


> كزينشَّرانْ و ويراستاران

| زبان انكليسى تخصى | نام درس |
| :---: | :---: |
| رحمتالها استيرى | كزينشكر |
| رحمتالله استيرى | مسئول درس |
| فاطمه نقدى، سعيد آقچֶهلو، عقيل محمىروش، محمدحسين مرتضوى | ويراستار |

كروه فنى و تولير

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنياد علمى آموزشى قلم چیى 》وقف عام" }
\end{aligned}
$$



1-Freedom of speech ... by having in mind the picture of an assembly where opposing views are presented.

1) have been conceived
2) can conceive
3 ) is conceived
3) may have conceived

2-...began as a routine training exercise almost ended in an embarrassing diplomatic incident after a company of soldiers got lost.

1) Who
2) Whether
3) That
4) What

3-We had better take a spare blanket with us ... it gets cooler than we expect in the mountains.

1) notwithstanding that
2) in case
3) whereas
4) so that

4-The proportion of the French, who are severely obese, increased by 50 percent from 2000 to 2005, twice ... the growth seen in moderate obesity.

1) so fast as
2) so fast that
3) too fast
4) as fast as

5-He's not in the habit of telling lies, but he has to make up an excuse ... the afternoon off for his job interview.

1) to take
2) to have taken
3) being taken
4) taking

6-In this class, students are presented with two different activities, ... to guide students from the application of problem-solving strategies to more advanced conceptual understanding.

1) both constructing
2) each constructed
3) which is constructed
4) who construct

7-Alexander Fleming was the first scientist ... and isolate penicillin, but also to promote his findings to the scientific community and the wider public.

1) to identify
2) who identified
3) not only to identify
4) whom he identify

8-Now, oil prices are much lower than ... the war began, having dropped more than 30 percent in barely two months.

1) them were when
2) they were
3) them were where
4) they were when

9-Cyprus which was ruled by different suzerains, but which never in its entire history came under Greek rule, ... .

1) was conquered by the Ottomans in 1571
2) was conquered by the Ottomans at 1571
3) conquered by the Ottomans in 1571
4) conquered by the Ottomans at 1571

10-If the British economy ... a patient, we could say that it is in the Intensive Care Unit and its doctors only treat the symptoms, without understanding or having the courage to solve what causes the problem.

1) was
2) is
3) were
4) has been

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-Throughout the 1870s, the conditions of the kingdom deteriorated, as food shortages and inflation incited popular ... and a crime wave of dacoity which the authorities proved powerless to suppress.

1) privileges
2) revolts
3) sketches
4) controversies

12-The president announced that the country would not ... foreign aggression, and would respond immediately.

1) tolerate
2) irritate
3) illustrate
4) squeeze

13-During the previous century, trade had ... increased as new products-sugar, tobacco and cotton-not produced in the importing region became international staples.

1) dramatically
2) reluctantly
3) mistakenly
4) haphazardly

14-They discuss how American political elites have manipulated anti-corruption institution, particularly in situations where senior state officials have been ... of corrupt behavior.

1) derived
2) riveted
3) accused
4) sparked

15-The mind is like a muscle that becomes stronger through continual exercise, so the mental exercise caused by ... makes your mind stronger and stronger.

1) vibration
2) poverty
3) nationality
4) curiosity

16-It is ... to believe that every family can afford to eat healthily, as fresh fruit and vegetables can be relatively expensive.

1) harmless
2) naive
3) sensible
4) innocent

17-Most major museums have a/an ... where they store the items in their collection that they don't have room to exhibit.

1) landfill
2) warehouse
3) substitution
4) artifact

18-One way that universities maintain quality is to give students the opportunity to ... evaluate their professors in end-of-course questionnaires.

1) anonymously
2) gradually
3) smoothly
4) increasingly

19-The popularity of the Harry Potter books comes from J. K. Rowling's ability to effortlessly ... new characters and plot twists together.

1) operate
2) mount
3) obey
4) weave

20-Botulinum is the most ... naturally occurring toxic substance known to humankind, and yet it is used as an effective medication.

1) lethal
2) aggressive
3) convenient
4) affectionate

21-She was shocked that, in a debate on such a serious subject, they were laughing, ..., and making ignorant interventions.

1) aspiring
2) giggling
3) converging
4) anticipating

22-Based on the reports released recently, the party has promised low inflation and ... economic process.

1) sensitive
2) stained
3) sustainable
4) susceptible

23-The thief must have had an attack of ... because he returned the wallet with nothing missing from it.

1) aggravation
2) engagement
3) visibility
4) conscience

24-Unfortunately, the history of human development, especially in the industrial era, has left true environmental ... behind.

1) benefits
2) catastrophes
3) penalties
4) menaces

25-The farmer claimed that he shot the men because they were ... on his land, but we still are not sure.

1) poaching
2) bypassing
3) disposing
4) revolving

## 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) Before you were traveling somewhere, it is important to make a detailed list of things which you need to take.
2) Before you were traveling somewhere, it is important making a detailed list of things which need to take.
3) Before you travel somewhere, it is important to make a detailed list of things that you need to take.
4) Before you travel somewhere, it is important making a detailed list of things that need to take.

27-

1) Kimchii, that is a concoction of cabbage, chili and garlic, which is peculiar to Korea.
2) Kimchii is a concoction of cabbage, chili and garlic, is peculiar to Korea.
3) Kimchii, that is a concoction of cabbage, chili and garlic, is peculiar to Korea.
4) Kimchii is a concoction of cabbage, chili and garlic, which is peculiar to Korea.

28-

1) They are reduced pollution simply by banning cars from the city center in the rush hour.
2) They reduced pollution simply by banning cars from the city center during the rush hour.
3) They are reduced pollution simply by ban cars from the city center in the rush hour.
4) They reduced pollution simply by ban cars from the city center during the rush hour.

29-

1) Norway and Switzerland are some notably European countries, have a very high standard of living.
2) A very high standard of living in some European countries, notably Norway and Switzerland.
3) Standards of living in some European countries, notably Norway and Switzerland is very high.
4) Some European countries, notably Norway and Switzerland, have a very high standard of living.

30-

1) To provide you with an accurate illustration of the advances we have been made for the website in the last twenty years.
2) The website provides you with an accurate illustration of the advances we have made in the last twenty years.
3) We have been made in the last twenty years the website to provide you with an accurate illustration of the advances.
4) An accurate illustration of the advances to provide you with the website we have made in the last twenty years.
Part D: Language Function Directions: Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

A: I'm sorry that you have had such an unenjoyable evening. Please accept this drink on the ...(31)... as an apology.
B: It's very kind of you, but I'm absolutely ...(32)... .

31- 1) house
3) building

32- 1) marked down
3) down to earth

A: ...(33)..., I was just telling Sara about your new car, and you are here now!
B: Really? What a coincidence!
33- 1) What a shame
2) You bet
3) Don't sweat it
4) Speak of the devil

A: Can I ...(34) ... you in dessert?
B: No, thank you. May I have the bill?
A: Sure! I'll be right back!
B: By the way, I need a ...(35)... bag.
A: I'll take care of it.
34- 1) interest
2) burn
3) lose
4) turn

35- 1) crisp
2) nice
3) doggy
4) burnt

صفحةٔ 9


A: I heard John was fired for taking ...(36)... from one of our customers. Is that true?
B: I don't know for sure, but that's what I heard. The new person, Anna, seems very conservative. She ...(37)... .
A: She's also really ...(38)... . I asked her to help me with a cost estimate. She just ...(39)... and was able to give me a number right then and there. When I went back to redo the figures, it all ...(40)... .

36- 1) kickbacks
3) accounts

37- 1) goes by the book
3) breaks the news

38- 1) out of action
3) on purpose

39- 1) eyeballed it
3) turned it in

40- 1) backed off
3) held up
2) occasions
4) measures
2) gets carried away
4) sticks it out
2) in the clear
4) on her toes
2) dealt with it
4) brought it up
2) worked out
4) covered up

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.

Early to bed and early to rise makes one healthy, wealthy and wise. This saying ...(41)... in primary school is one of the most important learnings, relevant throughout our life. According to research, waking up early helps the body and mind ...(42)... enough relaxation. It is also very important for ...(43)... overall health of the body.

According to recent research, when you wake up early before the rest of the world wakes up, you will have ...(44)... moments for yourself. There is no heavy honking from the traffic or neighbors speaking loudly. Early mornings are a great relaxation time. You can step out of the house to get some fresh air and prepare yourself for the day ahead. ...(45)... to say, the silent moments are actually highly beneficial for the brain and body; they help in increasing the oxygen levels in the brain, reduce blood pressure, ...(46)... migraines, and boost mental health.

Usually when people tend to wake up late, they ...(47)... a portion of cereal with lots of sugar, or drink some beverage and rush to work. Breakfast is regarded as the most important meal of the day considering the huge health benefits ...(48)... like improving metabolism to burn calories, providing ...(49)... energy for the day, lowering bad cholesterol, reducing the risk of diabetes and heart diseases, limiting the chance of becoming overweight, and boosting mood and positive thinking.

Scientists believe that people who wake up early have better brain ...(50)..., superior critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. Such people also tend to be more humorous with a lot of positive energy. Waking up early improves concentration and memory power, too. ...(51)... to perform better at work.

Morning ...(52)... to be the best time for workouts and exercises. Most of us have ...(53)... . and there is no time to hit the gym, walk or do fitness routines. Waking up early gives you enough time ...(54)... in the mornings. There's ...(55)... like a great workout to boost your day and feel rejuvenated.
41- 1) teaches
2) which teaches
42- 1) and gets
2) get
43- 1) maintaining
2) exploring
2) hostile
45- 1) Needless
2) Countless
46- 1) and lessen
2) lessen
47- 1) donate
48- 1) to offer it
2) adopt
49- 1) portable
2) it offers
50- 1) function
2) dubious
51- 1) People will mean to tend
3) People tending to mean this
52- 1) was considered 2) considers
53- 1) scheduled tightly mornings
3) tightly scheduled mornings
54- 1) to exercise
2) exercising
55- 1) anything
2) everything
3) taught
4) which taught
3) getting
4) which gets
3) intriguing
4) depriving
3) frequent
4) peaceful
3) Endless
4) Restless
3) lessening
4) it lessens
3) cope
4) grab
3) offers
4) offering
3) sufficient
4) tedious
3) accent
4) consequence
2) This means people will tend
4) This meaning to tend people
3 ) considered 4) is considered
2) tightly mornings scheduled
4) mornings tight scheduled
3) and exercises
4) to exercises
$3)$ nothing
4) something

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:
The medieval artists didn't know about perspective; they didn't want to make their people look like real, individual people in a real, individual scene. They wanted to show the truth, the eternal quality of their religious stories. So these artists didn't need to know about perspective.

In the European Renaissance period, artists wanted to show the importance of the individual person and his or her possessions and surroundings. A flat medieval style couldn't show this level of reality and the artists needed a new technique. It was the Italian artist Brunelleschi who discovered the technique of perspective drawing. At first, the artists of the Renaissance only had single-point perspective. Later they realized that they could have two-point perspective and still later multi-point perspective.
With two-point perspective, they could turn an object (like a building) at an angle to the picture and draw two sides of it. The technique of perspective which seems so natural to us now is an invented technique, a part of the "grammar of painting." Like all bits of grammar, there are exceptions about perspective. For example, only vertical and horizontal surfaces seem to meet at eye level. Sloping rooftops don't meet at eye level.
For 500 years, artists in Europe made use of perspective drawing in their pictures. Nevertheless, there are a range of priorities that artists have in displaying individual styles. Crivelli wanted to show depth in his pictures and he used a simple single-point perspective. Cezanne always talked about space and volume. Van Gogh, like some of the other painters of the Impressionist period, was interested in Japanese prints. And Japanese artists until this century were always very strong designers of "flat" pictures. Picasso certainly made pictures which have volume and depth. However, he wanted to keep our eyes on the surface and to remind us that his paintings are paintings and not illusions. It is technically easy to give an illusion of depth. However, a strong two-dimensional design is just as important as a feeling of depth, and perhaps even more important.
56- What does the passage mainly discuss?

1) The difference between medieval and Renaissance art
2) How the technique of perspective influenced the modern art
3) The discovery of the technique of perspective in the Middle Ages
4) The contribution of Renaissance artists

57- According to the passage, what is the main concern for medieval artists?

1) The individual person and his/her possessions and surroundings
2) Real people and real scenes
3) Eternal, timeless truth of the earth
4) Themes of religious stories

58- The discovery of perspective was the result of ... .

1) Renaissance artists' attempt to prove that the medieval artists could show the level of reality
2) the need to turn an object at an angle and draw more than one side of it
3) the subject being shifted from religious stories to individual person and surroundings
4) natural evolution of human senses

59- The pronoun " $i t$ " in paragraph 3 refers to ... .

1) picture
2) perspective
3) angle
4) object

60- The word "grammar" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ... .

1) construction
2) grammatical rules
3) rules and regulations
4) tones and volume

61- The author's purpose to give the example in paragraph 3 is to ... .

1) explain how perspective works in painting
2) support two-pointed perspective
3) illustrate that there are exceptions about perspective
4) point out that the technique of perspective though seems so natural is an invented technique

62- The following artists' priorities in style shift away from perspective EXCEPT ... .

1) Crivelli
2) Cezanne
3) Japanese artists
4) Brunelleschi


63- It can be inferred from the passage that Renaissance artists ...

1) embraced the medieval style of eternal truth
2) needed to develop a new approach towards painting to show a new level of reality
3) were inspired by vertical and horizontal surfaces in inventing the technique of perspective
4) saw two dimensional design more important than a feeling of depth

## PASSAGE: 2

No two comets ever look identical, but they have basic features in common, one of the most obvious of which is a coma. A coma looks like a misty patch of light with one or more tails often streaming from it in the direction away from the Sun.

At the heart of a comet's coma lies a nucleus of solid material, typically no more than kilometers across. The visible coma is a huge cloud of gas and dust that has escaped from the nucleus, which it then surrounds like an extended atmosphere. The coma can extend as far as a million kilometers outward from the nucleus. Around the coma, there is often an even larger invisible envelope of hydrogen gas.
The most graphic proof that the grand spectacle of a comet develops from a relatively small and inconspicuous chunk of ice and dust was the close-up image obtained in 1986 by the European Giotto probe of the nucleus of Halley's Comet. It turned out to be a bit like a very dark asteroid, measuring 16 by 8 kilometers. Ice has evaporated from its outer layers to leave a crust of nearly black dust all over the surface. Bright jets of gas from evaporating ice burst out on the side facing the Sun, where the surface gets heated up, carrying dust with them. This is how the coma and the tails are created. Comets grow tails only when they get warm enough for ice and dust to boil off. As a comet's orbit brings it closer to the Sun, first the coma grows, then two distinct tails usually form. One, the less common kind, contains electrically-charged (i.e., ionized) atoms of gas, which are blown off directly in the direction away from the Sun by the magnetic field of the solar wind. The other tail is made of neutral dust particles, which get gently pushed back by the pressure of the sunlight itself. Unlike the ion tail, which is straight, the dust tail becomes curved as the particles follow their own orbits around the Sun.
64- The passage focuses on comets primarily in terms of their ... .

1) orbital patterns
2) size
3) brightness
4) coma and tails

65- The word "identical" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ... .

1) exactly alike
2) equally fast
3) near each other
4) invisible

66- Why does the author mention the Giotto probe in paragraph 3 ?

1) It had a relatively small and inconspicuous nucleus.
2) It was very similar to an asteroid.
3) It was covered with an unusual black dust.
4) It provided visual evidence of the makeup of a comet's nucleus.

67- It can be inferred from the passage that the nucleus of a comet is made up of ... .

1) dust and gas
2) ice and dust
3) hydrogen gas
4) electrically charged atoms

68- Which of the following occurred as the ices from Halley's Comet evaporated?

1) Black dust was left on the comet's surface
2) The nucleus of the comet expanded
3) The tail of the comet straightened out
4) Jets of gas caused the comet to increase its speed

69- All of the following statements about the tails of comets are true EXCEPT ... .

1) They can contain electrically-charged or neutral particles.
2) They can be formed only when there is sufficient heat.
3) They are formed before the coma expands.
4) They always point in the direction away from the Sun.

70- Compared to the tail of electrically-charged atoms, the tail of neutral dust particles is relatively ... .

1) long
2) curved
3) unpredictable
4) bright

نتش＂freedom of speech＂براى فعل＂conceive＂مفعولى است؛ بنابراين، به ساختار مجبول نياز داريم（رد گزينههاى＂و و با＂）．فاعل جمله（＂freedom＂）، اسم غير قابلشمارش است و به فعل مفرد نياز دارد（رد كزينهٔ（1）＂）． （ر）
$r$
r

## （عاره

در جاى خالى نياز به مفهوم 》آن حهِ كـه凶 هاريـم كـه تنهـا در قالـب ضـمير موصـولى
＂what＂بيان میشود．

F $r$
$r$

با توجه به مفيوم جمله، در جاىخالى نياز به مفهوم＂لار صورتى كه＂داريم كه در قالب
حــرف ربـط＂in case＂بيـن مسـشـود．حـروف ربـط＂notwithstanding＂ ＂so that＇بـراى بيـان هـدف＂whereas＂ مورد استفاده قرار مىیيرد．
（
$f$
$\mu$
H
1
www.konkur.in

وقتى براى مقايسه از كلماتى مثل "twice" وtimee times" و... استفاده مىشود، بعد از آن ساختار ’as +adj / adv + as' بهكار میرود (رد ساير گَزينهها). ( $\mu 1$ )
$f$
$r$
1
(ع)
ه- كزينهٔ 》||
نتكّ هيه درسى:
طبق مفهوم جمله، نياز به ساختار بيان هدف داريم، در واقع شخص ببانهتراشى مىكند
"to + تا بتواند بعد از ظهر براى انجام مصاحبه برود. براى بيان هدف در زمان حـال از
verb"
قبلاً انجام نشده و قرار است در آينده اتفاق بيفتد، ساختار 'to + have + p.p.' قابل '
استفاده نيست (رد گزينهٔ (٪ب)).
( $\mu /$ / $/$ )
F
$H$
$r$



## نتكه همهم درسى:

قبل از جاىخالى، اسم"activities" جمع است و نمىتـوان از فعـل كمكـى "is"
براى آن استفاده كرد (رد گزينــُ "٪٪). از طرفىى، اسـم" "activities" غيـر انسـان

"construct" "در معنى مجهول به كار رفتـه اسـت؛ بنـابراين، بايـد بــه . فعل شكل"past participle" بهكار رود (رد گزينه "(٪))
$(\mu / \pi)$
F
r
$r$

نكته هیم در سى：
با توجه به اينكه بعد از جاىخالى و در ادامهٔ جملـه، عبـارت＂but also＂داريـه، در جاىخالى بايد از＂not only＂استفاده كرد．در ضمن، اعداد ترتيبى بــه شـرطى كـهـ بعدشان اسم بيايد، صفت محسوب شده و فعلى كه در ادامه مى آيد، بايد بهشكل مصدر با＂to＂بيايد． （ $\mu /$ ）

## （ مan（s）

بعد از ضماير مفعولى نمىتوان از افعال＂to be＂اسـتفاده كـرد（رد گزينـههـاى＂ا و
 بنابراين، به ربطدهندة＂when＂نياز است（رد كزينة＂٪r＂）．

$\square$ r
 توجه بهمعناى جمله و وجود＂by＂بعد از فعل،＂conquer＂بايد بـهشكل مجهـول بهكار رود（رد گزينهُ＂（1））．
（ $/$（ر）

با توجه به وجود فعل كمكى "could" در نتيجهٔ شرط، در عبارت شرطى بايد از زمان
 تمامىفاعلها، چه جمع چه مفرد، از فعل "were" استفاده مىشود (رد گزينئ "(\$)]. ( $\mu /$ )
$F$
r
$r$
1
(مسس.) , هيمى)

ترجمهٔ جمله: الار طول دهؤ AVO، وضعيت قلمروى بادشاهى رو به وخامت گذاشت،
زيرا كمبود مواد غذايىى و تورم، شورشهاى مردمى و موجى از جنايت را برانگًيخت كـهـ
مقامات در سركوب آن ناتوان بودند."
(T) شورش
† ب) بحث، جر و بحث

$f$
H
$r v$
(1) امتياز

٪) طرح اووليه
(رحمتاله استيرى)

ترجمه جمله: "رئيسجمهور اعلام كرد كه كشور تهاجم خارجى را تحمل نخواهد كرد و بلافاصله پاسخ خواهد داد.،
Y) ناراحت كردن
fr (f) فشار دادن
(و)
$f$
r
r

1) تحمل كردن

「) نشان دادن

ترجمهٔ جمله: "ادر طول قرن كَذشته، تجارت بهطور چشمگيرى افزايش يافته بود، زيـرا محصولات جديدى - شكر، تنباكو و پنبه- توليد نشده در منطقة وارداتى بـه كالاهـاى اساسى بينالمللى تبديل شدند."

|  | (Y) با بیميلى | () بهطور حشمكِيرى |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢¢) بهطور اتفاقى، تصادفى | Tr به بهور اشتباه |
| (0) |  |  |
| $f$ | H | 1 |

( مسس). ریيمى)

ترجمهٔ جمله: آآنها دربارة اين كه حَكَونه نخبكان سياسى آمريكا نهادهاى ضد فساد را
مديريت كردند، به ويريه در شرايطى كه مقامات ارشد دولتى متههم بـه رفتارهــاى فاسـد
شده اند، بحث مى كند. «
(T) يرّج كردن، محكم كردن
() مشتق كردن، استنباط كردن
f

$F$
$r$
$r$
1
(مسس) , ريمى)
10
ترجمهُ جمله: لاذهن همانند ماهيحماى است كه با ورزش ملاوم قدرتمندتر مـىشـود؛
بنابراين انجام ورزشهاى ذهنى ايجاد شده به وسيلة كنجكاوى، ذهن شما را قوىتـر و
قوىتر مى كند."

| (Y) تنكّ | () لرز |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢) | r\| |

(واءُ (و)
Fl
$r$
F

ترجمهٔ جمله：لاسادملوحانه است كه باور كنيم هر خانواده مىتواند بــطـور سـالم غــا بخورد؛ زيرا، ميوهما و سبزيجات تازم مىتوانند نسبتاً كَران باشند．＂ （T）سادهلوح （）بي ضرر


「）منطقى
（وارُ（و）
$r$
$r$
$r v$
1
（سعير كاويانى）
《＂》＂اV
ترجمهُ جمله：الاكثر موزهماى بزرگى داراى انبارى هستند كـه در آن اقــلام موجـود در مجموعه خود را كه جايى براى نمايشش شان ندارند، نُكَّدلارى مى كنند．＂
（）محل دفن زباله
（f）اثر هنرى
（٪）جايكزَين
（ 0 （9）
$f$
$r$
$r \sqrt{r}$
1
（سعير كاويانى）
11－تزينهُ 》｜＂
ترجمهٔ جمله：＂ايكى از راههايى كه دانشگاهها كيفيت را حفظ مى كند، اين است كه به
دانشجويان اين فرصت را مىدهند تا بهطور ناشناس اساتيد خود را در يرسشنامههـاى پايان دوره ارزيابى كنند．＂

「（Y）بتدريج
（f）به طورفزاينده
（وارُ（و）
$F$
$H$
r
www．konkur．in
（سعير كاويانى）
19－تزينهُ 》F＂
ترجمهٔ جمله：》اهحبوبيت كتابهاى هرى پاتر ناشى از توانـايى جـى كـى رولينــً در بافتن بىدردسر شخصيتهاى جديد و پیحشهاى داستانى به يكديگًر است．＂ （T）صمل كردن（T）صود كرن
（f）بافتن ٪）اطاعت كردن （
$F$
$r$
$r$
1


ترجمهٔ جمله：（بوتولينوم كشندهترين مادة سمى طبيىى شناختهشده براى بشر است و در عين حال، بدعنوان يك داروى مؤثر استفاهه مىشود．＂ （T）تهاجمى 1）مرگّبار f（f）محبتآميز

「T）مناسب، راحت
（واءثّانق）
$r$
H
$r$
1
（عاره هيراى）
《Y》

مى خنديند، نيشخند مىزدند و اظهار نظرهاى جاهلاله مى كردند، تعجب كرده بود．＂

|  | （Y）نيشخند | （）اشتياق داشتن |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢¢（¢） | 「T）جمع شدن |
| （0） 0 （\％） |  |  |
| P | H | 1 |

www．konkur．in
（عارله هير
ترجمهٔ جمله：（اطبق گزارششى كه اخيراً منتشر شـده، آن ］حـزب قـول تـورم هـايين و
فرايند اقتصادى ثايدار داده است．＂

|  | （r）آلوه |  | （）حساس |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢¢）حساس، مستغ |  | \％¢ |
| （ 0 （ 0 ） |  |  |  |
| F | $r \sqrt{*}$ | H | 1 |

（c）


ترجمهٔ جمله：البه احتمال قريب به يقين، دزد دهار عذاب وجدان شده بود، جون كيف
را بدون اينكه چيزى ازز آن كم شود، برگرَراند．＂
r باريّيرى، اشتغال
（）سختى، شدت
f）وجدان
٪）قابليت رؤيت
（ 0.0 （ 0 ）
F
$\mu$
$r$
1
（ 6,
《Y》 تزينه－rF
ترجمهٔ جمله：（لتأسفانه، تاريخحـــهُ بيشـرفت بشـر، مخصوصـأ در دور ههـاى صـنعتى، فاجعههاى محيطزيستى［بهمعناى و واقعى بر جاى كذاشته است．＂ r
（）منفعت
¢¢）تهديد
「T）جريمه
（وارڭّكا
$f$
r
$r v$
1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ترجمةٔ جمله: الكثاورز ادعا كرد كه به اين علت به آن مردها شـليك كرده است كـه } \\
& \text { داشتند در زمين او بططور غير قانونى شكار مىكروند، الما ما هنوز مطمئن نيستيم." } \\
& \text { ( ) بططور غيرقانون شكار كردن } \\
& \text { f(4) حول جيزى گشتن } \\
& \text { (T) مرتب كرن } \\
& \text { ( } 0 \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

（：بع，ام（


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ترجمهٔ جمله: 》هتن عمدتأ در جهه موردى بحث مىىند؟؟ } \\
& \text { "》 }
\end{aligned}
$$

（ب）

## F

r
$\square$

ترجمة جمله：الطبق متن، دغدغء اصلى هنرمندان قرون وسطايى چيست؟＂
（，（ر）（Par

## ®

```
r
```

$r$
1
（：بعرام（ ）

ترجمهٔ جمله：„كشف حشمانداز نتيجه ．．．بود．＂
＂＞غيير موضوع از داستانهاى مذهبى به فرد و محيط اطراف＂،
（，）
$r$
r
1

ترجمهٔ جمله：＂ضمير＂it＂در پاراگر｜ف＂ابه به＂object＂（شىء）اشاره هارد．＂ （）
$r$
$r$
$r$
1


دارد．《
》قانين و مقرات＂

$r$
r
1

## （：بو，ام

＂
ترجمهٔ جمله：》هدف نويسنده از بيان مثال در پاراگراف »＂＜＜＜اين است كه ．．．．＂
》＂شان دهد كه استثناهايی در مورد حشمإنداز وجود دارد＂
（）
F $T$
$r$
1

## （：بر，ام

《F»＂FY
ترجمهٔ جمله：＞الولويت هنرمندان زير در سبك［هنرى］از حشم انداز دور مىشود بهجز
«．．．．
＂＞رونلشى＂
（）
Fr
$r$
r
1
www.konkur.in

ترجمهٔ جمله: غاز متن اين گونه برداشت مىشود كه هنرمندان رنسانس نيـاز بــه ايجـاد
رويكرد جديدى نسبت به نقاشى داشتند تا سطح جديدى از واقعيت را نشان دهند." (ركرك ()
$F$
$r$
$r$
1
(

ترجمهٔ جمله: „"تمركز متن بر ستارههاى دنبالهار عمدتأ بر حسب "النبالهها و استارسر (كَاز دور هستهٔ ستارة دنبالهدار)" شان است."
()
fl
$r$
r
(
هی- كزينهُ „|"
 alike"
() (رك (F)
$f$
r
$r$
1

¢६- كزينهُ "F"

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ترجمه جمله: "حرا نويسنده در پاراگراف »"اب به كاوشگر جوتو اشاره كرده است؟" } \\
& \text { "شواهد بصرى از ساختار هستئ يك ستارة دنباله دار ارائه كرد." } \\
& \text { () (رك } \\
& r \\
& \mathrm{r}
\end{aligned}
$$

(

ترجمهٔ جمله: الز متن میتوان اينطور برداشت كرد كه هستئ يك سـتارة دنبالـهدار از يخ و غبار تشكيل شده است."
() ()
$r$

$r v$
$f$
$r$
$r$
1
（
99－تزينهُ 》＂
ترجمهٔ جمله：آتمام كزارهماى زير دربارة دمهاي ستارهماى دنبالهدار درست است بهجز
«．．．．
»آنها قبل از بسط كاز دور هستهٔ ستاره دنبالهدار تشكيل مىشوند．＂
（）
F
$\boxplus$
$r$
1
（

ترجمهٔ جمله：الار مقايسه با دم اتمهاى الكتريسـيتهدار، دم ذرات غبـار خنثـى نسـبتاً．
（）（رك ）

## $f$

1
$r$
$r \sqrt{r}$
1

## （عقيل همرى，وش）

## نكتهُ هعم درسى：

طبق سـاختار＂it＋is＋adjective＋infinitive آوردن＂make＂بـهصـورت


（ترتيب ابزاى بمله）
$F$
$r$
$r$

در جملووارة وصفى كه بـين دو كامـا مـى آيـد، از ضمـير موصولى "that" استفاده


(ترتيب ابزای بهماه)
$f$
H
r
(عقيل هدرى/وش)

نتكه مهيم درسى:
طبق معنا، فعل "reduce" بايد بهصورت معلوم بيايد (رد گزينههاى "ا و "Kش). بعد از

(ترتيب اجزای بمله)
F
$r$
$r$
(عقيل مدرى, وش)

نتكه مهم درسى:
در گزينئ 》ا"شبق معناو ساختار جمله، بهجـاى قيـد ("notably") بايـد از صـفت
 بهجاى فعل "is" بايد از فعل "are" استفاده مىشد.
(ترتيب اجزاى بمكه)
Pl

r
1
(عقيل همریروش)
《"»
نتكه مهيم درسى:
طبق معناى جمله، فعل "make" بايد بهصورت معلوم استفاده شود (رد گزينـههـاى

(ترتيب اجزاى بمله)
$r$
$r$
$r$

شكل كامل اين اصطلاح "on the house" مىياشد كـه تنهـا بـا تزينـهُ "اه، ايـن اصطلاح به درستى كامل مىشود. معناى اين اصطلاح "امجانى، رايگَـان، پــاى حســاب رستوران" مى:اشد.

## ( $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{N}_{0}$ )

## ค

r
r
1
(anlus)
(مدمر بوا, آقایی)
() جهه حيف، شرم آور است!
r) مشكلى نيست

「) نترَان نباش
$\oplus$

H
r
1
(,


نكته هـم درسى:

هستيد دسر سفارش دهيد؟؟ دقت كنيد.
(antro)

## H

r
$r$
$1 \checkmark$

نكته هیم درسى:
به تركيب واءڭكانى "a doggy bag" بمعناى "(ظرفى كه در آن باقىماندة غذاى خود از رستوران را مىتوانيد قرار دهيد و با خود ببريد" دقت كنيد.
(an) $u_{0}$ )
F
$r$
r
1


| r | () رشوه |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢¢) اندازه، اقدام | r\| ح( حساب، \%زارش |

(an (6)
$r \quad r$
$r$
IV
(

() طبق مقررات رفتار كردن
r| اختيار از دست دادن، جوكير شدن
ז) دادن ناگَهانى خبر

(مرجان) شَيْى)


1) از كار افتاده، خراب

「 آزان، خلاص ازَ گَرفتارى
(r) از عمد
ff) هشيار و حواسجمع (1)

$f$
$r$
$r$
1

## （an）$L_{0}$ ）

$f$
$r \sqrt{r}$

در جاى خالى نياز به مفيوم »＂كه＂داريمه چس نمىتوان از فعل بهتنهايى اسـتفاده كـرد （رد گزينهٔ＂（1））．نقش＂the saying＂براى فعل＂teach＂مفعولى است، پس نبايـد
 در جاىخـالى در اصـل بـهصـورت＂which is taught＂بـوده اسـت كـه سـاختار ＂which is＂

$P \sqrt{r}$
r

## （رתمتاله استيرى）

نتكه هیم درسى：
بهكاركيرى حرف ربط＂and＂يا ضمير موصولى＂which＂معنـاى جملـه را نـاقص
مى كند（رد گزينههاى＂ا و شا＂）．بعد از فعل＂help＂بهمعناى＂كمك كردن＂نياز به

（كلو；تست）
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| (Y) كاوش كردن | () حفظ كردن، نغّهارى كردن |
| :---: | :---: |
| f) | 「) توطئه كردن، علاقهمند كردن | (كلو; تست)

$r$
$H$
$r$
IV
(,

(Y) خصومتآميز<br>¢ ¢ آرام، مسالمت آميز (كلو; تست)

$F \checkmark$
r
(ر_هتاله استيرى)


() بـى
(T) بی بايان

به تركيب وارگانى "Needless to say" بهمعناى "لازم بــه گفــتن نيسـت" دقـت
(كلو; تست)

## f

F
r
$1 \checkmark$
(ردهتاله استيرى)

نكته مهيم درسى:
با توجه به وجود حرف ربط همبايهساز "and" در جمله و ساختار ساير عبارات همیايه در اطراف جاى خالى، بايد فقط از فعل "lessen" براى تكميل جمله استفاده كنيم. (كلوزتست)
$r$
$H$
$r v$
www.konkur.in
r (r) قبول كردن، اتخاذ كردن
¢) تَرفتن و خوردن حيزى (كلو; تست)
$\oplus$
$r$
(,رهدتاله استيرى)

نكتهُ مهم درسى:

 براى فعل "offer" داريم تا جمله معنادار شود كه تنيا در گزينةٔ "٪٪" موجود است. (كلوزتست)
$F$
$r$
$r$
1
(رתمتاله استيرى)

(كلوزتست)

## $f$

$H$
$\because 0^{\circ}$
(ر)

> ץ ץ) مأموريت

) ( قابل حمل
r| (r) كافى
r
-ه- كزينهٔ 》ا

1) عملكرد
(r) لهجهd
(كلو;تست)
$f$
$r$
$r$

ترتيب درست كلمات براى بيان مفهوم لاين به اين معناست كه افـراد تمايـل خواهنــد
 (كلوزتست)

نقش "morning" برای فعل "consider" بهمعناى "لر نظر گرفتن" مفعولى است،

مفويو كلى متن و ادامهٔ جمله، مشخصاً هيج دليلى براي استفاده از زمان كَذشته وجود ندارد (رد گَزينه "("))
(كلوزتست)
$f$
r
r




(كلوز تست)
www.konkur.in

به تركيب وارثكانى "... There's nothing like"بمعناى "هـيـع چيـزى مثـل ...
نيست" دقت كنيد.
(كلوز تست)

