

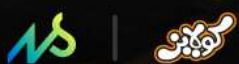
کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی

ویژه خرداد ماه ۱۴۰۵ و امتحانات نوبت دوم

کاملاً بازنگری شده برای ۲۰ نهایی

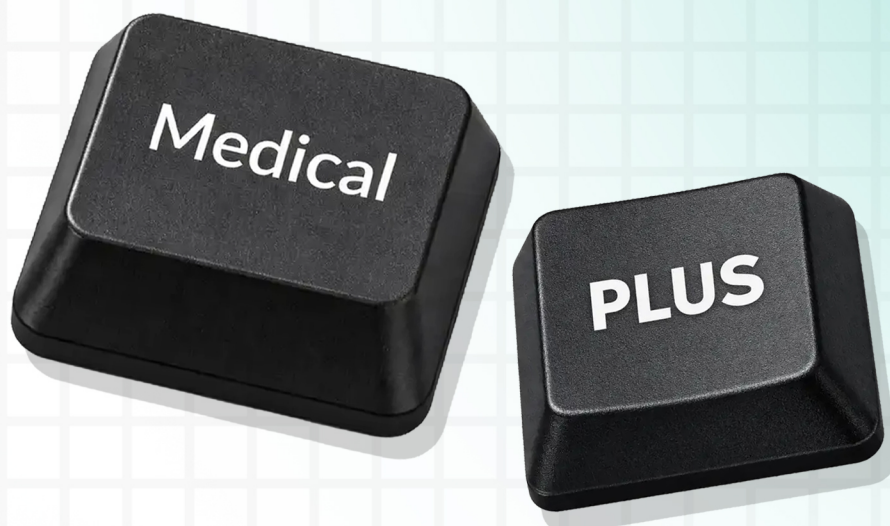
کپی = حق الناس

محصول مشترک مدیکال و کولایز



📍 @medical_stus

📍 @kolyze



اشتراک مدیکال پلاس

یک اشتراک جامع کنکوری شامل ۴ تا دوره زیر

۱ دوره 73Core

تدریس بهینه و پربازده دروس اختصاصی در کنکور با شعار فقط اصل مطلب!

۲ دوره جاده نهایی

تدریس کامل و دقیق دروس عمومی نهایی برای 20 نهایی

۳ دوره ۱۰۰ فرهنگیان

تدریس دروس کنکور فرهنگیان

۴ دوره مرور سریع نهایی و پیش نیاز عمومی

نسخه رایگان: بررسی دقیق و درسنامه محور مطالب مهم تر کتب درسی که ارزش طرح سوال بالاتری دارن!

که در دو پلن «۳ ساله» یا «تا کنکور» | با هزینه معقول | همراه با ضمانت عودت وجه و پشتیبانی دو هفته ای عرضه میشه!



زبان انگلیسی

Grammar

پایه دوازدهم

کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی

دم سوالی

(1 الی 2 سوال تشریحی یا تستی) سختی نسبی : 2 از 5

- (1) ما این کلاسیم ، مگه نه ؟!
- (2) شمارم به مهمونی دعوت کردن ، مگه نه ؟!
- (3) خونه خریده شده ، مگه نه ؟!

هدفمون از این مگه نه ها مطمئن شدن از جمله ای عه که میگیریم. این که صحت و درستیشو چک کنیم.
حالا این بار میخواییم تو انگلیسی این ساختن مگه نه ها رو یاد بگیریم.

- 1) We're in this class, Aren't we ?!
- 2) They invited you to the party too, Didn't they?!
- 3) The house is bought, Isn't it ?!

چطوری بسازیمش ؟!

(1) جمله رو عکس کن. یعنی اگه مثبته منفیش کن. اگه منفیه مثبتش کن.

They play They don't play
She is speaking She isn't speaking
We invited We didn't invite
You have been there..... You haven't been there
It enjoys It doesn't enjoy
That has been eaten that hasn't been eaten
It is belived It isn't believed
She should see She shouldn't see
You can come You can't come

نکته : حتما به صورت اختصاری منفی کنیم.

Aren't . Isn't . Wasn't . Weren't . Haven't . Hasn't
Hadn't . Doesn't . Don't . Didn't

(2) جای ضمیر اول جمله رو با قسمتی که not گرفته عوض کن. و بقیه جمله رو حذف کن.

They don't play don't they play ?
She isn't speaking..... isn't she speaking ?
We didn't invite didn't we invite ?
You haven't been there..... haven't you been there?
It doesn't enjoy..... doesn't enjoy it ?
that hasn't been eaten hasn't it been eaten ?
It isn't believed isn't it believed ?!
She shouldn't see..... shouldn't she see ?
You can't come..... can't you come ?

نکته : حواستون باشه که توی تبدیل نهاد رو هرچی که باشه به ضمیر مناسب تبدیل کنی.

Ali and his friend have studied for the exam, haven't they (not Ali and his friend)?

My cat makes a lot of noise at night. Doesn't it (not my cat) ?

خب تا حالا جملات مثبت بهمون دادن منفی شون کردیم و دم سوالی ساختیم. حواست باشه که میتونن منفی بدن. اینجام جمله رو مثبت میکنی و کپی مراحل قبلو مینویسی.

Your sister can't speak English very well..... ?

خب جمله منفیه ، عکسش کن که مثبت شه .

She can speak English very well.

Not رو از کدوم کلمه گرفتی ؟ can ، خب حالا جای ضمیرو باهاش عوض کن. بقیه جمله رم خط بزن.

Can she speak English very well ?

نکته آخر : ما amn't نداریم. به جاش از aren't استفاده کنیم.

I am a chemist, Aren't I ?

تیپ های سوال تو امتحان نهایی از این گرامر دو جوره

تیپ اول : تگ کوئشن رو میخوان ازتون.

برای جمله داده شده دم سوالی مناسب بنویسید.

Meysam wrote the letter yesterday. ?

Reza has finished the job ?

Your family couldn't come to the school..... ?

تیپ سوال دوم : تگ کوئشن رو بهتون میدن و جمله اخباری اولیه رو میخوان.

جای خالی را با شکل صحیح فعل داخل پرانتز پر کنید.

This type of animal many living place. Mustn't it ? (to have)

برای پاسخگویی کافیه اون مراحمی که گفتیمو برعکس طی کنیم.

یعنی اول کار جای ضمیرو با فعلش عوض کن.

It mustn't.

بقیه جمله رو اضافه کن. دقت کن که بقیه جمله همون فعلیه که داخل پرانتز بهت داده:

It mustn't have.

حالا فعل این قسمتو ازت میخواد دیگه. پس ضمیرو حذف کن.

نمونه سوالات امتحانی

Question

- 1- Ali: Itrather cold today, doesn't it? (to seem)
- 2- Zhila never says a word when she is sad,.....?
- a) isn't she b) did she c) doesn't she d) does she
- 3- Ali: Do you know Javid's birthday is this Friday? You (invite) to his birthday party, haven't you ?
- 4- They will buy a new house,?
- a) won't he b) won't they c) will they d) will he
- 5- A: You haven't done your homework, ?
B: No, I haven't.
- a) haven't you b) haven't I c) has it d) have you
- 6- Hamid doesn't say a bad word,?
- a) did Hamid b) does he c) doesn't Hamid d) isn't he
- 7- A: Hamid has not come to school. I've heard he is not well,
B: Oh, yes. He has got a flu.
- a) has he b) have I c) hasn't Hamid d) is he
- 8- You haven't done your homework,?
- a) haven't you b) haven't I c) does your homework d) have you
- 9- Leila never forgets to call you, ?
- a) does she b) doesn't she c) doesn't Leila d) does Leila
- 10- His sister never behaves politely,..... ?
- a) does she b) doesn't she c) does he d) doesn't he
- 11) Amir didn't paint the wall himself,..... ?
- a) did he b) did Amir c) was he d) wasn't Amir
- 12) Nahid the room, won't she ?
- a) is cleaning b) will clean c) won't clean d) cleans
- 13- I think Mina a new mobile phone, hasn't she? (to buy)
- 14- Your sister has passed the exam,?
- a) didn't she b) hasn't she c) didn't you d) has she

15- My mother never her finger while working with a knife, does she? (to cut)

16- My father will buy a new car, ?

a) will my father b) won't he c) will he d) won't my father

17- I see a lot of clouds in the sky. It is going to rain, ?

a) do I b) is it c) don't I d) isn't it

18- People each other at the party, don't they ? (to respect)

19_A: Your aunt to to..... Chile before, hasn't she? B: Yes, many times. (to be)

20_A: You..... the lights, did you? B: No, I forgot. (turn off)

21_A: Your friend, Jack,.....German, can't he? B: Yes, but not fluently. (speak)

22_A: Kate..... late, will she? B: No, she's never late. (be)

23_A: Martin's cousin..... well today, does he? B: No, he looks very tired. (look)

24_A: These flowers..... nice, aren't they? B: Yes, what kind are they? (be)

25_ A: Your friend, John, will be here soon.....,? B: Yes, probably.

26_ A: His aunt was at the party,? B: Yes, but I didn't speak to her.

27_ That nurse wasn't taking care of her patient,

28_ A: Your sister plays the piano ,.....? B: Well, yes, but not very well.

29_ Those aren't my shoes,?

1- seems

2- d

3- have been invited

4- b

5- d

6- b

7- d

8- d

9- a

10- a

11- a

12- b

13- has bought

14- b

15- cuts

16- b

17- d

18- respect

19_ has been

عمه ات قبلا به شیلی رفته است این طور نیست؟ بله، چندین بار

20_ didn't turn off

تو لامپ را خاموش نکردی این طور نیست؟ (نه، فراموش کردم.)

Can speak_21

دوست شما، جک میتواند آلمانی صحبت کند این طور نیست؟ بله،

اما نه به طور سلیس

22_ won't be

کیت دیر نخواهد کرد اینطور نیست؟ نه او هرگز دیر نمیکند

23_ doesn't look

عموی مارتین امروز خیلی خوب به نظر نمیرسد اینطور نیست؟ نه او خیلی خسته به نظر میرسد

24_ are

این گل ها خیلی قشنگ به نظر میرسند اینطور نیست؟ بله آن ها چه نوعی هستند؟

25_ won't he

دوست جان به زودی اینجا خواهد بود اینطور نیست؟ بله احتمالا

26_ wasn't she

عمه اش در مهمانی بود این طور نیست؟ بله اما با او صحبت نکرد

27_ was she

آن پرستار از بیمارارش مراقبت نمیکرد اینطور نیست؟

28_ doesn't she

خواهرت پیانو مینوازد این طور نیست؟ خب بله اما نه خیلی خوب

29_ are they

آن ها کفش های من نیستند این طور نیست؟

معلوم و مجهول

2 الی 3 سوال تشریحی و تستی سختی نسبی : 4 از 5

خب میخوانیم این سری یاد بگیریم که چطوری تو انگلیسی جمله مجهول بنویسیم. ولی اول باید بدونیم مجهول ینی چی؟

1. محدثه به کیف خرید. 2. به کیف (توسط محدثه) خریده شد.

جمله اول معلومه. چون که تاکید جمله رو فاعل جمله یعنی محدثه است. جمله دوم مجهوله چون که تاکید جمله نه روی فاعل بلکه روی عمل انجام شده (خریدن) هستش.

اگه بتونیم فاعل رو از جمله حذف کنیم و نیاز میرمی بهش نباشه ، جمله ما مجهوله. ولی اگه نشه فاعلو حذف کرد و حتما باید بیاد جمله میشه معلوم .

امتحان گرفته شد. (میتونیم توسط معلم رو بیاریم یا نیاریم) -----> مجهول

معلم امتحان گرفت . (نمیتونیم معلم رو که فاعله حذف کنیم) -----> معلوم

حالا باید یاد بگیریم که چطوری جمله های معلوم رو تبدیل به مجهول کنیم. قدم اول اینه که بدونیم :

نکته: جمله ای مجهول میشه که فاعل مفعولداشته باشه. یعنی فعل رو چیزی یا کسی انجام شه. مثلا جمله زیر همیشه مجهولشه

There could be many reasons for his sadness.

یا مثلا to be ها چون اسنادی هستن دیگه همیشه مجهول شن. چون مفعولی در کار نیست.

حالا مراحل مجهول کردن:

(1) حذف فاعل

(2) آوردن مفعول به اول جمله

(3) مجهول کردن فعل

مثلا:

My friends called the police last night.

مرحله اول :

Called to police last night

مرحله دوم :

Police called last night

مرحله سوم :

Police was called last night.

حالا میتونیم با استفاده از by the فاعلی که حذف کردیمو بیاریم یا نیاریم که تو نهایی اکثرا نمیاریم. مثلا اینطوری شه:

Police was called last night by my friend

پلیس دیشب توسط رفیق من تماس گرفته شد.

حالا موضوع مهم : آقا چطوری فعلارو مجهول کنیم؟ جدول زیرو نگاه کن.

Tense	Form of passive	Example	Translation
Simple present: Ali brakes the glass.	To be(am,is,are) + p.p	The glass is broken by Ali.	شیشه توسط علی شکسته میشه.
Simple past: Ali broke the glass.	To be (was ,were) + p.p	The glass was broken by Ali.	شیشه توسط علی شکسته شد.
Present and past continues : Ali is/was breaking the glass.	To be + being + p.p	The glass is being broken by Ali. The glass was being broken by ali	شیشه توسط علی داره شکسته میشه. شیشه توسط علی داشت شکسته میشد.
Preset perfect : Ali has broken the glass.	have/has + been + p.p	The glass has been broken by Ali.	شیشه توسط علی شکسته شده است.
Simple present: Ali brakes the glass.	To be(am,is,are) + p.p	The glass had been broken by Ali.	شیشه توسط علی شکسته شده بود.
Simple past: Ali broke the glass.	To be (was ,were) + p.p	The glass can be broken by Ali. The glass must be broken by Ali.	شیشه توسط علی میتونه شکسته شه. شیشه باید توسط علی شکسته شه.
Will and going to : Ali will break the glass. Ali is going to break the glass	Will + be + p.p To be + going to + be + p.p	The glass will be broken by Ali. The glass is going to be broken.	شیشه توسط علی شکسته خواهد شد.

ب حالا بریم ببینیم تو نهایی چطوری بهمون سوال میدن:

تیپ اول : میگن معلوم رو مجهول کن.

جمله معلوم زیر را به مجهول تبدیل کنید.

Sarah made a great pancake last morning.

خب دستو پا گم نکنی ، مرحله که گفتمو بریم بیار باهم:

اول حذف فاعل اول جمله :

made a great pancake last morning.

دوم اینکه اونی که روش کار انجام شده رو بیار اول جمله:

A great pancake made last morning.

سوم اینکه فعلو برگردون به مجهول، از جدول به تقلب کنی میبینی چطوری :

A great pancake was made last morning.

دقت کن که اون مفعولی که میاری اول جمله الان باید با فعل مطابقت کنه ها ، مثلا نگاه کن:

She is speaking to children in the garden.

The children are being spoken in the garden.

نمونه سوالات امتحانی

- 19- Three people in the car accident last week. (to kill)
- 20- The letter must to the company immediately. (to send)
- 21- The traffic rules very carefully by everyone.
a) must be obeyed b) should obey c) are obeying d) has been obeyed
- 22- Persianin Iran, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. (speak)
- 23- Peopleof the danger of harmful gasses.
a) should be informed b) have informed c) are informing d) is informed
- 24- The first fast food restaurants in our city thirty years ago.
a) opens b) were opening c) were opened d) can open
- 25- This type of Italian food as a dinner at night.
a) may be eaten b) has eaten c) can eat d) is eating
- 26- A lot of homework----- by my brother yesterday.
a) had done b) were done c) was done d) did
- 27- What is done by the little girl every day?
The pigeons -----.
- 28- Nahid's father bought her a new laptop because she It .
a) has lost b) had lost c) lost d) has been lost
- 29- Should the medicine in the fridge?
a) be kept b) kept c) keeps d) been kept
- 30- What did the boy do last night?
The dinner by
- 31- I know a restaurant in which a variety of sea foods(to serve)
- 32- Some dangerous gases when we burn garbage.
a) was produced b. produce c. may produce d. may be produced
- 33- My father might buy a new car if some more dollars..... by the family.
a) could save b) were saved c) had saved d) were saving
- Babak: I met Javid this morning.
Ali: Do you know Javid's birthday is this Friday? You (34)..... (invite) to his



35– A: Guess what we have for dinner!

B: A fish salad for dinner by the cook.

a) may be made b) will make c) is making d) has made

36– . A: I do not have a good job and cannot earn enough money.

B: If you had a good job, you a lot of money.

a) will earn b) were earned c) earned d) could earn

37– This book into countless languages including German, English and French.

a) has been translated b) had translated c) may translate d) were translated

38– When I got home, the baby..... asleep. (fall)

39– Should people ----- of this danger and warned about the possible harms?

a) informed b) inform c) are informed d) be informed

40_This windowthree times so far. (break)

41 _My uncle a magazine yesterday evening. (not buy)

42_A factory is a place where things..... (make)

43_This watch..... very well since last year. (work)

44 _The dogs..... by my little sister three hours ago. (not feed)

جمله‌های زیر را به حالت مجهول بنویسید.

45_ People speak Portuguese in Brazil.

46_ Somebody cleaned the living room.

47_ Mark didn't invite me to the party.

48_ Have the hunters killed the endangered animal?

با گروه جملات زیر یک جمله بنویسید.

49_Founded / this center / Dr Gharib / was/ by /in 1374/ .

50_in the fridge/ always/kept/by me / the butter/is/.

51_our elders/It/important/us/for/is/to respect/.

19– Were killed

20– be sent

21– a

22– is spoken

23– a

24– c

25– a

26– c

27– are fed by little girl every day

28– b

29– a

30– was eaten by the boy last night

31– are served

32– d

33- b

34- have been invited

35- a

36- d

37- a

38- had fallen

39- d

40- has been broken

این پنجره تاکنون سه بار شکسته شده است. فعل break به معنی «شکستن، متعدیه و باید بعد از اون مفعول بیاد چه چیزی را شکستند؟ این پنجره را) و مفعول (this window) بعد از اون نیومده بلکه به اول جمله رفته پس فعل مجهول درسته با توجه به قید زمان ماضی نقلی (so far) فعل مجهول در زمان ماضی نقلی (has been broken) درسته.

این جمله در حالت معلوم به صورت زیر بوده :

Somebody has broken this window three times so far.

کسی تاکنون این پنجره را سه بار شکسته است.

41- didn't buy عموم دیروز عصر یک مجله نخرید

فعل buy به معنی «خریدن متعدیه و باید بعد از اون مفعول بیاد چه چیزی را نظرید؟ یک مجله را) و مفعول (a magazine) بعد از اون اومده پس فعل معلوم درسته با توجه به قید زمان گذشته ساده (yesterday evening) فعل معلوم در زمان گذشته ساده درسته.

42- are mad

کارخانه مکانی است که در آن جا وسایل ساخته می شود. فعل make به معنی درست کردن و ساختن متعدیه و باید بعد از اون مفعول بیاد (چه چیزی را می سازند؟ وسایل را) و مفعول (things) بعد از اون نیومده بلکه قبل از اون اومده پس فعل مجهول درسته. با توجه به این که برای بیان واقعیت ها از حال ساده استفاده میکنیم فعل مجهول در زمان حال ساده (are made) درسته.

43- has worked این ساعت از سال گذشته خیلی خوب کار کرده است

فعل work به معنی د کار کردن فعل لازمه و بعد از فعل لازم مفعول نماید پس نمیتونه مجهول بشه. بنابر این فعل معلوم درسته عبارت (since last year) با ماضی نقلی به کار می ره پس فعل معلوم ماضی نقلی (has worked) درسته.

44- were not fed

سه ساعت قبل توسط خواهر کوچکم به سگ ها غذا داده نشد.

فعل feed به معنی (غذا دادن) متعدیه و باید بعد از اون مفعول بیاد (به چه کسی غذا نداد؟ به سگها) و مفعول (the dogs) بعد از اون نیومده بلکه به اول جمله رفته پس فعل مجهول درسته قید زمان (three hours ago) با گذشته ساده به کار میره پس فعل مجهول در زمان گذشته ساده (were not fed) درسته.

این جمله در حالت معلوم به صورت زیر بوده :

My little sister didn't feed the dogs three hours ago.

خواهر کوچکم سه ساعت قبل به سگ ها غذا نداد.

45- مردم در برزیل پرتغالی صحبت میکنند

Portuguese is spoken in Brazil در برزیل پرتغالی صحبت میشود

46- کسی اتاق پذیرایی را تمیز کرد.

The living room was cleaned اتاق پذیرایی تمیز شد.

47- مارک من را به مهمانی دعوت نکرد

I wasn't invited to the party by Mark من توسط مارک به مهمانی دعوت نشدم

48- آیا شکارچیان آن حیوان در معرض انقراض را کشته اند.

Has the endangered animal been killed by the hunters? آیا آن حیوان در حال انقراض توسط شکارچیان کشته شده است؟

49- This center was founded by Dr.Gharib in 1347

50- The butter is always kept by me in the fridge.

51- It is important for us to respect our elders.

تست معلوم و مجهول

21. Do you know that Mari as a computer programmer of the company?
a) was inviting b) will be inviting c) has been invited d) is inviting
22. The word "stupid" was in my report, but it to you.
a) hasn't referred b) didn't refer c) isn't referred d) wasn't referred
23. Many apartments for the poor employees during the last five years.
a) are built b) were building c) have built d) have been built
24. The collection of stories written by that author by a famous publication.
a) will be published b) are going to be published
c) have been published d) are published
25. While you are inside the house, it much different to any other large, old house.
a) isn't felt b) hasn't felt c) hasn't been felt d) doesn't feel
26. Today, a large number of people to take part in the Olympic Games.
a) allow b) are allowed c) have allowed d) has been allowed
27. What I didn't like about the hotel was that it when we stayed there.
a) still was being painted b) was still being painted
c) has still been painted d) still hasn't painted
28. A: "I think I my pen when I was getting off the bus."
a) was lost b) lost c) was losing d) have lost
29. He said he to sit silently while they were talking on the phone.
a) asked b) was asked c) has been asked d) was asking
30. He will be surprised to hear that the house just two years ago.
a) was built b) built c) has built d) has been built
31. The teacher is angry because only one of the questions correctly.
a) has been answered b) are answered c) were answered d) has answered
32. I'm afraid I the English homework. Would you give me some more time?
a) haven't finished b) wasn't finishing c) haven't been finished d) wasn't finished
33. Over five thousand people since the war began.
a) were killing b) were being killed c) have killed d) have been killed
34. My father let me play with John because he to be a very polite boy.
a) has believed b) has been believed c) believed d) was believed

Question

35. He says some employees a lot of money for doing very little.
a) are paying b) have paid c) are being paid d) pay
36. The man who lived next door a knife.
a) killed by b) killed with c) was killed by d) was killed with
37. The cake was taken upstairs and by the children.
a) eaten b) has eaten c) be eaten d) is eaten
38. In many countries, this ceremony..... every four years.
a) is held b) has held c) was being held d) holds
39. He right by me without saying hello or even noticing I was there.
a) was walked b) is walked c) walks d) walked
40. It was past midnight and no one was in the street. But as I was walking home. I felt I in the dark.
a) was following b) was being followed c) have been followed d) am being followed

Answer

- 21-c
22-b
23-d
24-a
25-d
26-b
27-b
28-b
29-b
30-a
31-a
32-a
33-d
34-d
35-c
36-d
37-a
38-a
39-d
40-b

جملات وصفی _ Relative pronoun

3 الی 4 سوال تشریحی و تستی
درجه سختی : 3 از 5

آقا ساده کنیم براتون ، به صفتی که به صورت جمله مطرح میشه. قبلش معمولا "که" میاد و بعد به اسمی میاد. مثال هارو ببینیم :
اون مرد که اون روز دیدیم ، پدرم بود.
کتابی که بهت دادم توسط به نویسنده آلمانی نوشته شده.
دیروز به کافه که خیلی دور بود رفتیم.
توی انگلیسی این "که" ها یکی از این کلماته :

Which
Who
When
Where
What
Whom

که بهشون wh word گفته میشه. حالا اول انگلیسی مثال های بالارو ببینیم:

That man who you saw that day was my father.
The book which I gave you has been written by a German author.
We went to a coffee shop where was so far yesterday.

سوال : از کدوم wh word استفاده کنیم ؟
خب نگاه میکنی به قبلش. این جمله وصفی چیه داره توصیف میکنه ؟

Most of us have harmful habits which are bad for health.

خب اینجا جمله وصفی کدومه ؟
which are bad for health.
حالا کدوم کلمه رو داره توصیف میکنه ؟

Habits

خب به مثال دیگه :

Researchers show those who exercise routinely have good bodies.

کلمه ای که توصیف میشه: those

ملاک تشخیص این کلمه معنای جمله وصفیه.
حالا کلمه ای که جمله وصفی اونو توصیف میکنه رو میگیریم موصوف.
باید ببینیم موصوف چیه و بر اساس اون چی بودنش بگیریم کدوم wh word استفاده میشه. جدولو نگاه کن:

موصوف	Wh word	Example
آدم فاعل	Who	The person who is trying to talk was my best friend.
غیر آدم	Which	Leo was trying to draw a picture which was so colorful.
آدم مفعول	Whom	The student whom teacher called to board yesterday is Leslie.
مکان	Where	The restaurant where you met your wife is now closed.
زمان	When	You asked me to leave in a time when no taxi was working.

توجه: دو ستون آخر یعنی مکان و زمان از شما تو امتحان نهایی خواسته نمیشه و همون سه تای اول رو ازتون میخوان.

یه نکته خیلی مهم: شاید تا الان فهمیده باشی که:
توی جمله وصفی به هیچ وجه موصوف یا ضمیری که به موصوف اشاره کنه نیاد.

We played a game last weekend which it was so fun.
I saw anna last night who she was my classmate in highschool.

تیپ تشریحی اول: ازمون میخوان wh word مناسب رو بنویسیم. تو فارسی بهش میگویند ضمیر موصولی.
جای خالی را با ضمیر مناسب پر کنید.

The girl Is running in the game is a player.

تیپ تشریحی دوم: این سری دو تا جمله میدن که دومیش داره یه کلمه از جمله اولو توصیف میکنه. ازت میخوان که اینارو با استفاده از این گرامر یه جمله کنی. یعنی جمله دوم رو بکنی جمله وصفی.
سوال: دو جمله را با ضمیر مناسب ترکیب کنید.

That man is reading his passage. He is the main professor.

مراحل پاسخ گویی :

- (1) جمله دوم راجع به کدام کلمه جمله اول حرف میزنه؟ منظور موصوف کدومه تو جمله اول؟ اونو پیدا کن. اینجا میشه the man
- (2) بعد موصوف رو تو جمله اول بشکاف.

That man is reading his passage

- (3) توی جمله دوم به ضمیر هست که به موصوف جمله اول اشاره میکنه. اونو حذف کن.

He is the main professor.

- (4) حالا جمله دومو بیار بندها تو شکاف جمله اول.

That man is the main professor. is reading his passage.

نمونه سوالات امتحانی

40- The book you want isn't available now.

- a. whose b. who c. which d. whom

41- A: Are you writing the letter to your father?

B: No, My brother is writing the letter I will send to my father tomorrow.

- a) where b) who c) which d) whom

42- The woman you met yesterday is coming to dinner.

- a) whom b) when c) where d) which

43- They bought a house..... .

44- a dictionary is a useful book gives you the meaning of words.

- a) whom b) that it 3) which 4) which it

44- a dictionary is a useful book gives you the meaning of words.

- a) whom b) that it 3) which 4) which it

45- the little girl ----- has a beautiful dress. (who-which-whom)



46- The woman ----- glasses is my teacher.

- a) who she wears b) that wears c) who wear d) whom wears

47- The boy ----- was ----- between 8 and 9 last night was my friend.



48- The train he catches early in the morning is not very crowded.

- a. whom b. which c. who d. whose

49- famous / lives / the woman / professor / next door / is / who / a

50- She was the person everyone regarded as trustworthy.

- a) which b) when c) whom d) whose

51- A pigeon is a bird (who-which-whom)

- 52- A: What did she do last Friday?
B: She watched the film was very interesting.
a) whom b) who c) where d) which
- 53- A horse is an animal (who-which-whom)
- 54- The woman my sister met in the hospital is a nurse.
a) which b) whom c) whose d) where
- 55- A doctor is a person.....
- 56- The woman Yesterday is coming to dinner.
a) that you met her b) who you met her
c) whom met d) whom you met
- 57- The boy yesterday was very sad. (who-which-whom)



با استفاده از ضمائر موصولی جمله های زیر را ترکیب کنید.

58. The boy has blue eyes. I invited him to my birthday party. (whom)
59. The meal was excellent. You cooked it.
The meal
60. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.

اشتباهات را در جملات زیر پیدا کنید و آنها را تصحیح کنید.

61. I know somebody which can help you.
62. These are the books which I told you about them.

- 40- c
41- c
42- a
43-which
44-c
45-who feeds the pigeons
46- b
47- who
48- b
49- The woman who lives next door is a famous professor
or
The woman who is a famous professor lives next door
50- c
51- which
52- d
53- which
54-b
55- who(m)
56- d
57- who broke the vase

- 58- The boy whom I invited to my birthday party has blue eyes.
پسری که به جشن تولدم دعوت کردم چشمهای آبی دارد.
59- The meal which you cooked was excellent.
غذایی که شما درست کردید عالی بود.
60- من یک ایمیل برای برادرم که در استرالیا زندگی میکند فرستادم
sent an email to my brother who lives in Australia
من کسی را میشناسم که میتواند به شما کمک کند-61
درسته
اسم قبل از ضمیر موصولی، انسانه و بعد از اون فعل اومده پس
ضمیر موصولی در حالت فاعلیه و ضمیر موصولی who یا that درسته.
حواستون باشه ضمائر مبهم everyone, somebody, someone, anybody, anyone
whom یا who بعدش انسانه و everybody مرجع انسانه و بعدش which میاد
میاد ولی ضمائر مبهم anything something و everything مرجع غیر
انسانه و بعدش which میاد
اینها کتابهایی هستند که من در مورد آنها به شما گفتم
62- These are the books which I told you about.
بعد از ضمیر موصولی فاعل اومده پس ضمیر موصولی در حالت
مفعولیه ضمیر موصولی در حالت مفعولی در این جا which به جای
مفعول (در اینجا (them)
میاد پس حواستون باشه حتماً مفعول رو حذف نکنین.

تست‌های جملات وصفی

Question

1. The man was sitting in front of me at the movies was wearing a big hat.
a) who b) whom c) which d) he
2. The book published recently is full of mistakes.
a) which has b) that is c) which has been d) has been
3. Did you see the letter today? It was typed very carelessly and it took me about half an hour to read it!
a) which sent b) that it was sent c) that he sent d) which he sent it
4. The researchers the causes of cancer are making a little progress.
a) whom are studying b) who study c) studied d) that studying
5. Farming a greenhouse gas methane.
a) produces — is called b) produces which is called
c) which produces — which is called d) which produces — is called
6. The old man, we spoke to yesterday, had traveled around the world.
a) whom he talked b) whom c) that d) which
7. The doctor to the sick child yesterday was very old.
a) whom he talked b) whom you talked c) who has talked d) who talked
8. Last night he wrote an essay on information technology.
a) being b) which is c) it was d) which was
9. She is one of those people to be the center of attention.
a) who b) whom c) that d) which
10. This kind of exercise has many useful effects only people do it regularly understand.
a) she loves b) who are loved c) who love d) that loves
11. The police never found the money in the robbery.
a) whom — that b) that — who c) who — who d) which — whom
12. They were driving by the houses They were really beautiful and well-designed.
a) which they stole b) which were stolen c) that has been stolen d) that is being stolen
13. The books from the school library and were given back after being studied.
a) which Andy had described them b) which have been described by Andy
c) that Andy had described d) that they had been described by Andy
14. You are fortunate to be in a class such a respected teacher.
a) which were borrowed b) borrowed c) were borrowed d) that are borrowing

Question

15. Anyone in this country should plan to attend another meeting tonight.
a) which is taught by b) whom you are taught c) which has taught by d) that he teaches
16. Everybody can enjoy the useful effects by exercise.
a) who is interesting b) who is interested c) who interests d) whom is interested
17. The subjects in that book seem very interesting.
a) that they are discussed b) which they discuss c) that he discusses them d) which is discussed
18. Each year, universities in the west take in quite a number of students come from Asian countries.
a) who b) they c) that they d) most of them
19. The woman is one of the most famous scientists in the world.
a) who just met b) whom you just met c) who she met you d) whom you met her
20. Many of our distant cousins. we hadn't seen for years, came to my sister's wedding.
a) who b) which c) when we d) whom we

Answer

- 1-a
2-c
3-c
4-b
5-b
6-b
7-d
8-d
9-c
10-b
11-a
12-c
13-c
14-a
15-b
16-c
17-b
18-a
19-b
20-a

جمله شرطی

سختی : 3 از 5

تعداد سوال : 2 سوال تشریحی + یک تست احتمالی

(حتما تسک باکس های فعل های کمکی در پیش نیازها قبل این مبحث مطالعه شه)
اگه این تسک باکسو کامل یاد بگیرین، 1 نمره نهایی رو کسب میکنین.

این یه جمله شرطیه. دو بخش داره :
جمله شرط : اگه این تسک باکسو کامل یاد بگیرین
نتیجه شرط : 1 نمره نهایی رو کسب میکنین

حالا تو انگلیسی چطوری جمله شرطی بسازیم ؟
اولش بدونیم که به "اگه" تو انگلیسی میگن if

دومش بدونیم که تو انگلیسی جمله شرط رو ، یعنی اونی که با if میاد رو گذشته ساده (past simple) یا با was / were مینویسیم.

If she was here

اگه اون اینجا بود....

If you came to the class ...

اگه تو میومدی به کلاس ...

If I were John

اگه من جان بودم ... (اره درست دیدی، تو این گرامر ا با were میاد)

سومش بدونیم که جمله نتیجه شرط با would / could میاد.

If she was here , She would tell us her idea.

اگه اون اینجا بود ، بهمون ایده شو میگفت.

If you came to the class , You could learn the lesson.

اگه تو کلاس میومدی ، میتونستی درسو یاد بگیری.

If I were John , I wouldn't forget Sara's birthday.

من اگه جان بودم، تولد سارارو از یاد نمیردم.

چند تا نکته تکمیلی

1) یادت باشه که would / could فعل های کمکی ان و زمان شاه گفتیم که بعد اینا هر فعلی بیاد ساده ولخت میاد.(بدون s و فرم ساده)

2) اگ بخواییم تو جمله نتیجه شرط احتمال رو مطرح کنیم ، میتونیم از might هم استفاده کنیم. مثلا:

The child might hurt herself if she fell down.

بچه ممکنه به خودش آسیب بزنه اگه بیوفته.

3) همونطور که تو مثال بالا دیدین میتونیم جمله شرطو قبل یا بعد نتیجه شرط بیاریم. ترتیب خاصی نیست.

4) به معلوم و مجهول بودن جملات دقت کنین. گاه میان جمله مجهول میذارن جلوتون میگن شکل صحیحو بنویس. مثل مثال زیر :

تیپ اول سوال : همیشه داریم از اینا دیگه. میگن شکل صحیح فعلو بنویس:

If the car.....soon, I could go to the park.(to fix)

- (1) اول ببین کدوم بخش جمله رو ازت خواسته. جمله شرط یا نتیجه اش؟
- (2) اگه جمله شرطه (یعنی جمله ای که اولش if اومده) باید یا به فعل گذشته بنویسی یا was/were
- (3) اگه نتیجه شرطه ، از would استفاده کن و بعد would فعل داده شده رو ساده بنویس.
- (4) حتما به مجهول معلوم بودن دقت کن.
- (5) تقریبا همه جا میتونی از would استفاده کنی و توصیه میکنم همونو تو نهایی بنویسی.
- (6) فعل be به معنای بودن ، هست و باش اگه بعد would بیاد میشه would be. اگه تنها بیاد میشه was/were

تیپ سوال دوم : جمله شرطو مینویسن، میگن نتیجه شرطو شما بنویس. (از خودت)
جمله داده شده رو تکمیل کنین:

If it weren't so cold ,.....

خب اول ببین ترجمه این چی میشه؟
میگه : اگه خیلی سرد نبود
خب یچیزی بهش اضافه کن. مثلا اون پیاده میرفت تا مدرسه.
به انگلیسی برگردون:

she walks to school

حالا اینجا قبل فعلت به would بیار:

She would walk to school.

نمونه سوالات امتحانی

58- A: Can she get a good mark now?

B: No, but she could get a good score if she more.

- a) have studies b) studied 3) studies 4) would study

59- They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be)

60- My father might buy a new car if some more dollars by the family.

- a) could save b) were saved c) had saved d) were saving

61- If I had wings, I

62- a good runner / to practice / could be / if / free time / had / he / john / more / .

63- more free time / Mina / would / had / help / you / if ' / she / with your homework / .

64- If we found two hundred dollars, we it to the police station. (to give)

65- What you do if you were my father?

- a) would b) will c) may 4) had

66 -weren't raining/ if / do / What/ it/ would you /? /

67- A: I do not have a good job and cannot earn enough money.

B: If you had a good job, you a lot of money.

- a) will earn b) were earned c) earned d) could earn

68- you /if / They / a house / would buy / they were /./

69- What ----- you do if your friend ----- you for help?

- a) would / ask b) will / asked c) would/ asked d) will /ask

70- If he stronger,you carry the piano.

- a) was , could be helped b) were , would help c) were , helped d) is , would help

71- . John/ he/ if / more time / had / could rest /./

72- My parents.....healthier if they lived in a village.

- a) can be b) would be c) are d) must be

73- fix / the car /if / were / John/ at home/ could / he /.

74- What you do if you were my father?

- a. would b. will c. may d. had

- 58- b
59- were
60- b
61- could fly
62- if John had more free time to practice, he could be a good runner
63- if Mina had more free time, she would help you with your homework.
64- would given
65- a
66- what would you do if it weren't raining
67- d
68- They would buy a house if they were you.
69- c
70- b
71- John could rest if he had more time.
72- b
73- John could fix the car if he were at home.
74- a

گرامر گذشته کامل _ Past perfect

3 الی 4 سوال تشریحی یا تستی

درجه سختی : 2 از 5

ماضی بعید شنیدین؟ همون فعل هایی که آخرشون "بود" داره:

وفتی که ما رسیدیم ، اونا رفته بودند.

بعد از اینکه کیک رو خورده بود ، بهمون خبر داد.

من از قبل تکالیفمو نوشته بودم.

If she was here

خلاصه کنیم : وقتی عملی تو گذشته ، قبل عمل دیگه ای تو گذشته اتفاق میوفته و تقدم زمانی داره تو گذشته ، از present perfect استفاده میشه. بریم ساختارشو ببینیم:

Form : subject + had + past participle

When we arrived , They had left.

After he had eaten the cake , He called us.

I had done my homework before.

یک سری قید ها خیلی با این تنس استفاده میشن که اینجا آوردیمشون:

Johnathan had called his wife before he left the house.

Leo and matt had seen that man before.

We went on a vacation after we had finished our tasks.

When I arrived , She had eaten her lunch.

By the time you started talking ,I had slept.

I knew I had closed the door before I left the house.

By the time he came , His car had been fixed.

They were really good because they had been trained by the professor.

برای منفی کردن این تنس کافیه به not بعد had بیاریم:

I failed the exam because I hadn't (had not) studied enough.

تیپ اول سوالی : خب مثل همه گرامرهای قبلی ازتون میخوان فرم صحیح فعل رو بنویسید:

She was really tired because she for 5 kilometers.(walk)

خب اولین قدم اینه که تشخیص بدیم فعل معلومه یا مجهول، که تو این مثال عمل walk رو she انجام میده پس معلومه.

قدم دوم اینه که بین دو فعل ، اونی که مقدم (اول انجام شده) تره رو پیدا کنیم. تو این مثال بین were و walk اصولا walk مقدم تره. چرا که اول راه میریم بعد خسته میشیم.

قدم سوم این فعل مقدمو با تنس گذشته کامل مینویسیم.

تیپ دوم سوال : جمله نامرتب میدن میگن به ترتیب درست بچین و جمله بساز.

My grandparents / had / party / I / when / at/ the/ arrived / gone.

خب دو تا عمل داریم یکی زودتر اتفاق افتاده ، اول اونو پیدا کن از طریق فعل ها :

Arrive/ go

طبیعتاً رفتن قبل رسیدن اینجا رخ داده. یعنی یکی اول رفته بعد اون یکی رسیده.
نکته بعدی اینجاست که بدونیم این قیدها قبل جمله موخر (جمله ای که بعداً رخ داده) میان:

When/by the time / before

سعی کنیم این قیدها رو اول جمله بیاریم.

When I arrived at the party , My grandparents had gone.

نمونه سوالات امتحانی

75- Paul had gone home before I at thr party. (to arrive)

76- Before my brother moved to China he Chinese. (to learn)

77- I was sure I him before.

a) meet b) have meet c) had met d) would meet

78- met / their son / had / happy / after / his parents / they / became / .

79- was / because / he / my mother / hadn't / angry / my brother / washed / with / his hands/ .

80- rained / brown / for months / everything / because / hadn't / in the garden / was / it .

81- I knew I that man somewhere before. (see)

82-I by an airplane before we ----- to Kish

- a) never had traveled – went
- c) traveled never – had gone
- b) never traveled – had gone
- d) had never traveled – went

83- This book into countless languages including German, English and French.

- a) has been translated b) had translated c) may translate d) were translated

84- They / their son / the driving test / were excited / had passed / because / . /

85- When I arrived at the party, my grandparents ---- home.

- a) already hadn't gone
- b) hadn't gone already
- c) had already gone
- d) had gone already

Question

86– We flew our kites after we our lunch.

87– A: This question is very hard, and I can't solve it. B: If our friends came here, we them for help. a) may ask b) were asked c) could ask d) were asking

88– went to the zoo / had never seen/ Sara/ a bear/ before /she/. /

Answer

75– arrived

76– had learned – learnt

77– c

78– his parents became happy after they had met her their son.

79– my mother was angry with my brother because he hadn't washed his hands.

80– everything in the garden was brown or everything is brown in the garden because it hadn't rained for months

81– had seen

82– d

83– a

84–

85–c

86– had eaten

87– c

88– Sara had never seen a bear before she went to the zoo.

زبان انگلیسی

لغات

پایه دوازدهم

کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی

Respect	احترام گذاشتن
take care of	مراقبت کردن از ...
elderly	سالخوردگان
members	اعضا
donating	اهدا کردن
polite	مودب
cruel	ظالم
take temperature	اندازه گیری دمای بدن
receiving	گرفتن، دریافت کردن
hometown	زادگاه
It's a pity!	چه قدر تأسف آور
diseases	بیماری
shouted	فریاد زدن
hard of hearing	مشکل شنوایی
hugged	بغل کردن
burst into tears	زیر گریه زدن
repeatedly	مکرراً، بارها
vase	گلدان
diary	خاطرات
physician	پزشک
regard	توجه داشتن، در نظر گرفتن
dedicated	فداکاری کردن
spare no pains	از هیچ کاری دریغ نکردن
distinguished	متمایز کردن
not surprisingly	تعجب آور نیست
found	تاسیس کردن
Medical Center	مرکز پزشکی
medicine	پزشکی
cure	درمان کردن
sofa	مبل
pigeons	کیوتر
louder	بلندتر
was born	به دنیا آمد
lap	دامن، پا

burst into tears	به طور ناگهانی زیر گریه زدن
forgive	بخشیدن
calmly	به آرامی
kept	نگه داشتن
monolingual	یک زبانه
bilingual	دو زبانه
Translating	ترجمه کردن
destroy	نابود کردن
recommend	توصیه کردن
suppose	فرض کردن
elementary	ابتدایی
intermediate	متوسطه
expensive	گران
avoid	اجتناب کردن
contain	شامل بودن
figure out	فهمیدن، درک کردن
combination	ترکیب
effectively	به طور موثر
achieves	به دست آوردن
jump into	گذر کردن
advanced	پیشرفته
smart phone	گوشی هوشمند
PC	کامپیوتر
suitable	مناسب
during	در طی...
break	استراحت
designed	طراحی کردن
suggest	توصیه کردن
entry	داخل شدن
symbol	نشانه
stands for	مخفف
arrangement	ترکیب
introduction	مقدمه
neat	مرتب

attractive	جذاب
suddenly	به طور ناگهانی
wind	باد
water	آب
sunshine	نور آفتاب
plants	گیاهان
producing	تولید کردن
Hydropower	نیروی برق آبی
result	نتیجه
falling	سقوط کردن
Solar energy	انرژی خورشیدی
convert	تبدیل کردن
kinetic energy	انرژی جنبشی
generate	تولید کردن
opposite	مخالف
blow	وزیدن
remind	به یاد آوردن
air conditioner	تهویه کننده هوا
Instead	بجای
fossil fuels	سوخت های فسیلی
Renewable energy	انرژی تجدید پذیر
resources	منابع
polluted	آلوده
consume	مصرف کردن
balcony	بالکن
variety	تنوع
tide	جزر و مد
replace	جایگزین
use up	استفاده کردن
forever	برای همیشه
demand	تقاضا
absorb	جذب
sense	حس
appreciation	قدردانی

Interesting	جالب
facts	حقایق
Others	دیگران
Lower	کاهش دادن
Blood	خون
Kindness	مهربانی
Boost	بالا بردن
Strength	قدرت
Elderly	سالمند
Advice	نصیحت
Improve	بهبود بخشیدن
Take care of	مراقبت کردن
Grandchild	نوه
Brain	مغز
Function	عملکرد
Memory	حافظه
Improve	پیشرفت کردن
Function	مکانیزم/ایفای نقش کردن
appreciation	فهم (درک)
Following	پیش رو
Check	علامت گذاشتن
Appropriate	مناسب
Behaviors	رفتار
Match	تطبیق دادن
Selected	انتخاب شده
respect	احترام گذاشتن
have to	باید
each other	یکدیگر
donate	اهدای کردن
Appropriate	اختلاس کردن
Match	مسابقه/کیریت
Respect	احترام/جنبه (لحاظ)
Famous	مشهور
Read about	مطالعه کردن درباره

Positive	مثبت
Adjective	صفت
Polite	مودب
Cruel	ظالم
Lazy	تنبل
Loving	مهربان / دلسوز
take temperature	گرفتن درجه تب
Physician	پزشک
Regard	به حساب آوردن
Dedicated	فداکار / متعهد
spare no pains	از هیچ تلاشی دریغ نکردن
Distinguished	متمایز
not surprising	طبق انتظار
found	احداث کردن
medical center	مرکز پزشکی
Terrible	شدید
Flu	سرماخوردگی / آنفولانزا
Hear of	شنیدن درباره
Guess	گمان کردن
Sure about	مطمئن از
To be born	زاده شدن
Receive	دریافت کردن
Diploma	مدرک تحصیلی
Abroad	(کشور) خارج
Medicine	طب
Homeland	میهن
Close	صمیمی / نزدیک
Generous	بخشنده
Medicine	دارو
Regard	منزلت / احترام
Receive	استقبال کردن / پذیرایی کردن
Spare	اضافی (یدک) / صرف کردن / مضایقه (کوتاهی) کردن
Distinguish	تشخیص دادن (شناختن) / متمایز کردن
Dedicate	وقف کردن / ایثار کردن

Cure	درمان کردن
Sick	بیمار
orally	از طریق دهان
Friendly	مهربان
Helpful	کمک کننده
Regard as	به حساب آوردن
It's a pity	چه حیف!
Great	بزرگ
Professor	استاد دانشگاه
Textbook	کتاب
Disease	بیماری
Orally	شفاهی
Tv series	سریال تلویزیونی
Cure	درمان
Pity	افسوس / ترحم
Sofa	مبل
All the time	همیشه
Shout it	سر کسی داد زدن
Feed	غذا دادن / شیر دادن
Pigeon	کبوتر
Hard of hearing	کم شنوا
Shout to	بلند صحبت کردن
Village	روستا
Near	نزدیک
Hug	بغل کردن
Lap	دامان
Lap	دور (رقابت)
Burst into tears	زیر گریه زدن
Cry	گریه کردن
Suddenly	ناگهان
Score	نمره
Repeatedly	بارها
Many times	بارها
Care for	مراقبت کردن

Generation	ایجاد
Comprehension	درک
Strategy	راهکار
Whereby	که از آن طریق
Meaningful	معنادار
Point	نکته
Main	اصلی
Idea	ایده
Rather than	به جای (اینکه)
Provide	فراهم کردن
Follow	پیروی کردن
Steps	گام
Common	معمول
Possible	ممکن
As follows	به شرح زیر
Person	شخص
Object	شی
Description	توضیح
Process	فرآیند
Location	مکان
Reason	علت/دلیل
Quantity	تعداد/کمیت
Generation	نسل
Once	همین که / به محض اینکه
Sound	صدا
Meaningful	با ارزش (مهم و مفید)
Reason	استدلال کردن
Process	پردازش کردن/ فراوری کردن
Point	نقطه/ امتیاز/ اشاره کردن
Politely	مودبانه
Forgive	بخشیدن
Being	بودن
Angry with	عصبانی از
Vase	گلدان

Calmly	به آرامی
Quiet	آرام
Diary	دفتر خاطرات
Record	ثبت و ضبط کردن
Thoughts	افکار
Feelings	احساسات
Score	امتیاز گرفتن/ (گل) زدن
Burst	ترکیدن / انفجاری (به سرعت) عمل کردن
Records	سوابق
Tear	پاره کردن
Spring	بهار
Replied(reply)	پاسخ دادن
Second	دوم
A little while	مدت کوتاهی
Keep	به کاری ادامه دادن
Kindly	با مهربانی (لطفا)
Pause	مکث کردن
Aloud	بلند
Keep	نگه داشتن
Second	ثانیه
Spring	چشمه/ پریدن
Discover	کشف کردن
Scientist	دانشمند
Solution	راه حل
Medicine	دارو
Cancer	سرطان
Anno domini (A.O.)	پس از میلاد
Birth	میلاد
Christ	مسیح
Active	فعال
Medicine	(رشته) پزشکی
Passive	منفعل
Translate	تبدیل کردن
Voice	وجه/ صیغه (دستور زبان)

Underline	زیر چیزی خط کشیدن
Form	شکل
Pair up	گروه دو نفره تشکیل دادن
Mention	اشاره کردن
Doer	فاعل / انجام دهنده
Product	محصول
Develop	ساختن
Light bulb	لامپ
Invent	اختراع کردن
Inventor	مخترع
Smart	هوشمند
Invention	اختراع
Create	ساختن
Accident	اتفاق
Mistakes	اشتباه
For instance	مثلا
Quite	کاملا / خیلی
Accidentally	اتفاقی
Microwave oven	مایکروفر
During	در طول
Experiment	آزمایش
More interestingly	جالب تر آنکه
Tool	ابزار
Dishwasher	ماشین ظرفشویی
Ordinary	عادی
Housewives	زنان خانه دار
Develop	رشد کردن / گسترش دادن
Form	گونه / تشکیل دادن
Invent	داستان سرهم کردن
Mention	ذکر / اشاره
Experiment	آزمایش کردن
Underline	تایید / تاکید کردن
Tag question	دم سوالی
Weave	بافتن
Elicit	گرفتن / بیرون کشیدن

Agreement	موافقت
Confirm	تایید کردن
Fact	حقیقت
Signal	اشاره کردن / نشان دادن
Uncertainty	تردید
Condition	وضع
Serious	جدی
Hope	امیدوار بودن
Hope	خواسته / امید
Busy	پرمشغله
Prefer	ترجیح دادن
Chess	شطرنج
Topic	موضوع
Weather	آب و هوا
Compound	مرکب
Subject	نهاد
Simple	ساده
Connecting word	حرف ربط
Addition	اضافه / افزودن
Similar	مشابه
Activity	کار / فعالیت
Feeling	احساس
Get up	برخاستن
Early	زود
Subject	موضوع
Early	اولیه
Contrast	تضاد
Difference	تفاوت
Boring	کسل کننده
Wonderful	شگفت انگیز
Pink	صورتی
Enjoyable	لذت بخش
Contrast	تفاوت داشتن
Choice	انتخاب

Result	نتیجه
Result(in)	منجر شدن به
Choice	چاره / گزینه
Comfortable	راحت
Rarely	به ندرت
Comma	ویرگول
Combine	ترکیب کردن
Replace	جایگزین کردن
Suitable	مناسب
Pronoun	ضمیر
Spaghetti	اسپاگتی
Install	نصب کردن
Circle	دور چیزی خط کشیدن
Circle	دایره / دور چیزی گشتن
Interview	مصاحبه
Based on	براساس
Tense	زمان (دستور زبان)
The rest	باقی
Blessing	نعمت
Heritage	میراث
Culture	فرهنگ
Proud	مفتخر
History	تاریخ
Bring	به وجود آوردن
Sense of belonging	حس تعلق
Most importantly	مهم تر آنکه
Identity	هویت
Responsibility	مسئولیت
Protect	محافظت کردن
Morals	باورهای اخلاقی
Value	ارزش
Principles	اصول اخلاقی
A set of	مجموعه ای از
Willing to	

با توجه به تصاویر مشخص کنید کدام جمله مربوط به کدام تصویر است. یک جمله اضافی است.



- a. He was afraid of blood and couldn't look at it.
- b. We should always respect each other.
- c. His father gave him some great advice.
- d. Rustam had the strength of ten men.
- e. He was very cruel to other people.

جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید در هر بخش یک کلمه اضافی است.

function_ famous_ teenager _ creative_ member

- 5- I've just become a of the company's sports and social club.
- 6- Sara is one of the most..... people in this business. She always has some new ideas.
- 7- Some architects think that..... is more important than form.
- 8- Over the years, many..... people have stayed in that hotel.

درستی و نادرستی عبارات زیر را مشخص کنید.

- 9- we can answer the deaf people question orally.
- 10- Dr. Gharib was regarded as a dedicated physician.

در هر ردیف کلمه ناهماهنگ را مشخص کنید.

- 11- score – sofa – mark – grade
- 12- polite – loving – kind – cruel
- 13- lower – increase – develop – improve

املاي صحيح معادل انگلیسی کلمات زیر را بنویسید.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 14- معنادار | 15- ظالم | 16- راهکار |
| 17- دریافت کردن | 18- پیشرفت | 19- کیوتر |
| 20- حس | 21- قدردانی | 22- کاهش دادن |

23- با استفاده از کلمات داده شده جمله های زیر را کامل کنید (یک کلمه اضافی است)

(effectively-compile – increasingly-identified – suppose – confusing-expand- bilingual – arrange)

- Try to learn words in combination to your vocabulary
- We'll need to the chairs around the table.
- Let us for a moment that the news is really true.
- Being able to communicate is one of the most important life skills.
- With an American father and a French mother, she is
- It took years to the monolingual dictionary.
- The road signs were very and we got lost.
- The police have not the dead man yet.

24- جاهای خالی را با دانش خود کامل کنید.

Question

1. The of 3, 4 and 5 is 4.
2. Did you know that O is the for oxygen?
3. If something is i-----, you cannot see it.
4. An o..... is a very big bird from Africa that cannot fly but can run fast because it has long legs.

1- او نسبت به افراد دیگر خیلی ظالم بود.

2- رستم قدرت ده مرد را داشت.

3- او از خون میترسید و نمیتوانست به آن نگاه کند.

4- پدرش نصیحت خیلی خوبی به او کرد.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 5- member | من به تازگی عضو باشگاه ورزشی و اجتماعی آن شرکت شده ام |
| 6- Creative | سارا یکی از خلاق ترین افراد در این حرفه است. او همیشه تعدادی ایده جدید دارد |
| 7- Function | برخی معماران فکر میکنند که عملکرد مهم تر از شکل است |
| 5- Famous | در طول سالها افراد مشهور زیادی در آن هتل اقامت کرده اند |

9- F

10- T

11- sofa

12- cruel

13- lower

14- Meaningful

15- cruel

16- sense

17- strategy

18- receive

19- appreciation

20- improvement

21- pigeon

22- lower

23.

expand

سعی کنید برای گسترش دایره واژگان خود کلمات را در ترکیب یاد بگیرید

arrange

ما باید صندلیها را دور میز بچینیم

suppose

اجازه دهید برای لحظه ای فرض کنیم که آن خبر واقعاً درست است.

effectively

توانایی به طور مؤثر ارتباط برقرار کردن یکی از مهمترین مهارتهای زندگی است

bilingual

با پدر آمریکایی و مادر فرانسوی او دوزبانه است.

compile

سالها طول کشید تا آن فرهنگ لغت تک زبانه تألیف شد

confusing

تابلوهای جاده خیلی گیج کننده بودند و ما گم شدیم

identified.

پلیس هنوز جسد آن مرد را شناسایی نکرده است

Answer

24

average

symbol

invisible

ostrich P

میانگین ۳ و ۴ و ۵ میشود ۴
آیا میدانستی که O نماد اکسیژن است؟
اگر چیزی نامرئی، باشد شما نمیتوانید آن را ببینید.
شتر مرغ پرنده خیلی بزرگی از آفریقا است که نمیتواند پرواز کند ولی میتواند سریع بدود چون که پاهای بلندی دارد.

renewable	تجدید پذیر
machine	ماشین، دستگاه
ancient	باستانی، قدیمی
BC	قبل از میلاد
wind turbine	توربین بادی
produce	تولید کردن
electricity	الکتریسیته، برق
power	برق تامین کردن، به کار انداختن
source	منبع
create	ایجاد کردن، ساختن
fossil	فسیل، سنگواره
fuel	سوخت
fossil fuel	سوخت فسیلی
experiment	تجربه کردن، تجربه، پژوهش
solar	خورشیدی، مربوط به خورشید
Christ	حضرت مسیح (ع)
sunshine	تابش آفتاب، نور آفتاب
plant	کاشتن، گیاه
hydro	آبی، مربوط به آب
hydropower	برق آبی
result	نتیجه
as a result	در نتیجه، به علت
running water	آب جاری، آب لوله کشی
heat	گرما
cool	خنک کردن، خنک شدن
light	روشن کردن، نور
convert	تبدیل کردن، تغییر دادن
kinetic	(انرژی) مکانیکی

air cooling	خنک کردن به وسیله هوا
oil	نفت
coal	زغال سنگ
natural gas	گاز طبیعی
common	رایج، عام، معمولی
main	اصلی، عمده
rich	غنی، سرشار
resource	منبع
factory	کارخانه
polluted	آلوده
consume	مصرف کردن
balcony	بالکن
sit	نشستن، قرار گرفتن
cup	فنجان
variety	تنوع، گوناگونی
fitness	تناسب اندام
activity	فعالیت
tide	جزر و مد
rise	بالا آمدن
fall	پایین آمدن
sea	دریا
high	بالا، زیاد
low	پایین، کم
replace	جایگزین کردن، دوباره در جای خود قرار دادن
robot	ربات، آدم مکانیکی
take place	روی دادن، اتفاق افتادن، واقع شدن
put back	چیزی را جای خود گذاشتن

china	از جنس چینی
plate	بشقاب
shelf	طبقه
use up	(تا آخر) مصرف کردن، تمام کردن
forever	همیشه، تا ابد
demand	تقاضا، خواسته
product	محصول
organic	ارگانیک، غیر شیمیایی، طبیعی
increase	افزایش یافتن، افزودن
character	کاراکتر، شخصیت، خصوصیت
sofa	مبل راحتی
absorb	جذب کردن، فرو بردن
gradually	تدریجاً، به تدریج، کم کم
carbon dioxide	کربن دی اکسید
ability	توانایی، شایستگی
electrical	الکتریکی، برقی
nuclear	هسته ای، اتمی
chemical	شیمیایی، ماده شیمیایی
harmful	مضر
environment	محیط زیست، محیط
nonrenewable	تجدید ناپذیر
reduce	کاهش دادن
radiation	تابش، تشعشع
for instance	مثلاً
reach	رسیدن
design	طرح، طراحی

arrangement	چینش، ترتیب، تمهید
yard	باغچه، حیاط
material	ماده، جنس
nowadays	امروزه، این روزها
during	در طی، در طول
swimming pool	استخر شنا
maybe	شاید
shiny	درخشان، براق
panel	پنل، صفحه مستطیل شکل
roof	پشت بام
collector	کلکتور، جمع آورنده
provide	تهیه کردن، آماده کردن
highway	اتوبان، بزرگراه
even	حتی
sign	امضا کردن، علامت
space	فضای خالی، محوطه
station	ایستگاه
widely	به طور گسترده، همه جا
clean	پاک، پاک کردن
save	نجات دادن، پس انداز کردن، ذخیره کردن
generation	نسل، ایجاد، آفرینش
review	مرور کردن
magic	جادو
formula	فرمول، دستور
guideline	قانون
suggest	پیشنهاد کردن
sure	البته، مطمئن
include	شامل بودن

idea	ایده، نظر
abbreviation	اختصار
symbol	نماد
margin	حاشیه
separate	جداگانه، جدا کردن
page	صفحه، برگ
measure	اندازه گیری کردن، سنجیدن
blood pressure	فشار خون
heartbeat	ضربان قلب
illness	بیماری، ناخوشی
proverb	ضرب المثل
surround	احاطه کردن، محصور کردن
likelihood	احتمال
equivalent	معادل، برابری
worm	کرم
succeed	موفق شدن
feather	پر (پرنده)
flock	جمع شدن، ازدحام کردن
cooperate	همکاری کردن
spoil	خراب کردن
come up with	ایده ای به ذهن رسیدن، به نتیجه رسیدن
action	عمل، رفتار
practice	تمرین
perfect	عالی، بی نقص
lead	رهبری کردن، هدایت کردن، راهنمایی کردن
lead to	منجر شدن به
opinion	نظر، ایده
confusing	گیج کننده، سردرگم کننده

leader	رهبر، راهنما
broth	آبگوشت، شوربا
visible	قابل دید، قابل رویت، مرئی
present	حاضر
meaningful	معنادار، پرمعنا
count	شمردن، شمارش کردن
hatch	از تخم بیرون آمدن
work out	نتیجه دادن، خوب از آب درآمدن
sight	دید، بینایی
mind	ذهن، فکر
cloth	پارچه
already	پیش از این، قبلا
according to	بر اساس ...
burnt	سوخته، سوختگی
dread	ترسیدن، بیم داشتن
stone	سنگ
waste	زائد، زباله
consider	در نظر گرفتن
garbage	زباله، آشغال
directly	مستقیما، به طور مستقیم
liquid	مایع
truck	کامیون
collect	جمع آوری کردن
landfill	محل دفن زباله
pay	پرداختن
voluntary	داوطلبانه
delivery	تحويل
as well	همچنین

give off	بیرون دادن، ساطع کردن
process	فرایند
inform	اطلاع دادن، مطلع کردن
therefore	بنابراین
warn	هشدار دادن
principal	مدیر، رئیس
obey	مراعات کردن، پیروی کردن، اطاعت کردن
rule	قانون، قاعده
global warming	گرمايش جهانی
die out	منقرض شدن
bill	قبض، صورت حساب
mention	اشاره کردن
somewhere	جایی، در مکانی
ice	یخ
move	نقل مکان کردن
picnic	پیکنیک
barbecue	باربیکیو، کباب درست کردن
photograph	عکس، عکس برداشتن
kite	بادبادک
fly kite	بادبادک هوا کردن
borrow	قرض کردن
fantastic	خارق العاده، فانتزی، رویایی
sauce	سس
climb	بالا رفتن
mountain	کوه
alone	تنها، به تنهایی
apply	درخواست شغل دادن
abroad	خارج از کشور

check	چک
futsal	فوتسال
structure	ساختار
component	عنصر، جزء، یکی از اجزای تشکیل دهنده
cross out	روی چیزی خط زدن، حذف کردن
joint	مفصل
racehorse	اسب مسابقه
century	قرن
communication	ارتباط، معاشرت
tiny	بسیار کوچک، ریز
hand-size	اندازه دست
everywhere	همه جا
videophone	تلفن تصویری
subject	موضوع، موضوع درسی
conclude	نتیجه گرفتن
goods	کالاها، متاع
distance	مسافت
herd	گله، رمه
stable	اصطبل، ثابت، پایدار
require	لازم داشتن، لازم بودن
thus	بنابراین
carry	حمل کردن
load	بار
pound	پوند (معادل 454 گرم)
weigh	وزن داشتن، وزن کردن
unscramble	مرتب کردن
planet	سیاره
Mercury	عطارد (تیر)

Venus	زهره (ناهید)
Earth	زمین
Mars	مریخ (بهرام)
Jupiter	مشتری (هرمز)
Saturn	زحل (کیوان)
Uranus	اورانوس
Neptune	نپتون
Pluto	پلوتون
in order of	به ترتیب
Solar System	منظومه شمسی
consist of	تشکیل شدن از، متشکل از
Moon	ماه، قمر
center	مرکز
revolve	چرخیدن به دور
atmosphere	اتمسفر، جو (زمین)
fill	پر کردن
in short	به طور خلاصه
supply	فراهم کردن، تهیه کردن
generate	تولید کردن
everyday	روزانه، روزمره
at least	حداقل، دست کم
organize	سازماندهی کردن، تشکیل دادن
document	مدرک، سند
client	مشتری، ارباب رجوع، موکل
suitcase	چمدان
apologize	معذرت خواهی کردن
since then	از آن موقع تا حالا
Persia	ایران

battery	باتری
store	ذخیره کردن
gasoline	گازوئیل، بنزین
motor	موتور
remote-controlled	کنترل دار، کنترلی
turn	چرخاندن، چرخانیدن
wheel	چرخ
run	کار کردن موتور
lamp	چراغ، چراغ خواب، چراغ مطالعه
flashlight	چراغ قوه
regular	با قاعده، منظم
roll	به کار انداختن
process	پروسه، روند
charge	شارژ کردن
portable	قابل حمل
digital	دیجیتالی
difference	تفاوت
deal with	سر و کار داشتن با
gadget	ابزار، وسیله، گجت
plug in	به پریز زدن، به برق وصل کردن
plug into	وصل شدن به
unit	دستگاه، یونیت، قطعه
outlet	پریز
stove	اجاق گاز
vacuum cleaner	جارو برقی
overcome	غلبه کردن، چیره شدن
combine	ترکیب کردن، آمیختن، کمباین
engine	موتور

hybrid	دوگانه سوز، هیبریدی
benefit	منفعت، نفع
digest	هضم کردن
absence	غیبت، دوری
fond	علاقه مند، شیفته
guest	میهمان
disability	ناتوانی، معلولیت
constantly	دائماً، مدام
continent	قاره
background	پیشینه، سابق
local	محلی، داخلی
community	اجتماع، جامعه، جمع، انجمن
aluminum	آلومینیوم
alphabetically	به صورت الفبایی، الفبایی
snack	خوراکی، میان وعده
fall asleep	به خواب رفتن
alternative	جایگزین
active	فعال
vegie	سبزی
smoking	استعمال دخانیات



زبان انگلیسی

خواننداری

پایه دوازدهم

کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی



Skill number 1: Identification of headlines and topic

مهارت شماره ۱: شناسایی سرخط ها و موضوع

سرخط‌ها معمولا یک یا دو جمله ابتدایی پاراگراف‌ها هستند. در مواردی که متن تعداد پاراگراف متن کمی دارد، جمله آخر پاراگراف (ها) هم بخشی از سرخط‌ها باید بررسی بشود. در مواردی که متن‌های چند پاراگرافی به‌همون‌میدن، معمولا جملات اول هر پاراگراف سرخط‌هاست.

اهداف سرخط‌یابی:

مشخص شدن هر پاراگراف

فهم پاراگراف‌ها.

مشخص کردن متن.

معمولا تاپیک یا موضوع از سرخط‌هاست. یعنی تاپیک باید همه سرخط‌ها رو در بر داشته باشه.

در متن‌های زیر سرخط‌ها رو پیدا کنین.

Pablo Picasso was a distinguished artist. He was born in Spain on October 25, 1881. His father was a painter and art teacher. He helped his son to improve his artistic ability. When Picasso was 10 years old, his family move to Barcelona, Spain where Picasso took an exam to attend a popular Art School. The exam was going to take one month, however it was very surprising that Picasso finished it in one day.

A few years later, he went to another school in Madrid. He was bored with the old Teachings of Art School, and he did not want to paint like people hundreds of years ago. He really wanted to create something new. He moved to Paris where he worked as an artist and created his wonderful drawings. During this time, he created his famous Blue period works. In 1907, Picasso painted a painting that is known as the first painting in the modern art movement. Artists from all over the world travelled there to see this painting.

In 1907, Picasso began to experiment with a new style of painting. He is well-known for creating the Cubism Style. One of the most interesting things about Picasso is that he was the first artist to be famous during his own lifetime. He was one of the most important artists of the 20th century. He died on April 8, 1973.



Many countries now think that cars that burn fossil fuels should be replaced by electric cars. Electric cars don't burn gasoline in the engine, so they don't pollute the air. They use electricity stored on the car in batteries.

Sometimes, 12 or 24 batteries, or more, are needed to power the car. Just like a remote-controlled car, an electric car has an electric motor that turns the wheels and a battery to run the motor. Electricity, the same energy that lights your lamps and runs your TV, is stored in batteries on an electric car. The batteries can be like the batteries you find in flashlights or in regular gasoline cars. To get the battery ready to roll, you have to charge it. This process isn't much different from the way you charge the portable devices you carry around every day: your cell phone, MP3 player, or digital camera. The difference is that you deal with a much bigger gadget that carries you around instead.

اولین تیپ سوال مطرح در نهایی:

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
2. What is the main idea of the passage?
3. The passage is primarily written to
4. What is the best title for the passage?

برای پیدا کردن تایید یا موضوع متن کافیست دنبال گزینه‌ای باشیم که



The research for new sources of energy has led into various ways. To produce any type of energy, the resources of the earth are used. The main resources of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil and coal. Electricity is generated from coal, oil and natural gas, but the process has been proven to be expensive.

Experimental works are in progress to produce energy from other resources. Scientists and experts spared no pains to search for new ways of producing new source of energy. For instance, electricity has been produced with giant wind turbines. Geothermal power or the heat from the earth is also being tested to produce energy. Many societies are burning rubbish and other biological waste products to generate electricity. Not only changing unwanted products to gas or oil is a cheap way to produce energy, but also it is an effective way to get rid of waste.

Some experts expect service companies to expand hydroelectric power generated from streams and rivers. As an example, 50 years ago hydroelectric power provided one-third of the electricity used in the United States but today it includes only 4%. The oceans are another possible source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of oceans' tides and waves into electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

Clean energy resources are vastly respected, valued, and used all over the world to keep the environment clean. As a result, scientists try to introduce new types of energy resources called clean energy resources to nations of the world.

Read the questions and choose the best choice.

- Which is the best title for this passage?
- a) The use of waste products for energy
 - b) The search for new sources of energy
 - c) Effective ways of producing hydropower
 - d) New discoveries in geothermal power



Once, the traditional British holiday was a week at the seaside-either in the UK or somewhere with more reliable weather like the Mediterranean. But recently, holidaymakers have been looking for a different holiday experience. Perhaps inspired by wildlife documentaries on television, tourists have been flocking to places like Kenya and South Africa for safaris and bush camp holidays. Interest in China has been growing too. About half a million UK tourists have visited China on cultural tours since the 2008 Olympic Games. Meanwhile, tour companies have been promoting the traditional package holiday with a new twist to attract more customers-but with mixed results, one holiday operator has filled all the places on its spa holidays in Spain for this season, but they have sold only half of their available luxury breaks in Egypt.

One of the most notable changes is that the older generation of British holidaymakers has been travelling like never before. The number of holidaymakers over 60 has doubled in the last three years. Cruise destinations in the Caribbean or even to Antarctica are no longer just for young adventurers.

130. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) Tradition and modernity
- b) Tourism on the rise in the UK
- c) A change in a traditional pattern
- d) The older generation of British holidaymakers

We can look at nature in the same way that we look at a complicated machine, to see how all the parts fit together. Every living thing has a place in nature, and ecology is the study of how things live in relation to their surroundings. It is a relatively new science and is of great importance today. It helps us understand how plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings in order to survive. Ecology also helps us work toward saving animals and plants from extinction and solving the problems caused by pollution. Plants and animals can be divided into different groups, depending on their ecological function. Plants capture the Sun's light energy and use it to produce new growth, so they are called producers; animals consume plants and other animals, so they are called consumers. All the plants and animals that live in one area and feed off each other make up a community. The relationship between the plants and animals in a community is called a food web; energy passes through the community via these food webs.

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- a) Living Animals in Nature
- b) Saving Animals and Plants
- c) Ecology and Food Webs
- d) Nature: A Complicated Machine

چند نکته مهم در مورد سرخط و موضوع:

۱. ترجمه نکنین. چون هدف ما استخراج بیشترین اطلاعات با کمترین خوندنه. خیلی از مواقع چندین کلمه به شما مفهوم سرخط و در نتیجه پاراگراف رو میدن.
۲. موضوع باید همه سرخط ها رو پوشش بده و میانگینی از همه سرخط ها باشه. نه اونقدر جامع که از حیطه سرخط ها بیرون و نه اونقدر محدود که همه سرخط ها رو پوشش نده.

۳. خیلی از سوالای دیگه هم با سرخط بابی و موضوع کلی پاسخ داده میشن.



Skill number ۲: Using context to guess a word's meaning مهارت شماره ۲: استفاده از محتوا برای تخمین معنای کلمه

حین متن خوانی ممکنه کلمات زیادی جلوتون سبز شن که معناشونو نمیدونین. سعی می‌کنیم از کلمات و گروه کلمات قبل و بعد کلمه حدس بزنیم معنای این کلمه تقریباً چیه؟! این کلمات سرخ چیا هستن!؟

۱) کلمات ربط دهنده و فصل دهنده از نظر معنایی یا زمانی مثل:

Similarly , closely , in the same way , other , another (اضافه کردن اطلاعات مشابه)
(جمله قبلی)

Also , In addition to ,and (اضافه کردن اطلاعات)

But , however , yet (اضافه کردن اطلاعات متناقض با جمله قبلی)

So , therefore , thus (نتیجه گیری از جمله قبلی)

Simultaneously , in the same time (نشاندهنده همزمانی این جمله با جمله قبلی)

After , then , later , following (نشان دهنده تاخر این جمله به جمله قبلی)

Before , by , prior to (نشان دهنده تقدم این جمله نسبت به جمله قبلی)

For example , for instance , like , such as (اضافه کردن مثال)

One of the advantages of providing direct support is that you can know exactly how your money is spent. Another benefit is that you can see the impacts on those you are helping, which can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do.

گاه‌ها بهترین راه برای پیدا کردن معنای واژه خواسته شده، حذف آن واژه از متن و قرار دادن تک تک گزینه‌ها به جای واژه حذف شده است.



Suppose that you have a very small vocabulary. Also suppose that you don't know how to get the meanings of new words. When you come across an unfamiliar word, that word may stop your understanding of the passage. Your eyes pause too long on the word as you try to get its meaning. You go back and read the word again, try to get its meaning from the context. As a result, you read much more slowly than you should, and you find that the difficult word is a wall to your comprehension. Suppose that you know many words and you are skilled in finding the meanings of new words. Your eyes move quickly and you read rapidly. You comprehend what you are reading. If you have a good vocabulary, you are more interested in reading.

98. What is the closest synonym for the word "suppose"?

a) create

b) accept

c) understand

d) imagine



Solar power: The sun gives Earth heat and light. Some homes have solar panels on the roof. The panels collect sun light and turn it into electricity. That is a kind of energy. It lets people do many things. For example, we use electricity to light our homes and watch television. Solar power can also be used to warm up the water in our homes. Wind power: People can turn wind energy into electricity. Wind turbines are machines that spin when the wind blows. They make electricity.

104. What is the closest synonym for the word “spin”?

a) turn

b) run

c) fly



Skill number ۳ : distinguishing facts , opinions and degrees of certainty
مهارت شماره ۳ : تشخیص واقعیت ها ، نظرات و شدت جدیت

برای پاسخگویی به بعضی سوالات متن باید بتوانیم تشخیص بدیم که این جمله
اخباری نظر شخصی‌ه یا به واقعیت، اصلاً چقدر جدی‌ه حرف.
برای این کار از قیده‌ها خیلی کمک کننده‌ان.
قیده‌های نشان دهنده جدیت و اطمینان:

Surely ,definitely , it's known/true that,certainly

قیده‌های نشان دهنده نظر بودن جمله :

I believe , I think , it seems that , apparently

There has been many rumors about the whereabouts of the lost keys. Surely people have been looking for them but it seems that no one is certain about finding the smallest clues.Dr.S.Ramirez the head of archeology department mentioned "I think the undergoing cave digging project is going to alter our route to the keys"

People may have found some clues about the whereabouts of keys. T F

Dr.S.Ramirez is sure that digging tunnels is a bad idea. T F



Skill number ۴ : recognizing sentence transition

مهارت شماره ۴: شناسایی وصل جمله

معمولا در دل متن جملات زنجیروار دچار تغییراتی تو نوع ، شدت درستی و اهمیت پیام میشن. اکثرا ۳ روش برای اینکار وجود داره:

(۱) تکرار کلمه ای تو جمله اول به صورت نهاد تو جمله دوم :

You have just read an example of good listening. Listening is probably the most important thing of being a successful supervisor.

(۲) اشاره به کلمه ای از جمله اول تو جمله دوم :

Good listeners are often intelligent when it comes to understanding emotions. They think it is necessary to listen more than to talk.

(۳) استفاده از قیده های واصل جملات مثل ,for ,therefore , however , example ...

There has been so many reports about children using game devices. In addition to this, local police departments were unable to retrieve many of these children.

در جملات زیر، کلمه یا گروه کلماتی که واصل و رابط دو جمله هستن رو پیدا کنین. 

1. Dave was establishing a caring and understanding environment with Bill. He did this by having the attitude about people that included the following values.
2. On average, people only are about 35 percent efficient as listeners. This lack of effective listening often results in missed opportunities.
3. Don't let the other person "hook you." This can happen when you get personally involved.
4. Many people tend to assume listening is basically the same thing as hearing—a dangerous misconception that leads to believing that effective listening is instinctive. As a result, supervisors make little effort to develop listening skills and unknowingly neglect a vital communication function.
5. There are thousands of words in the English vocabulary. The average adult in the United States uses 500 of these words most often.



Skill number ۵ : using context clues for guessing the meaning مهارت شماره ۵ : استفاده از سرخ های جمله برای حدس معنا

خیلی جاها برای حدس معنای کلمه یا جمله باید ماهیت خود اون جمله رو بفهمیم.
معمولا جملات انگلیسی تو ۵ دسته بیان میشن که جدول زیر آوردیم:

ماهیت جمله	مثال
تعریف	You can see a lot with naked eyes. With normal vision of eyes many things on the surface of the moon are detectable.
مثال	He recorded some amazing ancient discoveries, such as plates and coins of old kings.
نهاد و مفعول فعل نامعلوم	He suggested that the light and dark areas of the moon are composed of different materials.
کلمات متناقض	They didn't know for sure what it was, But they assumed it was water.
گروه کلمات	Its rough, hard and mountainous shape made them think about rocks.
علت و معلول	He had an enigmatic smile on his face, Which made us confused.

در پاراگراف های زیر معنای کلمه ای که بولد شده رو حدس بزنین. 

"If your eyesight is normal (or well-corrected by glasses), you can make out a great many **features** on the moon's face—plains, mountainous regions, and the marks of meteorite impacts."

"We are born with a brain that tries to find meaning everywhere, even in the most **random**, meaningless patterns—and human faces are what we are programmed to recognize most readily of all."

"In ancient China, the rabbit was carried there by the moon goddess Heng O, who was **fleeing** her angry husband."



مدرس: دکتر کیسان مولای

“He reported a wide variety of opinions about the moon and gave arguments for and against each. He **refuted** some of those theories, such as the one that the markings were illusions in the eye of the beholder. Instead he suggested, rightly, that the light and dark areas are composed of different materials.”



Skill number ۶ : scanning & skimming

مهارت شماره ۶ : اسکن و اسکیم

ما متنو اسکیم میکنیم تا ایده کلی متنو پیدا کنیم. ولی اسکن میکنیم تا یکسری اطلاعات خاصی پیدا کنیم. جدول زیرو ببینین:

Skimming

هدف :

درک ایده کلی متن در جملات ساپورتیو (جملاتی که در ادامه سرخط میان) تشخیص ایده اصلی از ایده های فرعی

Scanning

هدف :

یافتن یه داده خاص
یافتن یه کلمه خاص
پاسخ به یه سوال تک کلمه ای

خیلی از مواقع برای پاسخ به سوالات امتحان نهایی باید این دو مهارتو ترکیبی به کار بیرین. به این صورت که یک یا دو کلمه خاص از صورت سوال انتخاب کنین، سپس با اسکن تو متن بیداش کنین. بعد با اسکیم جوابو استخراج کنین:



Some people prefer to provide help and support directly to those in need. However, others prefer to give money to national and international charity organizations. Giving money to those in need can be a personally good experience, but there is a choice between donating nationally and internationally through charities or giving directly to those around you.

One of the advantages of providing direct support is that you can know exactly how your money is spent. Another benefit is that you can see the impacts on those you are helping, which can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do.

There are advantages in giving to charities that are national and international. First and the best is helping in problems of global importance, such as curing diseases and human rights or helping those who are in bad environmental events like earthquakes and floods.

In conclusion a person should make their own choice in helping others. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves.

21. What can it lead to when you see the impacts on those you are helping?

22. What is the important point in helping others?

23. What is the closest synonym for the word "benefit"?



For English teachers, a dictionary is essential for any teaching program and needs to be used carefully. A dictionary is the basic thing for any language class. The most important thing that a student should know is how to use it. A student needs to have at least three dictionaries available to learn English properly. The first one should be a bilingual dictionary that covers words in the native language as well as in English. The second one should be a monolingual dictionary that gives word information in English. The third one should be a native language dictionary. When teaching begins, learners will use a bilingual dictionary for simple translations.

Monolingual dictionaries are also necessary pieces of language learning studies, because they provide learners with definitions, pronunciations, etc. The problem becomes hard with studies when the students do not fully understand the words they are translating, and they get confused. Teachers know that they should clear up the confusion quickly before they jump into to the next lesson. When the students enter a more advanced level, they must have a native language dictionary that relates to their own language. When they do not understand the meaning of a translated word in their own native language, they can use this dictionary to figure it out.

75. When should teachers clear up students' confusion?



Skill number ۷ : Forming an answer

مهارت شماره ۷ : ساخت جواب

حدود یک الی سه سوال هر متنی از شما میخواد تا پاسخو بنویسید. گاهی پاسخ تو همون متنه که شما باید اونو پیدا و کپی کنین. ولی با سخت تر شدن امتحانا سوالات به سمتی میرن که شما باید از متن جوابو بفهمین و بنویسید.

استراتژی پاسخ	مثال	فرمول	
Yes + subject pronoun(ضمیر) + to be Example : yes they were. No + subject pronoun + to be + not. Example : No they were not/weren't.	Were the early humans vegetarians?!	To be + subject +....	سوالاتی های yes/no
Yes + subject pronoun(ضمیر) + aux verb Example : yes he should. No + subject pronoun + to be + not. Example : No he should not/shouldn't.	Should Arnold help the coworkers?!	Auxiliary verb (فعل کمکی) + subject	
Subject pronoun + to be + verb + answer Example : They are made in Japan.	Where are these cars made ?!	Wh + to be + subject + verb+ ...	سوالاتی wh
Subject pronoun + verb(according to the subject) + answer He understands the alphabetical order.	What does the chief student understand from the article?!	Wh + do/does/did + subject + verb ...	
Subject pronoun + verb(according to the subject) + answer He understands the alphabetical order.	What does the chief student understand from the article?!	Wh + do/does/did + subject + verb ...	

در سوالات با why حتما جمله رو با because شروع کنین. در صورت دیدن لفظ example در صورت سوال ، با لفظ for example شروع کنین.





مدرس: دکتر کیسان مولای

پاسخ سوالای زیر و بادانش خود پاسخ بدهین.

When is usually the electric car plugged in?

Why do people use hybrid cars?

When should teachers clear up students' confusion?

What must the students have when they enter a more advanced level?

How can a talking dictionary help us?

What is the use of example sentences?



Skill number ۸ : Identifying pronoun reference

مهارت شماره ۸ : شناسایی مرجع ضمیر

معمولا برای شناسایی مرجع ضمیر از متدهای زیر استفاده میشه:

(۱) اگه ضمیر اول جمله شخص یا عمل باشه <===== اول خوندن جمله خود ضمیر و بعد نهاد جمله قبلی یا عمل انجام شده تو جمله قبلی .

Lilly Gaskin is only 26 months old and she is not old enough to really talk, but she has already mastered world geography. She can point out almost any country on a map, and she started doing **this** at 16 months.

(۲) اگه ضمیر موصولی باشه <===== اول بررسی جمله بعد ضمیر موصولی و سپس به ترتیب کلمه های قبلی ضمیر موصولی

Acting upon the rules is an important asset for company's success which we have tried so hard achieving.

Acting upon the rules is an important asset for company's success which were set by the founders

(۳) یادمون باشه که ضمائر me , him , her , us , them مفعولی ان. پس تو جمله قبلی دنبال شخصی باشیم که کاری روش انجام شده.

یادمون باشه که to be ، فعل ها ، قید ها جدا کننده گروه کلمات اسمی هستن.

There are many advantages of using a dictionary. So, using a dictionary is important for students. The first advantage of using a dictionary is pronunciation. We can also listen to the pronunciation of the words if we use an audio dictionary. The second advantage of using a dictionary is checking out a word's right spelling. The third advantage of using it is learning a word's part of speech. It is one of the types into which words are divided in grammar according to their use, such as noun, verb, or adjective.

29. What does the pronoun (it) in line 6 refer to?

- a) pronunciation b) spelling c) part of speech d) example sentence



Dictionaries that explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose. A complete dictionary also tells you about the origin of words and the story behind them. For example, the words like 'pajamas', 'bazaar' and 'paradise' entered English from Persian.

47. What does "them" in the first line of paragraph 3 refer to?

- a) pronunciations b) words c) dictionaries d) spellings

Cats save energy by sleeping more than most animals, especially as they grow older. The daily duration of sleep varies, usually between 12 and 16 hours, with 13 and 14 being the average. Some cats can sleep as much as 20 hours. The term "cat nap" for a short rest refers to the cat's tendency to fall asleep (lightly) for a brief period. While asleep, cats experience short periods of rapid eye movement sleep often accompanied by muscle twitches, which suggests they are dreaming.

165. The word "which" in paragraph 2 refers to

- a) muscle twitches
b) the fact that cats may dream while they are asleep
c) the reflection of cats' daily experience in their short periods of sleep
d) cats' experiencing short periods of rapid eye movement sleep often accompanied by muscle twitches



Skill number ۹ : word grouping
مهارت شماره ۹ : گروه سازی کلمات

تو انگلیسی ما متن رو کلمه به کلمه نمیخونیم. بعضی کلمات همش با هم میان رو
یه گروه در نظر میگیریم و باهم میخونیمشون. اینطوری شما انگار مثلا به جای ۳۰۰
واژه ۱۰۰ واژه رو میخونین.
مثلا :

It's very different from the morning markets where people shop for food to cook
at home.

خوندن کلمه به کلمه :

It's/ very /different /from/ the/ morning/ markets/ where /people/ shop/
for/ food /to/ cook /at/ home.

خوندن گروهی:

It's very different from/ the morning markets/ where people shop for food /to
cook at home.

این گروه کلماتو چطوری جدا کنیم!؟

۱) article + adjective + noun

An unknown person

The morning market

A great culture

۲) dependent clauses

Where people shop for food

Who plays in team

Which I knew before

۳) Infinitive + noun

To cook a food

To make a mistake

Meeting a new person

Tasting a delicious food



۴) Prepositional phrases

In a restaurant

At night

In the bed

On a plane

۵) Verb + adverb

Walked quickly

Talked loudly

ate quietly

در متن زیر گروه کلمات را مشخص کنید. (متن خرداد ۱۴۰۲)



Note-taking is a necessary part of the language learning. It helps students learn, keep, and remember information. Taking notes make them think differently about the subject; it requires the learners to look at things differently. It also helps them pay attention during the class because they are actively listening and experiencing in the classroom. Not only do the students meet their needs by taking good notes in English classes, but everyone should find note-taking as the best way to work with written and spoken texts. Taking notes let learners check interesting points from what they are researching, reading or listening to. Writing some parts in their own words, also called note-making, makes everything clear for the notetakers when looking back at the text. It is a much better learning technique than just depending on your own memory. Remember that word-for-word note-taking can hurt systematic thinking as it takes away the time of explaining ideas through examples and pictures by just writing down facts without context. It is why Isaac Newton said that he did great things just because he was sitting in the great men's classes and taking notes.



Skill number ۱۰ : identifying topic , supporting(controlling) and concluding sentence
مهارت شماره ۱۰ : مشخص کردن جملات تاپیک ، ساپورتینگ و کانکلودینگ (موضوع ، تائیدی ، نتیجه ای)

جمله موضوعی: معمولا اولین یا دومین جمله پاراگرافه که همون سرخط هم به حساب میاد. در کل میگه که پاراگراف راجع به چی حرف میزنه.
جملات تائیدی: ادامه جملات بعد جمله موضوعی عه و با دادن مثال، شرح بیشتر، نقل روایت یا ارائه دلیل سعی در باز کردن موضوع توی جمله موضوعی داره.
جمله نتیجه ای: معمولا آخرین جمله پاراگراف هستش و یه جمع بندی و نتیجه گیری کلی از پاراگراف میکنه.

Children shouldn't play video games. But why? First, children should be active, so playing outside is better than playing video games. Second, many video games are harmful and can have bad effects on children's behavior; however, not all video games are harmful to children. Third, time spent playing videogames could be spent reading books or spending time with friends and family. In short, physical activities are better for children than playing videogames.

63) The supporting sentences of the above paragraph -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a) explain the topic | b) give examples |
| c) tell a short story | d) give reasons |

Teachers have a lot to share with us. We can learn much more than reading and writing from them. They support us to get life lessons and help us shape our identity. Even if we feel we have too much homework and too many exams, it is good to take a moment to think how important our teachers are. It's important to appreciate the teachers who are dedicated to their jobs. They all want us to reach our goals in life. Thus, without them, we wouldn't be where we are today.

63) The supporting sentences of the above paragraph -----.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| a) explain the idea in the topic sentence | b) give examples |
| c) tell a short story | d) give reasons |



تمرینات آخر کلاس

There is a big difference between the amount of sleep you can get by on and the amount you need to function optimally. According to the National Institutes of Health, the average adult sleeps less than seven hours per night. In today's fast-paced society, six or seven hours of sleep may sound pretty good. In reality, though, if you sleep that long, you are most probably not getting the sleep you need. Just because you're able to operate on six or seven hours of sleep doesn't mean you wouldn't feel a lot better and get more done if you spent an extra hour or two in bed.

While sleep requirements vary slightly from person to person, most healthy adults need between 7 to 9 hours of sleep per night to function at their best. Children and teenagers need even more. And despite the notion that our sleep needs decrease with age, most older people still need at least 7 hours of sleep. Since older adults often have trouble sleeping this long at night, daytime naps can help fill in the gap.

What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Differences in sleep patterns
- b) Ways to improve our sleeping habits
- c) The amount of sleep humans need
- d) Reasons why we do not sleep enough

According to the passage, the appropriate number of hours of sleep for people

- a) is on the rise in today's fast-paced society
- b) is something between 6 to 7 hours per day
- c) depends on their daily function
- d) is not exactly the same

139. What does the author mean by "that long" in paragraph 1?

- a) As much sleep as required
- b) Six or seven hours of sleep
- c) Longer than seven hours of sleep per night
- d) The length of time you actually sleep in real life

140. All people need the same amount of daytime naps these days. a) True b) False

141. As people age, they tend to sleep longer hours. a) True b) False

142. Children and teenagers in general need more than 7 to 9 hours of sleep per day. a) True b) False



مدرس: دکتر کیسان مولای

I am a big fan of trying to save the environment, and this month is the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) annual Earth Hour. Earth Hour is an event where you turn off all non-essential lights and power between 8-9 pm; things like your TV, computer and console. However, you do not just sit at home in the dark for an hour. Instead, people gather in groups and have fun without using power. Things like dancing, fireworks and musical performances are popular and it is very fun to take part.

Many celebrities also take part in Earth Hour and this year is very important as it is the tenth year of the project. Earth hour is not just about saving energy; people involved in Earth Hour have also planted a forest in Uganda, built solar panels in India and passed a law to protect the sea in Argentina.

I have taken part in Earth Hour every year for the last five years and I have been part of lots of activities at school and at university. Last year, for example, my university had an outdoor cycle cinema. At the cycle cinema, the only way to keep watching the film is to keep pedaling your bike, if everyone stops, then the screen turns off~ Luckily, there were many of us to help keep the movie going and we took turns. Although it was very cold outside at night, we had hot chocolate and blankets for the people who were not cycling. everyone who was there had a lot of fun.

What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- a) To introduce a particular event
- b) To compare some fun activities
- c) To trace the origin of Earth Hour
- d) To describe some ways of saving energy

According to the passage, people who take part in Earth Hour

- a) are especially interested in protecting nature in Uganda, India and Argentina
- b) must not stay away from home between 8 and 9 p.m.
- c) use less electricity for a certain period of time
- d) turn off all lights for one hour

. At the cycle cinema the screen turned off a few times.

a) True b) False

. At the cycle cinema only a few people knew how to ride a bike.

a) True b) False

. At the cycle cinema the author had to pedal his/her bike nonstop.

a) True b) False

. At the cycle cinema cold did not make anyone feel uncomfortable.

a) True b) False

. The author's attitude towards Earth Hour is

- l) Annoyed
- b) Uncertain
- c) Surprised
- d) Amused



We can look at nature in the same way that we look at a complicated machine, to see how all the parts fit together. Every living thing has a place in nature, and ecology is the study of how things live in relation to their surroundings. It is a relatively new science and is of great importance today. It helps us understand how plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings in order to survive. Ecology also helps us work toward saving animals and plants from extinction and solving the problems caused by pollution. Plants and animals can be divided into different groups, depending on their ecological function. Plants capture the Sun's light energy and use it to produce new growth, so they are called producers; animals consume plants and other animals, so they are called consumers. All the plants and animals that live in one area and feed off each other make up a community. The relationship between the plants and animals in a community is called a food web; energy passes through the community via these food webs.

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- a) Living Animals in Nature b) Saving Animals and Plants
- c) Ecology and Food Webs d) Nature: A Complicated Machine

Ecology studies the relationship between plants, animals and the environment.

a) True b) False

Ecology divides plants and animals into different groups.

a) True b) False

What does the word "they" in line 7 refer to?

- a) Plants b) Animals c) Producers d) Both animals and plants

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- a) The main ecological function of a food web is to capture the Sun's light.
- b) The main problem made by pollution is the extinction of plants and animals.
- c) All plants that produce food for human beings and animals form a community.
- d) In order to have a healthy environment, both producers and consumers are needed.



زبان انگلیسی

پایه دوازدهم

تمرین های خوانداری

کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی

Passage 1

Traditionally, elderly people have always been respected by the younger generation. Elderly people have always been the treasure of our families. However, in the modern society of the 21st century, not only has the number of elderly people increased, but also they are not being respected properly by their children and grandchildren. More children are now leaving their parents alone or are sending them to old-age homes. Elders are like the roots of the tree. They hold the family firmly at all times and make them strong. They are the ideal teachers because with all the experiences they have gained over the years, they can judge a situation and give useful advice to their children. They also play an important role in solving disputes among the family members.

Elderly people play an important role in the lives of their grandchildren. They spend time with them, play with them, and teach them important rules and values of life in the form of stories. The stories that they tell have a positive effect on the young minds of children. They also provide a safe and loving environment for children to grow in, which is something that no child care center can provide.

True/False

1. Child care centers can provide a safe and loving environment for children to grow in. True false
2. In the past, children didn't leave their parents alone as much as they do today. True false

Choose the best answer.

3. The word "them" in the first line of the second paragraph refers to.....

a) roots b) children c) family members d) elders

124. According to the passage, grandparents can do which of the following for their grandchildren?

a) take them to school or kindergarten b) play videogames with them
c) provide money for them d) tell them valuable stories

Answer the following questions.

5. What are the two problems of elderly people in the 21st century?
6. Why are elders the ideal teachers?

Passage 2

In the eighteenth century, cities became larger and more crowded. People moved from small towns to the cities, because there were more jobs in the cities. Many city people lived in small, dark apartments. On Sundays and holidays, they liked to leave the city and have picnics in the country. But not every family owned a horse and wagon, and public transportation wasn't very good. People wanted and needed another form of transportation. Inventors in many countries started to experiment. In about 1790, an inventor in France built a "hobbyhorse". It was made of wood, and it had two wheels, a seat, and a horse's head and tail. It wasn't very safe, because the rider couldn't control it or go around corners. It didn't have pedals or chains, so people had to push it with their feet. About thirty years later, a German inventor attached a handlebar to the front wheel so that the rider could guide it. The "horses on wheels" became very popular, and many people in Europe and America bought them. These early bikes were very heavy, so the riders had to be strong. And they had to have good shoes, because they still had to push the bikes with their feet.

True/False

7. A lot of families did not have horses and wagons in the past. a True b False
8. People from small towns went on picnics in the country. a True b False

Choose the best answer.

9. The "hobbyhorse" had all the following EXCEPT

- a) seat b) wheel
- c) hair d) tail

10. The word "attached" in the second paragraph means.....

- a) created b) fixed
- c) founded d) generated

124. According to the passage, grandparents can do which of the following for their grandchildren?

- a) take them to school or kindergarten b) play videogames with them
- c) provide money for them d) tell them valuable stories

Answer the following questions.

11. Why did people move to cities in the eighteenth century?
12. Was the hobbyhorse safe? Why?

Passage 3

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him properly.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain or in the snow. But a child has his pain: He is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are. When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents. If he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard and keeps out of trouble, he can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society.

With old age should come wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely given. They can watch their children and their grandchildren growing up around them. They feel the happiness of having come through the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving others to continue the fight.

True/False

13. Young people become free from the childhood discipline after finding a job.
14. Old people have the same wishes as young people.

Choose the best answer.

15. The passage says that old people can usually help others by

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) taking care of themselves | b) giving them good advice |
| c) not asking young people to follow their way of life | d) not asking them for money |

16. What does "them" in the last paragraph refer to?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) others | b) children |
| c) grandchildren | d) old people |

10. The word "attached" in the second paragraph means.....

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) created | b) fixed |
| c) founded | d) generated |

124. According to the passage, grandparents can do which of the following for their grandchildren?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| a) take them to school or kindergarten | b) play videogames with them |
| C) provide money for them | d) tell them valuable stories |

Answer the following questions.

17. Who is the happiest person according to the passage?
18. What is a child's pain in life?

 Passage 4

Two psychologists, Dr. Robert A. Emmons of the University of California, Davis, and Dr. Michael E. McCullough of the University of Miami, have done much of the research on gratitude and appreciation. In one study, they asked all participants to write a few sentences each week, focusing on particular topics.

One group wrote about things they were thankful for that had happened during the week. A second group wrote about the bad things that had displeased them, and the third wrote about events that had affected them (with no emphasis on them being positive or negative). After 10 weeks, those who wrote about gratitude and appreciation were happier and felt better about their lives. Surprisingly, they also exercised more and had fewer visits to physicians than those who focused on negative events.

Other studies have looked at how being grateful can improve relationships. For example, a study of couples found that those who took time to express their appreciation to their partner not only felt more positive toward the other person but also felt more comfortable expressing concerns about their relationship. Moreover, managers who remember to say "thank you" to people who work for them may find that those employees feel motivated to work harder.

True/False

19. Saying "thank you" to employees makes them work harder. a True b False
20. There should no emphasis on positive or negative feelings. a True b False

Choose the best answer.

21. What does "them" in the second paragraph refer to?
- a) first group b) second group
- c) third group d) events
22. What is the best title for the passage?
- a) Relationship between Partners b) Studies on Appreciation
- c) Focusing on Good or Bad Things d) Managers and Employees

Answer the following questions.

23. How many groups of people took part in the first study explained in the passage?
24. Who exercised more and had fewer visits to physicians?

Passage 5

Dave Farrow is a Canadian who appears in the Guinness Book of World Records for having the greatest memory. As a student, despite his struggles with subjects like reading and writing, Dave found ways to improve his memory in order to do well in school. In 2008, he set a world record by memorizing the order of 59 decks of playing cards in two days. How did his brain store all of this information? According to Dave, anybody's brain can do it, but it helps to understand how memory works. Your short-term memory can only hold information from 15 seconds to a few minutes. In addition, short-term memory can only hold about seven things at one time. Memory champions like Dave have to hold long lists of information in their short-term memory at one time. To do this, they rely on different tricks.

One trick is to look at the first letter of every word you want to memorize. Then, create your own word, phrase or sentence using all of those letters. This is called an acronym. For example, if you want to remember all the colors in a rainbow, try remembering the name Roy G. Biv. Each letter in this fictional name matches the first letter of a color.

True/False

25. Dave Farrow came up with the idea of writing the Guinness Book of World Records. True b False

26. Dave Farrow believes that he has a unique memory. True b False

Choose the best answer.

27. Based on the acronym given in paragraph 3, which of the following words

- a) purple b) yellow
- c) violet d) orange

28. The paragraph following the last paragraph of this passage would most probably be about.....

- a) the story of the fictional character Roy G. Biv
- b) the study skills that helped Dave Farrow train his memory
- c) reasons why the short-term memory easily throws information away
- d) another trick to hold many things in the short-term memory at the same time

Answer the following questions.

29. How long can the short-term memory hold information?

30. Why did Dave find ways to improve his memory?

Passage 6

What is respect? It may be easy to recognize the absence of respect. Despite this, it's not nearly so easy to define and show respect in our daily relationships. By definition, respect means to show special attention, care and kindness to something or someone. However, this definition alone does not tell us what that 'something' is or how it is done.

The requirements for respect must be considered from both a social and individual perspective. We learn the basic social guidelines for respect as children. The parental advice to play nice, share with others, say please, thank you, and you're welcome, lay the foundation for respectful relationships. These basics, combined with social agreement about respectful behavior, define standards to guide our relationships.

Respect is individually defined for each person through personal experience. Our personal definitions of respect are influenced by our personality, emotions, preferences, and cultural context. These elements may be difficult to define in the clearest and most objective terms. People with and without disabilities may have different personal definitions for respect. We often learn about these things over time through relationships with people. Respect requires working to understand each person's individual expectations for respect as we get to know people and build shared experiences.

True/False

31. Having disabilities can influence people's definitions for respect.
32. Our parents advise us to play nice and share with others.

Choose the best answer.

33. Our personal definitions of respect are influenced by all of the following EXCEPT.....
 - a) cultural context b) personality
 - c) behavior d) emotions

34. The word "requires" near the end of the passage mean
 - a) needs b) provides
 - c) describes d) happens

Answer the following questions.

35. What is the definition of respect?
36. When do we learn the basic social guidelines for respect?

Passage 7

Henry Ford (1863–1947) was the first person to discover how to produce cars cheaply and in large numbers. He was the son of a farmer near Dearborn, Michigan, in the United States, who had crossed the Atlantic from Bandon in Ireland. However, from the time he was a small boy Henry was more interested in machinery than in farming and he often earned pocket money by repairing neighbours watches. When he was 16, he left the farm and walked to Detroit and from that time, except for a short period on the farm, he worked his way up from one engineering job to another. He built his first moto engine in his kitchen in 1893, and three years later, he built his first car, or "horseless carriage", in a workshop at his home. It was known as the quadricycle. He set up his own business, the Ford Motor Company, in 1903, and between 1908 and 1927, he sold more than 15 million of the famous T-model cars alone.

Ford's method was to make "small profits on rich sales". In other words, he only made a very small profit on every car he sold, but because the cars were cheap, many people bought them, so the small profits mounted up to a great deal of money. He was one of the first people to use mass production methods, in which moving assembly lines brought the parts to the workers instead of the workers having to waste time moving about to assemble the parts. It took about 93 minutes to put a car together.

True/False

37. After going to Detroit, Henry Ford never worked on the farm again.

38. Ford repaired neighbours' watches for free when he was a boy.

Choose the best answer.

39. Ford's method was

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) producing cars using more activities by workers | b) selling more cars at lower prices |
| c) giving others a lot of money to work for him pri | d) selling cars to the rich people |

40. The mass production method is to

- a) make the workers carry the parts
- b) give a great amount of money to the workers
- c) make the workers spend time moving about
- d) move assembly lines to bring the parts to the workers

Answer the following questions.

41. When and where did Ford build his first car?

42. Why did many people buy Ford's cars?

Passage 8

In general, elders are a form of blessing for all of us. They are the greatest treasure of the family, society and nation. They have an ocean of knowledge, experience and wisdom which serves as a guide for the younger generation. But, nowadays, people have started to view old people as a burden. They believe that elders no longer have the ability to learn new things which is far from the truth. According to research, the human brain never stops growing. Losing some reaction time and brain activity leads to gain in decision making and insights. Hence, elders are more thoughtful and more in control of their emotions.

Moreover, they can focus on what matters in life. They realize that time goes by fast and the value of things that are important in life becomes clear. They can offer a distinctive perspective to every problem, as this is something that only time can teach us. Aside from this, many universal truths remain regardless of one's era. We live in a time that was nothing more than a fantasy world, but this was only possible because of the teachings of our elders.

True/False

43. Elders are more thoughtful and have more brain activity than young people

44. Elders no longer have the ability to learn new things.

Choose the best answer.

45. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) We should respect the elders because they were once useful.
- b) Elders are more important than the younger generation.
- c) We should care for the elders because they did the same for us.
- d) Elders are valuable and can make the world a better place.

46. The word "burden" in the first paragraph means

- a) something unpleasant that makes you worried
- b) something valuable that you love
- c) something that helps you do important things
- d) something you want but can't have

Answer the following questions.

47. What made the world that we live in possible?

48. What serves as a guide for the younger generation?

 Passage 9

Having a campfire? Here are some tips to keep in mind to ensure a safe and enjoyable campfire experience: In campgrounds or recreational areas, use the designated stoves, rings or fire pits. They are designed to keep fires from spreading and are the best choice for a safe campfire. When outside of a campground, use sites that are clear of dry grass, bushes, leaves, branches, tree trunks, peat moss and overhanging branches. If the site has already been used for a campfire, use the same site. Build your campfires on level ground that is sheltered from wind. If you can't build your fire near a water source, have a large container of water nearby to keep your campfire under control. When you are done, fully extinguish it by soaking it, stirring it, and soaking it again.

In the backcountry or where there is not a dedicated fire ring, use these instructions: Make a circle about one metre around. Dig or scrape down to the mineral soil. Clear away any flammable materials within one metre of the pit. Extinguish your campfire. Soak it. Stir it. Soak it again.

Let the fire burn down before you plan on putting it out. Spread the embers within the fire pit, then add water or loose dirt, and stir. Expose any material still burning. Add more water and stir again until you can no longer see smoke or steam. Do not bury your fire as the wood may continue to burn under the ground and can become a big fire again. Repeat until your campfire is cool to the touch. If your fire is out, you should not be able to feel any heat from the ashes. But what if something goes wrong and the fire starts to spread? You should be prepared to face this problem too.

True/False

49. The passage is written to tell us about the dangers of fireworks.
50. If some place has been used for a campfire, it's better to use the same place.

Choose the best answer.

51. The word "dedicated" in the 2nd paragraph means

- a) someone who works very hard at what they do
- c) something that is used for a special type of work
- b) someone who has a lot of knowledge about something
- d) something that can be used for different types of work a discussion.

52. The passage will most probably be continued with.....

- a) how to put out a fire if it starts to spread
- b) how to make a fire when you go camping
- c) what to do before leaving the campground
- d) what to do to have a safe campfire experience

Answer the following questions.

53. Why shouldn't we bury our fire?
54. What should we do if we can't build our fire near a water source?

Passage 10

In one year the world uses as much energy as that contained in 21 billion barrels of oil, and each year the need for energy grows. This means that the fuels needed to produce energy should also grow, but the supply of fuels, for example coal, oil and gas, is limited. In fact, these fossil fuels may not last for more than a century. What, then, will take their place?

For the answer, man should look to the sky. Each day the earth receives much more energy from the sun than it can use. And this energy is free. If scientists can learn how to use the power of the sun, its energy could be put into many different uses.

Perhaps the greatest problem in using the sun's energy is making it continuous; that is, in discovering how solar energy can be stored so that it will be available when the sun doesn't shine. Another problem is the expense of collecting solar energy, which prevents its competition with the usual power sources. Yet, solar power or another clean energy must supply the growing requirements of children within two centuries. Because the ground sources (coal, oil and uranium) may be used up soon, they will become more costly than solar power.

True/False

55. The fuels needed to produce energy are growing every day.
56. Solar energy is more expensive than other sources of energy.

Choose the best answer.

57. Each day, the sun gives the earth

- a) a lot more energy than needed c) less energy than needed
- b) Solar Energy: Facts and Realities d) Different Sources of Energy

58. Which of the following is the best topic for the reading?

- a) Solar Energy: an Impossible Energy Source b) solar energy facts and realities
- c) Expenses of Using Solar Energy d) different sources of energy

Answer the following questions.

59. What are the two problems in using solar energy?
60. What are the ground sources of energy mentioned in the passage?

Passage 11

Sociology is the study of different aspects of society and its members. A sociologist is a person who undertakes this study. Sociologists are interested in how social groups are organized, in the relationship between different groups in society, and in how people behave as members of society. They are also interested in social problems and in seeking solutions to those problems. Social groups studied by sociologists may be small and compact, such as the family, or large and spread out, such as a political organization or a trade union.

Most sociologists collect information and try to explain facts about their own society. But sociologists also study societies other than their own. In order to collect information, they rely on official maths (such as census data); they interview people who may be experts on the problem being investigated, in the case of drug addiction, for instance, the police or psychologists; and they interview individuals such as drug addicts, criminals, the elderly, and so on. They do not interview every person in the group being studied. Instead, they talk to a number of people who are members of the group. Sociologists also collect information by observing what is happening around them. They may work together with other sociologists, as well as with other specialists in the field, for example, demographers (population specialists), economists, statisticians, and psychologists.com.notonifaib enc

True/False

61. Sociologists study societies other than their own society.
62. Sociologists interview all the people who are being studied.

Choose the best answer.

63. According to the reading, sociologists are interested in all of the following EXCEPT

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) how social groups are organized | b) social development of people in a society |
| c) how people behave as members of society | d) social problems and solutions to those problems |

64. Which of the following groups may not work with.....

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) psychologists | b) economists |
| c) physiologists | d) statisticians |

Answer the following questions.

65. What is the job of a sociologist?
66. Why do sociologists observe what is happening around them?

Passage 12

Whatever type of dictionary you use, it is worthwhile spending some time with the user's guide, i.e. the initial pages that explain what kind of information is provided in the dictionary, the layout of the entries, and often also a legend that explains what the symbols used in the dictionary mean. In terms of what type of information is given in a typical entry, here is an example of what is normally found in a monolingual dictionary:

1. Spelling: the headwords given in their normal spelling, printed in bold, arranged alphabetically.
 2. Frequency information: symbols indicating how frequent the word is in spoken and written English.
 3. Pronunciation: phonetic script telling us how to pronounce the word .
 4. Word class: also called part of speech, such as n. for noun and v. for verbs
 5. Sense(s): using numbers for words having more than one meaning.
 6. Collocations and phrasal use: examples of how the headword may be combined with other words
- Naturally, dictionaries differ in terms of what information is provided and in what order, but the above example typically shows what types of information are included in an English as a Foreign Language dictionary entry. As was stated above, it is worthwhile spending some time with the initial pages of a dictionary, where the entry structure and its symbols are explained.

True/False

67. All dictionaries provide information in the same order.
68. The writer of the passage advises us to read the introduction of the dictionary.

69. The passage is mainly about.....

- a) what types of dictionary are available
- b) how to use a dictionary more effectively
- c) how entries are arranged in a dictionary
- d) what information is provided in a dictionary

70. The word "sense" in this passages means

- a) feeling
- b) emotion
- c) meaning
- d) condition

Answer the following questions.

71. What is the other expression we can use to refer to the part of speech of a word?
72. What can the abbreviation EFL stand for according to the passage?

Passage 13

The Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English (OCDSE) is a specialized monolingual English dictionary that focuses on the presentation of collocations. Generally speaking, collocations are words that frequently go together in a language, as used by native speakers. For example, in English, the word combinations "strong wind" and "heavy rain" are natural-sounding collocations. However, "heavy wind" and "strong rain" are not. The reason for using these word combinations or expressions is not exactly a grammatical one. Rather, it has to do with the fact that certain words have been used together with other words to the point that these words are now strongly linked to each other. Therefore, in order to write idiomatic English, a writer of a text must pay attention to how words are combined, not only in a strict grammatical sense, but also in a more lexical sense.

Even though an expression of English is grammatically correct, it does not mean that the expression sounds good when heard by native speakers. For example, imagine that a writer wants to produce a text on pollution and how to avoid it. Although an expression like "avoid pollution" makes sense, it might not be what native speakers of English would normally say or write. By looking up the word "pollution" in OCDSE, our writer can find listed a number of verbs that can be used to express the meaning of avoiding pollution in a more natural way, for example "combat pollution", "fight pollution" and "tackle pollution". This shows how a dictionary like the OCDSE can be used to find natural-sounding collocations for known words and concepts.

True/False

73. All grammatically correct expressions sound good to native speakers.
74. The OCDSE can be used to find natural-sounding collocations for unknown words.

75. The word "one" in the first paragraph refers to

- a) word b) combinations
- d) reason c) expressions

Choose the best answer.

76. The best title for the passage would be

- a) The Oxford Dictionary c) Specialized Dictionaries
- b) Collocation Dictionaries d) Monolingual Dictionaries

Passage 14

Most teens need about 8½ to more than 9 hours of sleep each night. Getting the right amount of sleep is essential for anyone who wants to do well on a test or play sports without stumbling. Unfortunately, though, many teens don't get enough sleep. Until recently, teens (people from 13 to 19) often got a bad rap for staying up late, oversleeping for school, and falling asleep in class. But recent studies show that teen sleep patterns actually differ from those of adults or kids. Experts say that during the teen years, the body's circadian rhythm (sort of like an internal biological clock) is temporarily reset, telling a person to fall asleep later and wake up later. This change might be because of the fact that the brain hormone melatonin is produced later at night for teens than it is for kids and adults. This can make it harder for teens to fall asleep early.

These changes in the body's circadian rhythm coincide with a busy time in life. For most teens, the pressure to do well in school is more intense than when they were kids, and it's harder to get by without studying hard. And teens also have other time demands – everything from sports and other extracurricular activities to working a part-time job to save money for college.

Early start times in some schools also might play a role in lost sleep. Teens who fall asleep after midnight may still have to get up early for school, meaning that they might get only 6 or 7 hours of sleep a night. A few hours of missed sleep a night may not seem like a big problem, but it can create a considerable sleep deficit over time.

True/False

77. The biological clock goes back to normal when we are adults.
78. Teens will do fine at school with 6 or 7 H

Choose the best answer.

79. The passage is mainly written to

- a) defend teens against being attacked for their sleep patterns
- b) suggest what teens should do to have normal sleeping hours
- c) say that schools are responsible for teens' sleeping problem
- d) show the reader that teens have normal sleeping hours

80. According to the passage, the body's circadian rhythm is...

- a) the amount of sleep the body needs to stay active
- b) the most suitable time for the body to go to sleep
- c) the system in living things controlling sleeping time
- d) the pressure teens experience to do well in school

Answer the following questions.

81. What is the age range of the people regarded as teens?
82. What is the probable reason for the change in teen sleep patterns?

Passage 15

Generally speaking, a higher language proficiency is needed when using a monolingual dictionary than a bilingual dictionary. This is so partly because definitions of words may sometimes contain unknown words themselves, and explanations of usage of words may sometimes need complicated grammar skills. Besides, monolingual dictionaries contain much more information about each word than bilingual dictionaries.

Imagine we want to write a text about doctors. By looking up the entry "doctor" in the dictionary, we get a lot of information, such as the definition of the word, but we are also presented with many examples of related words and concepts. Moreover, we get some information about different kinds of doctors presented under headings such as "a doctor who treats mental illnesses", "a doctor who treats people's teeth" and "a doctor who treats animals". This should provide a writer with a better understanding of what words to use in his or her text.

A bilingual dictionary (sometimes called a translation dictionary) is good when we want to find translations of words, be it going from our mother tongue to a foreign language, or from a foreign language to our mother tongue. Bilingual dictionaries are particularly good when we want to write something in a foreign language. This situation entails turning ideas into language which means that we want to find word forms to express messages. Using bilingual dictionaries that go from the mother tongue (L1) to the foreign language we want to use (L2) is normally seen as an effective way of doing this.

True/False

83. We have to use a monolingual dictionary to turn ideas into language.
84. A bilingual dictionary and a translation dictionary are exactly the same.

Choose the best answer.

79. The passage is mainly written to

85. Using monolingual dictionaries is more difficult than using bilingual dictionaries for all of the following reasons EXCEPT.....

- a) They provide a writer with a better understanding of what words to use in their text.
- b) Explanations of usage of words may sometimes need complicated grammar skills.
- c) They contain much more information about each word than bilingual dictionaries do.
- d) Definitions of words may sometimes contain unknown words themselves.

86. What is the function of the second paragraph in relation to the first one?

- a) It starts to give the readers some new information about a different topic.
- b) It tries to show that what the former paragraph said may not always be true.
- c) It provides an example to support the idea presented in the former paragraph.
- d) It narrates a personal story to show that what was said before is definitely true.

Answer the following questions.

87. When are bilingual dictionaries most effective?
88. Which word is used as a synonym of "besides" in the passage?

Short passage comprehension

89) Dr. Gharib was also a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families.

- a. He had no pains and helped children to cure the sick.
- b. He tried to cure sick children and helped poor people.
- c. He was sick and spared no pains to help friends.
- d. He was from poor family and had no pains.

90) "Two heads are better than one." This means that when two people cooperate, they come up with better ideas.

- a. Two people work better when they have no ideas.
- b. Two people work better with different ideas.
- c. Two people can cooperate without any ideas.
- d. Two people can think of ideas or plans better.

91) When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.

- a. There are different meanings for a word in a dictionary, so be careful.
- b. Each word has only one meaning when using a dictionary carefully.
- c. Choosing a dictionary needs another language to find words.
- d. Finding out how to say something in another language is not right.

92) Just like a remote-controlled car, an electric car has an electric motor that turns the wheels and a battery to run the motor.

- a. An electric car does not have a motor to run.
- b. A remote-controlled car works without a battery.
- c. An electric car has a battery that powers an electric motor.
- d. Electric cars use gasoline to run the motor.

93) Big shiny panels on the roof are solar collectors that collect heat by absorbing sunlight and produce solar power.

- a. Big shiny panels produce lots of sunlight.
- b. Big shiny panels generate electricity by collecting heat.
- c. Big shiny panels absorb electricity on the roof.
- d. Big shiny

95) Good notes can help you remember and review a text you have read. There is no magic formula to taking notes when reading. You have to find out what works best for you.

- a. Taking notes does not follow any fixed formula.
- b. Taking good notes requires knowing a magic formula.
- c. To remember things better, take notes in the same way.
- d. To find what works best for you, remember and review the notes.

? Short passage comprehension

96) You may or may not know of all the ups and downs our parents have faced in life but they have gained experience that is worth respecting and learning from.

- a. Life has been easy for our parents, so we should respect them.
- b. Our parents do not prefer to share their experiences with us.
- c. We know everything about our parents' experience.
- d. There are valuable things to learn from our parents.

97) If today we respect our elders, our present and future generations will carry those values and will learn to respect us as well when we grow old.

- a. Children carry more values than elders.
- b. Elders respect us more than children.
- c. Children will carry elders when they grow old.
- d. When we respect elders, our children learn to respect us.

98) Ants are very hardworking insects. Throughout the summer, they collect food for the winter season. Whenever they find a sweet lying on the floor, they stick to the sweet and carry it to their home.

- a. Ants carry sweet to their home all seasons.
- b. In summer, ants work hard to collect food for winter.
- c. Ants collect food in winter to eat in summer.
- d. When ants work hard in winter, they find sweet in summer.

99) The size of the smallest dictionary in the world is about 27×18 mm which needs to be read with a magnifying glass.

- a. Some dictionaries can be magnified to the size of the world.
- b. The size of all small dictionaries in the world is about 27×18 mm.
- c. Without a magnifying glass, the world smallest dictionary cannot be read.
- d. A magnifying glass with 27×18 mm size can only help us to read dictionaries.

100) Wind towers are natural air-cooling systems and can be used instead of electrical air conditioners. This is another source of clean energy.

- a. Wind power can be used as a source of clean energy.
- b. Cooling systems in wind towers use electricity.
- c. Wind towers can be used instead of clean energy.
- d. Electrical air conditioners are natural cooling systems.

The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its introduction. This section explains issues like how entries are arranged, what information is offered in entries and what abbreviations and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries.

101) The introduction section in dictionaries doesn't explain -----

- a. word arrangement
- b. word information
- c. entry abbreviations
- d. symbol pronunciation

 Short passage comprehension

Sharks are not all the same. In fact, there are nearly 400 different kinds. Most sharks never attack people. Only a special group of sharks can be dangerous. They kill an average of forty people every year. Let's compare sharks with snakes. Snakes kill about 60,000 people every year. And let's not forget that people kill 25,000,000 sharks every year.

102) We can understand from the above paragraph that ---

- a. snakes are more dangerous than sharks
- c. sharks are more dangerous than snakes
- b. all groups of sharks are dangerous
- d. most dangerous snakes never attack people

Elders have a lot to share with us such as their life experiences, their failures, their successes and many more. Thus, we need to care for them because they deserve to be cared for. Respect and care for elders start with our parents as they are our first teachers in our life.

103) We have to care for our elders because --

- a. their failures are less important
- c. they share their life experience with us
- b. they respect us as their teachers
- d. their successes are not important

The engineers are trying to make better batteries that hold more energy and last longer. To overcome the problem of charging electric cars, hybrid cars are also available. Hybrid cars combine the benefits of gasoline engines and electric motors. They can be designed to meet different goals, such as better fuel economy or more energy.

104) Hybrid cars.....

- a. are designed to meet different goals
- c. only use electricity in their engines
- b. only use gasoline in their engines
- d. hold more energy for a short time

105) We must care for those who once cared for us. We all know how parents cared for their children for every little thing. Children must love them, respect them, and care for them.

- a) Parents love and respect those who once cared for us.
- b) Parents know how children care for us.
- c) We have to take care of parents because they have done it for us so earlier.
- d) All parents care for their children as all children once cared for them.

106) You can use a free online dictionary. And also, there are some free dictionaries for PCs and apps for smart phones.

- a) A free online dictionary is like a smart phone.
- b) Free dictionaries may be offered as online, for PCs and apps for smart phones.
- c) You should pay some money to buy some free apps for smart phones.
- d) Free online dictionaries may be bought for PCs, apps and smart phones.

 Short passage comprehension

107) Water is the most essential element in our life. We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on a large and commercial scale.

- a) Electricity can generate the most essential element in our life.
- b) Water is a huge resource for generating elements on commercial scale.
- c) Water is essential just for generating electricity on large scale.
- d) Electricity can be generated from huge resources of water.

108) Many countries now think that cars that burn fossil fuels should be replaced by electric cars. Electric cars don't burn gasoline in the engine, so they don't pollute the air.

- a) Electric cars are better than other cars as they do not pollute the air.
- b) Electric cars should replace fossil fuels in the engine.
- c) Electric cars burn gasoline in the engine to produce electricity.
- d) Electric cars should be replaced by cars that burn fossil fuels.

Answer sheet

- 1.false
- 2.true
- 3.c
- 4.a
- 5.The number of elderly people has increased and they are not being respected properly by their children and grandchildren.
6. Because they can judge a situation and give useful advice to their children.
- 7.true
- 8.false
- 9.c
- 10.b
- 11.Because there were more jobs in the cities
12. No it wasn't safe.because the ride couldn't control it or go around corners.
- 13.true
- 14.false
- 15.b
- 16.d
- 17.Who enjoys what each age gives him properly.
- 18.He is not so free to do as he wishes.
- 19.true
- 20.false
- 21.d
- 22.b
- 23.Three groups of people .
- 24.Those who wrote about gratitude and appreciation.
25. false
- 26.false
27. a
28. d
29. It can hold information from 15 seconds to few minutes.
30. In order to do well in school.
31. true
32. true
- 33.c
34. a
35. It means to show special attention.
36. We learn the basic social guidelines for respect as children.

Answer sheet

37. false
38. false
39. b
40. d
- 41.He built it in a workshop at his home.
42. Many people bought his cars because they were cheap.
- 43.false
- 44.false
- 45.d
46. a
47. Because of the teachings of our elders.
- 48.The ocean of knowledge experience and wisdom that elders have.
- 49.false
- 50.true
- 51.c
- 52.a
- 53.Becasue it can become a big fire again.
- 54.We should have a large container of water nearby.
- 55.false
- 56.true
- 57.a
58. b
- 59.Making it continues and the expense of collecting it
- 60.Coal and oil and uranium
61. true
62. false
- 63.b
- 64.c
- 65.It is to study different aspects of society and its members.
66. They observe what is happening around them to collect information.
- 67.false
68. true
69. d
70. c
- 71.word class
72. English as a foreign language
73. false

 Answer sheet

74. false
75. d
76. b
77. true
78. false
79. a
80. c
81. from 13 to 19
82. Because brain hormone Melatonin is produced later at night for teens.
83. false
84. true
85. a
86. c
87. When we want to write something in a foreign language.
88. besides
89. b
90. b
91. d
92. c
93. b
95. a
96. d
97. d
98. b
99. c
100. a
101. b
102. a
103. c
104. a
105. c
106. b
107. d
108. a



زبان انگلیسی

تمرین‌های شنیداری

کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی

1. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید)
A. sense B. function C. memory D. appreciation E. advice F. boost
2. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. strength B. donate C. physician D. generous E. match F. regard
3. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. flu B. distinguished C. found D. disease E. cure F. quiet
4. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. orally B. provide C. feel D. pigeon E. shout F. series
5. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. generation B. burst C. reason D. near E. friendly F. behavior
6. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. spare B. receive C. cruel D. appropriate E. kindness F. dedicate
7. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. pause B. meaningful C. generation D. generous E. native F. natural
8. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. provide B. heart C. exercise D. hurt E. excuse F. person
9. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. description B. author C. ethics D. inspiration E. quantity F. countless
10. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. combination B. collocation C. discover D. describe E. passive F. busy
11. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. invite B. develop C. invent D. instance E. contrast F. similar
12. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. mention B. medicine C. solution D. question E. difference F. cancer
13. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان می شود. آن ها را مشخص کنید).
A. Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people.
B. Kindness boosts energy and memory in friendly people.
C. We can help elderly people by making what they need.
D. We can help many people by donating what they need.

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

Question

13. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).
- E. While the nurse is taking her blood pressure, they start talking.
F. While the nurse is taking her temperature, they start talking.

Question

- G. After receiving his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine.
H. After receiving his diploma, he went on board to stay in a medical center.

14. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).
- A. Children must love them, respect them, and cry them around.
B. Children must love them, respect them, and care for them.

Question

- C. Question generation is a reading comprehension strategy.
D. Question comprehension is a reading generation strategy.
E. A collocation is two or more words that often go together.
F. A collocation is two or more works that often go together.

- G. Hafez received religious education in his childhood.
H. Hafez achieved religious education in his childhood.

15. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).
- A. I get up early in the morning, and I make myself an omelet.
B. I get up early in the morning, and I make an omelet for myself.

Question

- C. The number of students at the college has grown from 200 to over 500.
D. The number of students at the college has gone from 2100 to over 500.

- E. Her book has enjoyed a lot of success.
F. Her book has received a lot of success.

- G. She paused her driving test at first she attended.
H. She passed her driving test at first attempt.

16. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).
- A. The building is part of our national heritage.
B. The building is part of our natural heritage.

Question

- C. Collocations tell us which words can come before or after other words.
D. Collocations tell us what words can create before or after other words.

- E. Ghazals of Hafez have been translated into many languages.
F. Ghazals of Hafez have been transferred into many languages.

- G. Some productions like washing machines and computer games were made by boring people.
H. Some products like dishwashers and computer game were made by ordinary people.

17. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. When and where Dr. Gharib was born?

- 1) 1228 in Tehran
- 2) 1288 in Tabriz
- 3) 1288 in Tehran
- 4) 1218 in Taiwan

B. When Dr. Gharib finished studying medicine, he

- 1) Went on vacation
- 2) founded Tehran
- 3) Went back to his homeland
- 4) became a famous diploma

C. How was he toward sick children and poor families?

- 1) friendly and surprised
- 2) famous and sick
- 3) helpful and friendly
- 4) dedicated and painful

D. Dr. Gharib was born in and he found his medical center in

- 1) 1288 – 1347
- 2) 1347 – 1288
- 3) 1128 – 1374
- 4) 1247 – 1387

18. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. Payman is telling the story of the time he went to

- 1) a concert
- 2) a photography class
- 3) a museum
- 4) a travel agency

B. How did he find the room when he entered?

- 1) enjoyable
- 2) crowded
- 3) peaceful
- 4) empty

C. could he take photos while he was in there?

- 1) not at all
- 2) yes but with no flash
- 3) only with flash
- 4) not without flash

D. Payman thinks it's not a good idea to take lots photos when traveling because

- 1) it is tiring
- 2) we never look at them afterwards
- 3) it is not of good quality
- 4) 1& 2

19. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. When will be the meeting held finally?

- 1) 9 o'clock
- 2) 11 a.m.
- 3) 1 p.m.

B. How will Anna inform every one of the change in time of the meeting?

- 1) emails
- 2) letters
- 3) by telling Robert

C. The meeting will not get cancelled because

- 1) Ed didn't need to attend
- 2) the time was changed
- 3) it is not important

D. Who asked to change the time?

- 1) Ed
- 2) Anna
- 3) Robert

E. Ed needs help to prepare.

- 1) True
- 2) False

F. Ed needs to tell Robert about the change in time.

- 1) True
- 2) False

20. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

..... Is not only for people, you also need to respect nature and also teach it to your next There are some good ways to the sense of respect for nature among society. When you are outside with your children, take the time to show them the beauty of nature. Show them the blueness of the sky on a clear, bright day, or grey sky on a cloudy day. Ask your child to touch trees, rocks and leaves to feel the

Question

21. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Hafez is known to be as one of the most Persian poets of all time. He was born sometime between the years 1310 and 1337 A.D. In Shiraz. In his, he received religious education. He is called Hafez because he learned the Holy Quran by heart. Hafez is mostly remembered for a special type of poetry that is called Ghazal. And ethics are used in Ghazals a lot. The collection of his poems is called Divan. It has been translated into countless languages German, English and French. Hafez is known to be the inspiration for many poets and around the world.

Question

22. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

No what we do in our lives, who we are, and where we live, we must love them as they love us unconditionally. They feel honored when we their love and respect them. So it is our To help them when they need us because they are not young enough to thing on their own like before.

Question

23. . با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Yet another important thing is our heritage and culture. We have much to learn from our parents our heritage, to be proud of our past. This heritage and history brings a sense of Most importantly, it brings us sense of of our past and the to protect it for our future generations. What I can add at the end is the role of our parent's morals, values, and principles in our lives. Our elders have either learned, created or have been with a set of, values and in their lives. Our elders want the best for us and they are willing to tell us what set of rules guidelines have made them successful, and hopefully,

Question

24. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. He was known as a university professor, too.
- B. My uncle went to his son and Him.
- C. Aida burst into tears when she saw her
- D. I at mother to get the police.
- E. Hopefully she'll understand and You, if she really loves you.

Question

25. . در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. Hafez has been the for many poets.
- B. She was unable to give the police a of her attacker.
- C. The hospital has a commitment to the best possible medical care.
- D. I was a Muslim and they could not force their Beliefs on me.
- E. His apartment is in really good

Question

26. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید. جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. Please Us of any change of address as soon as possible.
- B. Paula a special mention for all the help she has given us.
- C. his research has been of little practical
- D. It's against my to accept gifts from clients.
- E. It must be a total and acceptance of the offer.

Question

27. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می شنوید، جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. experienced and teachers are our most valuable assets in this school.
- B. The school's test Have not improved.
- C. Why you let her talk you into doing such a foolish thing is beyond my
- D.Than go straight on to university why not get some work experience first?
- E. The diary provides a clear Of farming life in the 1850s.
- F. He has always been a source of For me.
- G. This famous film clip has been shown times.

1. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. purpose
- B. essential
- C. propose
- D. emotional
- E. collocation
- F. figure

Question

2. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. arrange
- B. agree
- C. section
- D. attractive
- E. succeed
- F. activity

Question

3. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. attack
- B. attract
- C. neat
- D. meet
- E. minor
- F. near

Question

4. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی‌شنوید؟ دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. complicated
- B. treasure
- C. communication
- D. arrow
- E. borrow
- F. connection

Question

5. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی‌شنوید؟ دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. explanation
- B. calm
- C. pollution
- D. century
- E. claim
- F. solution

Question

6. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی‌شنوید؟ دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. surrounded
- B. crowded
- C. enter
- D. communicative
- E. entire
- F. ostrich

Question

7. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی‌شنوید؟ دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. access
- B. accept
- C. gift
- D. exist
- E. gulf
- F. etc.

Question

8. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی‌شنوید؟ دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. clear
- B. direct
- C. cause
- D. case
- E. sound
- F. absent

Question

9. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی‌شنوید؟ دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمی‌شود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. mind
- B. appear
- C. appropriate
- D. several
- E. receive
- F. invisible

Question

10. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می‌شود. آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. guideline
- B. essential
- C. introduction
- D. correct
- E. decision
- F. infection

Question

11. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می‌شود. آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. met
- B. through
- C. thought
- D. issue
- E. shark
- F. neat

Question

12. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته می‌شود. آن‌ها را مشخص کنید.

- A. kind
- B. claim
- C. crop
- D. endanger
- E. unknown
- F. care

Question

13. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان میشود. آن را مشخص کنید.

جمله اول

- A. They are completing a dictionary of new words.
- B. They are compiling a dictionary of new words.

جمله دوم

- C. What makes you suppose we're going to sell the house?
- D. What makes you suggest we're going to sell the house?

جمله سوم

- E. The form asks for information about the person's ethnic origin.
- F. The form asks for introduction about the person's ethnic origin.

جمله چهارم

- G. Could one of the class give me a definition of the word "equilibrium"?
- H. Could one of the class give me an information of the word "equilibrium"?

14. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان میشود. آن را مشخص کنید.

جمله اول

- A. figure out the meaning of an unknown word by looking for its relationship with other words
- B. figure out the meaning of an unknown word by looking after its relation with other words

جمله دوم

- C. We provide you with some useful information on how to use a dictionary more effectively
- D. We provide you with some helpful information on how to use a dictionary more effectively

جمله سوم

- E. Learning prefixes and suffixes will help you figure out the meaning of many words you read.
- F. Learning prefixes and suffixes will help you work out the meaning of many words you read.

جمله چهارم

- G. The child showed a normal pattern of development.
- H. The child showed a normal pattern of improvement.

15. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان میشود. آن را مشخص کنید.

جمله اول

- A. Mr. Ahmadi was a passenger in the car when it crashed.
- B. Mr. Ahmadi was a passenger in the bus when it crashed.

جمله دوم

- C. An online dictionary is one that is available on the Internet or World Wide Web.
- D. An online dictionary is one that is accessible on the Internet or World Wide Web.

جمله سوم

- E. A hearing device is available for some people surfing from hair loss.
- F. A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss.

جمله چهارم

- G. The device helps those with a hearing loss caught by infection or other problems
- H. The device helps those with a hearing loss caused by infection or other problems

۱۶. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از دو جمله بیان میشود. آن را مشخص کنید.

جمله اول

- A. The introduction of the book is available on our website.
- B. The instruction of the book is available on our website.

جمله دوم

- C. This monolingual dictionary has about 50,000 entries
- D. This monolingual dictionary has about 15,000 entries

جمله سوم

- E. Being able to communicate effectively is one of the most important life skills.
- F. Being able to communicate essentially is one of the most important life skills.

جمله چهارم

- G. We bought the books our teacher supposed.
- H. We bought the books our teacher suggested.

۱۷. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. Majid wants to get information about.....

- 1. learning English
- 2. English dictionaries
- 3. Surfing Internet

B. Mr. Iranmehr thinks a... is more suitable for Majid.

- 1. Bilingual
- 2. Advanced
- 3. Monolingual

C. What is there to consider when buying a dictionary?

- 1. Types and languages
- 2. sizes and levels
- 3. Types, sizes and levels

D. A pocket dictionary

- 1. has little information
- 2. is elementary
- 3. is small

E. Pocket dictionaries are not expensive

- 1. True
- 2. False

F. Majid will use online dictionaries after this conversation.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question

Question

18. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. The conversation is between

- 1.two friends
2. two employees
- 3.a man and his daughter
4. a boss and his employee

B. The meeting with the design group is moved to

- 1.Saturday at 15
- 2.Saturday at 10
- 3.Friday at 10
- 4.Friday at 15

C. Why does he call the employer into his office?

- 1.to help him with something
- 2.to give her money
- 3.to offer her better work hours
- 4.to give a presentation

D. He needs Amir to help him with a

- 1.presentation
- 2.meeting
- 3.project
- 4.letter

A. The conversation is between.....

- 1.a teacher and a student
- 2.two teachers
- 3.two students
- 4.two relatives

b.Mehdi is from.....

- 1.Tehran
- (2.Yazd
- 3.Tabriz
- 4.Gilan

19. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

C. Mehdi studiesand Maryam.

- 1.physics – math
- 2.English – physics
- 3.physics – English
- 4.math – English

D. In what year this conversation is taking place?

1. 1396
- 2.1398
- 3.1400
- 4.1394

Question

Question

Question

20. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. Why can't Diana come to the class?

1. she is sick
2. she is not interested
3. she will attend a ceremony

B. Which chapters do students have to study?

1. 17 to 20
2. 17, 19 and 20
3. 18, 19 and 20

C. How and when will the teacher send the practice test to Diana?

1. Wednesday in the group chat
2. Friday by email
3. Wednesday by email

D. What is a certificate for?

1. to show Diana actually saw a doctor
2. to confirm she prepared for the exam
3. to confirm she passed the exam

E. The students can watch the videos in the group chat.

1. True
2. False

F. The teacher will first give a practice test.

1. True
2. False

Question

21. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its introduction. This..... explains issues like how entries are, what information is offered in entries and what..... and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries. Different types of abbreviations are often used in the definitions for a word. This can be..... if you do not know what the abbreviations stand for.

Question

22. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

The first Persian dictionary which is still..... was compiled more than 900 years ago. Loghat-e Fors was made by Asadi Tusi who was a famous poet in the 5th century. The list of entries has been arranged according to the final letters of the words. There are example sentences which were taken from poetry. The dictionary has synonyms and..... that were used by young poets. This dictionary has been used widely by the poets who lived after Asadi Tusi. Many words have been added to the first dictionary which Asadi The dictionary has been published several times and is a valuable..... of Persian language.

Question

23. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Have you ever of superhuman? What abilities would you like to have if you had superhuman powers? Some may say, "I would like to fly if I had superhuman powers." Others may say, "I would like to be very strong to help people." Some may say, "I would like to be or read people's ". What about you? Would you like to be able to do these? Think of being an ; where would you like to go

Question

24. با توجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Just..... how many English dictionaries there are in the world. How do you know which one is the best for you? dictionaries: this is..... the first type of dictionaries that you..... when you started to English. Usually, the first part gives the English word along with their meaning in another language and the second..... gives the words in the other language first and then their meaning in English. This kind of dictionary is..... for those who have just started learning. You can find how to translate a word from. Your language into English. But sometimes the meaning of the English word is a bit different from the word in the other language. Also this kind of dictionary encourages the students to translate..... of thinking in English.

Question

25. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جاخلی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. The police took fingerprints and the body.
- B. We can come to an over the price.
- C. It is designed for students. It also helps them learn English better.
- D. I suppose a dictionary is more suitable for you,
- E. I circled the dictionary..... for the word 'purpose'.

Question

26. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جاخلی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A, For some reason, Mark quit his job and moved to Greece.
- B. The train was very ,and we had to stand.
- C. It was the story of life on a small farm at the turn of the.....
- D. Do you this song?
- E. There are thousands of species of fish in the.....

Question

27. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جاخلی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. and famines have killed up to two million people here.
- B. Foxes and other go through the dustbins.
- C. Most alternative technologies work best on a small.....
- D. The book contains few details but is still a good source.
- E. The chip will go into low-end computers sold outside the United States.

Question

28. در هر بخش این تمرین با توجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جاخلی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. They believed.....Greece and Rome were vital sources of learning.
- B. Senior officials will be discussing how the..... of sales might be reduced
- C. Lower interest rates are acting like a..... ,drawing consumers back to the shops
- D. There are several problems to be dealt with.
- E. Most ants are; they collect whatever food they can find
- F. they develop wings when they.....
- G. Ants are social insects and live in groups or

Question

1. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آنها را مشخص کنید).

- A. source
- B. shelf
- C. solar
- D. service
- E. resource
- F. Fuel

Question

2. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آنها را مشخص کنید).

- A. description
- B. production
- C. convert
- D. pollute
- E. cool
- F. Coal

Question

3. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آنها را مشخص کنید).

- A variety
- B. worry
- C. lower
- D. oil
- E. demand
- F. blow

Question

4. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آنها را مشخص کنید).

- A. sure
- 8. measure
- C. treasure
- D. share
- E. shiny
- F. note

Question

5. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین نمی شنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آنها را مشخص کنید).

- A. fuel
- B. Formula
- C. magic
- D. magnet
- E. margin
- F. generate

Question

6. کدام کلمات را در این فایل صوتی نمیشنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود آن هارا مشخص کنید).

- A. station
- B. source
- C. basis
- D. situation
- E. busy
- F. separate

Question

7. کدام کلمات را در این فایل صوتی نمیشنوید؟ (دو کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود آن‌ها را مشخص کنید).

- A. clever
- B. client
- C. document
- D. decade
- E. remote
- F. Vacuum

Question

8. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید).

- A. local
- B. figure
- C. community
- D. economy
- E. available
- F. combine

Question

9. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید).

- A. amount
- B. engine
- C. benefit
- D. charity
- E. beginning
- F. outlet

Question

10. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید).

- A. chemical
- B. environment
- C. mechanical
- D. basis
- E. once
- F. Electricity

Question

11. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنوید؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید).

- A. measure
- B. pressure
- C. reduce
- D. refer
- E. prefer
- F. Recent

Question

12. کدام کلمات را در فایل صوتی این تمرین می شنود؟ (سه کلمه از کلمات زیر در فایل صوتی گفته نمیشود، آن‌ها را مشخص کنید).

- A. practical
- B. nuclear
- C. particular
- D. origin
- E. separate
- F. margin

Question

13. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از این دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).

- A. Renewable energy sources create three times more jobs than fossil fuels.
- B. Nonrenewable energy resources create three times more jobs than fossil fuels.
- C. Solar energy or the energy that comes from the sun can be used to heat, cool, and light our homes
- D. Solar energy or the energy that is caught from the sun can be used to heat, cool, and light our houses
- E. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the into mechanical power
- F. Wind turbines convert the kinetic power in the into mechanical energy
- G. Using a dishwasher saves much more water than hand washing.
- H. Using a washing machine saves much more water than hand washing.

14. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از این دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).

- A. You should wake up and start work early if you want to succeed.
- B. You should wake up and start work immediately if you want to succeed.
- C. When two people cooperate with each other, they make up with ideas.
- D. When two people cooperate with each other, they come up with better ideas.
- E. You soon forget people or things that are no longer available or present.
- F. You soon forget people or things that are no longer visible or present.
- G. Don't count your chickens before they hatch
- H. Don't count your chickens before they catch

15. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین می‌شنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از این دو جمله بیان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنید).

- A. An elephant baby can weight 200 pounds at birth
- B. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at birth
- C. The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and these planets revolve around it.
- D. The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and these plants turn around it.
- E. They supply us with many necessary things of everyday life.
- F. They supply us with many ordinary things of everyday life.
- G. A few years hence we will also grow older.
- H. A few years thus we will also grow older.

16. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی این تمرین میشنوید؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی یکی از این دو جمله بیان میشود. آن را مشخص کنید).

- A. Every guest is important and is received warmly.
- B. Every guess is important and is received warmly.
- C. We are just discussing the final agreements for the concert.
- D. We are just discussing the final arrangements for the concert.
- E. The local community has started to change its attitude towards certain issues
- F. The local humanity has started to change its attitude towards certain issues
- G. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
- H. Absence makes the heart go finer.

17. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

- A. What time does he get up?
 - 1) 5:00
 - 2) 6:40
 - 3) 7:00
- B. How does he go to work?
 - 1) by a bike
 - 2) by a bus
 - 3) by his own car
- C. How long does it take for him to arrive at work?
 - 1) 60 minutes
 - 2) 30 minutes
 - 3) 20 minutes
- D. When does he start playing with his children?
 - 1) at 8:00
 - 2) before 8:00
 - 3) at 5:00
- E. The woman asks him about a date
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
- F. He works on the computer every morning for an hour.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False

18. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. Mary is originally and lives in

- 1) Iranian – Iran
- 2) Iranian – Canada
- 3) Iranian – England
- 4) Canadian – Iran

B. Mary is.....

- 1) in the military
- 2) a doctor
- 3) a manager for a computer company
- 4) a student

C. Hossein and his family spent 10 years in.....

- 1) Korea, England, USA
- 2) Colombia, Germany, Japan
- 3) Japan, Germany, Korea
- 4) Iran, Canada, USA

D. What does Hossein study?

- 1) medicine
- 2) physics
- 3) computer technology
- 4) he is not a student

19. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. He books a room for.....

- 1) June 20th
- 2) January 21st
- 3) June 22nd

B. How much is the price of the room per night?

- 1) 200
- 2) 80
- 3) 280

C. He wants to book a room for.....

- 1) himself
- 2) two people
- 3) four people

D. What is his last name?

- 1) Maexner
- 2) Maxxner
- 3) Maxxner

E. The room he gets has a kitchen and a bath.

- 1) True
- 2) False

F. He doesn't care about the price of the room as long as it is big enough.

- 1) True
- 2) False

Question

Question

20. به مکالمه گوش دهید و سپس به هر سوال با توجه به متن شنیده شده پاسخ دهید.

A. Why is he calling the doctor's office?

- 1) he cut his arm
- 2) he broke his foot
- 3) he injured his head

B. Who introduced this doctor to Majid?

- 1) his friend
- 2) his coworker
- 3) nobody

C. Why he can't go to the doctor's office on Wednesday?

- 1) he has to work
- 2) he picks up his kids from school
- 3) he has to attend a party

D. What is his phone number?

- 1) 1430547
- 2) 6430247
- 3) 6430547

E. He visits the doctor the same day he calls.

- 1) True
- 2) False

F. He is most concerned about his broken hand.

- 1) True
- 2) False

21. باتوجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید؛ جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

The most common type of clean energy is the solar power. Solar energy is produced by the..... that reaches the earth. People have used the sun as a heat source for thousands of years. Iranians, for instance, use special and arrangements of windows , and yards to get the most sunshine. Different types of might also be used in building the houses. This keeps people warm during cold seasons and cool during hot days of the year.

22. باتوجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید؛ جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Did you know that the things nobody needs can be used to produce , heat or fuel? Changing waste to energy can be considered one of the most helpful ways to save the resources of the earth. Because garbage can be changed directly into a fuel, it can be used in cars, trucks, buses and airplanes. To do that, garbage should be collected and taken to a landfill by workers. People may be..... for voluntary garbage delivery as well. It is important to know that not all types of waste can be used to produce fuel. Some materials may give off harmful gases in the process. Therefore, people should be informed of this danger and..... about the possible harms.

Question

Question

Question

23. باتوجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید؛ جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

He was one of our..... . He had come to our office two or three times before. The last time he was there, he was so upset. He was because he had lost his documents. Everyone in the office tried to help him. They started to look for his suitcase. Finally, he remembered that he had left his..... in his car! He for his anger and left. I haven't seen him since then.

24. باتوجه به متنی که در این تمرین می‌شنوید؛ جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Many countries have used the energy in moving water for..... of years. And today, it's still a powerful resource that can generate clean..... , it to electricity. The power that is produced as a..... of falling or running water is called and cheap electricity. They produce energy from running water and "hydroelectric power" or "....." and generators convert this power into electricity. Today, about 19 of all our electricity is generated from hydropower, making it one of the largest sources of renewable power. So what makes hydropower renewable? It's simple: water. Water is converted into.. . and recycles back to earth as rain. This process is called "The Water Cycle".

25. در هر بخش این تمرین باتوجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. The people sitting us looked very familiar.
- B. A smaller car will less fuel.
- C. In the process, the light energy to heat energy.
- D. Mrs. Welland her son that they still had several people to see.
- E. Fruit is eaten by a huge of animals and birds.

26. در هر بخش این تمرین باتوجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. This is organization providing help for the elderly
- B. What a of all that good work!
- C. I teach at a small school with just three teachers and the
- D. We hope to bring together the countries involved in the conflict.
- E. Losing weight and getting fit again has been a long slow

27. در هر بخش این تمرین باتوجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. Most houseplants regular watering.
- B. The nation's fuel will not last forever.
- C. This is an important and we do not want to lose her.
- D. If Jo can't attend the meeting, I could go
- E. All the money raised by the concert will go to

28. در هر بخش این تمرین باتوجه به جمله ای که می‌شنوید، جای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

- A. Don't forget to take out the
- B. He's the exam – he's sure he's going to fail.
- C. The letter information about Ashley's legal affairs.
- D. 90 percent of American waste is dumped in sites.
- E. As a woman of independent means, she spent most of her life in work.
- F. She sat at her desk, by books and papers.
- G. I'm in the process of collecting

زبان انگلیسی

پایه دوازدهم

مهارت‌های نوشتاری

کیلومتر ۲۰ جاده نهایی

جمله های مرکب Compound Sentences

قبلاً بیان شد که یک جمله انگلیسی باید حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل باشد. این گونه جمله ها را جمله های ساده (Simple sentences) می نامیم. حال اگر دو جمله ساده که هر کدام حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل میباشند را با کلمه های ربط (Conjunctions) مانند (and) و (but) (اما) (or) (یا) و (so) (بنابراین) به هم مرتبط کنیم یک جمله مرکب (Compound sentence) تشکیل می شود. به توضیحات و مثالهای زیر دقت کنید:

کلمه ربط and

از این کلمه ربط برای اضافه کردن اطلاعاتی هم جهت با اطلاعات قبلی استفاده می کنیم.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
.Sina gets up early سینا زود بیدار می شود	.Sina gets up early, and he goes to school سینا زود بیدار میشود. او به مدرسه می رود.
.Sina goes to school سینا به مدرسه می رود	

کلمه ربط but

از این کلمه ربط هنگامی استفاده میکنیم که بخواهیم اطلاعاتی را در تضاد با اطلاعات قبلی بیان کنیم.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
.Sina is a good boy سینا پسر خوبی است	.Sina is a good boy, but he is a bit lazy سینا پسر خوبی است اما او کمی تنبل است.
.Sina is a bit lazy سینا کمی تنبل است	

کلمه ربط so

از این کلمه هنگامی استفاده میکنیم که جمله دوم نتیجه جمله اول باشد.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina got up late سینا دیر بیدار شد	.Sina got up late, so he missed the class سینا دیر بیدار شد بنابراین او کلاس را از دست داد.
Sina missed the class سینا کلاس را از دست داد.	

کلمه ربط or

از این کلمه ربط برای اضافه کردن اطلاعاتی هم جهت با اطلاعات قبلی استفاده می‌کنیم.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
.Sina can stay home سینا میتواند در خانه بماند	Sina can stay at home, or he can go to school. «سینا می‌تواند در خانه بماند یا او میتواند به مدرسه برود.»
.Sina can go to school سینا می‌تواند به مدرسه برود	

⚠ نکات مهم

نکته: در زبان انگلیسی هفت کلمه ربط وجود دارند که دو جمله ساده را به هم مرتبط میکنند و یک جمله مرکب می‌سازند.
این هفت کلمه عبارتند از:

for, and, n or, but, o r, y et, so → fanboys

و هنگامی که از آنها استفاده میکنیم قبل از آنها از کاما (,) استفاده می‌شود.

– مری آرزو میکند میتواند جوان تر باشد زیرا هر کس دیگری در کلاس نصف سن او را دارد.

→ Mary wishes she could be younger, for everyone else in the class is half her age.

– الکس دوست دارد ماهی بگیرد و قصد دارد جمعه به ماهیگیری برود.»

Alex likes to fish, and he is going fishing on Friday...

– او (نه) به من تلفن زد. نه به پیامکهای من پاسخ داد.

He didn't return my calls, nor did he respond to any of my texts.

– ما او را دعوت کرده ایم اما او ممکن است تصمیم بگیرد نیاید.

We've invited her, but she may decide not to come.

– او (یا) دارد به فروشگاه می‌رود یا دارد به مرکز خرید می‌رود.

She is going to the store, or she is going to the mall.

– من خیلی زرنگ هستم با این وجود از مدرسه لذت نمی‌برم

I am very smart, yet I do not enjoy school.

– من احساس گرسنگی میکنم پس برای خودم ساندویچ درست میکنم

I am feeling hungry, so I make myself a sandwich.

⚠ نکات مهم

نکته: با توجه به نکات بالا دقت کنید که جمله زیر یک جمله مرکب نیست بلکه یک جمله ساده است

Alice and his friend played in the yard and read in the house.

آلیس و دوستش در حیاط بازی کردند و در خانه (کتاب) خواندند.

تمرین ۲

تست ۱: پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

I want to help you,... i'm very busy.

- 1) and
- 2) or
- 3) but
- 4) so

من می‌خواهم به تو کمک کنم اما خیلی سرم شلوغ است.

در این جمله مرکب با توجه به معنی جمله جمله دوم در تضاد با جمله اول است پس باید از کلمه ربط but استفاده کنیم. در نتیجه گزینه (۳) پاسخ درست است.

تست ۲: پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

My friends and I should be quiet we should leave the class.

- 1) so
- 2) or
- 3) and
- 4) but

من و دوستانم باید ساکت باشیم (وگرنه) باید کلاس را ترک کنیم.

در این جمله مرکب با توجه به معنی جمله باید یک «انتخاب» انجام شود در نتیجه باید از کلمه ربط «or» استفاده کنیم، پس گزینه (۲) درست است.

درسنامه درس 2

یک پاراگراف گروهی از جمله‌ها است که همه با هم از یک ایده مشترک پشتیبانی میکنند.

پاراگراف:

به ما اطلاعات میدهد

ایده‌ای را برای ما بیان میکند.

چیزی را توضیح می‌دهد.

داستانی را به ما می‌گوید.

پاراگراف معمولاً شامل قسمتهای زیر است:

یک «Topic» (عنوان) که معمولاً یک کلمه یا یک عبارت است یک ایده را به صورت کلی و عمومی بیان میکند و به صورت کلی به ما می‌گوید پاراگراف در مورد چیست

این کلمه یا عبارت معمولاً چند بار در کل پاراگراف تکرار می‌شود به مثالهای زیر دقت کنید:

Cheetah, Learning English, My first house, Our football team

یک جمله به نام «Topic Sentence» که ایده اصلی را به خواننده منتقل میکند و می‌گوید پاراگراف در مورد چیست و معمولاً جمله اول پاراگراف است می‌گویند. کار این کلمات این است که ما را در Controlling Idea دیده می‌شود. به بقیه کلمه‌های موجود در جمله Topic معمولاً در Topic نوشتن ادامه پاراگراف کنترل کنند تا خارج از موضوع اصلی چیزی ننویسیم.

مانند:

یوزپلنگ یک حیوان در معرض خطر است.

Cheetah is an endangered animal.

یاد گرفتن انگلیسی به من کمک میکند شغل بهتری به دست بیاورم.

Learning English helps me get a better job.

من سرانجام تابستان گذشته اولین خانه ام را خریدم.

I finally bought my first house last summer.

تیم فوتبال ما امشب بازی میکند.

Our football team is playing tonight.

چندین جمله به نام «Supporting Sentence» که یکی پس از دیگری می‌آیند و همگی از ایده اصلی متن «پشتیبانی» میکنند.

یک جمله به نام Concluding Sentence که معمولاً به عنوان آخرین جمله پاراگراف می‌آید و ایده اصلی را با کلمه‌های جدید «بازگو» می‌کند و از کل پاراگراف نتیجه‌گیری میکند. (این بخش در درس بعدی به صورت کامل بیان خواهد شد.)

به مثالهای زیر که نمونه‌هایی از یک پاراگراف خوب هستند دقت کنید:

My husband and I bought our first house last November and we love it. It is located in West Provo near Utah Lake. Although we cannot see the lake from our house, we do have a beautiful view of Mount Timpanogos. Our house has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a living room and a large kitchen and a dining area. We also have a small backyard and a small garden. We are happy to have our own house and I hope we will live there for many years.

همان طور که می‌بینید کلمه house چندین بار در متن تکرار شده است زیرا Topics این پاراگراف عبارت Our First house است. در ضمن Controlling Idea به ما کمک کرد مطلبی خارج از «Topic Sentence» ننویسیم.

ترجمه متن:

اولین خانه ما

من و شوهرم اولین خانه مان را در نوامبر گذشته خریدیم و آن را دوست داریم آن در پژیوی غربی نزدیک دریاچه یوتا واقع است. اگرچه ما نمی توانیم دریاچه را از خانه مان ببینیم (اما) منظره ای از کوه تیمپانائوس را داریم. خانه ما سه اتاق خواب دو سرویس بهداشتی، یک اتاق نشیمن و یک آشپزخانه بزرگ و یک محل پذیرایی دارد ما هم چنین حیاط پشتی و یک باغچه کوچک داریم ما خوشحال هستیم که خانه خودمان را داریم و امیدوارم برای سالهای زیادی در آن جا زندگی کنیم.

My husband and I bought our first house last November and we love it. It is located in West Provo near Utah Lake. Although we cannot see the lake from our house, we do have a beautiful view of Mount Timpanogos. Our house has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a living room and a large kitchen and a dining area. We also have a small backyard and a small garden. We are happy to have our own house and I hope we will live there for many years.

همان طور که می بینید کلمه house چندین بار در متن تکرار شده است زیرا Topics این پاراگراف عبارت Our First house است. در ضمن Controlling Idea به ما کمک کرد مطلبی خارج از «Topic Sentence» ننویسیم.

Sunday

Sunday is my favorite day because I spend the day watching football with my dad. On Sunday, unlike the other days of the week when he works, my dad spends the whole day with me watching football on TV. We even eat lunch together while watching. The highlight of the day is watching the Dolphins game. Dad and I get so excited, we yell and cheer together. On Sundays, I get to combine watching my favorite sport and spending time with my favorite person—what a great day!

همان طور که می بینید کلمه Sunday چندین بار در متن تکرار شده است زیرا Topics این پاراگراف عبارت Sunday است. در ضمن Controlling Ideas به ما کمک کرد مطلبی خارج از Topic Sentences ننویسیم.

ترجمه متن:

یکشنبه

یکشنبه روز مورد علاقه من است زیرا من آن روز را با پدرم صرف تماشای فوتبال میکنم در یکشنبه برخلاف روزهای دیگر هفته که بابای من کار میکند. او تمام روز را با من صرف تماشای فوتبال در تلویزیون میکند ما حتی ناهار را هنگام تماشا با هم میخوریم بخش برجسته تماشای بازی Dolphins است. بابا و من خیلی هیجان زده میشویم با هم داد و فریاد میکنیم یکشنبه ها من تماشای ورزش مورد علاقه ام را با گذراندن وقت با شخص مورد علاقه ام ترکیب میکنم چه روز فوق العاده ای...

⚠ نکات مهم

نکته: معمولاً اولین خط هر پاراگراف دارای یک فرورفتگی به نام indentations است.

یادآور می شویم که تمام جمله های یک پاراگراف در مورد یک ایده هستند و اگر بخواهیم ایده جدیدی را بیان کنیم، پاراگراف جدیدی را شروع میکنیم و این که جمله های یک پاراگراف یکی پس از دیگری میآیند هر جمله با حرف بزرگ شروع می شود و در انتهای آن علامت مناسبی مانند نقطه (.) علامت سؤال (?)، یا علامت تعجب (!) قرار میگیرد.

به مثالی برگرفته از کتاب دقت کنید:

به نظر شما کدام یک از متنهای زیر شکل درست یک پاراگراف را دارد؟

Oceans and Lakes

Oceans and lakes have much in common, but they are also quite different.

Both are bodies of water, but oceans are very large bodies of salt water, while lakes are much smaller | bodies of freshwater.

Lakes are usually surrounded by land, while oceans are what surround continents.

Both have plants and animals living in them.

The ocean is home to the largest animals on the planet, whereas lakes support much smaller forms of life.

⚠ نکات مهم

نکته: معمولاً اولین خط هر پاراگراف دارای یک فرو رفتگی به نام indentations است.

یادآور می‌شویم که تمام جمله‌های یک پاراگراف در مورد یک ایده هستند و اگر بخواهیم ایده جدیدی را بیان کنیم، پاراگراف جدیدی را شروع می‌کنیم و این که جمله‌های یک پاراگراف یکی پس از دیگری می‌آیند هر جمله با حرف بزرگ شروع می‌شود و در انتهای آن علامت مناسبی مانند نقطه (.) علامت سؤال (?)، یا علامت تعجب (!) قرار می‌گیرد.

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و با توجه به توضیحات ذکر شده Topic عبارت Oceans and Lakes است که در سه متن وجود دارد. هر سه متن Topic Sentence مشابه دارند و جمله‌هایی به نام Supporting Sentence در هر سه متن مشترک هستند. تنها نکته قابل ذکر این است که در یک پاراگراف تمام جمله‌های پشتیبان Supporting Sentences باید در ادامه یکدیگر باشند. این نکته در متن اول و سوم رعایت نشده است. پس پاسخ سؤال متن «دوم» است.

ترجمه متن:

اقیانوس‌ها و دریاچه‌ها

اقیانوس‌ها و دریاچه‌ها چیزهای مشترک زیادی دارند اما کاملاً متفاوت نیز هستند. هر دو حجمی از آب هستند اما اقیانوس‌ها حجم بزرگی از آب شور هستند در حالی که دریاچه‌ها حجم‌های کوچک تری از آب شیرین هستند. دریاچه‌ها معمولاً توسط خشکی احاطه می‌شوند در حالی که اقیانوس‌ها چیزی هستند که قاره‌ها را احاطه می‌کنند هر دو گیاهان و حیواناتی دارند که در آنها زندگی می‌کنند اقیانوس، خانه بزرگ‌ترین حیوانات روی سیاره زمین است. در حالی که دریاچه‌ها شکل‌های حیات بسیار کوچکتری را در خود جا می‌دهند.

درسنامه درس سوم

جمله های پشتیبان Supporting Sentences

در درس دوم با شکل کلی یک پاراگراف و همچنین Topic Sentence آشنا شدید در این قسمت با دو جزء دیگر یعنی جمله های پشتیبان Supporting Sentences و جمله نتیجه گیری یعنی Concluding Sentence آشنا می شوید.

باید بدانید جمله های پشتیبان یعنی Supporting Sentences بعد از «Topic Sentence» می آیند و از ایده بیان شده در «Topic Sentence» پشتیبانی میکنند. این جمله ها میتوانند

ایده مطرح شده در Topic Sentence را توضیح دهند (explain the topic)

دلیل را بیان کنند (give reasons)

مثال ارائه دهند (give examples)

داستان کوتاهی را بیان کنند (tell a short story)

مثالی برگرفته از کتاب درسی

پاراگراف های زیر را بخوانید جمله هایی را که از Topic sentence پشتیبانی نمیکنند حذف کنید.

Ants are strange insects. Like all insects, they have six legs. Each leg has three joints. Yesterday I saw an ant. The legs of ants are very strong, which help ants run very quickly. Fean run quickly too. If a man could run as fast for his size as an ant can, he could run as fast as a racehorse.

مورچه ها حشرات عجیبی هستند مانند همه حشرات آنها شش پا دارند هر پا سه مفصل دارد. دیروز من یک مورچه دیدم پاهای مورچه ها خیلی قوی هستند که به مورچه ها کمک میکنند خیلی سریع بدوند من هم میتوانم سریع بدوم اگر یک مرد میتوانست با توجه به اندازه اش مانند یک مورچه سریع، بدود میتوانست به سرعت یک اسب مسابقه بدود.

توضیح :

جمله عنوان یا Topic Sentence این متن جمله اول است پس بقیه جمله ها باید در مورد این باشند که مورچه ها حشرات عجیبی هستند، در نتیجه دو جمله مشخص شده در بالا که هیچ ارتباطی به Topic Sentence ندارند باید حذف شوند.

The new century has brought big changes in communication. Cell phones are small enough to carry in your pocket. Students should not use cell phones in schools. Videophones let you see the person you are talking to on the phone. But some people do not have such phones. Tiny hand-size computers know your favorite subjects. The Internet is everywhere.

قرن جدید تغییرات عظیمی در ارتباطات به همراه آورده است تلفن های همراه به اندازه کافی کوچک هستند تا در جیب شما قابل حمل باشند. دانش آموزان نباید در مدرسه از تلفن همراه استفاده کنند تلفنهای تصویری به شما این امکان را میدهند که فردی را که پشت تلفن با او صحبت میکنید ببینید. اما بعضی از مردم چنین تلفن هایی ندارند کامپیوترهای خیلی کوچک دستی موضوعات مورد علاقه شما را میداند اینترنت همه جا وجود دارد. توضیح جمله عنوان یا Topic Sentence این متن جمله اول است پس بقیه جمله ها باید در مورد تغییرات عظیم در ارتباطات در قرن جدید باشند. در نتیجه دو جمله مشخص شده در بالا که هیچ ارتباطی به Topic Sentence ندارند. باید حذف شوند.

جمله نتیجه گیری The Concluding Sentence

غالباً آخرین جمله در یک پاراگراف Concluding Sentence است. این جمله معمولاً خلاصه ای از کل متن بیان دوباره «Topic Sentence» و نتیجه گیری نهایی از پاراگرافی است که نوشته ایم.

یادآوری: این طور نیست که همه پاراگرافها Concluding Sentence داشته باشند.

با استفاده از Concluding Sentence میتوانید موارد زیر را در پاراگراف اعمال کنید:

Restate the big idea of the topic sentence using different words or a different order.

مهم ترین ایده «Topic Sentence» را با استفاده از کلمه هایی متفاوت و ترتیبی متفاوت بیان کنید.

Summarize the big idea of the paragraph without repeating the exact same words.

بدون تکرار همان کلمه های قبلی مهم ترین ایده را در پاراگراف خلاصه کنید.

Give the reader something to think about . So what?

به خواننده متن چیزی ارائه کنید که به فکر وادار شود. خب که چه؟

Transition to the next paragraph if you're writing an essay.

اگر قرار است مقاله ای بنویسید، مطالب را به پاراگراف بعدی منتقل کنید.

معمولاً برای شروع Concluding Sentences از عبارتهای زیر استفاده میکنیم

In conclusion در نتیجه

Therefore/Thus بنابراین

As expressed همانطور که بیان شد

Overall در کل

As a result در نتیجه

In short به طور خلاصه

Finally سرانجام

Lastly سرانجام

For this reason به این دلیل

In general در کل ، به طور کلی

به مثالی از یک پاراگراف خوب دقت کنید

Good service is an important factor when choosing a restaurant. The host/hostess at Mexico Casa greets you with a smile when you walk in, a practice that makes you feel welcome. As soon as you sit down, someone brings you a big bowl of chips and sauce, a nice touch that keeps you from getting too hungry while you wait to order. Your server checks on you frequently, making sure that you never run out of chips or drinks. Customer service is therefore something that a restaurant and its employees take pride in.

مثال های برگرفته از کتاب درسی

پاراگرافهای زیر را بخوانید کدام یک Concluding Sentence دارد؟

Horses are farm animals. They are usually black, grey, white and brown in color. They carry people and goods from one place to another. They have long legs, which are very strong. They can easily run long distances. Horses usually move in herds. They live in a stable. They are very useful farm animals.

به مثالی از یک پاراگراف خوب دقت کنید

اسب ها حیوانات مزرعه (اهلی) هستند آنها معمولاً، سیاه خاکستری سفید و قهوه ای رنگ هستند آنها انسانها و کالاهای را از یک مکان به مکان دیگر حمل میکنند. آنها پاهای بلند دارند که خیلی قوی هستند. آنها میتوانند به راحتی مسافتهای طولانی را بدون اسب ها معمولاً به صورت گله حرکت میکنند. آنها در اصطبل زندگی میکنند. آنها حیوانات خیلی مفید مزرعه (اهلی) هستند.

توضیح جمله آخر این پاراگراف «Concluding Sentence» است که جمله اول یعنی Topic Sentence را به نوعی بازگو کرده است.

Energy is important. Without it, we would have a harder time because most of our activities like cooking a dinner—heating a house—lighting a street, keeping a hospital opens running a factory all requires energy. It is thus at the heart of everybody's life.

انرژی مهم است. بدون آن ما اوقات سخت تری داشتیم زیرا اکثر فعالیتهای ما مانند پختن، شام گرم کردن خانه روشن کردن خیابان باز نگه داشتن بیمارستان (و) اداره کردن یک کارخانه همه انرژی لازم دارند. بنابراین آن (انرژی) در قلب زندگی همه است. توضیح جمله آخر این پاراگراف Concluding Sentences است. این جمله در اصل مهم ترین ایده پاراگراف را بازگو میکند. در ضمن به کلمه «thus» در این جمله دقت کنید.

Elephant is the largest animal to walk on Earth. An elephant can carry a load of 1200 pounds. They eat 300 pounds of food a day. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at birth. Elephants can live up to 70 years.

فیل بزرگ ترین حیوانی است که روی زمین راه میرود یک فیل میتواند باری به وزن ۱۲۰۰ پوند را حمل کند. آنها هر روز ۳۰۰ پوند غذا می خورند. یک بچه فیل میتواند هنگام تولد ۲۰۰ پوند وزن داشته باشد. قبلها میتوانند تا ۷۰ سال عمر کنند. توضیح این پاراگراف «Concluding Sentence» ندارد.

مثالی برگرفته از امتحان نهایی

با توجه به پاراگراف داده شده به موارد زیر پاسخ دهید.

A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss. This device uses a magnet. It converts sounds into vibratoins and transmits them directly to the magnet, and then to the inner ear, producing a clearer sound. The device helps those with a hearing loss caused by infection or other problems in the middle ear. So, deaf people can hear by means of this technology and communicate with others.

1. The supporting sentences of the above paragraph.....

- a) gives reasons
- b) give examples
- c) explain the topic
- d) tell a short story

2) The topic of the paragraph:

3) The controlling idea of the paragraph:

4) The concluding sentence of the paragraph:

توضیح در یک پاراگراف معمولاً جمله اول Topic Sentence است. جمله آخر Concluding Sentence است و همهٔ جمله های وسط Supporting Sentences هستند.

گزینه c جمله های پشتیبان Supporting Sentences این پاراگراف موضوع Topic را توضیح میدهند.

a دلیل ارائه میکنند.

b مثال ارائه میکنند.

c موضوع را توضیح میدهند.

d داستان می گویند.

موضوع پاراگراف (Topic): یک وسیله کمک شنوایی A hearing device

ایده کنترل کننده پاراگراف Controlling Idea : در دسترس بعضی از افراد است که از کم شنوایی رنج میبرند

is available for some people suffering from hearing loss

جمله نتیجه گیری پاراگراف: (Concluding Sentence) بنابراین افراد ناشنوا میتوانند به وسیله این فناوری بشنوند و با دیگران ارتباط برقرار کنند.
ترجمه متن:

So, deaf people can hear by means of this technology and communicate with others.

ترجمه:

یک وسیله کمک شنوایی در دسترس بعضی از افراد است که از کم شنوایی رنج میبرند این وسیله از یک آهنگر استفاده میکند. آن صداها را به ارتعاش تبدیل میکند و آنها را مستقیماً به آهنگر و سپس به گوش داخلی منتقل میکند و یک صدای واضح تر تولید میکند. این وسیله به آنهایی کمک میکند که عفونت یا دیگر مشکلات در گوش میانی باعث کم شنواییشان شده است. بنابراین افراد ناشنوا می توانند به وسیله این فناوری بشنوند و با دیگران ارتباط برقرار کنند.

تمرین ②

تست 1: هر جمله را با یکی از کلمه های ربط and, but, so, or کامل کنید.

- He reads magazines he doesn't like to read books.
- I like to eat cookies, I like to drink milk.
- You can come buy groceries with me, you can stay home until I get back.
- The mistake was already made, there's not much you can do about it now.
- It was the week before Christmas, the shops were usually full of people.
- She is always coming late to class, she is the best student.
- Sepideh likes spaghetti, her grandmother hates spaghetti.
- These shoes are not comfortable, I will not buy them.
- He went to the restaurant ordered food.
- We can go by bus, we can take a taxi.
- I get up early in the morning, I make an omelet myself.
- There is snow in the street, it's not too cold.
- Shiva has an exam tomorrow, she must study well tonight.
- Will you go out to the cinema, you will stay at home?

تست 2: جمله های زیر را با استفاده از تصویر و یکی از کلمه های ربط (but, and so or) کامل کنید و یک جمله مرکب معنادار بنویسید.

- Saeed studied hard for the exam,
- The book was boring,
- I get up early in the morning,



تمرین ۲

تست 3

– Melika took the cat,

- 1) and she put it in the box
- 2) so it climbed the tree
- 3) but it was too busy
- 4) or she was too late

تست 4

– The restaurant wasn't very nice,

- 1) and I had a very good time there
- 2) or I can stay at home tonight
- 3) so I rarely cook well
- 4) but its food was very good

تست 5 – در هر ردیف کلمه های به هم ریخته را مرتب کنید و یک جمله درست بنویسید.

- discovered / many / were / types / medicine / by accident / of /.
- heavy / the traffic / a bit / on / the main road / is / , / so / another one / taking / try /.
- countless / the book / been / into / has / languages / translated / ?
- didn't / John / a pizza / , / he / bought / but / it / eat /.

تست 6 – جمله های زیر را با دانش خود و ساختار درست کامل کنید.

- I like to learn Japanese, but
- We always get up early, and
- You can watch the football match on TV, or
- We need some sugar, so

سوالات درس دو

تمرین ۲

تست 7 – جمله های زیر را با دانش خود و ساختار درست کامل کنید

- This is the car
- Ostrich is a bird
- If I were a doctor,
- If I had wings,

تست 8 – جمله های زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی مناسب who, whom, which کامل کنید.

- A pigeon is a bird
- A cheetah is an animal
- A horse is an animal
- An ostrich is a bird
- They bought a house
- A doctor is a person
- A forest is a place
- The girl has a beautiful dress.



تمرین ۲

تست 9 - میدانید که هر «Topic Sentence» از یک Topic که معمولاً یک یا چند کلمه و یک «Controlling Idea» که معمولاً چندین کلمه است تشکیل شده است.

در جمله های زیر Topic و «Controlling Idea» را مشخص کنید.

- Cooking requires a number of different skills.
- It is important to be ready before buying a house.
- Attending a good university is important for many different reasons.
- Football is one of the most popular sports.
- Some people find it difficult to buy an apartment.
- I organized a charity concert for children with cancer.

تست 10 - در متن های زیر Topic Sentence را پیدا کنید و زیر آن خط بکشید و سپس به سؤالهای زیر آن پاسخ بدهید.

Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed, and they have many parks and cinemas for the people who live there. As a result, Canada is a good place to live.

a) Topic:

b) Controlling idea:

Cats are good pets for some reasons. First, you don't have to take a cat for a walk every day like a dog. Second, you don't have to wash cats because they know how to clean themselves. And finally, if you want to go on vacation, you can leave some food and water for your cat and it will be okay. I think these things make cats good pets.

a) Topic:

b) Controlling idea:

تست 11 - با توجه به پاراگراف زیر به موارد خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.

A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss. This device uses a magnet. It converts sounds into vibrations and transmits them directly to the magnet, and then to the inner ear, producing a clearer sound. The device helps those with a hearing loss caused by infection or other problems in the middle ear. So, deaf people can hear by means of this technology and communicate with others.

- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph

- a) give reasons
- b) give examples
- c) explain the topic
- d) tell a short story

- The topic of the paragraph:

- The controlling idea of the paragraph:

تمرین ۲

تست ۱۲ - برای موضوع های زیر یک Topic Sentence بنویسید.

یادآوری: یک Topic Sentence باید مختصر واضح و جالب توجه باشد.

Pizza
Football
Technology
Tehran
Smoking
The Internet
healthy food
my new laptop
sharks
my school

سوالات درس سه

تمرین ۳

تست ۱۳ - جمله های زیر را با دانش خود و ساختار درست کامل کنید

- I went to the park after
- Had your brother done his homework before?
- We were very tired because we
- Your hands are not clean. They should.....

تست ۱۴ - در متن زیر Topic Sentence و «Concluding Sentence» را پیدا کنید و زیر آنها خط بکشید.

My favorite animals are penguins for two reasons. First of all, I like penguins because they look so cute. I love to watch penguins waddle across the ice and they look happy when they slide on their bellies. In addition, I like how penguins take care of their babies. The male penguins help the female sit on the eggs. When the chick is born the parents protect it from predators like seals. Clearly, penguins are the animals I like best.

تست ۱۵ - برای پاراگراف زیر یک (Topic Sentence) و یک (Concluding Sentence) بنویسید.

Water We cannot think of life without water. We need water to drink, to wash clothes, to cook our food and to grow crops, vegetables and fruits. Water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc. Nearly 70 percent of our body is water. We use oceans, seas, rivers and lakes as waterways to carry goods, passengers, etc. Lack of rain causes droughts. Thus,.....

تست ۱۶ - در متن زیر Not Supporting Sentence را مشخص کنید.

- Ants are interesting insects. Like all insects, they have six legs. Each leg has three joints. Yesterday, my sister saw an ant. The legs of ants are very strong, which help ants run very quickly. If a man could run as fast for his size as an ant can, he could run as fast as a racehorse. Ants can lift 20 times their own body weight. So, they are amazing and odd insects.

تست ۱۷ - یک پاراگراف با عنوان Saadi Shirazi بنویسید و از تمام موارد ذیل در آن استفاده نمایید پاراگراف باید شامل (Topic Sentence) (Concluding Sentence), (Supporting Sentences)

Great Iranian poet
Date and place of birth: 606, Shiraz
Famous books: Bustan, Gulistan
- Saadi Shirazi

✓ تست 1

but «او مجله میخواند اما دوست ندارد کتاب بخواند».

and «من دوست دارم کلوچه بخورم و دوست دارم شیر بنوشم».

or «تو میتوانی با من بیایی خواروبار بخریم یا میتوانی در خانه بمانی تا من برگردم».

So «اشتباه قبلاً رخ داده بنابراین الآن تو نمیتوانی کار زیادی در مورد آن انجام بدهی».

So «هفته قبل از کریسمس بود بنابراین فروشگاه ها معمولاً پر از مردم بودند».

but «او همیشه دیر به کلاس میآید اما بهترین دانش آموز است».

but «سپیده اسپاگتی دوست دارد اما مادر بزرگش از آن متنفر است».

so «این کفشها راحت نیستند بنابراین من آنها را نمی خرم».

and «او» به رستوران رفت و غذا سفارش داد».

or «ما میتوانیم با اتوبوس برویم یا میتوانیم تاکسی بگیریم».

and «من صبح زود بیدار میشوم و خودم املت درست میکنم».

but «در خیابان برف هست اما خیلی سرد نیست».

So «شیرا فردا امتحان دارد پس باید امشب خوب درس بخواند».

or «آیا به سینما خواهید رفت یا در خانه خواهید ماند؟»

✓ تست 4

– گزینه (۴)

رستوران خیلی خوب، نبود اما غذایش خیلی خوب بود.

1 و به من در آن جا خوش گذشت

(2) یا من میتوانم امشب در خانه بمانم

(۳) بنابراین من به ندرت خوب آشپزی میکنم

(۴) اما غذایش خیلی خوب بود

✓ تست 5

بسیاری از انواع داروها تصادفی کشف شدند».

Many types of medicine were discovered by accident.

ترافیک» در جاده اصلی کمی سنگین است بنابراین رفتن از جاده دیگری را امتحان کنید.

The traffic on the main road is a bit heavy, so try taking another one.

آیا آن کتاب به زبانهای بیشمار ترجمه شده است؟»

Has the book languages?

been translated into countless

– جان یک پیتزا خرید اما آن را نخورد.

John bought a pizza, but he didn't eat it.

✓ تست 2

– «سعید» برای امتحان سخت درس خواند بنابراین توانست نمره خوبی بگیرد».

Saeed studied hard for the exam, o he could get a good mark

The book was boring, but he had t read it

– آن کتاب کسل کننده بود اما او مجبور بود آن را بخواند».

– «من صبح زود بیدار میشوم و املت درست میکنم».

I get up early in the morning, and I lake an omelet

✓ تست 6

من دوست دارم ژاپنی یاد بگیرم اما وقت کافی ندارم

I like to learn Japanese, but I don't have enough time.

«ما همیشه صبح زود بیدار میشویم و به مدرسه می رویم».

We always get up early, and we go to school.

ا تو میتوانی مسابقه فوتبال را در تلویزیون ببینی یا می توانی به ورزشگاه بروی».

You can watch the football match on TV, or you can go to the stadium.

«ما مقداری شکر لازم داریم بنابراین من باید به خرید بروم».

We need some sugar, so I have to go shopping

✓ تست 3

گزینه 1

ملیکا گربه را گرفت آن را داخل جعبه گذاشت

و آن را داخل جه ه گذاشت

(۲) بنابراین آن از درخت بالا رفت

(۳) اما آن خیلی گرفتار بود

(۴) یا او خیلی دیر کرد

تست 9

آشپزی به مهارت‌های مختلفی نیاز دارد.

Cooking requires a number of different skills.

Topic

Controlling Idea

«آماده بودن قبل از خریدن خانه

مهم است.»

It is important to be ready before buying a house.

Controlling Idea

Topic

حضور یافتن در یک دانشگاه خوب به دلایل مختلف زیادی مهم

است.»

Attending a good university is important for many

Topic

different reasons.

Controlling Idea

عده فوتبال یکی از محبوب‌ترین ورزش‌ها است.»

Football is one of the most popular sports.

Topic

Controlling Idea

«بعضی از مردم آپارتمان خریدن را سخت میدانند.»

Some people find it difficult to buy an apartment.

Controlling Idea

Topic

من برای کودکان سرطانی یک کنسرت خیریه را سازماندهی

کردم.»

I organized a charity concert for children with cancer.

Controlling Idea

Topic

«کانادا یکی از بهترین کشورهای جهان است.»

Canada is one of the best countries in the world.

Topic

Controlling Idea

گربه‌ها به چند دلیل حیوانات خانگی خوبی هستند.»

Cats are good pets for some reasons.

Topic

Controlling Idea

توضیح در یک پاراگراف معمولاً جمله اول «Topic Sentence»

است جمله آخر «Concluding Sentence» است

جمله‌های وسط «Supporting Sentences» هستند.

تست 7

این اتومبیلی است که پدرم دیروز خرید.

This is the car which that my father bought

yesterday.

– شتر مرغ پرنده‌ای است که نمیتواند پرواز کند.»

– «اگر من پزشک بودم به مردم زیادی کمک میکردم.»

Ostrich is a bird that / which can't fly.

If I were a doctor, I would help many people.

If I had wings, I would fly.

– «اگر بال داشتم پرواز میکردم.»

توضیح در این گونه سؤال‌ها به اسم قبل از نقطه چین دقت کنید

و بر اساس آن یکی از ضمیرهای موصولی «who/whom/which» را

انتخاب کنید و بنویسید سپس در ادامه جمله یک توضیح مختصر

در مورد آن اسم بدهید.

تست 8

A pigeon is a bird which (that) can fly.

کبوتر پرنده‌ای است که میتواند پرواز کند.»

یوزپلنگ حیوانی است که میتواند خیلی سریع بدود.»

A cheetah is an animal which can run very fast.

A horse is an animal which can run fast

. اسب حیوانی است که میتواند سریع بدود.

. شتر مرغ پرنده‌ای است که نمیتواند پرواز کند.»

آنها خانه‌ای خریدند که قدیمی است.»

«پزشک شخصی است که به بیمارها کمک میکند.

An ostrich is a bird which can't fly.

They bought a house which is old.

a.

A doctor is a person who helps patients.

A forest is a place which is full of wild animals.

The girl who is feeding the pigeons has a beautiful dress.

۱. جنگل محلی است که پُر از حیوانات وحشی است.»

دختری که دارد به کبوترها غذا میدهد، لباس زیبایی دارد.

آشپزی به مهارت‌های مختلفی نیاز دارد.

تست 12

« من بعد از این که تکلیفم را انجام دادم به پارک رفتم
I went to the park after I had done my homework.
آیا برادر تو تکلیفش را انجام داده بود قبل از اینکه تلویزیون
تماشا
کند؟»
Had your brother done his homework before he watched TV?
We were very tired because we had played football.
«ما خیلی خسته بودیم زیرا فوتبال بازی کرده بودیم
دستهای تو تمیز نیستند. آنها باید شسته شوند
Your hands are not clean. They should be washed

تست 13

. پاسخ دو جمله زیر هستند:
Topic Sentence: My favorite animals are penguins
for two reasons.
«حیوانات مورد علاقه من به دو دلیل پنگوئن ها هستند.»
Concluding Sentence: Clearly, penguins are the animals I like
best.
واضح است پنگوئن ها حیواناتی هستند که من بیش تر دوست
دارم.»

تست 14

- توضیح باید متن را بخوانید و با توجه به موضوع کل متن یک
جمله جامع و منسجم در مورد کل موضوع به عنوان «Topic
Sentence» بنویسید. جمله آخر که «Concluding Sentence» با
همان
«جمله نتیجه گیری است در اصل بازگوکننده همان جمله اول ولی
با کلماتی جدید است.
Topic Sentence: Water is the most essential element in our
life.
آب مهم ترین عنصر در زندگی ما است.»
Concluding Sentence: water is important to our
life and our planet.
آب برای زندگی ما و سیاره ما مهم است.»

تست 10

گزینه (۳) - جمله‌های پشتیبان (Supporting Sentences) این
پاراگراف موضوع (Topic) را توضیح می‌دهند.
دلیل ارائه می‌کنند
موضوع را توضیح می‌دهند
مثال ارائه می‌کنند
۴ داستان می‌گویند
موضوع پاراگراف (Topic) یک وسیله کمک شنوایی
A hearing device
- ایده کنترل کننده پاراگراف (Controlling Ideas) در دسترس
بعضی از افراد است که از کم شنوایی رنج می‌برند
is available for some people suffering from hearing
loss

تست 11

۵۹۴ «پیتزا فست فودی است که من بیشتر از همه دوست
دارم.»
Pizza is the fast food I like most.
Football is the most popular sport in Brazil.
۵۹۵ «فوتبال» محبوب ترین ورزش در برزیل است.»
۵۹۶ «فناوری از جهت‌های زندگی‌های ما را آسان تر کرده است.»
Technology has made our lives easier in some
ways.
۵۹۷ «تهران پایتخت، ایران شهری هیجان انگیز است.
Tehran, the capital of Iran, is an exciting city.
۵۹۸ سیگار کشیدن می‌تواند به بیماری‌های خطرناک مختلفی منجر
شود.
Smoking can lead to various dangerous diseases.
۵۹۹ دانش آموزان باید در مدرسه به اینترنت دسترسی داشته
باشند.»
Students should have access to the Internet at school.
Eating healthy food can make you live longer.
۶۰۰ «خوردن غذای سالم می‌تواند باعث شود شما طولانی تر عمر
کنید.»
۶۰۱ «من عاشق لپ‌تاپ جدیدم هستم که پدرم دیروز خرید.»
I love my new laptop that my father bought I yesterday.
۶۰۲ «آیا میدانستید کوسه ها کم خطرتر از بعضی حشرات
هستند؟»
Did you know that sharks are less dangerous than I some
insects?
۶۰۳ «دل من وقتی در تعطیلات هستم برای مدرسه ام تنگ
میشود.»
I miss my school when I am on holidays.

✓ تست 15

توضیح همهٔ جمله های Supporting باید مربوط به اولین جمله یعنی «Topic Sentence» باشند و از آن پشتیبانی کنند. بنابراین هر جمله نامربوط باید حذف شود.

جمله اول در مورد این است که مورچه‌ها حشرات جالبی هستند. اما جمله زیر هیچ ربطی به این جمله ندارد و باید از داخل متن حذف شود:

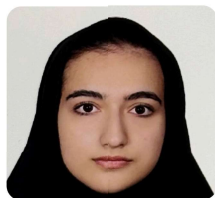
Yesterday, my sister saw an ant.

«دیروز خواهرم یک مورچه دید.»

✓ تست 17

Saadi Shirazi was a great Iranian poet. He was born in 606, in Shiraz. His famous books are Bustan and Gulistan. I think he was one of the best poets who ever lived.

سعدی شیرازی شاعر بزرگ ایرانی بود. او در سال ۶۰۶ در شیراز به دنیا آمد. کتابهای معروف او بوستان و گلستان است. به نظر من او یکی از بهترین شاعرانی بود که زندگی کرد.



مهدیس رفیعی

اعضای مصنوعی و وسایل کمکی
علوم پزشکی ایران



شایان جعفری

دندانپزشکی
علوم پزشکی بندرعباس



نرگس مردانی

پرستاری
علوم پزشکی ایران



یاسینا نوروزی

پزشکی
جندی شاپور



هانیه مصدق

پرستاری
آزاد نیشابور



مهشید فاطمی

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی کاشان



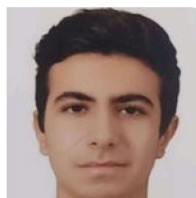
مبینا گودرزی

تکنولوژی اتاق عمل
علوم پزشکی سبزوار



مائده نظری

تکنولوژی اتاق عمل
علوم پزشکی گرگان



ابوالفضل حسینی

دندانپزشکی
علوم پزشکی رشت



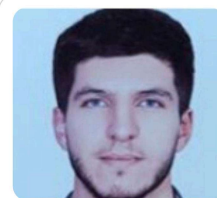
محمدحسین نظری

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی همدان



زهرا حمدی

علوم آزمایشگاهی
علوم پزشکی دزفول



ابراهیم هناره

دندانپزشکی
علوم پزشکی ارومیه



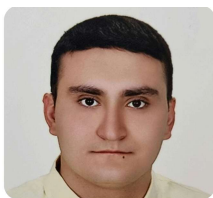
هستی عباسلو

هوشبری
علوم پزشکی رفسنجان



سارا مرادی

پرستاری
دانشگاه آزاد واحد شهرکرد



شنتیا زمانی

دندانپزشکی
علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی



نگار دلاوری

پرستاری
آزاد رشت



سحر درخشان

پزشکی
آزاد نجف آباد



پریسا سادات موسوی

زیست شناسی سلولی و مولکولی
دانشگاه تهران



سوغند تیموری

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی کرمانشاه



محدثه خان محمدی

تکنولوژی اتاق عمل
علوم پزشکی زنجان



محمدصفا مارمائی

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی گرگان



ملیکا ابراهیمی نژاد

دندانپزشکی
آزاد بروجرد



الینا بصیری

تکنولوژی اتاق عمل
علوم پزشکی همدان



فاطمه حبیبی

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی سمنان



فاطمه محمد رحیمی

پرستاری
دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد مرند



زینب رنجبر

پرستاری
آزاد اسلامی واحد ساری



بهار اسلامی

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی رشت



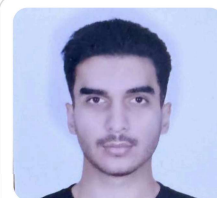
محمدامین متین

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی دزفول



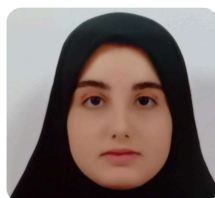
فاطمه شریفی پیرکوهی

فیزیوتراپی
دانشگاه علوم پزشکی جندی شاپور



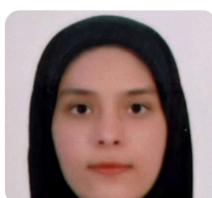
محمدفرحان کریمی

پرستاری
علوم پزشکی بابل



نرگس کلیچ

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی سمنان



شایان جعفری

کار درمانی
علوم توانبخشی و سلامت اجتماعی تهران



فاطمه میرزایی

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی زنجان



محمدرضا اسپرجانی

پزشکی
دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد زاهدان



مینو رسولی

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی شیراز



ساناز جعفری

علوم تغذیه
علوم پزشکی اصفهان



فاطمه علی پناه

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی مازندران

الهه غلامپور

پزشکی
علوم پزشکی مازندران

عرشیا نادری

پزشکی
آزاد اسلامی واحد نجف آباد

هانیه اعتمادی

پرستاری
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زهرا حمدی

پزشکی
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سحر قنبری

داروسازی
علوم پزشکی کرمان

سجاد قویدل

مهندسی صنایع
دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان

نرگس دهاقین

داروسازی
علوم پزشکی همدان

امیرعلی جهانشاهی

داروسازی
علوم پزشکی مازندران

فاطمه رحمانی

دندانپزشکی
علوم پزشکی زنجان

پارمیس یوسفی

پرستاری
دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد مرند

فرناز اقای

پرستاری
علوم پزشکی کاشان

محمد اکبری

مهندسی برق
دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان

ثنا شریفی

آمار
دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی تهران

سوگند احمدی

مهندسی نفت
دانشگاه شیراز

علی فتاح

مهندسی صنایع
دانشگاه یزد

مهتاب سلیمی

ریاضیات و کاربرد ها
دانشگاه الزهراء(س)

عرشیا شفیع زاده

مهندسی برق
شهید باهنر کرمان

مهسا یاری

بیم سنجی
دانشگاه شهید بهشتی تهران

محمد شیرزایی

مهندسی مکانیک
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

ماهان استرکی

مهندسی شیمی
دانشگاه صنعت نفت آبادان

یاس سنجرانی

مهندسی مکانیک
دانشگاه کاشان

کوثر صحتی

مهندسی معماری
دانشگاه خوارزمی تهران

حمید رضا بهزادی

مهندسی مکانیک
دانشگاه صنعتی شریف

مهلا الهی

مهندسی علم و مواد
دانشگاه صنعتی نوشیروانی بابل

محمد هادی تاجیکی

مهندسی مکانیک
دانشگاه شهید رجایی

آرمین دارابی

مهندسی مکانیک
دانشگاه قم

حامد لاوی

مهندسی شیمی
صنعتی نوشیروانی بابل

مینبا مروتی

حسابداری
دانشگاه تهران

محمد حسن نوبی

مهندسی مکانیک
دانشگاه بوعلی همدان

ساره کریمی

اقتصاد
دانشگاه خوارزمی تهران

مینبا رودنی

حسابداری
دانشگاه زاهدان

زینب میرزائی

حسابداری
دانشگاه اراک

ایلیاد پورمهدی

سینما
دانشگاه دامغان

فهیمه امیری مقدم

نوازندگی موسیقی جهانی
دانشگاه تهران

نگار مشهدی

عکاسی
دانشگاه سمنان



رشته تجربی

پروژه 73 Core

فقط اصل مطلب

بهینه‌ترین تدریس برای بیشترین بازدهی در دروس اختصاصی!



تمامی رشته‌ها

مشاوره شخصی

تسک‌پلن | تسک‌پلن پلاس | منتورینگ

تماس هفتگی - برنامه‌ریزی شخصی - تحلیل گزارش شبانه - آزمون شخصی

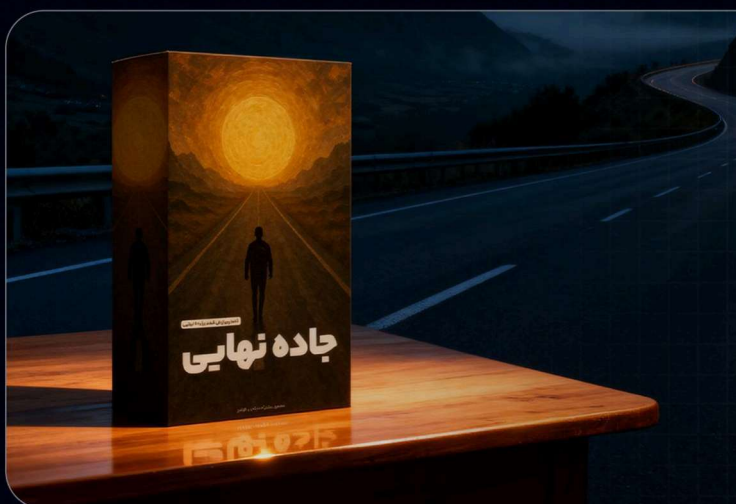


تمامی رشته‌ها

کمپ اسکویید کتک‌ور

درس بخوان تا حذف نشی!

چالش ساعت مطالعه



رشته تجربی و ریاضی

جاده نهایی

فول بورد امتحان نهایی

تدریس - جزوه - آزمون برای دروس عمومی