م مصـدر (فعـل جمله تنها در گز	: as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایـد بـهصـورت اســ و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as" ۲»). فعل "۵ گزینههای «۱ است.
کور	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار) بیاید (رد پینهٔ ۱۳۰ رعایت شده (ترتیب اهزای ممله)   (ترتیب اهزای ممله)	م مصدر (فعـل جمله تنها در گز	: as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایـد بـهصـورت اســ و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as" ۲»). فعل "d" گزینههای «۱ آست.  ۱ گزینهٔ «۳» نکتهٔ مهم درسی:
JgS	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار) بیاید (رد پینهٔ ۱۳۰ رعایت شده (ترتیب اهزای ممله)   (ترتیب اهزای ممله)	م مصدر (فعل جمله تنها در گز	: as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایـد بـهصـورت اسـر ۴ ). ضمناً ساختار صحیح ۲	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "Sah الله علی الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
ر کور	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار) بیاید (رد پینهٔ ۱۳۰ رعایت شده (ترتیب اهزای ممله)   (ترتیب اهزای ممله)	م مصدر (فعل جمله تنها در گز	as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایید به صورت اسر و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح ۲ کانی "pick up the tab	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "Sah الله علی الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
JgS	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و 'ing' دار) بیاید (رد پینهٔ ۱۳۰۰ رعایت شده (تر تیب امزای ممله)  ( آرمین رممانی)  ول چیـزی را حساب	م مصدر (فعل جمله تنها در گز	as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایید به صورت اسر و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح ۲ کانی "pick up the tab	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "Sah الله علی الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
ر مور مور	(رد گزینههای ۱۰ و (رد "ing" دار) بیایید (رد ینهٔ ۱۳» رعایت شده (ترتیب امزای ممله)  (آرمین رممانی) ول چیزی را حساب	م مصدر (فعل جمله تنها در گز	as we" بهمعنای «همچنین spen" بایید بهصورت اسی و ۴»). ضمناً ساختار صحیح الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	نکتهٔ مهم درسی: عبارت "as"  "". فعل ""  گزینههای «۱  است.  "".  ""- گزینهٔ «۳»  نکتهٔ مهم درسی:  به ترکیب واژ

(آرمین رممانی)			۳۲- گزینهٔ «۱»
		ب کردن	۱) دانگی حسا
ن	و، حد وسط را گرفتر	ن و کوتاه آمدن سر قیمت	۲) سازش کرد
	سمأ اعلام كردن	ا دادن، استعفای خود را ر	٣) رسماً استعف
			۴) عجله كردن
(مكالمه)			
k	٣	٢	1~
(آرمین رممانی)			۳۳- گزینهٔ «۴»
		منطقى	۱) دیوانه، غیر
		ول و گرفتار	۲) خیلی مشغ
		بزان	۳) فراری، گری
		نوش احوال	۴) مريض، ناخ
(مكالمه)			
<b>F</b> ~	٣	٢	1
(آرمین رممانی)			۳۴- گزینهٔ «۲»
کردن	ردن، زمان خود را طی	ماری) دورهٔ خود را طی ک	۱) (درمورد بی
	(હ	، شيوع پيدا كردن (بيمار	۲) شایع بودن
	' ساپی	دن، بەتدرىج ناپدىد گشتر	۳) منقرض ش
		نگرانی لرزیدن	۴) از ترس یا
(مكالمه)			
۴	٣	۲.	1
(آرمین رممانی)			۳۵- گزینهٔ «۲»
		:	نكتة مهم درسي
	a spli" بەمعناى «سرد		نكتة مهم درسي
رد شدید» دقت	a spli" بەمعناى «سرد	:	نكتة مهم درسي
رد شدید» دقت (م <i>کالمه</i> )		<b>:</b> ئانى "tting headache	<b>نکتهٔ مهم درسی</b> به ترکیب واژ <sup>*</sup> کنید.
رد شدید» دقت	a spli" بەمعناى «سرە <b>س</b>	:	<b>نکتهٔ مهم درسی</b> به ترکیب واژ





۵۰ گزینهٔ «۳» (رهمت اله استیری)

# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

عبارت قبل از جایخالی یک جملهوارهٔ وصفی کوتاه شده است که نقش فاعل جمله را بازی میکند، پس در جایخالی نیاز به فعل داریم (رد گزینه های ۱۷ و ۲۳). از سوی دیگر، بعد از جایخالی مفعول داریم، پس نمی توان از ساختار مجهول استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»).

(كلوز تست)

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۵۱- گزینهٔ «۱» (رممت اله استیری)

# نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

با توجه به وجود تضاد در جمله، نمی توان از حروف ربط "instead" به معنای «۲ و «به جای» و "besides" به معنای «به علاوهٔ» استفاده کرد (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۴»). دقت کنید که پس از "Although" می توان از صفت استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۳»).

(كلوزتست)

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(رممتاله استيري)

۱) گسترهای را شامل شدن ۲) متغیر بودن

۴) سرمایهگذاری کردن

۳) مهيا كردن

۵۲- گزینهٔ «۲»

(كلوز تست)

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(كلوز تست)

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۴) تقريباً

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(رممت اله استيري)

۵۳- گزینهٔ «۳»

۳) بەطور كافى

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	(عقیل معمدی روش)		<b>«۴</b> >	۶۲- گزینهٔ «
	ت زیر موافق است؟»	ال زیاد با کدامیک از عبارا	مله: «نویسنده به احتم	ترجمهٔ جه
	ىتر آگاه باشند.»	ئوسیستمها میگذارند، بیش	باید از تأثیری که بر ا	«انسانها
	(درک مطلب)			
	<b>f</b> ~	٣	٢	1
	(عقیل مدمری,وش)		<b>«Y</b> »	۶۳- گزینهٔ «
	حو توصیف کرد.»	میتوان با به بهترین ن	مله: «لحن كل متن را	ترجمهٔ جه
		•	"worried" (نگران)	«[كلمهٔ] '
	(درک مطلب)			
	۴	٣	۲.	1
	(بوار مؤمنی)		« <b>T</b> >	۶۴- <b>گزینهٔ</b> «
	لبت به تولستوی به	. زیر دیدگاه نویسنده را نس	ىلە: «كدام يک از موارد	ترجمهٔ جه
			کل مشخص میکند؟»	بهترین شا
		) را ستایش میکند.»	ت قلبی وی (تولستوی)	«او صداقت
	(درک مطلب)			
	F	<b>F</b> ~	۲	1
79-				
	(بوار مؤمنی)		<b>"</b> "	۶۵- گزینهٔ «
	نطوط اول نقل شده، به	زیر گفتهٔ فلوبر را که در خ		
			کل تعبیر میکند؟»	بهترین شا
	سياء طبيعى، توضيح	را بىراى ما بىشتىر از انا	رگ هنــری خودشــان	«آثـار بـز،
			«	نمیدهند.
	( <i>در</i> ک مط <i>لب</i> )			
	۴	٣	۲.	1

ترجمهٔ جمله: «نویسنده در پاراگراف «۱» از بیلی نقلقول می کند تا نشان دهد که

اگرچه تولستوی زندگی را مشاهده و تفسیر میکند، از تجربهاش هیچ فاصلهٔ خـود			اگرچه تولستوي
		سی گیرد.»	– آگاهانهای نم
(درک مطلب) <b>۴</b>	٣	۲	1.
(بوار مؤمنی)			۶۷- گزینهٔ «۳»
ییر و تحول تولستوی	«۱» بیان میکند که تغ	<sup>ر</sup> نویسنده در پاراگراف	ترجمهٔ جمله: «
	ن او است.»	لبيعى اعتقادات پيشير	بيانگر نتيجهٔ ط
(درک مطلب)			
۴	<b>"</b> ~	٢	1
(بوار مؤمنی)			۶۸- گزینهٔ «۴»
	سـتوی بـه ارزشهـای ، آنها را واژگون کنـد تـ		
به تجربه حودس	انها را وار تون تسديد	کار حودس این بود که	مقبول در رور د وفادار باشد.»
(درک مطلب)			
<b>f</b> ~	٣	٢	1

