



آزمون «۱۴ مرداد ماه ۱۴۰۱»

دفترچهٔ اختصاصی منحصراً زبان

زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

تعداد كل سؤالات: ٧٠

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بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

دفتر مركزى: خيابان انقلاب بين صبا و فلسطين – پلاک ٩٢٣ – تلفن: ٨٤٥١-٢١٠

ردتمام داراییها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی وقف عام است بر گسترش دانش و آموزش» 🌓



پدید آورندگان آزمون **منحصراً زبان** ۱۵ مرداد ماه ۱۶-۱

طراهان

نام طراحان	نام درس
رحمتاله استیری، آرمین رحمانی، سعید کاویانی، عقیل محمدیروش، امید یعقوبیفرد، شهاب مهرانفر	زبان تخصصي

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

زبان انگلیسی تخصصی	نام درس
رحمتاله استيرى	كزينشكر
رحمتاله استيرى	مسئول درس
فاطمه نقدی، عقیل محمدی روش، محمدحسین مر تضوی، سعید آقچه لو	گروه ویراستاران

گروه فنی و تولیر

مدير گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسۇل دفترچە	معصومه شاعرى
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: مازیار شیروانیمقدم
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حروفنگاری و صفحه آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

دفتر مركزي: خيابان انقلاب بين صبا و فلسطين – پلاک ٩٢٣ –تلفن: ٩٤٣ –٢١٠٠

پروژهٔ تابستان - آزمون ۱۴ مرداد ۱۴۰۱ **اختصاصی منحصراً زبان** صفحهٔ ۳

زبان تخصصي	۱۰۵ دقیقه]
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Part A: Grammar

<u>Directions</u>: 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-Everybody says that John has a screw loose, but I think he is ... stupid. He spends ten hours a day watching TV.

1) lazier than 2) more lazy than 3) as lazier as 4) the lazy and

2-The young man sounded ... when he heard that he had to do some extra work last week.

1) unhappily 2) by far unhappy 3) unhappy 4) a bit unhappily

3-I'm sure that you'll feel ... will be able to solve that difficult math problem once you've had some sleep.

1) so better and 2) as well as

3) better than 4) so much better and

4-Mr. James has only two daughters, and he is proud of the younger one because he believes that she is

1) the more intelligent of the two 2) most intelligent one

3) more intelligent than the two 4) the most intelligent of them

5- In my opinion, no one drinks ... my father does. He drinks maybe 15 bottles of water every day.

1) water as many as 2) as much water as 3) more water 4) the most water

6-I thought the Chinese restaurant, which is just round the corner from Sophia's house, would be expensive, but it was

1) reasonably and cheap 2) reasonably cheap

3) reasonable cheap 4) reasonably cheaply

7-The police were kind of willing to accept that the man was not the criminal they were looking for. They mentioned that the more he insisted he was innocent, ... they believed him.

1) more than that 2) the most of

3) as much as 4) the more

8-I can't exactly remember where Michael bought this ... shirt, but I guess it was from a store located in Florence.

1) costly cotton white 2) white costly cotton 3) costly white cotton 4) cotton white costly

9-In recent years, the population of this town has increased so much that now there are ... houses in this area as there used to be many years ago.

1) twice more than 2) twice as many 3) more than twice 4) as many as twice

10-It was a pity that none of the students to whom I had taught mathematics managed to explain the math problem ... Mia did.

1) very better than2) as well as3) as good as4) the best

Part B: Vocabulary

<u>Directions:</u> 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-In ... to a competitive salary, the company has decided to offer attractive employee benefits.

1) choice 2) addition 3) emphasis 4) result

12-Throughout the last four years, she inspired me with her zest and ... for life that taught me to follow my dream.

1) determination 2) observation 3) formulation 4) combination

13-In a typical application, a software program ... a phrase or sentence to be spoken by the computer.

1) associates 2) indicates 3) inflates 4) generates

14-I could vividly remember when my skull had been opened in my other ... two and a half years before.

1) devotion 2) exposure 3) operation 4) medication

اختصاصي منحصرأ زبان

15-The gold standard is a monetary system in which pa	aper money is freely into a fixed amount of gold.			
1) immune	2) visual			
3) reactionary	4) convertible			
16-Ongoing research is now directed toward understar	nding the precise of these intermolecular forces.			
1) entry	2) figure			
3) nature	4) wonder			
17-According to the television report, the UN Security	Council has free passage for families fleeing from			
the fighting.				
1) demanded	2) compiled			
3) reduced	4) destroyed			
18-She said how much she the overwhelming genero	osity of the public in responding to the appeal.			
1) magnified	2) consumed			
3) dedicated	4) appreciated			
19-The manager described all those activities as, an	d asked for more appropriate measures to be taken.			
1) futile	2) ample			
3) arable	4) benign			
20-She did not reply in words, but her eyes told Davi	d that she was not going to in any way if he kept			
asking her like that.				
1) moderate	2) accelerate			
3) cooperate	4) celebrate			
21-The paper printed the victim's address, then co	mpounded their error by printing her name the next			
day.				
1) palpably	2) accidentally			
3) essentially	4) wisely			
22-The scientific debate about the of the universe ha	as been going on throughout recorded history.			
1) origins	2) measures			
3) means	4) herds			
23-To the best of my knowledge, the famous actor the	he rumors that he was about to leave the series.			
1) confined	2) confounded			
3) confirmed	4) conserved			
24-Although the situation was extremely tense, her voi	ce was and assured when he was talking about the			
problem.				
1) calm	2) minor			
3) entire	4) nearby			
25-As you know, any delay in the of material wil	I have a knock-on effect throughout the production			
process.				
1) charity	2) diversity			
3) identity	4) delivery			
Part C. Sentence Structure				

صفحة ۴

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

26-

- 1) Japanese and Korean companies have invested heavily in the UK, they create thousands new jobs.
- 2) The Japanese and Korean companies have been invested heavily in the UK, creating thousands of new jobs.
- 3) Japanese and Korean companies have invested heavily in the UK, creating thousands of new jobs.
- 4) The Japanese and Korean companies have been invested heavily in the UK, they create thousands new jobs.

27-

- 1) After a very difficult night, his blood pressure became stable again, and his family were allowed to visit him.
- 2) After such a difficult night, his blood pressure become stable again, and his family were allowed visiting him.
- 3) After such a difficult night, his blood pressure became stable again, so his family allowed to visit him.
- 4) After a very difficult night, his blood pressure become stable again, so his family allowed visiting him.

اختصاصي منحصراً زبان

صفحة ۵

پروژهٔ تابستان- آزمون ۱۴ مرداد ۱۴۰۱

28-

- 1) There is now possibility to infer a link among using mobile phone and contracting some forms of cancer.
- 2) It is now possible to infer a link between using mobile phones and contracting some forms of cancer.
- 3) It is now possible to infer a link between to use mobile phone and contract some forms of cancers.
- 4) There is now possibility to infer a link among to use mobile phones and contract some forms of cancers.

29-

- 1) Companies can be innovative since consumers are always demanding new products which are more likely to succeed.
- 2) Since consumers are always demanding new products, companies which can be innovative are more likely to succeed.
- Consumers are always demanding new products, although companies can be innovative but they are more likely to succeed.
- 4) To succeed, companies which are more likely can be innovative, although consumers are always demanding new products.

30-

- 1) Controlled not by human pilots but by a computer system known as an automatic pilot, most planes today that are even responsible for taking off and landing.
- 2) Known as an automatic pilot, which is even responsible to taking off and landing, most planes today are controlled not by human pilots but by a computer system.
- 3) Most planes today are controlled not by human pilots but by a computer system known as an automatic pilot, which is even responsible for taking off and landing.
- 4) Human pilots are controlled computer system known as an automatic pilot, which is even responsible to taking off and landing in most planes today.

Part D: Language Function

<u>Directions:</u> 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: Did you move the chairs around in the conference room without asking me first?
- B: Yes, I did. I didn't realize you were such ...(31)...!
- **31-** 1) a big spender

2) a control freak

3) a silver surfer

- 4) a wet blanket
- A: I just heard that the senator announced he would run for President of the United States, didn't he?
- B: Right! As soon as he did so, some reporters started working hard to ...(32)... information about his past.
- **32-** 1) beef up

2) cross off

3) dig up

4) put off

A: That's all you're having for dinner—an apple and a slice of bread?

B: Yeah, I usually eat like ...(33)... at nights.

33- 1) a bird

2) a bat

3) a fish

4) a crocodile

- A: Emily, you look tired. It's time for you to ...(34)....
- B: I would if I could. You know, these days I'm ...(35)... and I don't have a minute to call my own. The project must be handed in on time.
- **34-** 1) shake a leg

40- 1) taking

2) call it a day

3) get the axe

4) take umbrage

35- 1) in bad shape

2) out for blood

3) miles away

4) snowed under

- A: ...(36)... on your new job, Chris!
- B: Thanks, Mark. To tell you the ...(37)..., I'm not sure if I like working.
- A: Why do you say that? Last year you wanted to ...(38)... university!
- B: I know, but that was last year. Now, it's just work, work, and work. I work hard all day, every day.

3) getting

4) giving

A: Oh, come on. Don't ...(39)...! You're ...(40)... good money now.

2) putting

36-	1) Celebrations	2) Congratulations	3) Definitions	4) Compliments
37-	1) feeling	2) explanation	3) importance	4) truth
38-	1) get about	2) get across	3) get out of	4) get around to
39-	1) take turns	2) be taken aback	3) be silly	4) have fun

Part E: Cloze Test

<u>Directions:</u> 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.

Like it or not, being on time matters. In fact, it matters a lot. It communicates to others ...(41)... they can trust and rely on you or not. It gives others insight into how you view them ...(42)... Being chronically late can have ...(43)... unintended consequences, and it's a seemingly small thing that ...(44)... huge and lasting negative effect on your career. By contrast, learning the importance of punctuality is an incredibly simple way which can easily set you ...(45)... from the crowd. It allows you to make an instant good impression, and it can help you reach your goals faster by helping others see you ...(46)....

There is no excuse for being late. ...(47)... true emergencies, being on time is completely within your control. Taking ownership of your time, knowing the importance of punctuality, ...(48)... never to be late again will be something you can do to change your life and career for the better. When you're late, you're starting off on the wrong foot. Nobody wants to start an important business meeting with a/an ...(49)... . You may also be stressed and scattered, which may make the other person ...(50)... their choice to work with you.

If time is money, then by arriving five minutes late, you've just stolen something of ...(51)... from the other person, which is not a great way to start any important business(52).... The other person feels like they've already given you something, ...(53)... they're not going to be as likely to give you more. Being late ...(54)... others a lot about you, your integrity, and your respect for other people. It tells them you think your time is more important than theirs, and whatever you are doing is more important ...(55)... could be doing. It shows disrespect and disregard, and it tells the other person you're totally unreliable, careless, and disorganized.

41- 1) which	2) whether	3) why	4) how		
42- 1) how your view is yo	urself	2) and yourself how you view			
3) and how you view yo	ourself	4) how your view yourself			
43- 1) countless	2) delicious	3) hospitable	4) deliberate		
44- 1) it can have	2) it has a	3) has	4) can have a		
45- 1) apart	2) above	3) aside	4) along		
46- 1) as someone worth list	stening to	2) listening to as someone w	vorth		
3) someone as worth to	listening	4) worth as someone listening	ng to		
47- 1) Instead	2) Besides	3) Barring	4) Despite		
48- 1) it chooses	2) and choosing	3) which chooses	4) choosing		
49- 1) discount	2) pleasure	3) volume	4) apology		
50- 1) questioned	2) to question	3) question	4) questioning		
51- 1) value	2) range	3) point	4) habit		
52- 1) comprehension	2) reduction	3) negotiation	4) appreciation		
53 -1) nor	2) so	3) since	4) for		
54- 1) is told	2) which tells	3) and telling	4) tells		
55-1) than what they	2) than they	3) what than they	4) they what than		

Part F: Reading Comprehension

<u>Directions:</u> In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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:

Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent. In the United States, rent controls date back to at least World War II.

In 1943, the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortages during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in some locations, including New York City, controls continued. Under New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants continue to renew their leases. In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls are more recent. They were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels. In 1979, Santa Monica's municipal government ordered landlords to roll back their rents to the levels charged in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-thirds as much as any increase in the overall price level.

In any housing market, rental prices perform three functions: (1) promoting the efficient maintenance of existing housing and stimulating the construction of new housing, (2) allocating existing scarce housing among competing claimants, and (3) rationing use of existing housing by potential renters.

One result of rent control is a decrease in the construction of new rental units. Rent controls have artificially depressed the most important long-term determinant of profitability - rents. Consider some examples. In a recent year in Dallas, Texas, with a 16 percent rental vacancy rate but no rent control laws, 11,000 new housing units were built. In the same year, in San Francisco, California, only 2,000 units were built. The major difference? San Francisco has only a 1.6 percent vacancy rate but stringent rent control laws. In New York City, except for government-subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units, which are exempt from controls. In Santa Monica, California, new apartments are not being constructed. New office rental space and commercial developments are, however. They are exempt from rent controls.

56-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The construction of apartments in the United States
- 2) Causes and effects of rent control
- 3) The fluctuations of rental prices
- 4) The shortage of affordable housing in the United States

57-Which of the following was NOT a reason for the introduction of rent controls in Santa Monica, California?

1) Rapid population growth

2) Inflation

3) Economic conditions during wartime

4) Record-high housing prices

58- The word "They" in paragraph 2 refers to

1) the tenants

2) leases

3) apartments

4) rent controls

59-It can be inferred from the passage that the purpose of rent control is to

1) protect tenants

2) promote construction

3) increase vacancy rates

4) decrease sales of rental units

60-The information in the last paragraph supports which of the following statements?

- 1) San Francisco has eliminated its rent control laws.
- 2) Rent control leads to a reduction in the construction of housing units.
- 3) Luxury apartments are rarely built when there is rent control.
- 4) There is a growing need for government-subsidized housing.

61-The word "stringent" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

1) straightforward

2) strict

3) expanded

4) efficient

62-According to the passage, which of the following cities does NOT currently have rent controls?

1) Santa Monica

2) Dallas

3) San Francisco

4) New York City

63-According to the passage, which of the following is NOT exempt from rent control?

1) Luxury apartments

2) Commercial development

3) Moderately priced apartments

4) Office space

PASSAGE 2:

The term lingua franca refers to a language that is used as a means of communication between people whose first language is different. English is the truly global lingua franca of today's world. But throughout history, other languages, such as Latin and French, had this function, too. The question is why a lingua franca will, sooner or later, lose its global popularity.

Language expert and writer Nicholas Ostler believes that to understand what causes a lingua franca to lose its global status, we should first work out what helps a language rise to such status. Ostler suggests that conquest—when one country takes control of another—commerce-business activities, and conversion—when a person changes his or her religion—are the main factors that make a language global. It means that when a country is controlled by rulers from another country, its people will possibly adopt the language of their rulers. Besides, people who do business internationally, need a language that can easily connect them to other business people from around the world. Also, those who accept a new religion are <u>likely</u> to learn and speak its language as well. In all these cases, language is not the purpose but a means to other purposes. Therefore, the arrival of a new political power or a new set of religious values will result in the decline of an existing lingua franca. With this in mind, should we now wait for another lingua franca to replace English?

Some writers believe that English will not see the same end as every previous lingua franca did. This, <u>they</u> believe, is because of the fact that English in the modern age is an exceptional case. In fact, English differs from previous lingua francas in two important ways: first, it has no serious competition, and second, although it began to spread by conquest, commerce, and religious changes, its influence does not rely on them anymore. Ostler, however, says that the dominance of English will end too. He claims that what will take the place of English in the future is not another single language. Instead, with the development of computer translation technology, we will be able to speak and write in whatever language we choose and yet understand each other.

Despite all the suppositions, one cannot still predict the future developments of today's languages. Whatever the next lingua franca of the world is, it is certainly influenced or even determined by every single word that you and I speak today.

64- What is the best title for the passage?

1) Lingua Franca and Power

- 2) The Language of Commerce
- 3) The Decline of a Shared Language
- 4) The Oldest Lingua Franca

65- According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- 1) A lingua franca is the shared language of people from a particular country.
- 2) English is the only lingua franca in the world's history.
- 3) Popularity of one religion can lead to popularity of its language.
- 4) English will always rely on conquest and conversion to remain global.

66- According to Nicholas Ostler, we need to know the reasons behind a lingua franca's popularity in order to

- 1) prevent disappearance of English as the world's present lingua franca
- 2) work out why business people need a lingua franca
- 3) secure a country against possible future conquests
- 4) find out why a lingua franca might lose its worldwide prevalence

67- In the second paragraph, the word "likely" is closest in meaning to

1) interested

2) forced

3) probable

4) similar

68- Which of the following can restate Ostler's theory about languages?

- 1) Political power, religious influences and technology have determined the rise and fall of lingua francas.
- 2) What helps a language to become a lingua franca is different from what makes it lose its global status.
- 3) English will remain the world's lingua franca forever.
- 4) Technology will not play a major role in the future of the lingua francas.

69- In the third paragraph, the word "they" refers to

1) previous lingua francas

2) writers

3) conquests and conversions

4) future lingua francas

70- Which of the following is NOT defined in the passage?

1) Lingua Franca

2) Conquest

3) Conversion

4) Status

www.konkur.i رممت اله استیری)			۱- گزینهٔ «۲»
		;	نكتة مهم درسي
رد مقایسه قبرار	رد یک فرد یا چیز مور	، وقتی دو صفت را در مور	دقت کنید که
یـد از "more"	و تعداد هجای صفت، با	ن در نظر گرفتن شکل	مىدھيم، بدور
شكل سادة صفت	تار "as as" باید از نا	(رد گزینهٔ «۱»). در ساخ	استفاده كنيم
ی "the" قبل از	بهمعنای جمله، بهکارگیری	(رد گزینهٔ «۳»). با توجه	استفاده كنيم
	7»).	درست است (رد گزینهٔ «	صفت كاملاً نا
(گرامر)			
۴	٣	r 🗸	1
ردمتاله استیری)	,)		۲- گزینهٔ «۳»
		;	نكتة مهم درسي
به صفت دارد	.ن» فعل ربطی است و نیاز	s" بەمعناى «بەنظر رسيد	فعل "ound
by fa" قبــل از	ر، قید تشدیدکنندهٔ "r"	، «۱ و ۴»). از سـوی دیگ	(رد گزینههای
	«۲»).	به کار میرود (رد گزینهٔ ·	صفات برترين
(گرامر)			
۴	F ~	٢	1
ردمتاله استیری)	,)		۳- گزینهٔ «۴»
	رسایت	:	نكتة مهم درسي
ه فاقد اسم است	ا قبل از یک صفت برتری ک	هیچگاه نمیتوان "so" را	دقت کنید که
می توان از حروف	و با توجه به ادامهٔ جمله، ن	گزینهٔ «۱»). از سوی دیگر	به کار برد (رد

اضافهٔ "as" و "than" در جای خالی استفاده کرد (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۳»).

(کرامر) **۴**

٢

۴- گزینهٔ «۱»

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

مقایسه بین دو مورد انجام می شود، پس نمی توان از صفت برترین استفاده کرد (رد گزینه های ۲۰ و ۴۰). از سوی دیگر، صفت برترین نیاز به حرف تعریف "the" دارد (رد گزینهٔ ۲۰»). دقت کنید اگر قرار باشد در طرف دوم مقایسه عدد به کار رود، حتماً باید از حرف اضافهٔ "of" استفاده شود و قبل از صفت برتری و عدد مورد نظر از "the" استفاده شود، دقیقاً به ترتیبی که در گزینهٔ «۱» آمده است. در چنین حالتی، استفاده از "than" کاملاً نادرست است (رد گزینهٔ «۳»).

(*كرامر*)
(٣ ٣ ٢

۵- گزینهٔ «۲» (رهمت اله استیری)

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

17

صفت "many" نمی تواند همراه با کلمهٔ غیرقابل شمارش "water" به کار رود (رد گزینهٔ «۱»). مقایسه بین دو مورد انجام می شود، پس نمی توان از صفت برترین استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»). با توجه به ساختار جمله و وجود طرف دوم مقایسه در جمله، صفت برتری نیاز به حرف اضافهٔ "than" دارد (رد گزینهٔ «۳»).

F F 1

۶- گزینه «۲»

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

بعد از افعال "to be" از صفت استفاده می کنیم، نه قید (رد گزینه های «۱ و **). در این جا به قید حالت برای توصیف صفت "cheap" نیاز داریم (رد گزینه های). در این جا به قید حالت برای توصیف صفت "cheap" نیاز داریم (رد گزینه های).

(گرامر)

F F 1

با توجه به کلمهٔ "as" در ادامهٔ جمله، باید از صفت برابری استفاده کنیم (رد گزینه های «۱ و ۳»). کلمهٔ "twice" باید قبل از صفت برابری قرار بگیرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»).

(كرامر)

F Y Y 1

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

قبل از صفات تفضیلی نمی توان از "very" استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۱»). در این جا صحبت از برابری و تساوی است، پس نمی توان از صفت عالی استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۴»). فعل "explain" فعلی غیر ربطی است؛ بنابراین، نمی توان بعد آن از صفت استفاده کرد (رد گزینهٔ «۳»).

(كرامر)

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۱۱- گزینهٔ «۲»

(رممت اله استيري)

ترجمهٔ جمله: «علاوهبر حقوق رقابتی، شرکت تصمیم گرفته است مزایای

کارمندی جذابی را ارائه دهد.»

۲) اضافه

۱) انتخاب

۴) نتیجه

۳) تأكيد

(el(10)

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(سعيد کاوياني)

ترجمهٔ جمله: «در طول چهار سال گذشته، او با اشتیاق و عزم خود برای زندگی

به من الهام بخشيد و به من أموخت كه به دنبال رؤيايم بروم.» • •

۲) مشاهده

۱) عزم

۱۲- گزینهٔ «۱»

۴) ترکیب

٣) فرمولبندي

(واژگان)

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۱۳- گزینهٔ «۴»

(سعير کاوياني)

ترجمهٔ جمله: «در یک برنامهٔ معمولی، یک برنامهٔ نرمافزاری عبارت یا جملهای را تولید می کند تا توسط رایانه گفته شود.»

۲) نشان دادن

١) مرتبط ساختن

۴) تولید کردن

۳) باد کردن

(واژگان)

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ترجمهٔ جمله: «می توانستم به خوبی به یاد بیاورم که جمجمه ام در عمل دیگرم دو سال و نیم قبل باز شده بود.» ۲) معرض ۱) وقف ۳) عمل جراحی ۴) دارو (واژگان) ۴ **T**/ ٢ 1 ۱۵- گزینهٔ «۴» (سعير کاوياني) ترجمهٔ جمله: «استاندارد طلا یک سیستم پولی است که در آن پول کاغذی بهشکل آزادانه به مقدار ثابتی طلا تبدیل میشود.» ١) ايمن، امن ۲) بصری ۴) قابل تبدیل ۳) ارتجاعی (واژگان) ٢ 4 ٣ 1 ۱۶- گزینهٔ «۳» (سعير کاوياني) ترجمهٔ جمله: «تحقیقات فعلی (جاری) در حال حاضر بر روی درک ماهیت دقیق این نیروهای بینمولکولی متمرکز است.» ۲) شکل، رقم ۱) مدخل ۴) شگفتی ٣) ماهيت (el("U)) **T**/ ۲ ١ ۱۷- گزینهٔ «۱» (رممت اله استيري) ترجمهٔ جمله: «بر اساس گزارش تلویزیونی، شورای امنیت سازمان ملل خواستار عبور و مرور آزاد خانوادههای فراری از جنگ شده است.» ۲) تدوین کردن، گردآوری کردن ۱) خواستار شدن ۴) تخریب کردن، نابود کردن ۳) کاهش دادن

(واژگان)

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(واژگان)

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۴) تحویل

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۳) هويت

نكتة مهم درسي:

بعد از فعل "allow" فعل دوم بهصورت مصدر با "to" می آید (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۴»). با توجه به معنا و زمان فعلِ قسمت دوم جمله، فعل "become" باید به صورت گذشته به کار رود (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۴»). از طرفی، با توجه به معنای جمله درمی یابیم که فعل "allow" باید به صورت مجهول باشد (رد گزینه های «۳ و ۴»).

(ترتیب افزای فمله)

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(عقیل مدمری روش)

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

۲۸- گزینهٔ «۲»

با توجه به مفهوم جمله، "It is" صحیح است (رد گزینههای «۱ و ۴»). بعد از حروف اضافه، فعل باید به صورت اسم مصدر (فعل با "ing") به کار رود (رد گزینه های «۳ و ۴»).

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

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(عقیل مممری روش)

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

۲۹- گزینهٔ «۲»

با توجه بهمعنای جمله، به کار بردن "although" صحیح نیست (رد گزینه های «۳ و ۴»). بعد از "company" نیاز به ضمیر موصولی داریم (رد گزینه های «۱» و ۳»). ساختار صحیح جمله تنها در گزینهٔ «۲» رعایت شده است.

(ترتیب افزای فمله)

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(عقیل معمری روش)

نکتهٔ مهم درسی:

۳۰- گزینهٔ «۳»

واژهٔ "responsible" با حرف اضافهٔ "for" می آید (رد گزینه های «۲ و ۴»). ساختار صحیح جمله تنها در گزینهٔ «۳» رعایت شده است.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

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v	vww.konkur.in (آرمین رممانی)			۳۱- گزینهٔ «۲»
			و دلباز، ولخرج	۱) آدم دست
		نترل کند	میخواهد همه چیز را ک	۲) کسی که ،
		ت استفاده میکند	الخورده که زیاد از اینترن	۳) شخص سا
			آدم حال خرابكن	۴) آيهٔ يأس،
	(مكالمه)			
	۴	٣	۲.	1
	(آرمین رعمانی)		•	۳۲- گزینه « ۳ »
			دن، بهتر کردن	۱) تقویت کر،
			حذف كردن	۲) خط زدن،
		آوردن	لنخصى اطلاعات بهدست	۳) در مورد ش
		کول کردن	متن، به زمان دیگری مو ^آ	۴) عقب انداخ
	(مکالله)			
	۴	F ~	٢	1
	(آرمین رعمانی)			۳۳- گزینه «۱»
			:,	نكتة مهم درسي
	ودن، خیلی کم	e" بهمعنای «کمخوراک ب	at like a bird" گانی	به ترکیب واژ
	,		دقت کنید.	غذا خوردن»
	(مكالمه)			
	۴	۳	٢	1~
		سابد		
	(آرمین رممانی)		•	۳۴- گزینهٔ «۲»
	ن	۲) دست از کار کشید	ن	۱) عجله کرد
	ده شدن	۴) ناراحت شدن، آزره	ن، از کار بیکار شدن	۳) اخراج شد
	(مكالمه)	_	_	
	۴	٣	۲.	1

	vww.konkur.in (آرمین رعمانی)			۳۵- گزینهٔ «۴»
		ىتن	، نداشتن، وضع بدی داش	۱) حال خوبی
			بانی	۲) خیلی عص
			ن	۳) تو باغ نبود
			گرفتار	۴) مشغول و
	(مكالمه)			
	* ~	٣	٢	1
	(امیر یعقوبی فرر)			۳۶- گزینهٔ « ۲ »
			:,	نكتة مهم درسي
	تبریک» است.	اضافهٔ "on" بهمعنای «	congratulai" با حرف	كلمة "tions
	(مكالمه)			
	۴	٣	۲.	1
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(امیر یعقوبی فرر)			۳۷- گزینهٔ «۴»
			:,	نكتة مهم درسي
	عقیقت را (به شـما)	to tell (y" بەمعناى «ح		
	عقیقت را (به شـما)	to tell (y" بەمعناى «ح	/ou) the truth" گانی	به ترکیب واژٔ
			/ou) the truth" گانی	
			گانی "the truth) کنید.	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت
	عقیقت را (به شـما) (مکالمه) ۴✓		/ou) the truth" گانی	به ترکیب واژٔ
کور	(عمالاه) ۴√		کانی ''the truth) کنید. ۲	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت
کور			کانی ''the truth) کنید. ۲	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت
کور	(عمالاه) ۴√		گانی ''(ou) the truth) کنید. ۲	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت
JgS	(عمالاه) ۴√	Y	گانی ''(ou) the truth) کنید. ۲	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت آ آ ۳۸- گزینهٔ «۳»
کور	(عمالاه) ۴√	Y	گانی "the truth) کنید. ۲	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت آ آ ۳۸- گزینهٔ «۳»
Jos	(مكالمه) ۴ (امير يعقوبي فرد)	Y	گانی "the truth) کنید. ۲	به ترکیب واژ بگویم» دقت آ آ ۳۸- گزینهٔ «۳»

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(كلوز تست)

w	ww.konkur.in/ (رممتاله استیری)			۴۳- گزینهٔ «۱»
		۲) خوشمزه		۱) بیشمار
		۴) عمدی		۳) مهماننواز
	(كلوز تست)			
	k	٣	٢	1~
	(رعمتاله استیری)			۴۴- گزینهٔ «۴»
				نكتة مهم درسي:
	در حالت مفرد، نیاز به	می قابلشمارش است و	' بهمعنای «اثر» اس	اسم "effect"
	. در جملـهوارهٔ وصـفی	د گزینههای «۱ و ۳»)	مانند "a" دارد (ر	یک معرف اسم
	د (رد گزینهٔ «۲»).	اعلی در جمله پدیدار شو	ل در قالب ضمير ف	فاعلى نبايد فاء
	(كلوز تست)			
	F ~	٣	٢	1
	(رعمتاله استیری)			۴۵- گزینهٔ «۱»
				نكتة مهم درسي:
	متمایز کردن فردی»	set somel" بەمعناى «	نی "body apart	به ترکیب واژگا
	(کلوز تست)			دقت كنيد.
	۴	٣	٢	1~
	(رعمتاله استیری)			۴۶- گزینهٔ «۱»
				نكتة مهم درسي:
		هٔ «۱» رعایت شده است.		
	(كلوز تست)			
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W	ww.konkur.in/ (رممت اله استیری)			۴۷- گزینهٔ «۳»
		۲) بهعلاوه		۱) بهجاي
		۴) على غم اين كه	، بەاستثناء	۳) بهجز، سواي
	(كلوز تست)			
	۴	₩.	٢	1
	(رهمتاله استیری)			۴۸- گزینهٔ «۲»
				نكتة مهم درسي:
	نیاز به یک ساختار	فته در قبل از جایخالی، ن	ساختارهای به کار را	با توجه به سایر
		موجود است.	ه تنها در گزینهٔ «۲»	همپایه داریم ک
	(كلوز تست)			
	۴	٣	۲.	1
	(ردمت اله استیری)			۴۹- گزینهٔ «۴»
		۲) لذت		۱) تخفیف
		۴) عذرخواهی		۳) حجم
	(للوز تست)			
کور	f ~		٢	1
	(ردمت اله استیری)			۵۰- گزینهٔ «۳»
				نكتة مهم درسي:
	"، در جایخالی بـه	make somebody do	تار "something د	با توجه به ساخ
			, نیاز داریم.	شكل سادة فعل
	(كلوز تست)			
	۴	T ~	٢	1



نكتة مهم درسي:

بلافاصله بعد از "more important" نیاز به "than" داریم (رد گزینههای «۳ و ۴»). دقت کنید که بعد از "than" نیاز به جملهوارهٔ اسمی داریم نه جمله (رد گزینهٔ «۲»).

(كلوز تست)

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www.konkur.in

(درک مطلب)

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۶۸- گزینهٔ «۱»	1	www.konkur.ir (شهاب مهرانفر)	
ترجمهٔ جمله: «کدام گزینه بیان دیگری از نظریهٔ است	نظرية استلر دربارة زبا	ن است؟»	
«قدرت سیاسی، تأثیرات مذهبی و فناوری، ظهور و س	، ظهور و سقوط زبــان	های میانجی را	
تعیین کردهاند.»			
		(درک مطلب)	
· 1	٣	۴	
۶۹ - گزینهٔ «۲»		(شهاب مهرانفر)	
ترجمهٔ جمله: «در پاراگراف سوم، ضمیر "they" بـ	"they" بـه کلمـهٔ ":		
می کند.»			
		(درک مطلب)	
·	۳	ت کھکور	
۷۰- گزینهٔ «۴»		(شھاب مہرانفر)	
ترجمهٔ جمله: «کدامیک از موارد زیر در متن تعریف <u>ن</u>	ن تعریف <u>نشده است</u> ؟	«	
«جایگاه»			
		(_{در} ک مطلب) ۴	
7 1	٣	*	
	n	forum.konkur.i	