



آزمون غیر حضوری


۴ مرداد

منحصراً زبان



بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

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

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پدیدآورندگان

آزمون غیر حضوری منحصرأً زبان

(۴ مرداد ماه ۹۸)

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فهرست مطالب

سؤالات زبان تخصصی ۷

سایت کنکور

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The Mysterious Power of the Brain

Autism is a mental disease which prevents those who suffer from it from communicating with the outside world. Victims seem to live in a world of their own which, even now, doctors are unable to penetrate. The illness was first given a name in 1943, and yet doctors have made very little progress in their understanding of the disease since then. According to statistics, between two and four children out of every 10,000 are born autistic.

Often victims are not able to speak, read or write. But what is most extraordinary about the illness is the fact that in other areas many of the children can use their brains in ways which are almost super-human. One of the more common skills these so-called autistic savants have is calendrical calculation, that is the ability to say which day of the week a particular date falls on. Jackie, for instance, who is now 42, could do this from the age of six, when she first began to talk. She can tell you what day of the week it was on 1 April 1933 with scarcely a moment's hesitation. But if you ask her how she does it, she'll say she doesn't know.

Leslie Lemke only has to hear a piece of music once and he can play it back on the piano note-perfect. Yet he has never had any formal musical training, is blind and with an IQ of only 58 is typical of the majority of autistic savants, who have well-below-average intelligence quotients. If you ask Richard the route of any bus in the London district, he will give you an answer immediately. Stephen Wiltshire has exceptional artistic talents and, like both Leslie and Richard, combines this talent with a remarkable memory, and can draw buildings with complete architectural accuracy, sometimes only hours after seeing them for the first time. Other savants are able to carry out amazing mathematical computations in their heads, but cannot add up simple numbers.

How savants perform such tricks is as puzzling to the medical world as it is to Jackie and the others like her. Certain common characteristics have, however, emerged. Strangest of all, perhaps, is the fact that about 85 per cent of all recorded cases are male. What no one knows either is why the range of savant skills is so restricted. These include music (usually the piano), calendrical or other mathematical calculation, art, extra-sensory perception, extraordinary sensitivity of touch or smell and (more unusually) mechanical ability.

It has been suggested that autistic people do not suffer; that they are perfectly happy to remain in their own world and that a cure is only necessary in order to reduce the terrible pain of rejection felt by the victims' families. This controversial opinion is, however, only held by a few.

The subject became the focus of particular media interest after Dustin Hoffman won an Oscar for his brilliant performance in the film Rain Man, where he plays the part of an autistic savant. This has increased public awareness of the disease and hopefully will result in more money being given to research and a cure being found sooner rather than later.

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

1. What is autism?
2. When was autism first named?
3. How many children are born autistic?
4. Which film is about an "autistic savant"? (autistic savants are autistic people with particularly highly-developed skills)



B. Read the text again carefully and choose the best answer for each question, a, b, c, d.

1. What is particularly unusual about autistic people is that many of them have

- a. extremely poor memories
- b. larger-than-average brains
- c. incredible mental abilities
- d. higher- than- average intelligence

2. What does the writer mean by “restricted” in the fourth paragraph?

- a. extraordinary
- b. limited
- c. varied
- d. extensive

3. Medical research has discovered that

- a. autism does not affect the sexes equally
- b. autistic people feel rejected by their families
- c. only a few autistic people suffer intense pain
- d. all autistic savants have a wide variety of skills

4. Following the success of the film Rain Man

- a. people have given more money to research on autism
- b. the media have shown a greater interest in autism
- c. the public have become knowledgeable about autism
- d. Researchers have found a cure for autism

5. What does “This” in the last paragraph refer to?

- a. The Oscar
- b. The film
- c. The performance
- d. The media interest

Further Reading

Mysteries of Memory

One day more than fifty years ago, a young man had an accident on his motorbike in which he suffered a few apparently minor injuries. There was a bruise on the left side of his forehead and some slight bleeding from his left ear. He was taken to hospital for examination, but X-rays did not reveal any other injuries.

Nevertheless, the doctor who was treating him decided to keep him in hospital for further observations because the young man was having difficulty in speaking and seemed very confused.

At the time of the accident, the young man was 22 years old, and the date was August, 1933. A week later, he was able to carry on what seemed a perfectly normal conversation. However, he told the doctor that he was only 11 years old and that the date was February, 1922. What is more, he could not remember anything that had happened since 1922. For example, he could not recall having spent five years in Australia, or coming back to England and working for two years on a golf course.

As time went by, part of his memory of the eleven missing years came back. A few weeks later, he even remembered his years in Australia. But the two years of his life just before the accident were still a complete blank. Three weeks after his injury, he went back to the village where he had been living for those two years. Everything looked unfamiliar and he did not recall ever having been there before.

Despite this, he was able to take up his old job again in the village and to do it satisfactorily. But he often got lost when walking around the village and found it difficult to remember what he had done during the day. Slowly, however, his memory continued to return so that, about ten weeks after the accident, he could even remember most of the previous two years. There remained only one complete gap in his memory: he could remember absolutely nothing about what he had done a few minutes immediately before the accident or the accident itself. This part of his memory never came back.

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer for each question, a, b, c or d.

1. The accident happened

- a. in February 1922
- b. a few years ago
- c. when the young man was in Australia
- d. over half a century ago

2. Immediately after the young man’s accident on his motorbike, he was

- a. able to hold a perfectly normal conversation
- b. taken to hospital with severe injuries
- c. found to have only minor injuries
- d. too badly injured to be taken to hospital

3. A few weeks after the accident he was unable to remember

- a. the previous eleven years of his life
- b. anything about the village he had been living in
- c. the five years he had spent in Australia
- d. the two years before he came to live in the village

4. The only thing he was never able to remember again was

- a. what happened immediately before or during his accident
- b. what he had done for ten weeks after the accident
- c. all of the previous two years before the accident
- d. his way round the village itself

Long Life

Scientists are finally beginning to unlock the secret everyone has been dying to know: just how long can we live? They confidently predict that in the 21st century people will be living to the incredible age of 130. And this is just the start.

Experts studying the process of ageing believe it is possible that people will live long enough to have great-great-great-great grandchildren. This belief is based on research and on the fact that more and more people are living to be 100 as our general health improves. There are around 4000 people of over 100 in Britain-ten times more than 30 years ago.

Dr. Vijg, a Dutch biologist, is the head of a project studying the growing number of old people in the population. He and his team are focusing their attention on human genes, which, they think may hold the key to what kills us, early or late in life.

A century ago average life expectancy in Europe was 45. Today, providing we look after ourselves, drive our cars carefully, and cut down on things like butter, salt, and cigarettes, we can add nearly 30 years to that figure. Within the next years, we may all have added a couple more years on top of that.

But that is nothing compared to what will happen once scientists have discovered our genetic secrets. Some of the problem genes, like those that cause hemophilia, have already been tracked down. Dr. Vijg says: "Nobody dies from old age-just diseases that affect people as they get older." And he forecasts that within 30 years, science will be preparing people for a longer life. "Already the killer diseases are being eradicated," he says. "About 50% of cancers are curable, and I really believe that this will increase to 80%."

Doctors also believe that the death rate from the biggest killers-diseases of the circulatory system, will decline as man comes to his senses by giving up smoking and eating more healthily. Dr. Vijg points to experiments with animals in laboratories. "Those given less food, but of a higher quality, lived to the human equivalent of 150 years."

Dr. Vijg believes that as life span increases, so will other expectations. "Women will be having babies at an older age. Already, more and more are having their first child when they are over 30," he says. "In another ten years people might think it normal for a woman of 50 to be having her first child."

What about living forever? Will eternal life ever become a reality? "So far, that is science fiction," says Dr. Vijg. "Theoretically it is possible, but it will be another hundred, perhaps two hundred years before we know all the secrets of our genes."

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer for each question, a, b, c or d.

1. One of the results of improvements in people's general health is that

- the total population is decreasing
- the number of people living to be 100 is increasing
- people are having more great-grandchildren
- the population of large cities is increasing

2. In the text, hemophilia is used as an example of

- a disease common a century ago
- one of the most serious killer-diseases
- a disease which affects people in old age
- a disease which is caused by a defect in our genes

3. Animal experiments have shown that

- diseases of the circulatory system are declining
- long life depends on eating well
- women could have babies at an older age
- cancer is being brought under control

4. What does Dr. Vijg say about eternal life?

- He has written stories about it
- It isn't impossible
- He has a theory about it
- It'll be a reality in 200 years



Further Reading

Fake Doctor Jailed

A judge expressed horror yesterday at how easy it was for a 23-year-old hairdresser to pass himself off as a doctor despite a complete lack of medical qualifications.

The hairdresser, Dominic York, used to wander about hospitals at night, wearing a white coat and calling himself "Dr. Simon". He claims that he not only stitched up the wounds of accident victims but also saved a man's life by draining fluid from a collapsed lung, and that he was even allowed to attend open-heart operations as an observer.

York avoided detection for more than two months by carefully studying the notice-boards in various hospitals in the London area to discover which doctors were away on holiday. When asked who he was, he would say that he was taking over from them until they came back. "At first I just stood around, watching. That's how I learned what doctors do, the way they speak and how hospitals are run. Once you learn how to act like a doctor and talk to patients, the rest is easy," he told the court.

One of the patients was Laura Kennan, to whom he gave an injection. Although he had great difficulty in finding the vein and left a nasty bruise on her arm afterwards, she didn't realize he was a fake. "He really took me in. He looked so professional in his white coat and spoke just like a doctor. If a policewoman had not come here and showed me his picture, I would never have known who he really was," Miss. Kennan said when interviewed in her flat in West London yesterday.

Judge Raymond Adlam sentenced York to a year in prison where he must have regular examination and treatment by psychiatrists. But he is worried that this will lead to further problems. "It will be very difficult to prevent him from imitating the psychiatrists and convincing people that he is one once he gets out. After all, he will have a great deal of opportunity to study their ways," Adlam said.

A. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer for each question, a, b, c or d.

1. York managed to pass himself off as a doctor because he

- a. observed doctors carefully at his hairdressing salon
- b. filled in for doctors who were away at the time
- c. stated that he had some medical training
- d. was able to walk through the hospitals unnoticed

2. The judge was horrified because York

- a. was too young to be a doctor
- b. had been able to steal a doctor's white coat
- c. had had no proper medical experience at all
- d. had had no difficulty in being accepted as a doctor

3. When York gave Laura Kennan an injection, she

- a. had no idea he was not a proper doctor
- b. realized he was not her usual doctor
- c. told a policewoman she was suspicious of him
- d. asked to be taken to see another doctor

4. During his stay in prison York will

- a. not be allowed any contact with fellow prisoners.
- b. be kept under close observation
- c. be prevented from imitating prison staff
- d. be given an opportunity to study

B. Find a word or phrase in the story that means the following:

1. not having; being without
2. emptying liquid from
3. a person suffering from an illness or injury
4. a dark, usually painful mark on the skin
5. someone or something that is not what it seems to be
6. at fixed, definite times

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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- ... in 1772, Maryland's State Capitol is still in use and is one of the most attractive public buildings in the United States.
1) It was built 2) Built 3) To build it 4) Building
- 2- Not until the late Middle Ages ... a major construction material.
1) did glass become 2) glass became 3) has glass become 4) will glass become
- 3- All the equipment ... to the company is insured.
1) that belong 2) belonging 3) which belonging 4) is belonged
- 4- Having done his studies at Harvard,
1) the manager of a reputable company offered him a job
2) a job was offered to him by a reputable company
3) he got a job in a reputable company
4) a reputable company offered him a job
- 5- I recognize the person ... she is talking
1) with who, - 2) with whom, - 3) whom, with him 4) who, with him
- 6- With ... jobs available, Peter faced the dilemma of taking a job he didn't want or remaining unemployed.
1) such as 2) so few 3) so much 4) too many
- 7- Which one is grammatically correct?
1) The store which sell these games is open. 2) The store which sells these games are open.
3) The store selling these games is open. 4) The store sold these games is open.
- 8- We know that the first living creature ... into space was a dog ... Laika.
1) send/ which was named 2) sent/ named
3) sending/ naming 4) was sent/ was named
- 9- I caught a cold last week. That's the reason ... I failed in chemistry.
1) how 2) why 3) for that 4) by which
- 10- "Did Betty take the test?"
"Yes, and ..., she passed it easily."
1) surprising 2) surprisingly 3) surprised 4) surprise

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- I do ... for bringing Rachael, but she insisted on coming.
1) force 2) admit 3) apologize 4) succeed
- 12- A system of preserving health can be achieved by means of simple diet, regular exercise, and ... of drugs.
1) advantage 2) instruction 3) agreement 4) avoidance
- 13- I couldn't concentrate, ... because I was tired, and as a result I didn't do well in the exam.
1) eventually 2) presumably 3) suddenly 4) extremely
- 14- She liked to work with the radio playing and said it did not ... her, no matter what her work was.
1) dismiss 2) disable 3) distract 4) dispatch
- 15- He should spend nearly two years working in Asia so that he can discover how things ... overseas.
1) manage 2) operate 3) execute 4) propose
- 16- I can't stand to sit through that class one more time. The underlined words mean
1) take place 2) attend 3) prevent 4) take apart
- 17- Since the security system will not ... you to enter without the correct password, you shouldn't forget it.
1) perform 2) persuade 3) permit 4) perfect

- 18- All the state-controlled projects came to a standstill due to the ... of sufficient funds.
1) lack 2) advantage 3) availability 4) access
- 19- Despite the doctors' efforts, the ... cause of the disease is unknown yet.
1) irrelevant 2) precise 3) fortunate 4) necessary
- 20- By ... speed limits and passing red lights, we somehow got to the airport in time, but put our lives in danger.
1) disregarding 2) achieving 3) hastening 4) displaying
- 21- The way the research was ... raised doubts about the results.
1) caused 2) carried out 3) located 4) connected
- 22- The low rate of unemployment is the ... of a healthy economy.
1) reflection 2) inaction 3) promotion 4) identification
- 23- When my friend ... from his deadly disease, he was willing to lead his life in a different way.
1) treated 2) removed 3) refused 4) recovered
- 24- Small businesses are doing their best to ... for survival in the difficult economic climate.
1) escape 2) inhabit 3) spend 4) struggle
- 25- I remained silent during Tom and Judy's argument. I preferred to be ... and take no side.
1) impartial 2) impractical 3) imperative 4) impatient

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) It is too hard for mailing everybody a telegram.
2) It is hard for mailing everybody a telegram, too.
3) It is too hard to mail everybody a telegram.
4) It is hard mailing everybody a telegram, too.
- 27-
1) Not wishing to continue his studies, he decided to find a job.
2) He decided to find a job, no wishing to continue his studies.
3) Not wished to continue his studies, he decided to find a job.
4) He decided to find a job, no wished to continue his studies.
- 28-
1) I walk to work every day it saves me a lot of money.
2) Walking to work every day it saves me a lot of money.
3) I walk to work every day saves me a lot of money.
4) Walking to work every day saves me a lot of money.
- 29-
1) After he had finished the book, he put it on the table.
2) After he has finished the book, he put it on the table.
3) After finishing the book, he had put it on the table.
4) After having the book finish, he put it on the table.
- 30-
1) We managed to climb over the wall without being seen.
2) We managed climbing on the wall without being seen.
3) We managed climbing over the wall without having seen.
4) We managed to climb on the wall without having seen.

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: I don't think we are ...(31)... with this project. Are you sure you've presented all the details right?

B: If you think I'm wrong, check in the encyclopedia. I'm sure it will ...(32)...

- 31- 1) up in the air 2) on the right lines 3) on full alert 4) on the blink
32- 1) let me down 2) rule me out 3) put me off 4) bear me out

Paul: Hey, Susan. You look ... (33)... . What happened?

Susan: I can't find my math book! I went all over the place trying to find it, but I had no success at all. It was ... (34)

- 33- 1) on the ragged edge 2) out of bounds 3) as bright as a button 4) in the clear
34- 1) out of my depth 2) in the blink of an eye 3) a closed book 4) a wild goose chase

A: Daddy, I need a new bicycle and a camera. Will you buy them for me?

B: I'll buy them for you. But not yet. ... (35)

- 35- 1) In the nick of time 2) All in good time 3) About time too 4) For old time's sake

A: I just saw Jake. He was too ... (36)... about something to even notice me. What's his problem?

B: He's angry with me, but he's ... (37)... . He accuses me of causing the computer problems but I was away at the time.

A: What have you done to ... (38)... ? He normally doesn't ... (39)... people when he is not completely sure if they have done it.

B: I think he's still ... (40)... me because I didn't invite him to my party.

- 36- 1) ruled out 2) worked up 3) kept out 4) made up
37- 1) coming of age 2) on the back burner
3) barking up the wrong tree 4) covering all the bases
38- 1) beat around the bush 2) get off his back
3) get on the wrong side of him 4) meet him halfway
39- 1) bring it home to 2) put the blame on
3) have a knack for 4) pave the way for
40- 1) sore at 2) entitled to 3) bent on 4) faced with

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.

Why does English spelling have a reputation for being difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon ... (41)... . They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon ... (42)... as they heard it. However, English has a ... (43)... range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin. The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to ... (44)... the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters ... (45)... .

... (46)..., the English language was put at risk. English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French ... (47)..., and many French words were introduced into the language. The result was more irregularity.

When the printing press was invented in the fifteenth century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They made little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term ... (48)... of printing was to produce ... (49)... of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to ... (50)... words spelt in the same way. Rules were ... (51)..., and dictionaries were put together ... (52)... . However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly—just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the 'k' in 'knife', now became ... (53)... Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had little in common ... (54)..., but the way they are spelt hasn't changed. No ... (55)..., then, that it is often difficult to see the link between sound and spelling.

- 41- 1) tribes 2) times 3) courses 4) kings
42- 1) chat 2) communication 3) speech 4) discussion
43- 1) longer 2) deeper 3) thicker 4) wider
44- 1) tell 2) express 3) explain 4) perform
45- 1) were combined 2) would be combined 3) have been combined 4) had been combined
46- 1) With the Norman invading England 2) With the Norman invasion of England
3) With England invading the Normans 4) With the English invasion of Normandy
47- 1) types 2) guides 3) postures 4) patterns
48- 1) conclusions 2) plans 3) meanings 4) effects
49- 1) number 2) the numbers 3) a number 4) the number
50- 1) see 2) be seen 3) have seen 4) seeing
51- 1) filled in 2) drawn up 3) handed out 4) got across
52- 1) to refer to those printers and writers 2) referring to the printers and writers
3) which printers and writers could refer to 4) that printers and writers could refer to
53- 1) silent 2) dumb 3) quiet 4) speechless
54- 1) for how they sound now 2) by how they sound now
3) with how they sound now 4) as they sounded then
55- 1) problem 2) mention 3) wonder 4) idea

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

Before examining each of these theories in depth, let's first consider the role of theory in education. In general, theories examine patterns and relationships and provide explanations for phenomena that we observe in nature. Sound theories explain known relationships and are useful in making predictions about the world that will be verified later. Based on the application of theory, we know what is likely to happen when we observe a pattern or a relationship. Confidence in a theory grows as new situations arise and the theory is useful in making predictions. Once scientists disprove a theory, it is modified or replaced by a better theory. Scientists value simplicity, and simpler theories are often more acceptable than **complicated** ones.

As a teacher, it is important to be aware of the numerous theories of teaching and learning so that you can make informed intelligent decisions about providing instruction for students. As a teacher, you will view learners through multiple lenses, looking at what happens as the mind and body develop while being aware of the effects of the social world.

- 56- The word "complicated" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 1) relevant 2) repetitive 3) complex 4) reasonable
- 57- This passage is mainly about how theories are
 1) rejected 2) employed 3) prevented 4) formulated
- 58- According to the passage, teachers use theories to
 1) understand students 2) decide what to teach
 3) decide on students' grades 4) distract students
- 59- The passage states that our confidence in a theory grows when it allows us to
 1) formulate new theories 2) reject other theories
 3) disprove other theories 4) make predictions about the world
- 60- The author's purpose in this passage is to
 1) narrate a sequence of events
 2) introduce a new topic
 3) persuade the reader that theory is important
 4) appeal to the reader's senses

PASSAGE 2

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire shakes us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false.

Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd, Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science, and A Modest Proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was questionable before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression of the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are **aesthetically** satisfying works of art, not because they are morally good or ethically instructive. They are inspiring and refreshing because, with common sense sharpness, they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous mockery, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into strange combinations and speaks in a personal idiom instead of an abstract common language.

Satire exists because there is a need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, a bold reminder that they live in a world of clichéd thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to push people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is pretentious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

- 61- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 1) difficulties of writing satiric literature
 2) popular topics of satire
 3) new philosophies emerging from satiric literature
 4) reasons for the popularity of satire

- 62- Why does the author mention Don Quixote, Brave New World and A Modest Proposal in lines 6-7?
- 1) They are famous examples of satiric literature.
 - 2) They present common sense solutions to problems.
 - 3) They are appropriate for readers of all ages.
 - 4) They are books with similar stories.

- 63- The word "aesthetically" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- 1) artistically
- 2) exceptionally
- 3) realistically
- 4) dependably

- 64- Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?

- 1) newly emerging philosophies
- 2) odd combinations of objects and ideas
- 3) abstract discussions of morals and ethics
- 4) moral characters who are unselfish

- 65- According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be

- 1) informed about new scientific developments
- 2) exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
- 3) reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate
- 4) told how they can be of service to their communities

PASSAGE 3

Although dinosaurs roamed virtually the whole earth for 160 million years, dinosaurs' skeletons are relatively scarce. Many dinosaurs are known only from a single tooth or bone chip. The reason is that it takes very special conditions to make a fossil and a lot of luck to find one.

For many years, information about Tyrannosaurus Rex was sketchy at best. However, in the summer of 1990, the first nearly complete Tyrannosaurus Rex's skeleton ever found was excavated in the Montana badlands. The same year a second, even more complete, skeleton was found in South Dakota. Together these skeletons yielded surprising new insights into the most famous of the dinosaurs, about the anatomy and behavior of the T. Rex and the world where it lived.

Among the surprising discoveries were that the T. Rex was a far sleeker and more powerful carnivore than previously thought, perhaps weighing less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, no more than a bull elephant, and that the T. Rex's habitat was forest, not swamp or plain as previously believed.

Moreover, there appears to have been two forms of the T. Rex, the male quite different from the female. Scientists hope that future fossil discoveries and increasingly more sophisticated techniques will provide more accurate and complete information about not only the T. Rex but all the dinosaurs, giving us a window on the world so many millions of years into the past.

- 66- It can be inferred from the passage that the much of what scientists know about the T. Rex

- 1) has been known for many years
- 2) has not come from fossil discoveries
- 3) has been derived from the most sophisticated techniques
- 4) has been recently discovered

- 67- The passage implies that fossils

- 1) are usually found in the Midwest
- 2) are always found in beds containing complete skeletons
- 3) are few in comparison to the number of dinosaurs that roamed the earth
- 4) are easy to discover but difficult to excavate

- 68- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- 1) Interest in fossils is completely recent.
- 2) It takes advanced techniques to find fossils.
- 3) The search for fossils has been going on for many years.
- 4) Dinosaurs were confined to a relatively small area.

- 69- Which of the following can be inferred about the T. Rex?

- 1) It was a powerful, plant-eating dinosaur.
- 2) It was a powerful, meat-eating dinosaur.
- 3) It was a fast, plain-dwelling dinosaur.
- 4) It was a gigantic, swamp-dwelling dinosaur.

- 70- The passage implies which of the following?

- 1) Not all the conclusions scientists make are accurate.
- 2) We have all the information we need about life millions of years ago.
- 3) New discoveries are confirming old theories.
- 4) A whole skeleton is required for information about a dinosaur.

زبان انگلیسی تخصصی

۱- گزینه «۲»

(مسعود غایی)

در صورتی که جمله پیرو وصفی در حالت مجهول قرار گیرد، می توان ضمیر موصولی و فعل "to be" را حذف نمود. جمله در اصل به صورت زیر بوده است.

Maryland's State Capitol which was built in 1772
built

(گرامر)

۲- گزینه «۱»

(بهرام سکیبری)

هرگاه برخی قیود منفی کننده از قبیل "not, never, seldom, ..." در ابتدای جمله قرار گیرند، بعد از آن ها جمله حالت سؤالی خواهد داشت. (دلیل نادرستی گزینه «۲») با توجه به زمان جمله که گذشته است، بنابراین گزینه های «۳» و «۴» که مربوط به زمان های حال و آینده می باشند، نادرست هستند.

(گرامر)

۳- گزینه «۲»

(شهرام کریم زاده)

در صورتی که جمله پیرو وصفی در حالت معلوم قرار گیرد، می توان ضمیر موصولی را حذف و فعل را به صورت "ing - دار" به کار برد.

All the equipment which / that belongs to the company is insured.
belonging

(گرامر)

۴- گزینه «۳»

(نیلوفر کشتیاری)

در صورتی که دو عمل با فاصله زمانی نسبتاً زیاد از یکدیگر صورت گیرند، جمله ای را که از نظر زمانی زودتر صورت گرفته است می توان به صورت وجه وصفی کامل "having + p.p." به کار برد، مشروط بر این که فاعل دو جمله مشترک باشد.

(گرامر)

۵- گزینه «۲»

(تسرین فلفی)

I recognize the person.
She is talking with him.

I recognize the person whom she is talking with.
I recognize the person with whom she is talking.

ضمیر موصولی "whom" حالت مفعولی دارد و پیش از آن مرجع انسان و بعد از آن اسم یا ضمیر به کار می رود. بعد از حرف اضافه، حتماً باید از "whom" استفاده کرد و به کار بردن "who" نادرست است. مرجع ضمیر موصولی "him" فقط قبل از ضمیر موصولی ذکر می شود و نمی توان آن را دوباره بعد از ضمیر موصولی تکرار کرد.

(گرامر)

۶- گزینه «۲»

(بهرام سکیبری)

کاربرد "such as" به معنی «مانند» از لحاظ مفهومی در گزینه «۱» نادرست است. با توجه به قابل شمارش بودن "jobs"، گزینه «۳» نادرست است. با توجه به مفهوم جمله، گزینه «۴» نیز نادرست است.

(گرامر)

۷- گزینه «۳»

(علیرضا یوسف زاده)

در گزینه «۱» مرجع ضمیر موصولی، اسم ماقبل ضمیر موصولی است، بنابراین فعل "sell" با فاعل مفرد "The store" باید با "s" سوم شخص همراه باشد.

The store which sells

در گزینه «۲» فاعل جمله پایه با فعل جمله پایه مطابقت نمی کند.

The store which sells these games is open.

جمله وابسته پیرو

در گزینه «۳» ضمیر موصولی در جمله پیرو وصفی در حالت فاعلی قرار دارد، پس ضمیر موصولی را حذف کرده و فعل را به صورت "ing - دار" می نویسیم.

The store which sells these games is open.
selling

گزینه «۴» کوتاه شده یک جمله مجهول است، در صورتی که بعد از فعل "sold" مفعول "these games" قرار دارد.

(گرامر)

۸- گزینه «۲»

(بهرام سکیبری)

در ابتدا جمله بدین صورت بوده است:

"We know that the first living creature which/ that was sent into space was a dog which/ that was named Laika.

با توجه به این که هر دو جمله پیرو وصفی در حالت مجهول قرار گرفته اند، برای کوتاه کردن آن ها ضمیر موصولی و "to be" را حذف می کنیم.

(گرامر)

۹- گزینه «۲»

(امید یعقوبی فر)

برای بیان دلیل می توان از ضمیر موصولی "that" و یا به جای آن از "why" و یا "for which" استفاده کرد.

قبل از "that" به عنوان ضمیر موصولی، نمی توان از حرف اضافه استفاده کرد. گزینه «۱» از نظر معنایی نادرست است.

(گرامر)

۱۰- گزینه «۲»

(شهرام کریم زاده)

قید می تواند صفت، فعل، قید و یا کل جمله را توصیف کند. در این جا کلمه "surprisingly" قید جمله است. وقتی که از قید برای توصیف جمله استفاده می کنیم، بعد از آن کاما قرار می گیرد.

(گرامر)

۱۱- گزینه «۳»

(یوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «از آوردن راشل بسیار معذرت می خواهم، اما او به آمدن اصرار می کرد.»

(۱) مجبور کردن (۲) پذیرفتن، اقرار کردن (۳) معذرت خواهی کردن (۴) موفق شدن (واژگان)

۱۲- گزینه «۴»

(میرمسیب زاهدی)

ترجمه جمله: «یک سیستم حفظ سلامتی می تواند به وسیله رژیم غذایی ساده، ورزش منظم و اجتناب از داروها (مواد مخدر) حاصل شود.»

(۱) مزیت، برتری (۲) آموزش (۳) توافق، موافقت (۴) اجتناب (واژگان)

۱۳- گزینه «۲»

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «من نمی توانستم تمرکز کنم، احتمالاً به دلیل این که خسته بودم، و در نتیجه در امتحان خوب عمل نکردم.»

(۱) سرانجام، نهایتاً (۲) احتمالاً (۳) ناگهان (۴) شدیداً (واژگان)

۱۴- گزینه ۳»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «او دوست داشت که با رادیوی روشن کار کند و گفت که آن حواس او را صرف نظر از این که کارش چه بود، پرت نمی کرد.»

(۱) اخراج کردن (۲) ناتوان کردن
(۳) پرت کردن حواس (۴) فرستادن، اعزام کردن (واژگان)

۱۵- گزینه ۲»

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «او باید تقریباً دو سال را به کار کردن در آسیا سپری کند تا بتواند بفهمد که امور (مختلف) در خارج از کشور چگونه عمل می کنند.»

(۱) از عهده برآمدن، اداره کردن (۲) عمل کردن
(۳) اجرا کردن (۴) پیشنهاد کردن (واژگان)

۱۶- گزینه ۲»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «منی توانم تحمل کنم که یک بار دیگر در آن کلاس شرکت کنم. کلماتی که زیر آن ها خط کشیده شده به معنای "attend" (شرکت کردن، حضور یافتن) است.»

(۱) اتفاق افتادن (۲) شرکت کردن، حضور یافتن
(۳) جلوگیری کردن (۴) جدا کردن (قطعات) (واژگان)

۱۷- گزینه ۳»

(میرمبین زاهدی)

ترجمه جمله: «از آن جایی که سیستم امنیتی بدون کلمه عبور صحیح به شما اجازه نخواهد داد که وارد شوید، نباید آن را فراموش کنید.»

(۱) انجام دادن، اجرا کردن (۲) ترغیب کردن
(۳) اجازه دادن (۴) کامل کردن، تکمیل کردن (واژگان)

۱۸- گزینه ۱»

(علی شکوهی)

ترجمه جمله: «تمام پروژه های تحت نظر دولت به خاطر فقدان بودجه های کافی به یک (حالت) رکود درآمد.»

(۱) فقدان (۲) مزیت، برتری
(۳) دسترسی (۴) دسترسی (واژگان)

۱۹- گزینه ۲»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «علی رغم تلاش های پزشکان، علت دقیق بیماری هنوز ناشناخته است.»

(۱) نامربوط (۲) دقیق
(۳) خوشبخت (۴) لازم، ضروری (واژگان)

۲۰- گزینه ۱»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «با بی اعتنایی به محدودیت های سرعت و رد کردن چراغ های قرمز بهر حال به موقع به فرودگاه رسیدیم، ولی زندگی مان را به خطر انداختیم.»

(۱) بی اعتنا بودن، توجه نکردن (۲) نائل شدن، به دست آوردن
(۳) عجله کردن، تسریع کردن (۴) نشان دادن (واژگان)

۲۱- گزینه ۲»

(میرمبین زاهدی)

ترجمه جمله: «روشی که تحقیق (با آن) انجام شد، شک ها را در مورد نتایج برانگیخت.»

(۱) باعث شدن (۲) انجام دادن
(۳) تعیین محل کردن (۴) متصل شدن (واژگان)

۲۲- گزینه ۱»

(علی شکوهی)

ترجمه جمله: «ترخ پایین بیکاری بازتاب یک اقتصاد سالم است.»

(۱) بازتاب، انعکاس (۲) عدم اقدام
(۳) ارتقاء (۴) شناسایی (واژگان)

۲۳- گزینه ۴»

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «زمانی که دوستان از بیماری کشنده اش بهبود یافت، مایل بود که زندگی اش را به روش متفاوتی ادامه دهد.»

(۱) درمان کردن، برخورد کردن (۲) دور کردن، برکنار کردن
(۳) رد کردن، امتناع کردن (۴) بهبود یافتن (واژگان)

۲۴- گزینه ۴»

(رضا کیاسالار)

ترجمه جمله: «شرکت های تجاری کوچک نهایت تلاش خود را می کنند تا در وضعیت اقتصادی دشوار برای بقاء به مبارزه بپردازند.»

(۱) فرار کردن (۲) ساکن شدن، سکونت کردن
(۳) گذراندن (۴) تقلا کردن، مبارزه کردن (واژگان)

۲۵- گزینه ۱»

(ندرا باران طلب)

ترجمه جمله: «در طی بحث تام و جودی ساکت ماندم. ترجیح دادم بی طرف باشم و طرف هیچ کس را نگیرم.»

(۱) بی طرف (۲) غیر عملی
(۳) امری (۴) بی قرار، بی صبر (واژگان)

۲۶- گزینه ۳»

(مسعود غایی)

با توجه به ساختار "مصدر با to + (مفعول + for) + صفت + too" گزینه ۳» درست می باشد.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۲۷- گزینه ۱»

(مسعود غایی)

نکته: برای کوتاه کردن جملات پیرو دلیل، در صورتی که جمله در حالت استمراری نباشد، فاعل را حذف و فعل را به شکل "ing-دار" تبدیل می کنیم. در صورتی که جمله منفی باشد، "not" را قبل از فعل "ing-دار" قرار می دهیم.

جمله ابتدا این گونه بوده است:

"Because he didn't wish to continue his studies, ..."

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۲۸- گزینه ۴»

(مسعود غایی)

تشریح گزینه های دیگر

گزینه «۱»: این گزینه دو جمله مجزا است که باید به وسیله نقطه از هم جدا شود.

گزینه «۲»: ضمیر "it" اضافی است.

گزینه «۳»: جمله قبل از فعل "saves" در نقش فاعل است و باید به صورت عبارت اسمی نوشته شود.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۲۹- گزینه ۱»

(بهرام دستگیری)

تشریح گزینه‌های دیگر

گزینه «۲»: از آن جایی که فعل "finish" قبل از فعل "put" انجام گرفته، باید زمان گذشته کامل (had + p.p.) را برای آن انتخاب کرد.

گزینه «۳»: به خاطر "after" در ابتدای جمله پیرو، زمان جمله پایه باید گذشته ساده باشد.

گزینه «۴»: از آن جایی که فاعل، خود کننده کار است، وجه سببی کاربردی ندارد. در ضمن، ساختار صحیح وجه سببی به صورت "have + sth + p.p." می‌باشد. (ترتیب ایزای جمله)

۳۰- گزینه ۱»

(مسعود غایی)

بعد از "manage" فعل دوم به صورت مصدر با "to" به کار می‌رود. فعل "see" در این جمله متعدی است و بعد از آن مفعول به کار نرفته است، بنابراین وجه جمله مجهول است. بعد از حروف اضافه مانند "without"، اسم مصدر "ing + فعل" به کار می‌رود که شکل مجهول آن به صورت "being + p.p." است.

(ترتیب ایزای جمله)

۳۱- گزینه ۲»

(مسعود پیردراغی)

(۱) پا در هوا، نامسلم
(۲) در مسیر درست
(۳) کاملاً گوش به زنگ
(۴) خراب

(مکالمه)

۳۲- گزینه ۴»

(مسعود پیردراغی)

(۱) ناامید کردن، انداختن
(۲) کنار گذاشتن، رد کردن
(۳) پیاده کردن، ناراحت کردن
(۴) تأیید کردن

(مکالمه)

۳۳- گزینه ۱»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) خسته و درمانده
(۲) منطقی ممنوعه
(۳) باهوش، تیز
(۴) بی‌گناه

(مکالمه)

۳۴- گزینه ۴»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) خارج از فهم کسی
(۲) در یک چشم به هم زدن
(۳) ناشناخته
(۴) کار بی‌بهره

(مکالمه)

۳۵- گزینه ۲»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) سرزنشگاه
(۲) وقتش که شد
(۳) چقدر هم دیر
(۴) به خاطر گذشته‌ها

(مکالمه)

۳۶- گزینه ۲»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) رد کردن، بی‌ربط دانستن
(۲) عصبانی کردن، برانگیختن
(۳) از ورود ... جلوگیری کردن
(۴) کامل کردن، ساختن، آماده کردن

(مکالمه)

۳۷- گزینه ۳»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) بالغ شدن
(۲) چیزی را به تعویق انداختن
(۳) اشتباه گرفتن، سوراخ دعا را گم کردن
(۴) همه جوانب را در نظر گرفتن

(مکالمه)

۳۸- گزینه ۳»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) حاشیه رفتن
(۲) دست از سر کسی برداشتن
(۳) از چشم کسی افتادن، دیگر مورد توجه نبودن
(۴) با کسی سازش کردن

(مکالمه)

۳۹- گزینه ۲»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) چیزی را به کسی ثابت کردن
(۲) تقصیر را گردن کسی یا چیزی انداختن
(۳) هنر کاری را داشتن
(۴) راه را هموار کردن (برای)

(مکالمه)

۴۰- گزینه ۱»

(مربان شیفی)

(۱) دلخور از
(۲) مجاز به
(۳) مصمم
(۴) مواجه با، روبه‌رو با

(مکالمه)

۴۱- گزینه ۲»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) قبيله
(۲) زمان
(۳) مسیر
(۴) پادشاه

(کلوزتست)

۴۲- گزینه ۳»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) گپ و گفت‌وگو
(۲) ارتباط
(۳) سخن
(۴) بحث و گفت‌وگو

(کلوزتست)

۴۳- گزینه ۴»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) درازتر
(۲) عمیق‌تر
(۳) ضخیم‌تر
(۴) گسترده‌تر

(کلوزتست)

۴۴- گزینه ۲»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) گفتن
(۲) بیان کردن
(۳) توضیح دادن
(۴) اجرا کردن

(کلوزتست)

۴۵- گزینه ۱»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

نکته مهم درسی

عمل "combine" در گذشته تمام شده است. بنابراین از زمان «گذشته ساده» استفاده می‌کنیم (زمان گذشته ساده توصیف کننده عملی است که در گذشته به وقوع پیوسته و ربطی به زمان حال و یا آینده ندارد). ضمناً فعل "combine" به معنای «ترکیب کردن» متعدی است و با توجه به این‌که بعد از آن مفعول به کار نرفته، وجه جمله مجهول است.

(کلوزتست)

۴۶- گزینه «۲»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

نکته مهم درسی

قسمت "With the Norman invasion of England" یک عبارت قیدی است (می‌توان آن را "prepositional phrase" نیز نامید). به شکل دیگر گزینه صحیح توجه کنید:

When the Normans invaded England, the English language was put at risk.

دقت کنید که در گزینه «۱» کلمه "Norman" باید به شکل جمع یعنی "Normans" نوشته شود. اما در گزینه «۲» "Norman" در نقش صفت ظاهر شده است پس به صورت جمع به کار نمی‌رود. (کلوز تست)

۴۷- گزینه «۴»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) گونه

(۲) راهنما

(۳) وضع ایستادن یا نشستن

(۴) الگو، طریقه

(کلوز تست)

۴۸- گزینه «۴»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) نتیجه

(۲) برنامه

(۳) معنی

(۴) اثر

(کلوز تست)

۴۹- گزینه «۳»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

نکته مهم درسی

از "a number of" وقتی استفاده می‌کنیم که تعداد موارد مورد نظر محدود و مشخص نباشد. به عبارت دیگر حرف تعریف "a" نقش نکره را در زبان فارسی ایفا می‌کند و زمانی استفاده می‌شود که بخواهیم به‌طور کلی از اسمی در مفهوم عام صحبت کنیم. در واقع "a number of" در این‌گونه جملات معنایی مشابه با "several, a lot" دارد. اما از "the number of" هنگامی استفاده می‌کنیم که تعداد محدود، قابل محاسبه و مشخصی از چیزی موجود است. ضمناً در مبحث «تطابق فعل و فاعل» می‌خوانیم که بعد از "a number of" از فعل جمع، و بعد از "the number of" از فعل مفرد استفاده می‌کنیم.

The number of farmers is decreasing.

A number of options were suggested.

(کلوز تست)

۵۰- گزینه «۴»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

نکته مهم درسی

ساختار مورد نظر -ing + to be, get, become, grow used to است. دقت کنید که بعد از "used to" به معنای «سابقاً» از مصدر بدون to استفاده می‌کنیم.

I used to smoke, but now I've stopped.

من سابقاً / قبلاً سیگاری بودم، اما الان ترک کرده‌ام.

You'll soon get used to living in the country.

تو خیلی زود به زندگی در روستا عادت خواهی کرد. (کلوز تست)

۵۱- گزینه «۲»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) پر کردن

(۲) تدوین کردن

(۳) پخش کردن

(۴) تفهیم کردن

(کلوز تست)

۵۲- گزینه «۳»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

نکته مهم درسی

اگر در جمله موصولی حرف اضافه (to, in, at, on, ...) وجود داشته باشد، می‌توانیم آن را در انتهای جمله موصولی (جواب تست) یا در ابتدای آن (قبل از ضمیر موصولی) بیاوریم. به شکل دیگر جمله توجه کنید:

Rules were drawn up, and dictionaries were put together to which printers and writers could refer.

(کلوز تست)

۵۳- گزینه «۱»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) بی صدا

(۲) لال

(۳) ساکت

(۴) خاموش، عاجز از بیان

(کلوز تست)

۵۴- گزینه «۳»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

نکته مهم درسی

به اصطلاح "have (something) in common with something" به معنی «وجه مشترک داشتن با» دقت کنید ضمناً توجه کنید در "how they sound now" که یک پیرو اسمی (noun clause) است، قید "now" می‌تواند قبل و یا بعد از "sound" به کار رود. (کلوز تست)

۵۵- گزینه «۳»

(روزبه شولایی مقدم)

(۱) مشکل

(۲) ذکر

(۳) تعجب

(۴) نظر

(کلوز تست)

- ۵۶- گزینه ۳» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "complicated" در سطر هشتم از نظر معنایی به "complex" (پیچیده) نزدیک‌ترین است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۵۷- گزینه ۲» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «این متن عمدتاً درباره این است که چگونه تئوری‌ها به کار گرفته می‌شوند.» (درک مطلب)
- ۵۸- گزینه ۲» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «بر طبق متن، معلم‌ها از تئوری‌ها استفاده می‌کنند تا تصمیم بگیرند که چه (مطلبی را) آموزش بدهند.» (درک مطلب)
- ۵۹- گزینه ۴» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «متن بیان می‌کند که اعتماد ما به یک تئوری هنگامی که آن به ما اجازه پیش‌بینی‌هایی را درباره جهان می‌دهد، افزایش می‌یابد.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۰- گزینه ۳» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «هدف نویسنده در این متن، ترغیب خواننده به این (موضوع) است که تئوری مهم است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۱- گزینه ۴» (مربان شیفی) ترجمه جمله: «متن عمدتاً در چه موردی بحث می‌کند؟» «دلایل محبوبیت هجو» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۲- گزینه ۱» (مربان شیفی) ترجمه جمله: «چرا نویسنده در خطوط ۷-۶ از دن کیشوت، دنیای قشنگ نو و یک پیشنهاد فروتنانه نام می‌برد؟» «آن‌ها نمونه‌های مشهوری از ادبیات هجو هستند.» (درک مطلب)
- نکته مهم درسی
- ۶۳- گزینه ۱» (مربان شیفی) ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "aesthetically" (از نظر زیبایی‌شناسی) در خط ۱۱ نزدیک‌ترین معنی را به "artistically" (از نظر هنری) دارد.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۴- گزینه ۲» (مربان شیفی) ترجمه جمله: «کدام‌یک از موارد زیر را می‌توان در ادبیات هجو یافت؟» «ترکیب‌های عجیبی از اشیا و ایده‌ها» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۵- گزینه ۳» (مربان شیفی) ترجمه جمله: «طبق متن، نیازی به هجو وجود دارد چون لازم است به مردم یادآوری شود که ایده‌های رایج اغلب نادقیق هستند.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۶- گزینه ۴» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «از متن می‌توان استنباط کرد که بیش‌تر آن‌چه دانشمندان راجع به T. Rex می‌دانند، اخیراً کشف شده است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۷- گزینه ۳» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «متن تلویحاً اشاره می‌کند که (تعداد) فسیل‌ها در مقایسه با تعداد دایناسورهایی که در زمین پرسه می‌زدند، کم است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۸- گزینه ۳» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «کدام‌یک از (موارد) زیر را می‌توان از متن استنباط کرد؟» «جست و جو برای فسیل‌ها سال‌های بسیاری ادامه داشته است.» (درک مطلب)
- ۶۹- گزینه ۲» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «کدام‌یک از (موارد) زیر را می‌توان راجع به T. Rex استنباط کرد؟» «آن یک دایناسور گوشتخوار قدرتمند بود.» (درک مطلب)
- ۷۰- گزینه ۱» (پوار مؤمنی) ترجمه جمله: «متن کدام‌یک از (موارد) زیر را تلویحاً اشاره می‌کند؟» «تمام نتیجه‌گیری‌هایی که دانشمندان انجام می‌دهند، دقیق نیستند.» (درک مطلب)