



آزمون غیر حضوری

۱۸ مرداد

منحصراً زبان



بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم چی «وقف عام»

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

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پدیدآورندگان

آزمون غیر حضوری منحصرأً زبان

(۱۸ مرداد ماه ۹۸)

گروه فنی و تولید

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فهرست مطالب

سؤالات زبان تخصصی ۷

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When a Computer Error is a Fatal Mistake

Our lives depend on computers. They control our money, transport, and our exam results. Yet their programs are now so complex that no one can get rid of all the mistakes.

(0 G)

Life without computers has become unimaginable. They are designed to look after so many boring but essential tasks- from microwave cooking to flying across the Atlantic –that we have become dependent on them.

(1 ____)

But as the demands placed on computers grow, so have the number of incidents involving computer errors. Now computer experts are warning that the traditional ways of building computer systems are just not good enough to deal with complex tasks like flying planes or maintaining nuclear power stations. It is only a matter of time before a computer-made catastrophe occurs.

(2 ____)

As early as 1889, a word entered the language that was to become all too familiar to computer scientists: a “bug”, meaning a mistake. For decades bugs and “debugging” were taken to be part of every computer engineer’s job. Everyone accepted that there would always be some mistakes in any new system. But “safety critical” system that fly planes, drive trains or control nuclear power stations can have bugs that could kill. This is obviously unacceptable.

(3 ____)

One way to stop bugs in computer systems is to get different teams of programmers to work in isolation from each other. That way, runs the theory, they won’t all make the same type of mistake when designing and writing computer codes.

In fact research shows that programmers think alike, have the same type of training and make similar mistakes. So even if they work separately, mistakes can still occur. Another technique is to produce back up systems that start to operate when the first system fails. This has been used on everything from the space shuttle to the A320 airbus, but unfortunately problems that cause one computer to fail can make all the others fail, too.

(4 ____)

A growing number of computer safety experts believe the time has come to stop trying to “patch up” computer systems. They say programmers have to learn to think clearly and to be able to demonstrate through mathematical symbols that the programs have to live with the results of computer bugs.

(5 ___)

Of course, more often than not the errors are just annoying, but sometimes they can come close to causing tragedies. On the Piccadilly line in London’s Underground a driver who was going south along a track got confused while moving his empty train through a cross-over point. He started to head north straight at a south-bound train full of people. The computerized signaling system failed to warn him of impending disaster and it was only his quick human reactions that prevented a crash.

A: Now read the text again and choose a heading for each paragraph from the list below.

There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. The first one has been done for you.

- a. An old problem with serious consequences.
- b. Two new approaches, but can they solve the problem?
- c. A potentially tragic error.
- d. But are they here to stay?
- e. Experts say “Bring back math!”
- f. Old methods are no longer satisfactory.
- g. We couldn’t live without them.

B: Find words or phrases in the text with the following meanings:

1. impossible to imagine (para. 0)
2. needing support from (para. 0)
3. long-established, conventional (para. 1)
4. sudden great disaster (para. 1)
5. often seen or heard (para. 2)
6. not good enough (para. 2)
7. separately (para. 3)
8. support (para. 3)
9. terrible events that cause great sadness (para. 5)
10. about to happen (para. 5)

Further Reading

Servants of the Future

How soon will it be before robots become so intelligent that they will be able to do jobs which at the moment only human beings can do, such as teaching languages or looking after patients in hospital? Some experts believe this will soon happen within twenty years while others disagree.

One London company, UAS (Universal Automated Systems) has already developed machines that can be used as “home-helpers” for old people unable to look after themselves and who are living on their own or in special homes. These machines can now do such things as cooking eggs and cleaning the floor, and the company says that future models will accept simple voice instructions and be controlled by a “brain” that is the equivalent of the latest IBM microcomputer. The director of UAS, Mr. Henry Jeffries, believes that in the next five to ten years companies will have developed even more sophisticated robots for use in industry. By this time, it is likely that they will also have begun to sell new forms of these machines into ordinary homes. Robots could do a wide range of household tasks, such as preparing meals, washing dishes, cleaning the house and so on. By then, the price of such machines may have come down to as little as \$1,000.

But Dr. Sandra Lomax, who has done research into artificial intelligence at Sussex University and MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) believes we have a long way to go before we can develop truly intelligent machines.

“Preparing an omelet may seem easy enough. But suppose one of the eggs has gone bad. Even the most “intelligent” robot would probably still use it. If something slightly unusual needs doing- something that requires even a little bit of ordinary human imagination- a robot is useless. They need programming for even the simplest of tasks and are incapable of learning from experience. And teaching a robot how to recognize a bad egg is far more difficult than teaching it to prepare the omelet the egg goes into,” she says.

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

1. A London company called UAS has already developed a machine which

- a. can teach languages and how to care for those in hospital
- b. can help old people do certain jobs in the house
- c. is controlled by a microcomputer “brain”
- d. can accept simple voice instructions



2. The director of UAS believes that in the next five to ten years new forms of machine will

- a. be much cheaper than their present-day equivalents
- b. cost much less than \$1,000
- c. be used more in ordinary homes than in industry
- d. be a feature of every household

3. Dr. Sandra Lomax thinks that

- a. no robot will ever be able to prepare an omelet
- b. a robot will soon be able to perform unusual tasks
- c. we will be able to program a robot to learn experience
- d. making an omelet is easier for a robot than recognizing a bad egg

B. Complete the following sentences with false or artificial.

- 1. Dr. Lomax is an expert in ... intelligence.
- 2. Some people wear ... teeth.
- 3. I don't like ... cream.
- 4. He made a number of ... statements.

C. Complete the following sentences with clean or wash.

- 1. Don't forget to ... your teeth.
- 2. After the office closes, some people come in and ... it.
- 3. Did you ... your hands?
- 4. Please ... the dishes.
- 5. And ... my shoes, too.



زبان انگلیسی تخصصی

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- If the Normans had not invaded England in the tenth century, the English language ... very different.

- 1) were 2) would be 3) would have been 4) had been

2- If I were asked to look after my grandmother for some time, I ... it.

- 1) accept 2) accepted 3) will accept 4) would accept

3- I'm playing tennis tomorrow ... it's not raining.

- 1) providing that 2) unless 3) despite 4) in case of

4- My father wasn't rich enough to buy me a bicycle when I was a child. I wish he

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

5- I wish she ... injured in the crash last week.

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

6- I'm sorry he refuses to wear a coat. I wish he ... a coat.

- 1) will wear 2) wears 3) would wear 4) had worn

7- If it ... for the roadworks on the motorway, we ... here two hours ago.

- 1) hadn't been / would have been 2) weren't / should be
3) isn't / will be 4) wasn't / would have been

8- Had you obeyed orders, this disaster

- 1) couldn't happen 2) might not happen 3) hadn't happened 4) would not have happened

9- I wish the children ... football in the house when I am studying. It disturbs me.

- 1) didn't play 2) hadn't played 3) don't play 4) wouldn't play

10- I have been looking for this shirt for ages! I wish I ... enough money with me now to buy it.

- 1) have had 2) had 3) would have 4) had had

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- The doctor gave me a cream to make my skin feel soft and ... , and recommended me to use special soap.

- 1) smooth 2) scratchy 3) curious 4) sour

12- It was advertised that all the painters in that town could ... their works in an exhibition held at the end of the month.

- 1) display 2) discover 3) disappear 4) dismiss

13- The engineering students work in their labs to find out how the new machines will ... more efficiently.

- 1) manage 2) operate 3) execute 4) propose

14- Many people don't have the ability to accept their ... easily.

- 1) consideration 2) advantage 3) failure 4) analysis

15- After the accident in the factory that resulted in his disability, he has ... permanent loss of his hands.

- 1) suffered 2) swallowed 3) supposed 4) sworn

16- A caricature is a picture that ... a particular trait or facial appearance of an individual to produce a comical effect.

- 1) exploits 2) exaggerates 3) extinguishes 4) extends



- 17- Although I didn't like chemistry classes, my professor made me ... all of them to be able to take the exam.
1) attempt 2) recover 3) attend 4) remark
- 18- Not numerous people agree with the government's ... that the domestic economy will improve considerably.
1) perfection 2) pollution 3) possession 4) prediction
- 19- Parents don't always know what ... to take with their teenage children, especially in this era.
1) memorial 2) approach 3) ambiguity 4) mention
- 20- Even though she knew she was wrong, she was ... to openly admit it.
1) reluctant 2) causative 3) protective 4) agreeable
- 21- Despite the police's efforts, the ... cause of the urban riot is still unknown.
1) irrelevant 2) precise 3) fortunate 4) necessary
- 22- The drug is still in the experimental ... and has not yet been subjected to clinical trials.
1) phrase 2) praise 3) phase 4) presence
- 23- He is not making much ... with the violin because he hasn't got time to practice.
1) patience 2) progress 3) tension 4) courage
- 24- His explanation confused the students because it ... what the previous teacher had told them.
1) compared 2) competed 3) contradicted 4) hesitated
- 25- Galileo was forced to make a public ... of his belief that the earth goes around the sun.
1) denial 2) shelter 3) combination 4) destination

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) I'm sorry say that he not only drinks alcohol but also is addicted.
2) I'm sorry saying that he drinks not only alcohol but also is addicted.
3) I'm sorry to say that he not only drinks alcohol but also is addicted.
4) I'm sorry saying that he drinks not only alcohol but is also addicted.
- 27-
1) Ted insisted that Mary pay the money back by Friday of the latest.
2) Ted insisted that Mary pays the money back until Friday at the latest.
3) Ted insisted that Mary pay the money back by Friday at the latest.
4) Ted insisted that Mary pays the money back until Friday of the latest.
- 28-
1) She tried hardly so that she may finish the puzzle more quickly than he had done.
2) She tried hard so as finish the puzzle quicker than he did.
3) She tried hardly so as to finish the puzzle more quicker than he had done.
4) She tried hard so that she might finish the puzzle more quickly than he did.
- 29-
1) He had no idea how he could solve the problem concerning him for so long.
2) He had no idea how could he solve the problem concerning him for so long.
3) He had no idea how he could solve the problem concerned him for so long.
4) He had no idea how could he solve the problem concerned him for so long.
- 30- comes/ go/ own/ when/ ways/ shopping/ to/ it/ and/ our/ I/ he
1) When it comes to shopping, he and I go our own ways.
2) He and I go shopping when it comes to our own ways.
3) He comes shopping and when I go to it our own ways.
4) When he and I go our own ways, it comes to shopping.



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: Have you seen Amelia today? I ... (31)... her at the cafeteria and she seemed to me to be ... (32)... .

B: Well, she has been ... (33)... a difficult time at work. I think ... (34)... she took a vacation.

A: ... (35)... , why not take her out for dinner tonight?

B: That's a great idea!

31- 1) eased up 2) showed off 3) got ahead of 4) bumped into

32- 1) going with the tide 2) water under the bridge
3) at the end of her rope 4) armed to the teeth

33- 1) working out 2) picking out 3) going through 4) putting through

34- 1) it's a shame 2) it's high time 3) more or less 4) time after time

35- 1) Come to think of it 2) No wonder
3) Back to square one 4) More often than not

A: What took you so long?

B: The lift was ... (36)... , so we had to use the stairs instead.

36- 1) out of practice 2) out of order 3) out of control 4) out of reach

A: I bet you had to ... (37)... to get reservations at this restaurant. It's absolutely packed here!

B: The food here is ... (38)... and they don't add extra charges to the bill.

A: Now where is the waiter so that we can start eating?

37- 1) beg the question 2) pull some strings 3) get the axe 4) let sleeping dogs lie

38- 1) out of this world 2) out of bounds 3) all thumbs 4) all ears

A: You have to promise to ... (39)... . I just found out that Maggie won the election, but it won't be announced until tomorrow.

B: Don't worry. I won't ... (40)... .

39- 1) come true 2) play with fire 3) never say die 4) keep this to yourself

40- 1) bear you out 2) cut corners 3) see red 4) spill the beans

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.

By the time we reach old age most of us have spent twenty years sleeping. Yet nobody knows why we do it. Most scientists believe that (41) our bodies, we allow time for essential maintenance work (42) Any damage that there is can be put right more quickly (43) energy isn't being used up doing other things.

Sleep is controlled by certain chemicals. These build up during the day, eventually reaching (44) that cause tiredness. We can control the effects of these chemicals to some extent. Caffeine helps to (45) us awake while some medicines (46) us sleepy.



By using electrodes, scientists are able to study what (47) on in people's heads while they (48) They have discovered that when we first drop off everything slows down. The heart (49) more slowly and our breathing becomes shallow. After about ninety minutes our eyes start to twitch, and we go into what is (50) REM sleep, which is a (51) that we've started to dream. You have dreams every night, (52) you don't remember them. There are many theories about why we dream, none of them (53)

A lot of people say they have to have eight hours' sleep every night while others seem to (54) on a lot less. One thing is (55) - we all need some sleep. Going without it can have some very strange effects.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41- 1) resting | 2) by resting | 3) to rest | 4) for resting |
| 42- 1) doing | 2) being done | 3) be done | 4) to be done |
| 43- 1) if | 2) so | 3) whether | 4) though |
| 44- 1) peaks | 2) heights | 3) positions | 4) levels |
| 45- 1) stay | 2) keep | 3) make | 4) maintain |
| 46- 1) make | 2) cause | 3) become | 4) affect |
| 47- 1) happens | 2) goes | 3) occurs | 4) passes |
| 48- 1) have slept | 2) were sleeping | 3) sleep | 4) slept |
| 49- 1) beats | 2) hits | 3) moves | 4) trembles |
| 50- 1) known | 2) labeled | 3) named | 4) called |
| 51- 1) picture | 2) proof | 3) sign | 4) trace |
| 52- 1) even so | 2) even if | 3) even though | 4) even then |
| 53- 1) conclusive | 2) final | 3) concluding | 4) definite |
| 54- 1) need | 2) manage | 3) get | 4) deal |
| 55- 1) fixed | 2) decided | 3) confident | 4) certain |

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

One of the best known mystery stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) concerns the stealing of a letter. It was a very important letter, and the man who stole it was able to gain great political advantage for himself through having it.

The police knew who the man was and that the letter was still in his possession. But nobody knew where to find the letter even though detectives followed him in a cab everywhere. He did not carry the letter about with him, for the police had more than once arranged to attack him as if they were robbers and thoroughly searched him, but without any result. It was clear to the police that he had hidden the letter somewhere in his house, but they couldn't prove it.

They examined every square inch of the house; they took the furniture to pieces; they even satisfied themselves that he had not buried it anywhere near the house. All their efforts were in vain, and they were disappointed. They offered a large reward for the return of the missing letter.

The chief of the police reported the case to a friend of his, who convinced himself that the thief must be an extremely clever fellow. He said that the thief had used his brain. He thought that the thief had reasoned that the police would expect to find the letter hidden out of sight. He also thought the thief had believed that the police would fix their minds so firmly on finding the letter which they could not see that they would pay no attention to the letters they could see.



This turned out to be exactly the way in which the guilty man had reasoned. He had put the stolen letter with two or three others in a letter holder hanging on the wall in view of everybody who entered the room. And so the policeman's friend finally claimed the promised reward in return for solving the mystery after the police had arrested the thief.

56- The letter was stolen by... .

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) the policeman's friend | 2) an unknown person |
| 3) a known person | 4) the police chief |

57- According to the passage, the police

- 1) thought the letter was not in the thief's possession
- 2) did not search the thief's house for the letter
- 3) knew exactly where the letter was hidden
- 4) didn't know the exact place where the letter had been hidden

58- The word "thoroughly" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1) gradually | 2) suddenly | 3) completely | 4) interchangeably |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|

59- After all the original efforts were in vain, the police offered a large reward for

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1) catching the thief | 2) regaining the letter |
| 3) finding the thief | 4) giving some information to the police |

60- The thief believed that the police

- 1) could find the letter
- 2) would not search his house
- 3) would not take any notice of what they could see
- 4) would fix their minds on what they could see

PASSAGE 2

Most animals use more than one species as food. Therefore, the term "food web" is a better description of food relationship than the term "food chain". A "food web" is a complex feeding system that contains several food chains. For example, mice, rabbits and deer eat plants, owls eat meat and rabbits, and mountain lion eats rabbits and deer. These five species are parts of the food chains that together form a food web.

The first link in a food chain is always a green plant. Only organisms with chlorophyll, such as green plants, can make food. For example, the first link in the aquatic chains is algae. Most algae are microscopic green plants that produce food by photosynthesis, a process in which energy from sunlight converts carbon dioxide and water to sugar. Tiny fish in lakes, streams and oceans eat algae. In turn, they are eaten by larger fish. These larger fish are eaten by still larger fish. The food supply for fish is made by algae. This food is then passed through the food chains as one animal eats another.

Organisms may be divided into three groups based on how they obtain food. These groups are producers, decomposers and consumers. Organisms containing chlorophyll are producers. Thus, green plants are producers. Animals that eat other animals and plants are consumers. Microbes, one-celled organisms that cause the decay of the dead animals and plants are decomposers. Since decomposers cannot make their own food, they are also consumers.

61- What is the main purpose of this passage?

- 1) to determine which food chain is the most efficient
- 2) to describe the food network among plants and animals
- 3) to explain the process of photosynthesis in green plants
- 4) to appeal to conservationists to protect endangered plant species



62- According to the author, what is the “food web”?

- 1) a complicated system of several food chains
- 2) a society that distributes food
- 3) the relationship of one green plant to another
- 4) organisms that make their own food

63- The author divides the organisms according to

- 1) how they use energy
- 2) how they get food
- 3) how much energy they require in order to move
- 4) whether they live on the land or in the sea

64- The word "decay" in line 13 is closest in meaning to... .

- 1) rejection
- 2) extinction
- 3) interaction
- 4) destruction

65- According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

- 1) Producers are organisms which contain chlorophyll.
- 2) Decomposers, such as microbes, are also producers.
- 3) The process of photosynthesis happens in organisms with chlorophyll.
- 4) Algae is the first link in the aquatic chains.

PASSAGE 3

Theories about the movement of the continents have evolved over time as the ability to conduct scientific study of the continents has improved. Thus, today’s theory of plate tectonics, rather than contradicting its predecessor, has its roots in the older theory of continental drift.

According to the theory of continental drift, the continents are not fixed in position but instead move slowly across the surface of the earth, constantly changing in position relative to one another. This theory was first proposed in the eighteenth century when mapmakers noticed how closely the continents of the earth fit together when they were matched up. It was suggested then that the present-day continents had once been one large continent that had broken up into pieces which drifted apart.

Today the modern theory of plate tectonics has developed from the theory of continental drift. The theory of plate tectonics suggests that the crust of the earth is divided into six large, and many small, tectonic plates that drift on the lava that composes the inner core of the earth. These plates consist of the ocean floor and continents that quite probably began breaking up and moving relative to one another more than 200 million years ago.

66- The main topic of this passage is

- 1) the inner core of the earth
- 2) the importance of plate tectonics’ theory
- 3) the development of ideas about the movement of the earth’s surface
- 4) eighteenth- century mapmakers

67- The passage states that the theory of continental drift developed as a result of

- 1) the fixed positions of the continents
- 2) the work of mapmakers
- 3) the rapid movement of the continents
- 4) the thickness of the earth’s plates

68- Which of the following is NOT true about the theory of plate tectonics?

- 1) It is not as old as the theory of continental drift.
- 2) It evolved from the theory of continental drift.
- 3) It postulates that the earth’s surface is separated into plates.
- 4) It was proposed by mapmakers.

69- According to the passage, what constitutes a tectonic plate?

- 1) Lava
- 2) Only the continents
- 3) The inner core of the earth
- 4) The surface of the land and the floor of the oceans

70- The word “constantly” in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- 1) artificially
- 2) immediately
- 3) recently
- 4) continuously



پاسخ سؤال‌های تستی زبان تخصصی

زبان انگلیسی تخصصی

۹- گزینه «۴» (سپیده پور زبیدی)

ترجمه جمله: «ای کاش وقتی مطالعه می‌کنم، بچه‌ها در خانه فوتبال بازی نکنند. آن آزارم می‌دهد.»

برای بیان نارضایتی از موقعیتی در زمان حال از "would" استفاده می‌کنیم. (گرامر)

۱۰- گزینه «۲» (مهربان شیخی)

بعد از "I wish" «ای کاش» برای بیان جمله‌ای در زمان حال، از فعل گذشته ساده یا گذشته استمراری استفاده می‌شود. (گرامر)

۱۱- گزینه «۱» (بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «دکتر یک کرم به من داد تا به پوستم احساس نرمی و لطافت بدهد و توصیه کرد که از صابون مخصوص استفاده کنم.»

(۱) صاف، نرم، لطیف (۲) زبر، خارش‌آور (۳) کنجکاو (۴) ترش (واژگان)

۱۲- گزینه «۱» (شهاب اناری)

ترجمه جمله: «آگهی شد که تمام نقاشان در آن شهر می‌توانستند آثارشان را در نمایشگاهی که در آخر ماه برگزار می‌شد، نمایش دهند.»

(۱) نمایش دادن (۲) کشف کردن (۳) محو شدن، ناپدید شدن (۴) اخراج کردن (واژگان)

۱۳- گزینه «۲» (عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «دانشجویان مهندسی در آزمایشگاه‌هایشان کار می‌کنند تا دریابند دستگاه‌های جدید چگونه کارآمدتر عمل خواهند کرد.»

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

۱۴- گزینه «۳» (علی شکوهی)

ترجمه جمله: «بسیاری از مردم توانایی آن را ندارند که شکست خود را به سادگی بپذیرند.»

(۱) توجه، ملاحظه (۲) مزیت، برتری (۳) شکست (۴) تجزیه و تحلیل، بررسی (واژگان)

۱۵- گزینه «۱» (میرمسین زاهری)

ترجمه جمله: «پس از حادثه در کارخانه که منجر به معلولیتش شد، او از فقدان دائمی (قدرت استفاده از) دستانش رنج برده است.»

(۱) رنج بردن (۲) بلعیدن، قورت دادن (۳) فرض کردن، پنداشتن (۴) قسم خوردن، ناسزا گفتن (واژگان)

۱۶- گزینه «۲» (رضا کیاسالار)

ترجمه جمله: «یک کاریکاتور تصویری است که یک ویژگی خاص یا ظاهر چهره یک شخص را مبالغه می‌کند تا تأثیری خنده‌دار ایجاد کند.»

(۱) استثمار کردن (۲) مبالغه کردن، اغراق کردن (۳) خاموش کردن (آتش) (۴) امتداد دادن (واژگان)

۱- گزینه «۳» (بهرام دستگیری)

زمان فعل در بند شرط گذشته کامل "had not invaded" است، بنابراین جمله شرطی نوع سوم بوده و در بند جواب شرط به زمان آینده در گذشته کامل "would have been" نیاز است. (گرامر)

۲- گزینه «۴» (نیلوفر کشتیاری)

ترجمه جمله: «اگر از من خواسته می‌شد که برای مدتی از مادر بزرگم مراقبت کنم، آن را می‌پذیرفتم.»

جمله شرطی نوع دوم مورد نظر سؤال است:

آینده در گذشته ساده، گذشته ساده + If

(گرامر)

۳- گزینه «۱» (نیلوفر کشتیاری)

ترجمه جمله: «اگر باران نیارد، فردا تنیس بازی می‌کنم.»
(۱) اگر، به شرط این که (۲) مگر این که (۳) علی‌رغم (۴) در صورتی که

کلمه‌ها و ترکیب‌های زیادی وجود دارند که می‌توانند با معانی شبیه به "if" به کار روند. بعضی از متداول‌ترین آن‌ها عبارت‌اند از: "provided / in case", "providing / supposing / on condition that". بعد از عبارت "in case", "if", "in case", "providing / supposing / on condition that". اسم و یا گروه اسمی به کار می‌رود. (گرامر)

۴- گزینه «۳» (مسعود غایی)

بعد از "I wish" فعل جمله یک زمان به عقب باز می‌گردد. با توجه به این که زمان جمله اصلی گذشته ساده ("wasn't") است، بنابراین بعد از "I wish" از فعل در زمان گذشته کامل "had + p.p." استفاده می‌شود. (گرامر)

۵- گزینه «۴» (امیر یعقوبی فر)

در صورتی که زمان جمله گذشته ساده باشد، در این صورت بعد از "I wish" از فعل در زمان گذشته کامل استفاده می‌کنیم. (گرامر)

۶- گزینه «۳» (مسعود غایی)

برای بیان نارضایتی و اعتراض نسبت به موقعیتی در زمان حال، از زمان آینده در گذشته ساده "would wear" در جمله اسمیه، بعد از "wish" استفاده می‌کنیم. (گرامر)

۷- گزینه «۱» (مهربان شیخی)

گزینه‌های «۲» و «۴» از هیچ‌یک از ساختارهای جملات شرطی پیروی نمی‌کنند. گزینه «۳» اگرچه از ساختار شرطی نوع اول پیروی می‌کند، از لحاظ زمانی با جمله مورد سؤال مطابقت ندارد. (گرامر)

۸- گزینه «۴» (بهرام دستگیری)

در جملات شرطی نوع سوم می‌توان "if" را از بند شرط حذف کرده و بند شرط را به صورت سؤالی بیان کرد. در جملات شرطی نوع سوم، زمان فعل در بند جواب شرط، آینده در گذشته کامل است.

If you had obeyed orders, this disaster would not have happened.

(گرامر)



۱۷- گزینه ۳»

(نرا باران/طلب)

ترجمه جمله: «علی رغم این که به کلاس‌های شیمی علاقه‌ای نداشتیم، استادم مجبورم کرد که در تمام آن‌ها حضور یابم تا بتوانم امتحان بدهم.»
 (۱) کوشش کردن، تلاش کردن (۲) بهبود یافتن
 (۳) حضور یافتن (۴) گفتن، اظهارنظر کردن (واژگان)

۱۸- گزینه ۴»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «تعداد زیادی از مردم با پیش‌بینی دولت (مبنی بر این) که اقتصاد داخلی به طور قابل توجهی بهبود خواهد یافت، موافق نیستند.»
 (۱) تکامل (۲) آلودگی
 (۳) دارایی (۴) پیش‌بینی (واژگان)

۱۹- گزینه ۲»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «پدر و مادرها، به ویژه در این دوران، همیشه نمی‌دانند چه روشی را (برای برخورد) با فرزندان نوجوان خود در پیش بگیرند.»
 (۱) یادبود (۲) روش
 (۳) ابهام (۴) ذکر، اشاره (واژگان)

۲۰- گزینه ۱»

(عبدالرشید شفیعی)

ترجمه جمله: «علی‌رغم این که می‌دانست اشتباه می‌کند، بی‌میل بود که صراحتاً آن را بپذیرد.»
 (۱) بی‌میل (۲) سببی
 (۳) حفاظتی (۴) مطبوع، خوشایند (واژگان)

۲۱- گزینه ۲»

(علی شکوهی)

ترجمه جمله: «علی‌رغم تلاش‌های پلیس، علت دقیق شورش شهری هنوز ناشناخته است.»
 (۱) نامربوط (۲) دقیق
 (۳) خوشبخت (۴) لازم، ضروری (واژگان)

۲۲- گزینه ۳»

(میرسین زاهری)

ترجمه جمله: «دارو کماکان در مرحله آزمایشی است و هنوز در معرض آزمایش‌های بالینی قرار نگرفته است.»
 (۱) عبارت (۲) تحسین، ستایش
 (۳) مرحله، فاز (۴) حضور (واژگان)

۲۳- گزینه ۲»

(رضا کیاسالار)

ترجمه جمله: «او در ویولن پیشرفت زیادی نمی‌کند، زیرا وقت ندارد که تمرین کند.»
 (۱) صبر، حوصله (۲) پیشرفت
 (۳) فشار (۴) شجاعت (واژگان)

۲۴- گزینه ۳»

(پروگرام دستگیری)

ترجمه جمله: «توضیح او دانش‌آموزان را گیج کرد، زیرا با آن چه معلم قبلی به آن‌ها گفته بود، مغایرت داشت.»
 (۱) مقایسه کردن (۲) رقابت کردن
 (۳) مغایرت داشتن (۴) تردید داشتن (واژگان)

۲۵- گزینه ۱»

(بوار مؤمنی)

ترجمه جمله: «گالیله مجبور شد در مورد عقیده‌اش که (کره) زمین به دور خورشید می‌چرخد یک انکار عمومی داشته باشد.»
 (۱) انکار (۲) سرپناه
 (۳) ترکیب (۴) مقصد (واژگان)

۲۶- گزینه ۳»

(سفر فسروشاهی)

با توجه به عبارت "sorry to do sth"، گزینه ۳ صحیح است.
 (ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۲۷- گزینه ۳»

(مسعود غایی)

بعد از افعال پیشنهادی از قبیل "insist, demand, ..." در صورتی که جمله قرار گیرد، بعد از فاعل، فعل به صورت مصدر بدون "to" به کار می‌رود. عبارت "at the latest" به معنای «حداکثر (از نظر زمان)» است.
 (ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۲۸- گزینه ۴»

(شوراز میوهی)

قید "hard" خود کلمه "hard" است و "hardly" قید تکرار و به معنای «به سختی، به ندرت» می‌باشد. "so that" ربط‌دهنده هدف و منظور است و بعد از آن یک جمله کامل (... + فعل اصلی + فعل کمکی + فاعل) به کار می‌رود که در این جمله، فعل کمکی باید با فعل جمله پایه تطابق زمانی داشته باشد. عبارات "so as to" و "in order to" نیز برای بیان هدف و منظور به کار می‌روند و بعد از آن‌ها فعل به صورت مصدر بدون "to" قرار می‌گیرد.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۲۹- گزینه ۱»

(امیر یعقوبی فر)

در صورتی که کلمات "wh-" پرسشی و "how" در وسط جمله قرار گیرند، جمله بعد از آن‌ها حالت خبری (... + فعل + فاعل) خواهد داشت، نه سؤالی. در صورتی که جمله پیرو وصفی در حالت معلوم قرار گیرد، می‌توان ضمیر موصولی را حذف و فعل را به صورت "ing-دار" به کار برد. جمله پیروی وصفی به این شکل بوده است:

... problem which was concerning him ...

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

۳۰- گزینه ۱»

(علیرضا یوسف‌زاده)

با توجه به مفهوم جمله و ترتیب صحیح قرار گرفتن کلمات، گزینه ۱ صحیح است. در ضمن عبارت "when it comes to sth" به معنای «وقتی که نوبت چیزی فرا می‌رسد» است.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

A: امیلیا را امروز دیده‌ای؟ تصادفی در کافه تریا به او برخورددم و به نظرم آمد که طاقتش طاق شده باشد.

B: خوب، او سر کار اوقات دشواری را تجربه کرده است. فکر می‌کنم دیگر وقتش رسیده است که به تعطیلات برود.

A: خوب که فکرش را می‌کنم، چرا امشب او را شام بیرون نبریم؟

B: فکر خیلی خوبی است!

۳۱- گزینه ۴»

(سفر فسروشاهی)

(۱) آرام شدن، راحت شدن (۲) پز دادن
 (۳) پیشی گرفتن از (۴) تصادفی دیدن، برخورد کردن با (مکالمه)

۳۲- گزینه ۳»

(سفر فسروشاهی)

(۱) هم‌رنگ جماعت شدن (۲) کار از کار گذاشتن
 (۳) جان کسی به لب رسیدن، طاقت کسی طاق شدن (۴) تا دندان مسلح بودن (مکالمه)

۳۳- گزینه ۳»

(سفر فسروشاهی)

(۱) از آب درآمدن، ورزش کردن (۲) دستچین کردن، برگزیدن
 (۳) تجربه کردن، تاب آوردن (۴) پیش بردن، وصل کردن (مکالمه)

۳۴- گزینه ۲»

(سفر فسروشاهی)

(۱) شرم‌آور است (۲) وقتش رسیده است
 (۳) کم و بیش (۴) بارها و بارها (مکالمه)

۳۵- گزینه ۱»

(سفر فسروشاهی)

(۱) خوب که فکرش را می‌کنم (۲) جای تعجبی ندارد
 (۳) روز از نو، روزی از نو (۴) معمولاً (مکالمه)

A: چه چیز این قدر تو را معطل کرد؟

B: بالاتر کار نمی‌کرد، در نتیجه مجبور شدیم به جای آن از پله‌ها استفاده کنیم.

(علیرضا یوسف‌زاده)

۳۶- گزینه ۲»

(علیرضا یوسف‌زاده)

(۱) تمرین نداشتن، روی فرم نبودن (۲) به هم ریخته بودن، کار نکردن
 (۳) خارج از اختیار بودن، خارج از کنترل بودن (۴) دور از دسترس بودن (مکالمه)



۴۴- گزینه «۴» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| ۱) قله | ۲) ارتفاع |
| ۳) موقعیت | ۴) سطح (کلوزتست) |

۴۵- گزینه «۲» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ۱) باقی ماندن، ماندن | ۲) نگه داشتن |
| ۳) ساختن | ۴) حفظ کردن، نگه داشتن (کلوزتست) |

۴۶- گزینه «۱» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| ۱) ساختن، باعث شدن | ۲) باعث شدن |
| ۳) شدن | ۴) تحت تاثیر قرار دادن (کلوزتست) |

۴۷- گزینه «۲» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| ۱) رخ دادن | ۲) گذشتن، رفتن |
| ۳) اتفاق افتادن | ۴) عبور کردن، گذر کردن (کلوزتست) |

۴۸- گزینه «۳» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| با توجه به مفهوم جمله، نیاز به زمان حال ساده داریم. | (کلوزتست) |
|---|-----------|

۴۹- گزینه «۱» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| ۱) ضربان زدن | ۲) زدن |
| ۳) حرکت کردن | ۴) لرزیدن (کلوزتست) |

۵۰- گزینه «۴» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| ۱) شناختن | ۲) برجسب زدن |
| ۳) نامیدن | ۴) صدا زدن (کلوزتست) |

۵۱- گزینه «۳» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| ۱) تصویر | ۲) مدرک، سند، گواه |
| ۳) نشانه | ۴) ردپا، اثر (کلوزتست) |

۵۲- گزینه «۲» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| ۱) با این حال | ۲) حتی اگر |
| ۳) اگرچه | ۴) حتی در آن حالت (در آن موقع) |
- (کلوزتست)

۵۳- گزینه «۱» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| ۱) قاطع، قطعی | ۲) نهایی |
| ۳) پایانی، جمع‌بندی کننده | ۴) قطعی، مشخص (کلوزتست) |

A: شرط می‌بندم که مجبور شدی پارتی‌بازی کنی تا در این رستوران جا رزرو کنی. این‌جا کاملاً پر است!

B: غذای این‌جا بی‌نظیر است و هیچ هزینه‌های اضافی به صورت حساب اضافه نمی‌کنند.

A: حالا پیشخدمت کجاست تا (دیگر) غذا خوردن را شروع کنیم؟

۳۷- گزینه «۲» (مسعود پیردراغی)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ۱) از موضوع اصلی گریختن | ۲) پارتی بازی کردن، اعمال نفوذ کردن |
| ۳) اخراج شدن | ۴) پا روی دم شیر نگذاشتن (مکالمه) |

۳۸- گزینه «۱» (مسعود پیردراغی)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ۱) بی‌نظیر، عالی، معرکه | ۲) منطقه ممنوعه |
| ۳) بی‌دست و پا | ۴) سراپاگوش (مکالمه) |

A: باید قول بدهی که این (راز) را پیش خودت نگه داری. همین الان پی بردم که مگی در انتخابات پیروز شد، اما (این خبر) تا فردا اعلام نخواهد شد.

B: نگران نباش. من بند را آب نمی‌دهم.

۳۹- گزینه «۴» (مسین رییمی نزار)

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ۱) به حقیقت پیوستن | ۲) به کار خطرناکی دست زدن |
| ۳) هرگز ناامید نشدن | ۴) رازی را پیش خود نگه داشتن، بازگو نکردن (مکالمه) |

۴۰- گزینه «۴» (مسین رییمی نزار)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ۱) تأیید کردن | ۲) میان‌بر زدن |
| ۳) عصبانی شدن، خون (کسی) به جوش آمدن | ۴) بند را به آب دادن (مکالمه) |

۴۱- گزینه «۲» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

برای بیان «روش انجام کاری» از ساختار "ing- فعل + by" استفاده می‌کنیم.

(کلوزتست)

۴۲- گزینه «۴» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

بعد از فعل "allow" از مصدر با "to" استفاده می‌کنیم. ضمناً وجه جمله مجهول است.

(کلوزتست)

۴۳- گزینه «۱» (روزبه شهلای مقدم)

- | | |
|--------|--------------------|
| ۱) اگر | ۲) بنابراین |
| ۳) آیا | ۴) اگرچه (کلوزتست) |



- ۵۴- گزینه «۲» (روزبه شهلایی مقدم)
 (۱) نیاز داشتن
 (۳) گرفتن
 (۲) اداره کردن، از عهده برآمدن
 (۴) پرداختن، رسیدگی کردن
 (کلوزتست)
-
- ۵۵- گزینه «۴» (روزبه شهلایی مقدم)
 (۱) ثابت شده
 (۳) مطمئن
 (۲) مصمم، مشخص
 (۴) قطعی
 (کلوزتست)
-
- ۵۶- گزینه «۳» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «آن نامه توسط یک شخص شناخته شده دزدیده شد.»
 (درک مطلب)
-
- ۵۷- گزینه «۴» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «طبق متن، پلیس مکان دقیقی را که نامه در آن پنهان شده بود، نمی‌دانست.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۵۸- گزینه «۳» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "thoroughly" در سطر ششم از نظر معنایی به "completely" کاملاً نزدیک‌ترین است.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۵۹- گزینه «۲» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «پس از این‌که تمام تلاش‌های اولیه بی‌فایده بودند، پلیس یک جایزه بزرگ برای باز پس گرفتن نامه پیشنهاد کرد.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۰- گزینه «۳» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «دزد اعتقاد داشت که پلیس‌ها به آنچه می‌توانستند ببینند، توجهی نخواهند کرد.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۱- گزینه «۲» (مهربان شیخی)
 ترجمه جمله: «هدف اصلی این متن چیست؟»
 «توضیح شبکه غذایی بین گیاهان و جانوران»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۲- گزینه «۱» (مهربان شیخی)
 ترجمه جمله: «طبق گفته نویسنده، شبکه غذایی چیست؟»
 «سیستم پیچیده‌ای از چندین زنجیره غذایی»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۳- گزینه «۲» (مهربان شیخی)
 ترجمه جمله: «نویسنده موجودات زنده را بر طبق چگونگی به دست آوردن غذا تقسیم می‌کند.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۴- گزینه «۴» (مهربان شیخی)
 ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "decay" (خرابی، نابودی) در خط «۱۳» از لحاظ معنایی به "destruction" (نابودی، ویرانی) نزدیک‌ترین است.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۵- گزینه «۲» (مهربان شیخی)
 ترجمه جمله: «بر طبق متن، کدام جمله صحیح نیست؟»
 «تجزیه‌کننده‌ها، مانند میکروب‌ها، تولیدکننده نیز هستند.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۶- گزینه «۳» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «عنوان اصلی این متن پیشرفت نظرات درباره حرکت سطح (کره) زمین است.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۷- گزینه «۲» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «متن بیان می‌کند که تئوری حرکت قاره‌ای در نتیجه کار طراحان نقشه توسعه یافت.»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۸- گزینه «۴» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «کدام‌یک از (موارد) زیر درباره تئوری "plate tectonics" صحیح نیست؟»
 «آن توسط طراحان نقشه پیشنهاد شد.»
 نکته: "plate tectonics" به معنای «مطالعه شکل‌گیری و حرکت صفحات بزرگ سنگ که سطح زمین را تشکیل می‌دهد» است.
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۶۹- گزینه «۴» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «طبق متن، چه چیزی یک پوسته تکتونیکی را تشکیل می‌دهد؟»
 «سطح زمین و کف اقیانوس‌ها»
 (درک مطلب)
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- ۷۰- گزینه «۴» (یوار مؤمنی)
 ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "constantly" در سطر پنجم از نظر معنایی به "continuously" (به طور پیوسته، دائماً) نزدیک‌ترین است.»
 (درک مطلب)