



دفترچه سوال

آزمون «۱۸ اسفند ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

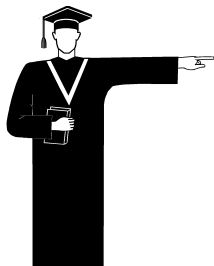
تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
نام درس	تعداد سؤال	شماره سؤال	شماره صفحه	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
زبان انگلیسی تفصیلی	۷۰	۱-۷۰	۳-۸	۱۰۵ دقیقه

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۸۴۵۱

«تمام دارایی‌ها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی وقف عام است بر گسترش دانش و آموزش»



پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۱۸ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی، محمدحسین مرتضوی، محسن رحیمی، مهرداد اولیایی، محمد مهدی حسینی‌راد، محمدامیر مجیدی، ابوالفضل طالبی، عباسعلی عباسی، محمد مهدی دغلاوی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌اله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌اله استیری
ویراستار	فاطمه نقدی، سعید آچه‌لو، عقیل محمدی‌روش

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: سوگند بیگلری
حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳

زبان تخصصی	<p>هدف‌گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچه سؤال</p> <p>لطفاً قبل از شروع پاسخ‌گویی به سؤال‌های درس منحصراً زبان، هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:</p> <p>از هر ۱۰ سؤال به چند سؤال می‌توانید پاسخ صحیح بدهید؟ عملکرد شما در آزمون قبل چند از ۱۰ بوده است؟ هدف‌گذاری شما برای آزمون امروز چیست؟</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز</td> </tr> </table>	چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز	۱۰۵ دقیقه
چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز			

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-15 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-Only when ... from their secret sanctuaries to begin their nightly activities under the shroud of darkness.
 - 1) does the sun set behind the distant hills the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
 - 2) the sun sets behind the distant hills the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
 - 3) the sun sets behind the distant hills do the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
 - 4) does the sun set behind the distant hills do the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
- 2-In the heart of the bustling city, beneath the towering skyscrapers, ..., where serenity prevails amidst the chaos, offering a refuge for weary souls seeking tranquility.
 - 1) a hidden garden lies
 - 2) which lies a hidden garden
 - 3) in which a hidden garden lies
 - 4) lies a hidden garden
- 3-... an extensive collection of books but also offers a welcoming space for community events, fostering a vibrant cultural hub in the midst of town.
 - 1) The new library not only provides
 - 2) Not only the new library does provide
 - 3) The new library not only provided
 - 4) Not only did the new library provide
- 4-If only I ... that historical landmark when I had the chance; now, the opportunity seems lost, and I regret not experiencing its beauty firsthand.
 - 1) would have visited
 - 2) had visited
 - 3) would visit
 - 4) visited
- 5-It's challenging for me to articulate my thoughts in English, and I often find myself wishing that I ... a higher proficiency in the language.
 - 1) would possess
 - 2) possessed
 - 3) had possessed
 - 4) have possessed
- 6-The persistent downward trend of the stock market is causing concern and uncertainty. I earnestly wish that the market ... its course and begin an upward trajectory once more.
 - 1) had reversed
 - 2) have been reversed
 - 3) would reverse
 - 4) reversed
- 7-You need to pace yourself during the race, otherwise, if you start out too fast, ... being too tired at the end.
 - 1) you'll end up
 - 2) and you'll end it up
 - 3) it ends up
 - 4) which end up it
- 8-Levy Rozman wishes that he ... chemistry instead of statistics when he was in university.
 - 1) has studied
 - 2) had studied
 - 3) studies
 - 4) studied
- 9-If only I ... more energetic, I could travel the world and experience new cultures without feeling exhausted.
 - 1) would have been
 - 2) be
 - 3) could be
 - 4) have been
- 10-We have been told that under no circumstances ... the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
 - 1) we may use
 - 2) we could use
 - 3) may we use
 - 4) did we use
- 11-According to the statistics, not two years ago ... in the top five stadiums in England, solidifying its status as one of the most iconic and magnificent football field in the world.
 - 1) has Stamford Bridge been ranked
 - 2) was ranked Stamford Bridge
 - 3) was Stamford Bridge to be ranked
 - 4) Stamford Bridge was ranked
- 12-At no time during his last visit ... anything about the health of my wife to me.
 - 1) mentioned the doctor
 - 2) did the doctor mention
 - 3) has the doctor mentioned
 - 4) should the doctor mention
- 13-They've been claiming that all that stuff about kids eating their dinner off the pavement was
 - 1) made by journalists up
 - 2) to be made by journalists up
 - 3) made up by journalists
 - 4) up by journalists made
- 14-People will always ... their rights, and their unwavering commitment will persist despite any challenges they may encounter.
 - 1) have stood strongly up for
 - 2) stand strongly up for
 - 3) stand up for strongly
 - 4) stand up strongly for
- 15-The switch on the lamp is wearing out, so you have to move it around a bit to get
 - 1) and turn the lamp on
 - 2) the lamp turned on
 - 3) the lamp turns on
 - 4) the lamp turn on

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 16-35 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.

- 16-It is acknowledged that new legal procedures will be required to ensure that those who attend such hearings do not ... details until they are reportable.
 1) indulge
 2) divulge
 3) unravel
 4) confess
- 17-In this process, one of the components of a mixture dissolves in a particular liquid and the other component is separated as a/an ... by filtration.
 1) solvent
 2) issue
 3) residue
 4) section
- 18-The challenge facing president and prime minister is how to defeat terrorism rather than ... it to fresh outrages.
 1) impede
 2) reduce
 3) incite
 4) effect
- 19-Although seemingly virtuous in the eyes of the public, the Mexican politician is said to be a pathological liar behind this
 1) pretense
 2) facade
 3) charade
 4) parody
- 20-Despite the chaotic nature of the situation, the doctor reassured the patient that the tumor detected in her brain was ..., which means it posed no immediate threat to her health and could be effectively treated.
 1) malignant
 2) inadvertent
 3) hazardous
 4) benign
- 21-The cashier quickly recognized the ... bills as soon as the customer handed them over, prompting her to notify the store manager and contact the authorities.
 1) genuine
 2) artificial
 3) counterfeit
 4) tempting
- 22-A healthcare organization ... employees such as nurses and medical assistants to expand its services. They ensure proper training and orientation to provide quality patient care.
 1) takes on
 2) cheats on
 3) brushes off
 4) gets rid of
- 23-The company's advertising campaign was a/an ... attempt to boost sales, as it failed to resonate with the target audience.
 1) invaluable
 2) admirable
 3) fruitless
 4) successful
- 24-The student gave a/an ... excuse for not completing the assignment on time, explaining that their computer crashed and they lost all their work.
 1) provisional
 2) cheerful
 3) astonishing
 4) plausible
- 25-The existence of the Bermuda triangle is still an unsolved ... to the whole world.
 1) fact
 2) thrill
 3) mystery
 4) lie
- 26-Biologists have just discovered a kind of scorpion called the black scorpion which can calculate the distance of a moving object
 1) regularly
 2) instinctively
 3) aggressively
 4) concisely
- 27-The development of the experimental method to verify theories had the ... effect and there was a rapid increase in scientific knowledge.
 1) adverse
 2) reluctant
 3) appropriate
 4) partial
- 28-The main focus of the study that will be ... by a multidisciplinary team will be the genes and proteins of organisms within the context of their informational pathways or networks.
 1) looked for
 2) carried out
 3) let down
 4) brought up
- 29-The teacher tried to ... a love of reading in her students, so she introduced them to various genres and authors and encouraged them to read books that matched their interests and preferences.
 1) free
 2) foster
 3) suppress
 4) surpass
- 30-He did not ... about the extra work, but instead did it with a smile and a positive attitude to show his gratitude and appreciation for the opportunity.
 1) grumble
 2) praise
 3) redeem
 4) place

31-The new technology will ... the progress of the project and will eliminate the errors and problems that were caused by the old system.

- 1) obstruct
2) paralyze
3) facilitate
4) shine

32-The firemen managed to ... the flames using hoses and extinguishers and saved the building.

- 1) blast
2) inflame
3) spark
4) extinguish

33-The artist likes to ... different colors and textures in his paintings and create a striking contrast.

- 1) fantasize
2) juxtapose
3) determine
4) push

34-The letter outlines that customers should treat any email appearing to be from their bank with great

- 1) courage
2) pardon
3) caution
4) desire

35-The government-appointed ethics committee has been authorized to widen the ... of its investigation to include a discussion of new reproductive technologies.

- 1) scope
2) lead
3) artery
4) margin

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.

36-

- 1) In certain parts of the country, some people lionize their high school teams and players the way they would care about professional athletes.
2) There are certain parts in the country where some people are lionized high school teams and players as they would care about professional athletes.
3) Some would-be professional athletes who are cared about and lionized by people and high school teams and players in certain parts of the country.
4) Lionizing high school teams and players, there are certain parts of the country in which some people would care about professional athletes.

37-

- 1) These climate shifts could wipe thousands species of animals and plants out if we haven't taken any measures.
2) The climate shifts could wipe out thousands species of animals and plants if we didn't make any measures.
3) The climate shifts could wipe thousands of species of animals and plants out if we haven't made any measures.
4) These climate shifts could wipe out thousands of species of animals and plants if we didn't take any measures.

38-

- 1) I would rather she pursued a career in a field she's passionate about rather than one that offers a higher salary.
2) I would rather for her to pursue a career in a field about it she's passionate rather than one offering a higher salary.
3) I would rather she pursues a career in a field about it she's passionate rather than one with a higher salary.
4) I would rather for her to have pursued a career in a field about it she's passionate rather than one with offering a higher salary.

39-

- 1) The students all did poorly on the final examination, complained that the test was so hard to answer.
2) Having all been done poorly on the final examination, the students complained that the test was too hard to answer.
3) The students, having all done poorly on the final examination, complained that the test was too hard to answer.
4) The students who complained that the test was so hard to answer, doing all poorly on the final examination.

40-

- 1) Not knowing how to answer the questions, which were put that the foreign students were surprised at the way.
2) The foreign students were so surprised at the way the questions were put didn't know how to answer them.
3) The questions were so surprisingly put that the foreign students who didn't know how to answer them at the way.
4) The foreign students, surprised at the way the questions were put, didn't know how to answer them.

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 just had a big fight with my friend and I'm not sure I can just get over it. It was a massive blow-up.
B: Oh no! What happened?
A: Well, she's my co-worker and keeps ...(41)... on work projects. She's taking credit for stuff that I do. I'm sick and tired of it.
B: That's a tough ...(42)... to swallow.

Chemical communication, unlike communication through sight or sound, has distinct characteristics. Although chemical signals are typically airborne and transmit relatively slowly, they can persist and be effective over long distances depending on the volatility of the chemical. While the ability to modulate a chemical signal is limited compared to visual or acoustic communication, some pheromones can convey different meanings, resulting in varied behavioral or physiological responses based on their concentration or when presented in combination. Some species, such as ants, seem to be very articulate creatures, but their medium of communication is difficult for humans to study and appreciate because of our own olfactory insensitivity and the technological difficulties in detecting and analyzing these pheromones.

Pheromones serve multiple functions in insect activities. They may act as alarm substances, aiding in individual and group recognition, attracting mates, mediating the formation of aggregations, identifying foraging trails, and contributing to caste determination. For instance, queen honey bees produce the “queen substance,” a pheromone involved in caste determination, while aphids release an alarm pheromone when attacked to prompt nearby aphids to move away due to their vulnerability to predators.

56-The purpose of the second mention of “hormones” in paragraph 1 is to point out

- 1) chemical signals that are common among insects
- 2) specific responses of various species to chemical signals
- 3) similarities between two chemical substances
- 4) how insects produce different chemical substances

57-The passage suggests that the speed at which communication through pheromones occurs is dependent on how quickly they

- 1) lose their effectiveness
- 2) evaporate in the air
- 3) travel through the air
- 4) are produced by the body

58-According to paragraph 2, which of the following has made the study of pheromones difficult?

- 1) Pheromones cannot be easily reproduced in chemical laboratories.
- 2) Existing technology cannot fully explore the properties of pheromones.
- 3) Pheromones are highly volatile.
- 4) Pheromone signals are constantly changing.

59-The underlined word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to

- 1) pheromones
- 2) roles
- 3) activities
- 4) insects

60-Pheromone systems are relatively complex in insects that

- 1) also communicate using sight and sound
- 2) live underground
- 3) prey on other insects
- 4) live in organized groups

PASSAGE 2:

Archaeology has long been an accepted tool for studying prehistoric cultures. Relatively recently the same techniques have been systematically applied to studies of the more immediate past. This has been called “historical archaeology,” a term that is used in the United States to refer to any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdate the arrival of Europeans.

Back in the 1930s and 1940s, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then take a back seat to architects. The mania for reconstruction had largely subsided by 1950s. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments, where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training social scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. But because they were treading on historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation and because their own knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remained circumscribed. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. These researchers have sought to demonstrate that their work can be a valuable tool not only of science but also of history, providing fresh insights into the daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented.

61-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Why historical archaeology was first developed.
- 2) How the methods and purpose of historical archaeology have changed.
- 3) The contributions architects make to historical archaeology.
- 4) The attitude of professional archaeologists toward historical archaeology.

- 62-According to the first paragraph, what is a relatively new focus in archaeology?**
- 1) Investigating the recent past
 - 2) Studying prehistoric cultures
 - 3) Excavating ancient sites in what is now the United States
 - 4) Comparing findings made in North America and in Europe
- 63-According to the passage, when had historical archaeologists been trained as anthropologists?**
- 1) Prior to the 1930s
 - 2) During the 1930s and 1940s
 - 3) During the 1950s and 1960s
 - 4) After the 1960s
- 64-In the second paragraph, the author implies that the techniques of history and the techniques of social science are**
- 1) quite different from each other
 - 2) equally useful in studying prehistoric cultures
 - 3) usually taught to students of archaeology
 - 4) both based on similar principles
- 65-The word “demonstrate” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to**
- 1) prove
 - 2) confront
 - 3) correspond
 - 4) promote
- PASSAGE 3:**
- When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very fertile soil. Forests, prairies, streams and rivers abounded with wildlife. These resources were so vast that it seemed that they could never be used up. So, forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grasslands and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were slaughtered for food and sport.
- Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up on a massive scale. The seemingly inexhaustible oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the verge of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.
- 66-The title that best expresses the main theme or subject of this passage is**
- 1) What the First White Men Found in America
 - 2) The Loss of Topsoil
 - 3) The Cause of Timber Shortage
 - 4) The Story of America's Natural Resources
- 67-It seemed to the early American settlers that**
- 1) fertile soil was scarce
 - 2) the natural resources were inexhaustible
 - 3) forests should not be cut
 - 4) there was a shortage of minerals
- 68-According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT that**
- 1) the early American settlers used a lot of minerals and oil
 - 2) they killed animals for food and sport
 - 3) they grew different kinds of medicinal plants in prairies
 - 4) they plowed and harrowed grasslands and prairies
- 69-One reason why many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that**
- 1) too many fish have been caught
 - 2) a conservation program has been set up
 - 3) floods have caused much damage
 - 4) factories have dumped waste into the rivers
- 70-Americans soon came to realize that they**
- 1) should stop killing animals for food
 - 2) must give up exploiting minerals
 - 3) shouldn't reclaim the land
 - 4) must establish a conservation program



دفترچه سوال

آزمون «۱۸ اسفند ۱۴۰۲»

دفترچه اختصاصی منحصرأ زبان

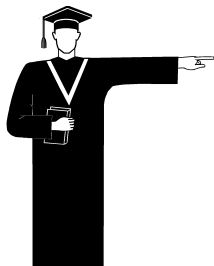
تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰ زمان پاسخ‌گویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

اختصاصی				
نام درس	تعداد سؤال	شماره سؤال	شماره صفحه	زمان پاسخ‌گویی
زبان انگلیسی تفصیلی	۷۰	۱-۷۰	۳-۸	۱۰۵ دقیقه

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۸۴۵۱

«تمام دارایی‌ها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی وقف عام است بر گسترش دانش و آموزش»



پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۱۸ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی، محمدحسین مرتضوی، محسن رحیمی، مهرداد اولیایی، محمد مهدی حسنی‌راد، محمدامیر مجیدی، ابوالفضل طالبی، عباسعلی عباسی، محمد مهدی دغلاوی	زبان تخصصی

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ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳

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چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل	هدف‌گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز			

Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-15 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-Only when ... from their secret sanctuaries to begin their nightly activities under the shroud of darkness.
 - 1) does the sun set behind the distant hills the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
 - 2) the sun sets behind the distant hills the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
 - 3) the sun sets behind the distant hills do the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
 - 4) does the sun set behind the distant hills do the nocturnal creatures cautiously emerge
- 2-In the heart of the bustling city, beneath the towering skyscrapers, ..., where serenity prevails amidst the chaos, offering a refuge for weary souls seeking tranquility.
 - 1) a hidden garden lies
 - 2) which lies a hidden garden
 - 3) in which a hidden garden lies
 - 4) lies a hidden garden
- 3-... an extensive collection of books but also offers a welcoming space for community events, fostering a vibrant cultural hub in the midst of town.
 - 1) The new library not only provides
 - 2) Not only the new library does provide
 - 3) The new library not only provided
 - 4) Not only did the new library provide
- 4-If only I ... that historical landmark when I had the chance; now, the opportunity seems lost, and I regret not experiencing its beauty firsthand.
 - 1) would have visited
 - 2) had visited
 - 3) would visit
 - 4) visited
- 5-It's challenging for me to articulate my thoughts in English, and I often find myself wishing that I ... a higher proficiency in the language.
 - 1) would possess
 - 2) possessed
 - 3) had possessed
 - 4) have possessed
- 6-The persistent downward trend of the stock market is causing concern and uncertainty. I earnestly wish that the market ... its course and begin an upward trajectory once more.
 - 1) had reversed
 - 2) have been reversed
 - 3) would reverse
 - 4) reversed
- 7-You need to pace yourself during the race, otherwise, if you start out too fast, ... being too tired at the end.
 - 1) you'll end up
 - 2) and you'll end it up
 - 3) it ends up
 - 4) which end up it
- 8-Levy Rozman wishes that he ... chemistry instead of statistics when he was in university.
 - 1) has studied
 - 2) had studied
 - 3) studies
 - 4) studied
- 9-If only I ... more energetic, I could travel the world and experience new cultures without feeling exhausted.
 - 1) would have been
 - 2) be
 - 3) could be
 - 4) have been
- 10-We have been told that under no circumstances ... the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
 - 1) we may use
 - 2) we could use
 - 3) may we use
 - 4) did we use
- 11-According to the statistics, not two years ago ... in the top five stadiums in England, solidifying its status as one of the most iconic and magnificent football field in the world.
 - 1) has Stamford Bridge been ranked
 - 2) was ranked Stamford Bridge
 - 3) was Stamford Bridge to be ranked
 - 4) Stamford Bridge was ranked
- 12-At no time during his last visit ... anything about the health of my wife to me.
 - 1) mentioned the doctor
 - 2) did the doctor mention
 - 3) has the doctor mentioned
 - 4) should the doctor mention
- 13-They've been claiming that all that stuff about kids eating their dinner off the pavement was
 - 1) made by journalists up
 - 2) to be made by journalists up
 - 3) made up by journalists
 - 4) up by journalists made
- 14-People will always ... their rights, and their unwavering commitment will persist despite any challenges they may encounter.
 - 1) have stood strongly up for
 - 2) stand strongly up for
 - 3) stand up for strongly
 - 4) stand up strongly for
- 15-The switch on the lamp is wearing out, so you have to move it around a bit to get
 - 1) and turn the lamp on
 - 2) the lamp turned on
 - 3) the lamp turns on
 - 4) the lamp turn on

Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 16-35 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.

- 16-It is acknowledged that new legal procedures will be required to ensure that those who attend such hearings do not ... details until they are reportable.
 1) indulge
 2) divulge
 3) unravel
 4) confess
- 17-In this process, one of the components of a mixture dissolves in a particular liquid and the other component is separated as a/an ... by filtration.
 1) solvent
 2) issue
 3) residue
 4) section
- 18-The challenge facing president and prime minister is how to defeat terrorism rather than ... it to fresh outrages.
 1) impede
 2) reduce
 3) incite
 4) effect
- 19-Although seemingly virtuous in the eyes of the public, the Mexican politician is said to be a pathological liar behind this
 1) pretense
 2) facade
 3) charade
 4) parody
- 20-Despite the chaotic nature of the situation, the doctor reassured the patient that the tumor detected in her brain was ..., which means it posed no immediate threat to her health and could be effectively treated.
 1) malignant
 2) inadvertent
 3) hazardous
 4) benign
- 21-The cashier quickly recognized the ... bills as soon as the customer handed them over, prompting her to notify the store manager and contact the authorities.
 1) genuine
 2) artificial
 3) counterfeit
 4) tempting
- 22-A healthcare organization ... employees such as nurses and medical assistants to expand its services. They ensure proper training and orientation to provide quality patient care.
 1) takes on
 2) cheats on
 3) brushes off
 4) gets rid of
- 23-The company's advertising campaign was a/an ... attempt to boost sales, as it failed to resonate with the target audience.
 1) invaluable
 2) admirable
 3) fruitless
 4) successful
- 24-The student gave a/an ... excuse for not completing the assignment on time, explaining that their computer crashed and they lost all their work.
 1) provisional
 2) cheerful
 3) astonishing
 4) plausible
- 25-The existence of the Bermuda triangle is still an unsolved ... to the whole world.
 1) fact
 2) thrill
 3) mystery
 4) lie
- 26-Biologists have just discovered a kind of scorpion called the black scorpion which can calculate the distance of a moving object
 1) regularly
 2) instinctively
 3) aggressively
 4) concisely
- 27-The development of the experimental method to verify theories had the ... effect and there was a rapid increase in scientific knowledge.
 1) adverse
 2) reluctant
 3) appropriate
 4) partial
- 28-The main focus of the study that will be ... by a multidisciplinary team will be the genes and proteins of organisms within the context of their informational pathways or networks.
 1) looked for
 2) carried out
 3) let down
 4) brought up
- 29-The teacher tried to ... a love of reading in her students, so she introduced them to various genres and authors and encouraged them to read books that matched their interests and preferences.
 1) free
 2) foster
 3) suppress
 4) surpass
- 30-He did not ... about the extra work, but instead did it with a smile and a positive attitude to show his gratitude and appreciation for the opportunity.
 1) grumble
 2) praise
 3) redeem
 4) place

31-The new technology will ... the progress of the project and will eliminate the errors and problems that were caused by the old system.

- 1) obstruct
2) paralyze
3) facilitate
4) shine

32-The firemen managed to ... the flames using hoses and extinguishers and saved the building.

- 1) blast
2) inflame
3) spark
4) extinguish

33-The artist likes to ... different colors and textures in his paintings and create a striking contrast.

- 1) fantasize
2) juxtapose
3) determine
4) push

34-The letter outlines that customers should treat any email appearing to be from their bank with great

- 1) courage
2) pardon
3) caution
4) desire

35-The government-appointed ethics committee has been authorized to widen the ... of its investigation to include a discussion of new reproductive technologies.

- 1) scope
2) lead
3) artery
4) margin

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.

36-

- 1) In certain parts of the country, some people lionize their high school teams and players the way they would care about professional athletes.
2) There are certain parts in the country where some people are lionized high school teams and players as they would care about professional athletes.
3) Some would-be professional athletes who are cared about and lionized by people and high school teams and players in certain parts of the country.
4) Lionizing high school teams and players, there are certain parts of the country in which some people would care about professional athletes.

37-

- 1) These climate shifts could wipe thousands species of animals and plants out if we haven't taken any measures.
2) The climate shifts could wipe out thousands species of animals and plants if we didn't make any measures.
3) The climate shifts could wipe thousands of species of animals and plants out if we haven't made any measures.
4) These climate shifts could wipe out thousands of species of animals and plants if we didn't take any measures.

38-

- 1) I would rather she pursued a career in a field she's passionate about rather than one that offers a higher salary.
2) I would rather for her to pursue a career in a field about it she's passionate rather than one offering a higher salary.
3) I would rather she pursues a career in a field about it she's passionate rather than one with a higher salary.
4) I would rather for her to have pursued a career in a field about it she's passionate rather than one with offering a higher salary.

39-

- 1) The students all did poorly on the final examination, complained that the test was so hard to answer.
2) Having all been done poorly on the final examination, the students complained that the test was too hard to answer.
3) The students, having all done poorly on the final examination, complained that the test was too hard to answer.
4) The students who complained that the test was so hard to answer, doing all poorly on the final examination.

40-

- 1) Not knowing how to answer the questions, which were put that the foreign students were surprised at the way.
2) The foreign students were so surprised at the way the questions were put didn't know how to answer them.
3) The questions were so surprisingly put that the foreign students who didn't know how to answer them at the way.
4) The foreign students, surprised at the way the questions were put, didn't know how to answer them.

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 just had a big fight with my friend and I'm not sure I can just get over it. It was a massive blow-up.
B: Oh no! What happened?
A: Well, she's my co-worker and keeps ...(41)... on work projects. She's taking credit for stuff that I do. I'm sick and tired of it.
B: That's a tough ...(42)... to swallow.

A: It's not even ... (43)... . She owes me a thousand dollars as well.

B: It sounds like you two need a bit of distance from each other.

- 41- 1) sending shivers down my spine 2) twisting my arm
3) stealing my thunder 4) making my mouth water
- 42- 1) pride 2) bite
3) tablet 4) pill
- 43- 1) the bearer of bad news 2) the straw that broke the camel's back
3) the bee's knees 4) the dead of night

A: Hey, let's get moving! Time ... (44)... .

B: Sit tight. I need to grab a few things before we go.

A: Come on. I'm ... (45)... . We have to get to the train station on time.

- 44- 1) hangs heavy 2) is on my side
3) is money 4) will tell
- 45- 1) in a rush 2) caught red-handed
3) a fly in the ointment 4) under the weather

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.

Cuneiform, the world's first known system of handwriting, originated some 6,000 years ago in Sumer ... (46)... now southern Iraq. It was most often inscribed on palm-sized, rectangular clay tablets measuring several centimeters across, although larger tablets or cylinders were also used. Clay was an excellent ... (47)... for writing. Other surfaces which have been employed—for example, parchment, papyrus and paper—are not long-lasting and ... (48)... by fire and water. But clay has proved to be ... (49)... to those particular kinds of damage.

The word 'cuneiform' actually refers to the marks or signs inscribed in the clay. The original cuneiform signs consisted of a series of lines—triangular, vertical, ... (50)..., and horizontal. Sumerian writers would impress these lines into the wet clay with a stylus—a long, thin, pointed instrument which looked somewhat like a pen. Oddly, the signs were often almost too small to see ... (51)... .

Cuneiform signs were used for the writing of at least a dozen languages. This is similar to how the Latin alphabet ... (52)... today for writing English, French, Spanish and German for example.

Before the development of cuneiform, tokens were used by the Sumerians ... (53)... certain information. For example, they might take small stones and use them as tokens or representations of something else, like a goat. A number of tokens, then, might mean a herd of goats. These tokens might then be placed in a cloth container and given to a buyer as a (54)... for a transaction, perhaps five tokens for five animals. It was not that different from ... (55)... we buy some bread and the clerk gives us back a piece of paper with numbers on it to confirm the exchange.

- 46- 1) that it is 2) in what is 3) where is 4) what is
- 47- 1) medium 2) issue 3) component 4) action
- 48- 1) are easily destroyed 2) destroyed easily
3) they easily destroyed 4) easily are destroyed
- 49- 1) prone 2) reluctant 3) identical 4) resistant
- 50- 1) curious 2) diagonal 3) voluntary 4) immune
- 51- 1) before your very eyes 2) under your watchful eyes
3) with the naked eye 4) out of the corner of your eye
- 52- 1) to use it 2) which is used 3) is used 4) used
- 53- 1) to record 2) and recorded 3) recording 4) who record
- 54- 1) cost 2) currency 3) property 4) receipt
- 55- 1) today what we do when 2) when we do today what
3) what we do today when 4) doing what is today that

Part F: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read three 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 I:

Pheromones are chemical substances that function as signals between members of the same species. They are released externally and prompt specific reactions in other individuals of the species. Often referred to as "social hormones," pheromones impact a group of individuals much like hormones affect an individual animal. In insects, pheromones are the primary means of communication, although not the exclusive method. While some species have simple pheromone systems producing only a few pheromones, others produce numerous pheromones with diverse functions. The most complex pheromone systems are found in social insects living in organized groups.

Chemical communication, unlike communication through sight or sound, has distinct characteristics. Although chemical signals are typically airborne and transmit relatively slowly, they can persist and be effective over long distances depending on the volatility of the chemical. While the ability to modulate a chemical signal is limited compared to visual or acoustic communication, some pheromones can convey different meanings, resulting in varied behavioral or physiological responses based on their concentration or when presented in combination. Some species, such as ants, seem to be very articulate creatures, but their medium of communication is difficult for humans to study and appreciate because of our own olfactory insensitivity and the technological difficulties in detecting and analyzing these pheromones.

Pheromones serve multiple functions in insect activities. They may act as alarm substances, aiding in individual and group recognition, attracting mates, mediating the formation of aggregations, identifying foraging trails, and contributing to caste determination. For instance, queen honey bees produce the “queen substance,” a pheromone involved in caste determination, while aphids release an alarm pheromone when attacked to prompt nearby aphids to move away due to their vulnerability to predators.

56-The purpose of the second mention of “hormones” in paragraph 1 is to point out

- 1) chemical signals that are common among insects
- 2) specific responses of various species to chemical signals
- 3) similarities between two chemical substances
- 4) how insects produce different chemical substances

57-The passage suggests that the speed at which communication through pheromones occurs is dependent on how quickly they

- 1) lose their effectiveness
- 2) evaporate in the air
- 3) travel through the air
- 4) are produced by the body

58-According to paragraph 2, which of the following has made the study of pheromones difficult?

- 1) Pheromones cannot be easily reproduced in chemical laboratories.
- 2) Existing technology cannot fully explore the properties of pheromones.
- 3) Pheromones are highly volatile.
- 4) Pheromone signals are constantly changing.

59-The underlined word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to

- 1) pheromones
- 2) roles
- 3) activities
- 4) insects

60-Pheromone systems are relatively complex in insects that

- 1) also communicate using sight and sound
- 2) live underground
- 3) prey on other insects
- 4) live in organized groups

PASSAGE 2:

Archaeology has long been an accepted tool for studying prehistoric cultures. Relatively recently the same techniques have been systematically applied to studies of the more immediate past. This has been called “historical archaeology,” a term that is used in the United States to refer to any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdate the arrival of Europeans.

Back in the 1930s and 1940s, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then take a back seat to architects. The mania for reconstruction had largely subsided by 1950s. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments, where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training social scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. But because they were treading on historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation and because their own knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remained circumscribed. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. These researchers have sought to demonstrate that their work can be a valuable tool not only of science but also of history, providing fresh insights into the daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented.

61-What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Why historical archaeology was first developed.
- 2) How the methods and purpose of historical archaeology have changed.
- 3) The contributions architects make to historical archaeology.
- 4) The attitude of professional archaeologists toward historical archaeology.

- 62-According to the first paragraph, what is a relatively new focus in archaeology?**
- 1) Investigating the recent past
 - 2) Studying prehistoric cultures
 - 3) Excavating ancient sites in what is now the United States
 - 4) Comparing findings made in North America and in Europe
- 63-According to the passage, when had historical archaeologists been trained as anthropologists?**
- 1) Prior to the 1930s
 - 2) During the 1930s and 1940s
 - 3) During the 1950s and 1960s
 - 4) After the 1960s
- 64-In the second paragraph, the author implies that the techniques of history and the techniques of social science are**
- 1) quite different from each other
 - 2) equally useful in studying prehistoric cultures
 - 3) usually taught to students of archaeology
 - 4) both based on similar principles
- 65-The word “demonstrate” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to**
- 1) prove
 - 2) confront
 - 3) correspond
 - 4) promote
- PASSAGE 3:**
- When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very fertile soil. Forests, prairies, streams and rivers abounded with wildlife. These resources were so vast that it seemed that they could never be used up. So, forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grasslands and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were slaughtered for food and sport.
- Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up on a massive scale. The seemingly inexhaustible oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the verge of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.
- 66-The title that best expresses the main theme or subject of this passage is**
- 1) What the First White Men Found in America
 - 2) The Loss of Topsoil
 - 3) The Cause of Timber Shortage
 - 4) The Story of America's Natural Resources
- 67-It seemed to the early American settlers that**
- 1) fertile soil was scarce
 - 2) the natural resources were inexhaustible
 - 3) forests should not be cut
 - 4) there was a shortage of minerals
- 68-According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT that**
- 1) the early American settlers used a lot of minerals and oil
 - 2) they killed animals for food and sport
 - 3) they grew different kinds of medicinal plants in prairies
 - 4) they plowed and harrowed grasslands and prairies
- 69-One reason why many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that**
- 1) too many fish have been caught
 - 2) a conservation program has been set up
 - 3) floods have caused much damage
 - 4) factories have dumped waste into the rivers
- 70-Americans soon came to realize that they**
- 1) should stop killing animals for food
 - 2) must give up exploiting minerals
 - 3) shouldn't reclaim the land
 - 4) must establish a conservation program



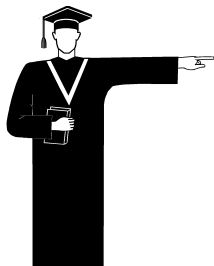
آزمون ۱۸ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۲

منحصراً زبان

«پاسخ اختصاصی»

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳



پدید آورندگان

آزمون منحصرأ زبان

۱۸ اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۲

طراحان

نام طراحان	نام درس
رحمت‌اله استیری، عقیل محمدی‌روش، آرمین رحمانی، محمدحسین مرتضوی، محسن رحیمی، مهرداد اولیایی، محمد مهدی حسینی‌راد، محمدامیر مجیدی، ابوالفضل طالبی، عباسعلی عباسی، محمد مهدی دغلاوی	زبان تخصصی

گزینشگران و ویراستاران

نام درس	زبان انگلیسی تخصصی
گزینشگر	رحمت‌اله استیری
مسئول درس	رحمت‌اله استیری
ویراستار	فاطمه نقدی، سعید آقچه‌لو، عقیل محمدی‌روش

گروه فنی و تولید

مدیران گروه	محدثه مرآتی
مسئول دفترچه	معصومه شاعری
مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات	مدیر: محیا اصغری مسئول دفترچه: سوگند بیگلری
حروف‌نگاری و صفحه‌آرایی	زهرا تاجیک
ناظر چاپ	حمید عباسی

بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلم‌چی «وقف عام»

دفتر مرکزی: خیابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین - پلاک ۹۲۳ - تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۴۶۳

زبان تخصصی

۱- گزینه «۳»

(مفسر ریمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

بعد از عبارات‌های "only when, only after, not until, not since" قسمت دوم جمله، وارونه می‌شود و قسمت اول بدون تغییر باقی می‌ماند (رد سایر گزینه‌ها).

(گرامر)

۲- گزینه «۴»

(مفسر ریمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به معنی و مفهوم جمله، نیازی به ضمیر موصولی "which" نداریم (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۳»). از طرفی، با توجه به این که قید مکان در ابتدای جمله قرار گرفته و با کاما از بقیه جمله جدا نشده است، به ساختار وارونگی نیاز داریم و باید ابتدا فعل و سپس فاعل را بیاوریم (رد گزینه «۱»).

(گرامر)

۳- گزینه «۱»

(مفسر ریمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

اگر جمله با قیدهای منفی شروع شود، باید جمله وارونه شود (رد گزینه «۲»). همچنین، با توجه به تطبیق زمانی و با توجه به فعل "offers"، به زمان حال نیاز داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴»).

(گرامر)

۴- گزینه «۲»

(مفسر ریمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

در ساختارهای آرزویی به جای "I wish" می‌توان از "if only" استفاده کرد. اگر آرزو مربوط به گذشته باشد، جمله‌ای که بعد از "if only" یا "I wish" به کار می‌رود، باید گذشته کامل باشد. در این سؤال با توجه به فعل "had"، پی می‌بریم که آرزو برای گذشته است (رد سایر گزینه‌ها). همچنین، با "I wish" یا "If only" از ساختار "would + have + p.p" استفاده نمی‌کنیم (رد گزینه «۱»).

(گرامر)

۵- گزینه «۲»

(مفسر ریمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

در ساختارهای آرزویی، برای بیان جمله‌ای در زمان حال، از فعل گذشته ساده یا گذشته استمراری استفاده می‌شود (رد سایر گزینه‌ها).

(گرامر)

۶- گزینه «۳»

(مفسر ریمی)

نکته مهم درسی:

در ساختارهای آرزویی برای آینده و همچنین، برای بیان نارضایتی از موقعیتی در زمان حال از "would" استفاده می‌کنیم (رد سایر گزینه‌ها).

(گرامر)

۷- گزینه «۱»

(رسمت‌اله استیری)

نکته مهم درسی:

فعل "end up" به معنای «در نهایت به چیزی ختم شدن» هیچ نیازی به مفعولی مانند "it" ندارد و بلافاصله بعد از آن از اسم مصدر استفاده می‌شود (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۴»). با توجه به ادامه جمله، فاعل مناسب برای فعل "end up" باید "you" باشد تا جمله منطقی شود (رد گزینه «۳»).

(گرامر)

۸- گزینه «۲»

(مهم‌مهری رِغلاوی)

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به عبارت قیدی گذشته "when he was" در جمله، زمان جمله گذشته است. برای بیان آرزو در گذشته از زمان فعل گذشته کامل استفاده می‌کنیم (رد سایر گزینه‌ها).

(گرامر)

۹- گزینه «۳»

(مهم‌مهری رِغلاوی)

نکته مهم درسی:

ساختار عبارت "if only" همانند "wish" با جملات گذشته به کار برده می‌شود (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۴»). از آن جا که بیان آرزو برای زمان حال است، باید از ساختار «فعل ساده + could, would» استفاده شود (رد گزینه «۱»).

(گرامر)

۱۰- گزینه «۳»

(مهم‌مهری رِغلاوی)

نکته مهم درسی:

بعد از عبارت "under no circumstances" فعل کمکی و فاعل جمله دچار وارونگی می‌شوند (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۲»). با توجه به زمان جمله، به زمان حال ساده نیاز داریم (رد گزینه «۴»).

(گرامر)

- ۱۱- گزینه «۴» (مفردمهوری رِغلاوی)
- نکته مهم درسی:**
با عبارت "not (a time) ago" وارونگی اتفاق نمی‌افتد (رد سایر گزینه‌ها).
(گرامر)
-
- ۱۲- گزینه «۲» (مفردمهوری رِغلاوی)
- نکته مهم درسی:**
بعد از عبارت قیدی "at no time" جمله دچار وارونگی می‌شود (رد گزینه «۱»).
با توجه به قید "during his last visit" جمله به فعل گذشته نیاز دارد (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴».)
(گرامر)
-
- ۱۳- گزینه «۳» (مفردمهوری رِغلاوی)
- نکته مهم درسی:**
در جای خالی نیاز به شکل مجهول فعل دو کلمه‌ای "make up" به معنای «ساختن» داریم (رد گزینه «۴»). مشخصاً ساختار "by journalists" مفعول جمله نیست که بتوان آن را مابین افعال دو کلمه‌ای قرار داد (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۲».)
(گرامر)
-
- ۱۴- گزینه «۴» (مفردمهوری رِغلاوی)
- نکته مهم درسی:**
قیود را نمی‌توان وسط افعال دو کلمه‌ای قرار داد (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۲»). حرف اضافه "for" باید قبل از اسم قرار بگیرد (رد گزینه «۳».)
(گرامر)
-
- ۱۵- گزینه «۲» (رسمت‌اله استیری)
- نکته مهم درسی:**
با توجه به وجود فعل سببی "get" در جمله، در جای خالی نیاز به فعل "turn on" با معنای «روشن شدن» داریم که مشخصاً نیازی به مفعول ندارد (رد گزینه «۱»). با توجه به ساختار سببی مجهولی "get something done"، در جای خالی نیاز به قسمت سوم فعل داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۳» و «۴».)
(گرامر)
-
- ۱۶- گزینه «۲» (مهوراد اولیایی)
- ترجمه جمله: «اذعان می‌شود که برای اطمینان از اینکه کسانی که در چنین جلساتی شرکت می‌کنند، جزئیات را تا زمانی که قابل گزارش باشند فاش نمی‌کنند، رویه‌های قانونی جدید مورد نیاز خواهد بود.»
(۱) زیاده‌روی کردن
(۲) فاش کردن
(۳) حل کردن
(۴) اعتراف کردن
(واژگان)
-
- ۱۷- گزینه «۳» (مهوراد اولیایی)
- ترجمه جمله: «در این فرآیند، یکی از اجزای یک مخلوط در یک مایع خاص حل می‌شود و جزء دیگر با تصفیه به‌عنوان باقی‌مانده جدا می‌شود.»
(۱) حلال
(۲) معضل، موضوع
(۳) باقی‌مانده، پس‌مانده
(۴) بخش
(واژگان)
-
- ۱۸- گزینه «۳» (مهوراد اولیایی)
- ترجمه جمله: «چالشی که رئیس‌جمهور و نخست‌وزیر با آن روبرو هستند، چگونگی شکست تروریسم است تا این که موجب تحریک آن به وقوع نآرایی‌های جدید نشود.»
(۱) باز داشتن، مانع شدن
(۲) کاهش دادن
(۳) تحریک کردن، موجب شدن
(۴) اجرا کردن، عملی کردن
(واژگان)
-
- ۱۹- گزینه «۲» (مهوراد اولیایی)
- ترجمه جمله: «اگرچه در نظر عموم ظاهراً با فضیلت است، گفته می‌شود که پشت این ظاهر، این سیاستمدار مکزیک یک دروغگوی بیمارگونه است.»
(۱) تظاهر
(۲) نما، ظاهر
(۳) وانمود
(۴) تقلید
(واژگان)
-
- ۲۰- گزینه «۴» (مفردمهوری حسنی‌راد)
- ترجمه جمله: «علیرغم ماهیت آشفته وضعیت، پزشک به بیمار اطمینان داد که تومور تشخیص داده شده در مغز او خوش‌خیم است، به این معنی که هیچ تهدید فوری‌ای برای سلامتی او ایجاد نمی‌کند و می‌تواند به‌طور مؤثر درمان شود.»
(۱) بدخیم، زیان‌آور
(۲) ناخواسته
(۳) خطرناک
(۴) خوش‌خیم
(واژگان)

۲۱- گزینه «۳»

(مفهم‌مهری هستی‌رادر)

ترجمه جمله: «به محض اینکه مشتری آن‌ها را تحویل داد، صندوقدار به سرعت اسکناس‌های تقلبی را تشخیص داد که او را وادار به اطلاع دادن به مدیر فروشگاه و تماس با مقامات کرد.»

(۲) مصنوعی، ساختگی

(۱) واقعی، اصلی

(۴) وسوسه‌انگیز

(۳) بدلی، جعلی، تقلبی

نکته مهم درسی:

به ترکیب واژگانی "counterfeit bills" به معنای «اسکناس‌های تقلبی» دقت کنید.

(واژگان)

۲۲- گزینه «۱»

(مفهم‌مهری هستی‌رادر)

ترجمه جمله: «یک سازمان مراقبت‌های بهداشتی کارکنانی مانند پرستاران و دستیاران پزشکی را برای گسترش خدمات خود استخدام می‌کند. آن‌ها آموزش و جهت‌گیری مناسب را برای ارائه مراقبت با کیفیت از بیمار تضمین میکنند.»

(۱) استخدام کردن، به کار گرفتن

(۲) خیانت کردن

(۳) بی‌محل‌ی کردن، پس زدن

(۴) از شر چیزی یا کسی خلاص شدن

(واژگان)

۲۳- گزینه «۳»

(مفهم‌مهری هستی‌رادر)

ترجمه جمله: «کمپین تبلیغاتی شرکت، تلاشی بیهوده برای افزایش فروش بود، زیرا نتوانست در بین مخاطبین هدف طنین‌انداز شود.»

(۲) قابل تحسین

(۱) ارزشمند

(۴) پیروز، موفقیت آمیز

(۳) بی‌ثمر، بیهوده

(واژگان)

۲۴- گزینه «۴»

(مفهم‌مهری هستی‌رادر)

ترجمه جمله: «دانش‌آموز بهانه‌ای قابل قبول برای کامل نکردن به موقع تکلیف آورد و توضیح داد که رایانه آن‌ها از کار افتاده و آن‌ها همه کار خود را از دست داده‌اند.»

(۲) بشاش، شاد

(۱) موقتی

(۴) قابل قبول، پذیرفتنی

(۳) عجیب، شگفت‌آور

(واژگان)

۲۵- گزینه «۳»

(مفهم‌امیر میبیری)

ترجمه جمله: «موجودیت مثلث برمودا هنوز هم برای تمام دنیا یک معمای حل نشده است.»

(۱) حقیقت

(۲) هیجان

(۳) معما

(۴) دروغ

(واژگان)

۲۶- گزینه «۲»

(مفهم‌امیر میبیری)

ترجمه جمله: «زیست‌شناسان به تازگی نوعی عقرب به اسم عقرب سیاه را کشف کرده‌اند که می‌تواند به صورت غریزی فاصله یک شیء متحرک را محاسبه کند.»

(۱) با قاعده، به‌طور منظم

(۲) به صورت غریزی

(۳) به صورت تهاجمی

(۴) خلاصه‌وار

(واژگان)

۲۷- گزینه «۳»

(ابوالفضل طالبی)

ترجمه جمله: «توسعه روش تجربی برای تأیید نظریه‌ها تأثیر مناسبی داشت و دانش علمی به سرعت افزایش یافت.»

(۱) نامطلوب، مضر

(۲) بی‌میل

(۳) مناسب

(۴) جزئی

(واژگان)

۲۸- گزینه «۲»

(ابوالفضل طالبی)

ترجمه جمله: «تمرکز اصلی این مطالعه که توسط یک تیم چند رشته‌ای انجام خواهد شد، ژن‌ها و پروتئین‌های ارگانسیم‌ها در زمینه مسیریهای اطلاعاتی یا شبکه‌های ارتباطی آن‌ها خواهد بود.»

(۱) در جست‌وجوی چیزی بودن

(۲) انجام دادن

(۳) ناامید کردن

(۴) مطرح کردن

(واژگان)

۲۹- گزینه «۲»

(مفهم‌سین مرتضوی)

ترجمه جمله: «معلم سعی کرد عشق به مطالعه را در دانش‌آموزانش پرورش دهد؛ بنابراین، آن‌ها را با ژانرها و نویسندگان مختلف آشنا کرد و به خواندن کتاب‌هایی تشویق کرد که با علایق و ترجیحاتشان مطابقت داشتند.»

(۱) آزاد کردن

(۲) پرورش دادن

(۳) سرکوب کردن

(۴) پیشی گرفتن

(واژگان)

۳۰- گزینه «۱»

(مفهم‌سین مرتضوی)

ترجمه جمله: «او در مورد کار اضافی غر نمی‌زد، بلکه در عوض، آن را با لبخند و نگرش مثبت انجام می‌داد تا تشکر و قدردانی خود را از این فرصت [آدا شده] نشان دهد.»

(۱) غر زدن

(۲) ستایش کردن

(۳) باز خرید کردن

(۴) قرار دادن

(واژگان)

(عقيل ممبرى روش)

۳۷- گزینه «۴»

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به بخش اول جمله بی‌می‌بریم که جمله شرطی نوع دوم است، بنابراین زمان فعل شرط باید گذشته ساده باشد (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۳»). اصطلاح "take measures" به معنی «قدام کردن» صحیح است (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۳»).

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(عباسعلی عباسی)

۳۸- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

اگر بخواهیم ترجیح بدهیم که شخص دیگری کاری را انجام بدهد، بعد از "would rather" از زمان گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم. به عنوان مثال:

I would rather you drove the car now.

همچنین دقت داشته باشید که وجود ضمیر "it" بعد از مرجع آن "field" زائد و اضافی می‌باشد (رد سایر گزینه‌ها).

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(عباسعلی عباسی)

۳۹- گزینه «۳»

نکته مهم درسی:

دقت داشته باشید که یک ویرگول نمی‌تواند دو جمله را به هم وصل کند و نیاز به حرف ربطی مثل "and" دارد (رد گزینه «۱»). نقش اسم "students" برای فعل "do" فاعلی است، بنابراین جمله نباید به شکل مجهول باشد (رد گزینه «۲»). در گزینه «۴»، جمله فاقد فعل اصلی می‌باشد و ناقص می‌باشد.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(عباسعلی عباسی)

۴۰- گزینه «۴»

نکته مهم درسی:

گزینه «۱» بی‌معنی است و ساختار درستی ندارد. باید دقت داشت که در گزینه «۲»، نیاز به یک ضمیر موصولی مانند "who" داریم. در گزینه «۳» نیز به کارگیری ضمیر موصولی "who" جمله را ناقص کرده است.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

(ممبر مهوری رغلای)

۴۱- گزینه «۳»

- ۱) لرزه بر اندام کسی انداختن (از ترس)
- ۲) مجبور کردن کسی
- ۳) پیشدستی کردن. گوی سبقت را ربودن
- ۴) آب دهان کسی را راه انداختن

(مکالمه)

(ممبر مهوری رغلای)

۴۲- گزینه «۴»

نکته مهم درسی:

به ترکیب واژگانی "a tough pill to swallow" به معنای «یک چیز بسیار آزاردهنده و غیرقابل قبول» دقت کنید.

(مکالمه)

(ممبر مسین مرتضوی)

۳۱- گزینه «۳»

ترجمه جمله: «فناوری جدید پیشرفت پروژه را تسهیل خواهد کرد و خطاها و مشکلات ناشی از سیستم قدیمی را از بین خواهد برد.»

- ۱) مانع شدن، مسدود کردن
- ۲) فلج کردن، از پا درآوردن
- ۳) تسهیل کردن
- ۴) درخشیدن

(واژگان)

(ممبر مسین مرتضوی)

۳۲- گزینه «۴»

ترجمه جمله: «آتش‌نشانان با استفاده از شلنگ و کیسول [آتش‌نشانی] موفق به خاموش کردن شعله‌های آتش شدند و ساختمان را نجات دادند.»

- ۱) منفرج کردن
- ۲) ملتهب کردن
- ۳) جرقه زدن
- ۴) آتش یا چراغ (را) خاموش کردن

(واژگان)

(ممبر مسین مرتضوی)

۳۳- گزینه «۲»

ترجمه جمله: «هنرمند دوست دارد رنگ‌ها و بافت‌های مختلف را در نقاشی‌هایش کنار هم قرار داده و تضاد برجسته‌ای ایجاد کند.»

- ۱) خیال‌پردازی کردن
- ۲) کنار هم قرار دادن
- ۳) تعیین کردن
- ۴) فشار دادن

(واژگان)

(رسمت‌اله استیری)

۳۴- گزینه «۳»

ترجمه جمله: «این نامه توضیح می‌دهد که مشتریان باید با احتیاط زیادی با هر ایمیلی که به نظر می‌رسد از طرف بانک آن‌ها [ارسال شده] است، رفتار کنند.»

- ۱) شجاعت
- ۲) عفو
- ۳) احتیاط
- ۴) میل

(واژگان)

(رسمت‌اله استیری)

۳۵- گزینه «۱»

ترجمه جمله: «کمیته اخلاقی منصوب‌شده توسط دولت، مجاز شده است تا دامنه تحقیقات خود را به بحث در مورد فناوری‌های تولیدمثلی جدید گسترش دهد.»

- ۱) دامنه
- ۲) برتری، رهبری
- ۳) شریان
- ۴) حاشیه، اختلاف

(واژگان)

(عقيل ممبرى روش)

۳۶- گزینه «۱»

نکته مهم درسی:

با توجه به مفهوم جمله، فعل "lionize" به معنای «مورد توجه زیادی قرار دادن» باید به صورت معلوم به کار رود (رد گزینه «۲»). گزینه «۳» فعل اصلی ندارد. در گزینه «۴» فاعل جمله‌واره قیدی و جمله اصلی یکسان نیست.

(ترتیب اجزای جمله)

<p>۴۹- گزینه «۴» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>(۱) مستعد (۲) بی‌میل (۳) یکسان، همسان (۴) مقاوم</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	<p>۴۳- گزینه «۲» (مفهم‌مهوری رغلاوی)</p> <p>(۱) آورنده خبر بد (۲) آخرین اهانتی یا مشکلی که می‌توان تحمل کرد (۳) فوق‌العاده بودن (۴) نیمه‌شب</p> <p>(مکالمه)</p>
<p>۵۰- گزینه «۲» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>(۱) کنجکاو (۲) مورب، اریب (۳) داوطلبانه (۴) ایمن</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	<p>۴۴- گزینه «۳» (مفهم‌مهوری رغلاوی)</p> <p>نکته مهم درسی: اصطلاح "time is money" معادل فارسی ضرب‌المثل «وقت طلاست» می‌باشد.</p> <p>(مکالمه)</p>
<p>۵۱- گزینه «۳» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>نکته مهم درسی: به ترکیب واژگانی "with the naked eye" به معنای «با چشم غیرمسلح» دقت کنید.</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	<p>۴۵- گزینه «۱» (مفهم‌مهوری رغلاوی)</p> <p>(۱) عجله داشتن (۲) مچ کسی را گرفتن (۳) مایه گرفتاری، ضد حال (۴) ناخوش‌احوال، مریض</p> <p>(مکالمه)</p>
<p>۵۲- گزینه «۳» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>نکته مهم درسی: ترکیب گرامری از کلمه "how" به بعد یک جمله‌واره اسمی است. در جمله‌واره اسمی، اگر فاعل داشته باشیم قطعاً نیاز به یک فعل خواهیم داشت (رد گزینه «۱»). و این فعل نباید در بردارنده مفهوم «که» باشد (رد گزینه «۲»). نقش "alphabet" برای فعل "use" مفعولی است، پس در جای خالی نیاز به ساختار مجهول داریم (رد گزینه «۴»).</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	<p>۴۶- گزینه «۲» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>ضمیر "it" در گزینه «۱» اضافی است (رد گزینه «۱»). همچنین بعد از ضمیر موصولی "where" به معنای «که آنجا» حتماً نیاز به فاعل داریم (رد گزینه «۳»). بلافاصله بعد از اسم "Sumer" نمی‌توان از ضمیر موصولی "what" استفاده کرد (رد گزینه «۴»).</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>
<p>۵۳- گزینه «۱» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>نکته مهم درسی: برای بیان هدف از انجام کاری از مصدر با "to" استفاده می‌کنیم.</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	<p>۴۷- گزینه «۱» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>(۱) ابزار، وسیله (۲) موضوع (۳) جزء، قسمت (۴) عمل، اقدام</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>
<p>۵۴- گزینه «۴» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>(۱) قیمت، هزینه (۲) پول رایج (۳) ملک، دارایی (۴) رسید</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	<p>۴۸- گزینه «۱» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>نکته مهم درسی: نقش "other surfaces" برای فعل "destroy" به معنای «تباود کردن» مفعولی است، پس در جای خالی نیاز به ساختار مجهول داریم (رد گزینه‌های «۲» و «۳»). در افعال دو بخشی، قید حالت بعد از افعال "to be" و قبل از "p.p." می‌آید.</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>
<p>۵۵- گزینه «۳» (رهمت‌اله استیری)</p> <p>نکته مهم درسی: در این جمله، اسم "today" باید در کنار ضمیر موصولی "when" قرار بگیرد تا معنادار شود (رد گزینه‌های «۱» و «۲»). تنها گزینه «۳» معنای «آنچه که ما امروزه انجام می‌دهیم وقتی که ...» را به درستی منتقل می‌کند.</p> <p>(کلوزتست)</p>	

- ۵۶- گزینه «۳» (عقيل مضمري/روش)
ترجمه جمله: «هدف از ذکر دوم هورمون‌ها در پاراگراف «۱» اشاره به ... است.»
«شبهات‌های بین دو ماده شیمیایی»
(درک مطلب)
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- ۵۷- گزینه «۳» (عقيل مضمري/روش)
ترجمه جمله: «متن نشان می‌دهد که سرعت برقراری ارتباط از طریق فرمون‌ها بستگی دارد به اینکه آنها با چه سرعتی ...»
«در هوا منتقل می‌شوند»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۵۸- گزینه «۲» (عقيل مضمري/روش)
ترجمه جمله: «براساس پاراگراف «۲»، کدام یک از موارد زیر مطالعه فرمون‌ها را مشکل کرده است؟»
«تکنولوژی موجود نمی‌تواند به‌طور کامل ویژگی‌های فرمون‌ها را بررسی کند.»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۵۹- گزینه «۱» (عقيل مضمري/روش)
ترجمه جمله: «کلمه زیرخط‌دار "They" در پاراگراف «۳» به "pheromones" اشاره دارد.»
(درک مطلب)
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- ۶۰- گزینه «۴» (عقيل مضمري/روش)
ترجمه جمله: «سیستم‌های فرمونی در حشراتی نسبتاً پیچیده است که ...»
«در گروه‌های سازماندهی شده زندگی می‌کنند»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۶۱- گزینه «۲» (آرمين رهماني)
ترجمه جمله: «متن عمدتاً درباره چه موضوعی صحبت می‌کند؟»
«چگونه روش‌ها و هدف باستان‌شناسی تاریخی تغییر کرده است.»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۶۲- گزینه «۱» (آرمين رهماني)
ترجمه جمله: «براساس پاراگراف اول، تمرکز نسبتاً جدید در باستان‌شناسی چیست؟»
«تحقیق و تفحص درباره گذشته نه چندان دور»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۶۳- گزینه «۳» (آرمين رهماني)
ترجمه جمله: «براساس متن، چه زمانی باستان‌شناسان تاریخی به‌عنوان انسان‌شناسان آموزش دیده بودند؟»
«در طی دهه‌های ۱۹۵۰ و ۱۹۶۰»
(درک مطلب)
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- ۶۴- گزینه «۱» (آرمين رهماني)
ترجمه جمله: «در پاراگراف دوم، نویسنده تلوحیاً اشاره می‌کند که تکنیک‌های تاریخ و تکنیک‌های علم اجتماعی کاملاً با هم فرق دارند.»
(درک مطلب)
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- ۶۵- گزینه «۱» (آرمين رهماني)
ترجمه جمله: «کلمه "demonstrate" در پاراگراف آخر نزدیک‌ترین معنی را به "prove" (ثابت کردن، نشان دادن) دارد.»
(درک مطلب)
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- ۶۶- گزینه «۴» (مضمري رغلای)
ترجمه جمله: «عنوانی که موضوع اصلی این متن را به بهترین شکل بیان می‌کند، ... می‌باشد.»
«داستان منابع طبیعی آمریکا»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۶۷- گزینه «۲» (مضمري رغلای)
ترجمه جمله: «به‌نظر مهاجران اولیه آمریکا چنین می‌آمد که ...»
«منابع طبیعی پایان‌ناپذیر بود»
(درک مطلب)
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- ۶۸- گزینه «۳» (مضمري رغلای)
ترجمه جمله: «براساس این متن، تمام موارد زیر صحیح است، به‌جز ...»
«آن‌ها انواع مختلفی از گیاهان دارویی را در مزارع پرورش می‌دادند»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۶۹- گزینه «۴» (مضمري رغلای)
ترجمه جمله: «یکی از دلایلی که باعث می‌شود بسیاری از رودخانه‌های ما دیگر محل مناسبی برای زندگی ماهی‌ها نباشند، این است که ...»
«کارخانه‌ها پسماندهای خود را به رودخانه‌ها ریخته‌اند»
(درک مطلب)
-
- ۷۰- گزینه «۴» (مضمري رغلای)
ترجمه جمله: «آمریکایی‌ها خیلی زود به این نتیجه رسیدند که آن‌ها ...»
«باید یک برنامه حفاظتی ایجاد کنند»
(درک مطلب)