

| اختصاصى |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| زمان پاسخ گويى | شماره صفحه | شمارهٔ سؤال | تعداد سؤال | نام درس |
| ه- | 1-^ | I-v. | $v$. | زبان انكليسى تضهمى |

> بنياد علمى آموزشى قلم چیى »وقف عام"




## صָديدآورندكان

 آزمون منحصر اً زبان .

> كزينشُّران و ويراستاران

| زبان انكليسى تخصى | نام درس |
| :---: | :---: |
| رحمتالها استيرى | كزينشكر |
| رحمتاله استيرى | مسئول درس |
| فاطمه نقدى، سعيد آقچهلو، عقيل محمىروش، محمدحسين مر تضوى | ويراستار |

كروه فنى و تولير

| محدثه مرآتى | مديران كروه |
| :---: | :---: |
| معصومه شاعرى | مسئول دفتر حه |
| مدير: مازيار شيروانىمقدم مسئول دفترچها: مهريار لسانى | مستندسازى و مطابقت با مصوبات |
| زهرا تاجيك | حروفنكارى و صفحهآرايى |
| حميد محمى | ناظر چإِ |

بنياد علمى آموزشى قلمچیى »وقف عام"



## 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-When I first arrived at the State University, I ... culture trauma and got too confused. Luckily, after a little while, I got used to it and started to feel better.

1) had faced
2) faced
3) am facing
4) have faced

2-The new dress that my older sister bought didn't fit ..., so she decided to give it to me because it was my size.

1) herself
2) hers
3) her own
4) her

3-You will have to meet with Mr. Johnson this evening, ... you won't be able to see him for several weeks because he is going on a business trip.

1) as
2) so
3) but
4) and

4-Unfortunately, our local library has ... books on the subject. Therefore, I'm going to go to the city library tomorrow hoping to find some more.

1) very a few
2) few
3) none
4) little

5-Every month, the queues at the traffic lights on the way to Istanbul get longer and longer, ... is extremely frustrating, and people can't help wondering what it is going to be like ten years from now.

1) where
2) what
3) which
4) that

6-She never liked reading about economics, but the book was interesting ... .

1) unless
2) whereas
3) since
4) nevertheless

7-Dr. Ross is not only my personal physician, ... a person I can depend on in time of need.

1) also he is
2) and is also
3) but is also
4) that is also

8-The United States detonated two atomic bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ... 6 and 9 August 1945, respectively.

1) on
2) at
3) in
4) by

9-As global warming leads to low water levels, it ... many unexpected objects hidden under ice and water for many years.

1) uncovered
2) has uncovered
3) had uncovered
4) was uncovering

10-The reason ... the English football team may never again win a trophy of any importance is that much of English club football, is no longer English at all.

1) which
2) when
3) whom
4) why

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-Environmentalists have launched a/an ... campaign to fight against the timber company's plan to cut down the whole forest.

1) devastating
2) hospitable
3) vigorous
4) ornamental

صفحة F

آزمون هץ آبان Ifol

12-In the last ... weeks before the show started, we were practically living in the theater to get it ready on time.

1) hectic
2) deficient
3) resilient
4) sluggish

13-Not surprisingly, the iPhone, home espresso machines, and other popular ... are now designed as much for their style as for their functionality.

1) volumes
2) appliances
3) contraptions
4) implements

14-At the end of the court trial, the jury announced its ... and found the defendant guilty.

1) diction
2) contract
3) contradiction
4) verdict

15-The investigations are conducted to discover how the two cars came to ... at the Great Stainton Crossroads on the narrow road.

1) collide
2) baffle
3) adapt
4) expose

16-Are you happy? This is a simple question, one that you can ... answer with an easy "yes" or "no."

1) internationally
2) culturally
3) identically
4) instinctively

17- Despite the fact that the detectives did a lot of investigation into his death, the details of this murder remained ... .

1) apparent
2) justifiable
3) obscure
4) scarce

18- My former teacher has decided to give up his job and ... all his time and energy to his farm in Ireland.

1) assert
2) devote
3) devour
4) boost

19-We used advanced epidemiological methods in a ... way to examine potential causative factors of the illness.

1) similar
2) novel
3) domestic
4) mature
$\mathbf{2 0}$-There are artists who survive through ... reinvention, constantly surprising their audience at every turn, and then there are artists who prefer stability.
5) reluctant
6) supplemental
7) mutual
8) perpetual

21-While hiking boots are often used for distance walking, particularly in colder weather, shorterdistance ... walking can comfortably be done in lighter shoes similar to those worn by runners.

1) barefoot
2) intentional
3) substantial
4) recreational

22-Although many international organizations ... the scale of the problem, unified global action is not happening fast enough, simply because integrated cooperation between science and engineering, medicine, social action, and governance is lacking.

1) acknowledge
2) conceal
3) compound
4) exploit

23-It's well proven that the same photograph seen through different eyes can ... quite different responses. Where one person sees pleasure, another detects merely boredom.

1) maintain
2) affect
3) elicit
4) revoke

24-Cats are more ... than dogs because they live their own lives and don't need human company.

1) dubious
2) plausible
3) independent
4) natural

25-I'm in a real ... because I've been invited to two parties on Saturday, and I don't know which one to go to.

1) situation
2) dilemma
3) resource
4) approach

Part C: Sentence Structure
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) People live in better houses, driving nicer cars, and eat higher-quality food than did twenty years ago.
2) People live in better houses, drive nicer cars, and eating higher-quality food than were twenty years ago.
3) People live in better houses, drive nicer cars, and eat higher-quality food than they did twenty years ago.
4) People live in better houses, driving nicer cars, and eating higher-quality food than they were twenty years ago.

27-

1) Along with industrial waste, a pollution from car fumes are poisoning the environment.
2) In spite of industrial waste, pollution from car fumes are poisoning the environment.
3) In spite of industrial waste, a pollution from car fumes is poisoning the environment.
4) Along with industrial waste, pollution from car fumes is poisoning the environment.

28-

1) To be a slight difference in the way of the company run these days compares with a few years ago.
2) A slight difference is there in the way of the company is run these days compared with a few years ago.
3) There is a slight difference in the way the company is run these days compared with a few years ago.
4) Some slight difference there are in the way the company run these days compares with a few years ago.

29-

1) The device is very sophisticated and should only be operated by someone who is familiar with it.
2) So sophisticated the device is and should only be operated by someone who he is familiar with.
3) Such a sophisticated device should only be operated by someone who familiar with it is.
4) Operating only by someone who is familiar with it, the device should be only sophisticated.

30-

1) They were mistaken in the belief that the refugees were in the country for economic rather than political reasons.
2) To be in the country for economic rather for political reasons they were mistaken in the belief that the refugees were.
3) The belief that the refugees were in the country for economic rather for political reasons, of which they were mistaken in.
4) Rather than political reasons, they were mistaken in the belief that the refugees were in the country for economic.
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: Hello. How can I help you?
B: I'd like to rent a car for the weekend.
A: What size do you have in ...(31)...?
B: I'd like your cheapest car, so I guess that would be a compact.
A: We're ...(32)... a special right now. You can rent a mid-size car for the same price as a compact. It's $\mathbf{\$ 5 5}$ a day inclusive of tax, plus insurance. It's such a great deal!
B: Okay, I'll take it.
A: All right. Let me just print out the agreement. Here you go, read that over, please.
B: I can't make ...(33)... or tails of this information. Do I really need insurance?
31- 1) thought
2) mind
3) brain
4) belief
32- 1) doing
2) running
3) making
4) giving
33- 1) heads
2) shoulders
3) legs
4) eyes

A: How can I help you?
B: I'm checking in. I've got a reservation under the name Baker.
A: Okay, let me ...(34)... your reservation. You said "Baker?"
B: Yes, Maria Baker.
A: Unfortunately, I have no record of your reservation. It must have gotten lost in our system.
B: ...(35)...!
A: Don't worry. We've got plenty of rooms and provide you with the one you want.


34- 1) put up
2) pull up
3) pick up

35- 1) Say when
4) pile up
3) Here goes
2) What a relief

A: Does it ...(36)... any difference to you where we go for dinner?
B: Well, ...(37)... they serve vegetarian dishes, I should be all right.
36- 1) take
2) do
3) make
4) get

37- 1) on the whole
2) as long as
3) more or less

A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, it's about this sports shirt. I washed it the other day. The color ran and it shrank.
A: ...(38)... I see. Do you have the receipt with you?
B: ...(39)..., but it is in one of my bags.
A: I'm sorry, but I'm not allowed to change anything without the receipt.
38- 1) Oh dear,
2) Maybe it didn't,
3) Do you mean it?
4) What do you want to say?

39- 1) Not yet
2) Never mind
3) I'm afraid not

A: Professor Baker is the best lecturer $I$ have ever heard.
B: Yes, he is ...(40)..., isn't he?
40- 1) ordinary 2) proud $\quad$ 3) second to none $\quad$ 4) happy
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.

The art of making films is still going strong, even after a hundred years since the technology was developed. Science fiction is a rich ...(41)... of ideas for stories because it allows the writer to look at the current state of society and the world. The writer ...(42)... certain trends and extend them into the future, or can envision something totally new.
The ...(43)... science fiction film in modern times was 2001: A Space Odyssey. It was the first film of the genre ...(44)... seriously with science fiction themes both in the story and in the cinematography. $\ldots(45) \ldots$ in 1968, the movie reflected turbulent social times in the wider world and the hope for something greater.

In 1982, the dystopian Blade Runner was released. Based ...(46)... the novel "Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?" by Philip K. Dick, ...(47)... a very gloomy picture of a world where even one's basic humanity is subject to question. When the film was first released, it was not very popular. The movie is now, ...(48)..., much more appreciated, especially in regard to its special effects. Many science fiction films ...(49)... since then have taken ...(50)... from Blade Runner's visual representations of a future world.

Science fiction films nowadays ...(51)... feature special effects and mind-blowing computer graphics in order to attract an audience. There are some films that ...(52)... a coherent story line and characters that people care about, but they are ...(53)... and far between. The combination of a visionary director or screenwriter and financial backing from a rich studio ...(54)... not very common. This makes good science fiction films ...(55)... .
41- 1) reason
2) source
3) margin
4) palm
42- 1) can emphasize
2) emphasized
3) emphasizes
4) is emphasized
43- 1) meticulous
2) alert
) passive
4) seminal
3) dealt
4) to dealing
3) Released
4) It released
3) to
4) in
3) it paints
4) and paints
47- 1) painted
2) deals
45- 1) It was released
2) Releasing
2) on
2) which paints
2) besides
49- 1) was made
2) which made
) although
4) despite
3) making
4) made
3) risks
4) cues
3) tediously
4) mundanely


| 52- 1) revolve | 2) contain | 3) eliminate | 4) relieve |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 53- 1) some | 2) much | 3) few | 4) little |
| 54- 1) was | 2) is | 3) are | 4) were |
| 55- 1) of today somewhat a rarity | 2) a rarity of somewhat today |  |  |
|  | 3) of somewhat today a rarity | 4) somewhat of a rarity today |  |

## Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: 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:

Born in 1830 in rural Amherst, Massachusetts, Emily Dickinson spent her entire life in the household of her parents. Between 1858 and 1862, it was later discovered, she wrote like a person possessed, often producing a poem a day. It was also during this period that her life was transformed into the myth of Amherst.
Withdrawing more and more, keeping to her room, sometimes even refusing to see visitors who called, she began to dress only in white-a habit that added to her reputation as an eccentric.

In their determination to read Dickinson's life in terms of a traditional romantic plot, biographers have missed the unique pattern of her life-her struggle to create a female life not yet imagined by the culture in which she lived. Dickinson was not the innocent, lovelorn and emotionally fragile girl sentimentalized by the Dickinson myth and popularized by William Luce's 1976 play, The Belle of Amherst. Her decision to shut the door on Amherst society in the 1850s transformed her house into a kind of magical realm in which she was free to engage her poetic genius. Her seclusion was not the result of failed love affairs but rather a part of a more general pattern of rejection through which she, in her quest for independence, carried on an argument with the Puritan fathers, attacking with wit and irony their cheerless Calvinist doctrine, their strict patriarchal God, and their rigid notions of "true womanhood."
56-What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

1) To interpret Emily Dickinson's eccentric behavior
2) To promote the popular myth of Emily Dickinson
3) To discuss Emily Dickinson's failed love affairs
4) To describe the religious climate in Emily Dickinson's time

57-It's suggested in the passage that the period from 1858 to 1862 was for Emily Dickinson a period of great ....

1) tragedy
2) sociability
3) productivity
4) frivolity

58-Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being one of Emily Dickinson's unusual behaviors?

1) Refusing to eat
2) Wearing only white
3) Avoiding visitors
4) Staying in her room

59-According to the passage, biographers of Emily Dickinson have traditionally ... .

1) criticized most of her poems
2) ignored her innocence and emotional fragility
3) seen her life in romantic terms
4) blamed her parents for restricting her activities

60-Why does the author mention William Luce's play The Belle of Amherst?

1) To give an example of the sentimentalized Emily Dickinson myth
2) To show how popular Emily Dickinson's poems have become
3) To show that Emily Dickinson was also an actress
4) To illustrate the theatrical quality of Emily Dickinson's poems

61-The author implies that many people attribute Emily Dickinson's seclusion to ... .

1) physical illness
2) a failed love affair
3) religious fervor
4) her dislike of people

62-The author suggests all of the following as reasons for Emily Dickinson's unusual behavior EXCEPT ... .

1) the struggle to create a new female identity
2) the desire to develop her genius undisturbed
3) the search for her own independence
4) the attempt to draw attention to her poetry

63-It can be inferred from the passage that Emily Dickinson lived in a society that was characterized by ... .

1) strong religious beliefs
2) equality of men and women
3) the encouragement of nonconformity
4) the appreciation of poetic creativity

## PASSAGE 2:

The fact that most Americans live in urban areas does not mean that they reside in the center of large cities. In fact, more Americans live in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas than in the cities themselves.

The Bureau of the Census regards any area with more than 2500 people as an urban area, and does not consider boundaries of cities and suburbs. According to the Bureau, the political boundaries are less significant than the social and economic relationships and the transportation and communication systems that integrate a locale. The term used by the Bureau for an integrated metropolis is MSA, which stands for Metropolitan Statistical Area. In general, MSA is any area that contains a city and its surrounding suburbs and has a total population of 50,000 or more.
At the present time, the Bureau reports more than 280 MSAs, which together account for 75 percent of the U.S. population. In addition, the Bureau has recognized eighteen megapolises, that is continuous adjacent metropolitan areas. One of the most obvious megapolises includes a chain of hundreds of cities and suburbs across ten states on the East Coast from Massachusetts to Virginia, including Boston, New York, and Washington, D.C. In the Eastern Corridor, as it is called, a population of 45 million inhabitants is concentrated. Another megapolis that is growing rapidly is the California coast from San Francisco through Los Angeles to San Diego.
64-Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

1) Metropolitan Statistical Areas
2) Types of Population Centers
3) The Bureau of the Census
4) Megapolises

65-The word "integrate" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ... .

1) govern
2) evaluate
3) limit
4) unite

66-What does the word "its" in paragraph 2 refer to?

1) Area
2) MSA
3) city
4) population

67-Which of the following is NOT considered important in defining an urban area?

1) Political boundaries
2) Transportation networks
3) Social relationships
4) Economic relationships

68-According to the passage, what is a megapolis?

1) One of the ten largest cities in the United States
2) One of the eighteen largest cities in the United States
3) One of the one hundred cities between Boston and Washington
4) Any number of continuous adjacent cities and suburbs

69-Why does the author mention the Eastern Corridor and the California coast in paragraph 3?

1) As examples of megapolises
2) Because 75 percent of the population lives there.
3) To conclude the passage
4) Because the Bureau of the Census is located there.

70-Where in the passage does the author suggest that three-quarters of the US population now reside in MSAs?

1) Paragraph 1
2) Paragraph 2
3) Paragraph 1 and 3
4) Paragraph 2 and 3
（ $\mu /$ ）

## $F$

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1
（نی）

نكتهُ مهم درسى：
براى اشاره به عملى كه بلافاصله پس از عمل ديگَرى در گَذشته رخ داده اسـت، از زمان گذشتئ ساده استفاده مىكنيم．

## $(\mu / 5)$ $f$

$\mu$
$r$
（ 5,0 ）
V－كزينهُ 》＂
نكته مهم درسى：
به ربطدهندهُ دوتايى＂not only ．．．（but）also＂توجـه كنيـد（فاعل＂he＂ در جمله دوم بهخاطر اجتناب از تكرار حذف شده است）．
$(\mu / \pi)$
$F$
（i）
《＂》＂
نتكٔ همه درسى：
در جملات موصولى مىتوان از ضمير＂which＂براى اشاره به كل جملــُٔ قبـل
（ $\mu /$／ر）
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 ( $\mu /$ / $/$ )

## (0an b/هرى)

كلمةٔ "why" يكى ضمير موصولى براى بيان دليل است و جـايكزين "for which"
مىشود.
( $\mu /$ /ر)
fr
$r$
$r$
1

| (آرمين) , رمانى) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | نكته مهم درسى: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | استفاده كرد. |
| (كر) |  |  |
| F | r | $1 \checkmark$ |

(آرهين) , (آمانى)

《
نكته هيم درسى:


 قبل از اسم استفاده نمىشود (رد كزينئ (٪٪).
( $\mu 1 / 5)$
$r$
$r$
$r v$
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(مدمر طاهرى)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كلمةٔ "nevertheless" معادل با "but" است و در بين گزينهها، تنها گزينهاى } \\
& \text { است كه میتواند در انتهاى جمله قرار بكيرد. } \\
& \text { ( } \mu / \text { ) } \\
& \text { ® } \\
& \text { r } \\
& r
\end{aligned}
$$

## (مدر طاهر)

^- كزينهُ 》|"
نتكّ هيمه درسى:
قبل از تاريخهاى دقيق (شامل روز، ماه و سـل)، از حـرف اضـافة "on"، استـفاده
مىكنيم
$(\mu / 5)$
ค
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1
( 6,1 (c)

ترجمهٔ جمله: "اطرفداران محيط زيست، هويش فعالى براى مبارزه با طرح شـركت
چوب در راستاى قطع كردن كل درختان جنتل، شروع كردند."
T (4) تزئينى
( 0 ( 0 )
$f$
$r$
$r$ () ويرانگّر "٪) فعال، هرشور
(عارله هير,
ترجمهٔ جمله: "ادر اين هفتههاى آخر پرمشغلئ قبل از شروع اجرا، ما بـراى آمـاده كردن بهموقع نمايش، عملأ در سالن تئاتر زندگى مىكرديمه." () (Y) برمشغله (r) ناقص، ناكافى

(وارُّانه)
$r$
$H$
r

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ترجمهٔ جمله: "اتعجبى ندارد كه آيفون، اسپرسوساز خاننگى و بقيــهُ وسـايل برقـى } \\
& \text { رايج، در حال حاضر هم بهخـاطر مدلشـان و هـم بـهخـاطر كاربردشـان طراحـى } \\
& \text { مىیشوند." } \\
& \text { (Y) وسيله (برقى) } \\
& \text { () حجم } \\
& \text { † ( البزار كار (مخصوص بيرون) } \\
& \text { 「饣) وسيله (جالب يا عجيب) } \\
& \text { (واءثكا } \\
& f
\end{aligned}
$$

（عارله هير，

 را مجرم اعلام كرد．،

| r | （）عبارت، طرز بيان |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢）حكه، رأى | r（r）تضاد |


F
（عارله هير，
ترجمهٔ جملـه：＂اتحقيقـات بـراى كشــف ايـنكـه حطـور دو ماشـين در حهـارراه
＂Great Stainton＂＂در جادة باريك با هم برخورد كردند، انجام مىشود．＂
「（r）گيج كردن
（1）برخورد كردن
¢
T）سازگگار كردن
（ 0 （ 0 ）

## f

$r$
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19－كزينهٔ 》4）
ترجمهٔ جمله：》آيا شما خوشحال هستيد؟ اين يك سؤال ساده است، سـؤالى كـهـ
مىتوانيد بهطور غريزى با يك 》بله＂يا 》هـه＂بهراحتى به آن ياسخ دهيد．＂

> Y فرهنگى
> (f) بهطور غريزى
> () بينالمللى
> (ץ) همسان

$f$
r
r

ترجمهٔ جمله：البا وجود اين كه كارآگاهـان تحقيقـات زيـادى در مـورد مـرگّ وى انجام دادند، جزئيات اين قتل همرحنان مبهرم باقى ماند．＂ r（ ）قابلتوجيه
）ا آشكار، واضح
个）كمياب
（T）مبرهـ
（واءُ）
$f$

$r$
1


ترجمd جمله：المعلم سابق من تصميم گرفته است كه شغلش را رها كـــد و تمـام
وقت و انررّى خود را به مزرعهٔ خود در ايرلند اختصاص دهد．＂

> 「 (r) وقف كردن

1）ادعا كردن
¢
（ ）بلعيدن
（ 0 （ 0 ）
$f$
$H$
$P \sqrt{r}$
1
（سيرشُوبالرين）هسينى）

 كرديم تا عوامل بالقوء ايجاد كنندة بيمارى را بررسى كنيم．＂
（1）يكسان

F
$H$
H
٪）داخلى، بومى

（سيرشوبالرين）دسينى）
《F》＂r．
ترجمهٔ جمله：＂هنرمندانى هستند كه با نوآورى دائمى، زندگى خود را میى گذراند
 هم هستند كه ثبات را ترجيح مىدهند．＂
r
（）بىميل
（ $\uparrow$（1）دائمى
（ 0 ）
$f$
$r$
r
「
forum．konkur．in

ترجمهٔ جمله：＂ادر حالى كه براى پيادمروى طولانى، بهويثّه در هواى سردتر، اغلـب كفشهای پيادهروى استفاده میشوند، پيادهروى تفر يحى در مسافتهاى كوتاهتر
 مى يوشند، انجام داد．＂

| （Y）عمدى، قصدى | （） |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢ | 「「）قابلتوجه |


$f$
$\mu$
r
1
（سيرشوبالرين）دسينى）
ץr－تزينهٔ 》｜
ترجمهٔ جمله：＞ابا وجود اينكه بسيارى از سازمانهـاى بـينالمللـى مقيـاس ايـن
مشكل را تصديق مىكنند، اقدام جهانى يكیارچهه با سرعت كافى اتفاق نمـىافتــد،
 اجتماعى و حكمرانى وجود ندارد．＂

（سيرشوبالرير）هسينى）
ترجمهٔ جمله：》ابهخوبى ثابت شده است كه عكس مشابهى كه از چشمان مختلـف

لذت مى بيند، ديگَرى صرفأ كسالت را تشخيص مىدهد．＂
（）حفظ كردن، نكَه داشتن
（r）اثر كذاشتن
٪）بيرون كشيدن، بر انگَيختن، باعث شدن ¢
（وا⿰亻⿱丶万⿱⿰㇒一乂）
$r$
$P \sqrt{r}$
r
1
 مى كنند و نيازی به همراهى انسان ندارند."
r (r) معقول، قابلقبول

1) مشكوك

٪) مستقل
(وارُ 0 ( 0 )
$F$
$r \sqrt{r}$
$r$
1
(مanربوا, آقیى)

ترجمهٔ جمله: "امن واقاً بر سر يك دوراهى قرار دارم، زيرا بـه دو مـهمـانى در روز
شُنبه دعوت شدهام و نمىدانم به كداميك بروم."
Tr (T) دوراهى
() موقعيت
¢ (f) رويكرد
「
( 0 )
$f$
$H$
$r \sqrt{r}$
1
(;)

ترجمهٔ جمله: »هدف اصلى نويسنده در اين متن چيست؟"
"تفسير رفتار نامتعارف اميلى ديكنسون"
(ب)
$f$
$r$
$r$
$1 \checkmark$
(ز)
《""»
 INGT إبراى اميلى ديكنسون دورماى سرشار از ... بوده است."
"
()
$r$
$r$
r
1

ترجمهٔ جمله: الكداميك از موارد زير بهعنـوان يكى از رفتار هـاى عجيـب اميلى
ديكنسون ذكر نشده است؟"
$\oplus$
$\square$
$r$
$1 \checkmark$
(iروراو

 زندگىاش را از ديدگاه رمانتيك و رؤيايى بررسى كردماند."
()

## F

$r$
$r$
(ز, (ر)

- «-

ترجمهٔ جمله: "هِرا نويسنده از نمايش "زيباى آمهر ست" ساختهٔ ويليام لوس نـام
مى مبرى؟"
"»براى آوردن مثالى از اسطورة احساسى و غلوآميز اميلى ديكنسون"
()
$r$
$r$
$r$
11
(iر, (1)
|
ترجمهٔ جمله: "ثويسنده بهطور ضمنى مى گويد كه بسيارى از مردم انزواى اميلـى ديكنسون را به ... مربوط مىدانند." "يك شكست عشقى"
(,>ركسboب)
$f$
$r$
$r v$


《＂》＂
ترجمهٔ جمله：الكاميك از موارد زير بيترين عنوان براى متن است؟《، ＂الواع مراكز جمعيتى．＂
（ $ب$（ H ）
＋
$r$
$P \checkmark$
1

## （سرم فسرورشاهى）




（）（1，（
$\square$
$r$
r
1
（
99－كزينه 》＂）

（）（1，
$\oplus$
（

ترجمةٔ جمله：آكداميك از موارد زير در تعريف يك ناحيـة شـرى مهـمـ در نظر
＂كرفته نمىشوو؟؟＂
＂اهرزهاى سياسى＂
（，（1，）
$\oplus$
$H$
$r$
15
（سمر ذسروشاهمى）

ترجمة جمله：＂طبق متن،＂megapolis＂（كلانشهر）چيست؟＂ ＂هر تعداد شير و حومة مباور متصل［به يكدديَر］＂
（1）
$\uparrow$
r
r
 "اذكر مى كند؟ , "the California coast", "بهعنوان نمونههايى از "megapolises" (كلانشهرها)" ()

$$
f
$$

$r$
$r$
(س)
-



(ر/رك)
©
$\boxplus$
$r$
(عقيل مanر),وش)

افقال قبل و بعد از حروف همبايهساز مانند "and" بايد از از انظر ساختار شببيه بـه




(ترتيب اهزاى بمبلa)

## F


r
(عقيل مach (c)

نكته مهم درسى:
با توجه بهمعناى جمله، به مفهوم "علاوهبر" نياز داريم كه "Along with" آنرا
منتقـل مـى
غيرقابلشمارش است و قبل از آن نمىتوانيم از "a" استفاده كنيم (رد گزينههاى الم

استفاده از "are" صحيح نيست.
(ترتيب اهزاى بمهه)

بر اساس مفهوم جمله، بعد از "the way" نبايد از حـرف اضـافة "of" اسـتفاده
 و ساختار جمله، بايد بهصورت مجهول بيايند (رد گزينههاى "ا و وثاي).
(ترتيب اهزای بمله)

## (عقيل همدیروش)

q-
نكته مهم درسى:


 گزينهُ 》ا") رعايت شده است.
(ترتيب ابزاى بمهله)

## $f$

$r$
r
$1 \checkmark$
(عتيل (عدرى)
《ا"
نكته هعم در سى:


(ترتيب ابزاى بمله)
$r$
$r$
r
1
(آر (آين. ,
اس- تزينهُ "
نتكه مهم درسى:
 چيزى فكر كردن" دقت كنيد.
(an 10 )
$r$
r
P
1

به تركيب وارثكانى "run a special" بهمعنى "حراج ويرُه تذاشتن، حراج ويـرْه به راه انداختن) دقت كنيد.
(an (6)
$r$

## $r$

$r$
1

> (آرمين. ,دمانى)
"not be able to make heads or tails of sth" بـه تركيـب وارڭَـانى
بهمعنى 》از موضوعى سر در نياوردن، قادر به در ك موضوعى نبودن" دقت كنيد. (an)
F
$\mu$
$r$
1
( ) هر وقت بس شد بَّو (هنتام كشيدن غذا و يا ريختن نوشَيدنى براى كسىى)
r خيالم راحت شد
「) برو كه رفتيه، هر جه بادا باد
(t) عجب شانس بدى

(

نتكَ هم درسى:

عبارت "make a difference" بمعنى "(فرق داشتن، ميم بودن" است. (an (6)
(آرمين. ,
به تركيب وارڭكان "pull up a reservation" بهمعنى "جاك كـردن كـامبيوتر
براى پيدا كردن اطلاعات كسى كه اتق و ... را رزرو كرده است" دقت كنيد.
(anlos)

（بعرام ，（بتّيرى）
(个

$$
\text { (an } \left./ L_{0}\right)
$$

$r$
r
（براما ，ستثيرى）
Y）اهميتى ندارد، جيزى نيست
〒 $\uparrow$ ）هيج نظرى ندارم، نمىدانم （an $h_{0}$ ）
$f$
$\square$
（عليرضا يوسغ；اره）
《＂》＂
نكته مهم درسى：

（ر）


《｜＂＂
）（ دليل
「＂）حاشيه، فاصله
$r v$

نتش＂the writer＂براى فعل＂emphasize＂بهمعناى 》اتأكيد كرن، فاعلى






（كلوزتست）
$F$
H
$r$
（رهمتاله استيرى）

> (r هوشيار

（كلوزتست）
F
$H$
r

《｜＂
نكته ههم درسى：

داريم. "to"
（كلو；
$f$
$r$
$r$
$1 \checkmark$

## （，رهمتاله استيرى）



＂release＂＂the movie＂برمعناى＂ يس در جاىخالى نياز به قسمت سوم فعل（．p．p）داريم（رد كزينئ（٪٪）＂． （（Vلوز تست）

F
$r$
$r$

حرف اضافةٔ مناسب براى "based" مشخصاً "on" مىباشد.
(اللو; تست)

$H$


1

نكته هـم درسى:
در صورت بهكارگيرى ضمير موصولى "which" يـا حـرف ربـط "and"، جملـهـ
 فاعل داريم تا جمله را كامل كند (رد كَينةٔ ٪(\$)).

## ( (كلو; تست) <br> $r$

$\Psi$
$r$
1
(ر)

دقت كنيد كه در ميان گزينههاى موجود، تنها"however" بهمعناى "هـر چنـدـ" مىتواند بين دو كاما قرار بگيرد.
(ك) (كلوت
$f$
H
$r$
1
(رهمتاله استيرى)

## «f»"

نكته ههم در سى:
با توجه به وجود فعل اصلى "have taken" در ادامهٔ جمله، در جاى خالى قطعـاً

"which were"
( الوز تست)
Fr
$H$
r
1

به تركيب وارگًانى＂take cues from somebody／something＂بممنـاى »سرمشق قرار دادن كسى يا چيزى＂دقت كنيد．

## （كلوزتست） <br> fr

H
r
1

اه－تزينهٔ 》｜＂
（رهدتاله استيرى）
r
（）بهشدت
ケ）بهطور خستهكنده （كلوز تست）

P
r

《Y»
（）اهول چيزى گشتن
「）حذف كردن
$r v$
1
（，رهمتاله استيرى）

به تركيب واءڭانى＂few and far between＂بهمعناى＂\＄مياب＂دقت كنيد． （كلوزتست）
$r$

$r$


 （كلوزتست）
www.konkur.in


