مقدمه

تا به حال چند بار جملهٔ زیر را خواندهاید:

«ما این ادعا را داریم که بهترین کتاب کنکور را برای درس ... نوشتهایم.»

بر خلاف جملهٔ بالا، ما چنان ادعایی نداریم (شاید بیادعا بودن، خود بزرگترین ادعاست) و اعتقادمان این است که بهترین قضاوتکنندگان، معلمها و دانش آموزان عزیز هستند که بهتر از هرکسی میدانند کدام کتاب بهتر است. در تک تک لحظات تألیف این کتاب و در یکایک کلمات این کتاب، ردپای عشق به دانش آموزان میهن عزیزمان به چشم میخورد. تلاش شبانه روزی ما، خود گواه این مدعاست.

در تألیف این کتاب سعی کرده ایم درس نامه ها روان باشند، اضافه گویی نکرده باشیم، تست ها استانداردسازی شده باشند، پاسـخهای تشـریحی کامل و مفید باشـند، آزمون ها به سبک کنکور سراسری باشـند و بقیهٔ کار را به شما میسپاریم تا با تمام وجودتان مطالعهٔ این کتاب را آغاز کنید و با پیشرفت کردن و کسب مدارج عالی، لبخند رضایت روی لبانتان نقش ببندد.

معرفی کتاب و بخشهای آن

- درسنامهٔ گرامر: در درسنامههای گرامر هر آنچه را که برای کنکور نیاز دارید، با زبانی ساده و شیرین آموزش دادهایم.
 برای اطمینان، بعد از آموزش هر مبحث گرامری، چند تست آوردهایم تا با کاربرد آن نکات در تستها نیز آشنا شوید.
- ••••• در این بخش به توضیح مطالبی پرداختهایم که به طور مستقیم در کتاب درسی نیامده است ولی در تمرینها و جملات کتاب وجود دارند و یا نکاتی هستند که به راحتی نمی شود از آنها چشم پوشی کرد. (مانند حذف ضمیر مفعولی در درس ۲ سال دوازدهم) با خواندن این بخش خیالتان راحت خواهد شد که هیچ نکتهای وجود ندارد که شما بلد نباشید و یا حتی بیشتر از طراح می دانید.
- **درس نامـهٔ واژگان:** تمـام واژگان کتاب درسی و کتاب کار هر درس را به صورت جلسـه بندی شـده آموزش دادهایم. برای هر واژه یک مثال آوردهایم و همچنین تمام موارد مربوط به هر واژه (مانند معنی دوم و سـوم، مترادف، متضاد، همخانواده، همنشین و ...) را به طور کامل بررسی کردهایم.
- درس نامهٔ ریدینگ: پیش از پاسخگویی به سؤالات درک مطلب باید با تکنیکها و مهارتهای متنخوانی آشنا باشید. تمامی این تکنیکها و مهارتها را به همراه تحلیل تستهای آموزشی کنکورهای سراسری سالهای اخیر، در این درس نامه خواهید یافت. به جرأت می توانیم بگوییم که این درس نامه کامل ترین و جامع ترین درس نامهٔ ریدینگ است.
- كلوز تست: براى هر درس حداقل ۵ كلوز تست آوردهايم. در طرح اين كلوز تستها، چند نكتهٔ مهم را رعايت كردهايم:
 - 🚺 سؤالات واژگان از همان درس باشند.
 - 🕎 سؤالات گرامر از همان درس باشند.
 - 🍟 سبک و سیاق تستها شبیه به کنکورهای اخیر باشد.
 - 🔀 تناسب بین تستهای واژه و گرامر با توجه به تغییرات کنکورهای اخیر، هماهنگی داشته باشد.

- درک مطلب: یکی از نقاط قوت این کتاب، تستهای درک مطلب است. به طور مثال در سال دوازدهم برای هر درس، ۵ درک مطلب طرح شده که از همه نظر (سبک سؤال، بلندی گزینه ها، سختی و دشواری متن، تعداد واژگان هر متن، موضوع متن و...) با کنکورهای سال های اخیر مطابقت دارند. به شما اطمینان می دهیم که بعد از تحلیل این درک مطلب ها، پیشرفت چشمگیری در این زمینه خواهید داشت.
- تستهای سطحبندی شده: یکی از دشوارترین بخشهای تألیف، سطحبندی تستها است. تمامی تستهای گرامر، واژگان کلوز تست و ریدینگ از ساده به دشوار مرتب شدهاند.

تستهای ۶۰٪ : این تستها صرفاً جنبهٔ آموزشی دارند و با پاسخ دادن به آنها فرایند یادگیری کامل میشود.

تسـتهای ۸۰٪ : ایـن تسـتها نقـش تسـتهای جامـع را دارند و شـما را برای کسـب درصد ۸۰ آمـاده میکننـد. در بین این تسـتها نکات جدیدی را یاد خواهید گرفت که در افزایش تسلط شما نقش مهمی را ایفا میکنند.

تســتهای ۱۰۰٪ : اگر به دنبال کسـب درصد ۱۰۰ هسـتید، باید خودتان را با این تسـتها محک بزنید. در طرح این تستها، از ریزهکاریهایی استفاده کردهایم که میتواند دقت و اطلاعات شما را به چالش بکشد.

• پاسخهای تشریحی:

در پاسـخنامهٔ تشـریحی گرامـر هـر ۴ گزینه را برای شـما تحلیل کردهایم. در بخـش واژگان نیز نکات مهـم و کاربردی را توضیح دادهایم. چنین روندی در پاسخ تشریحی کلوز و ریدینگ هم وجود دارد که از ویژگیهای این کتاب است.

آزمونهای جامع:

در انتهای کتاب ۷ آزمون جامع از کنکورهای اخیر آمده است. حتماً این آزمونها را تحلیل کنید.

تشكرنامه

- متشکریم از آقای احمد اختیاری، مدیریت انتشارات مهروماه به خاطر اعتماد و نظرات ارزشمندشان.
- خانوادههایمان مهمترین نقش را در طول تألیف این کتاب بازی کردند که بسیار به آنها مدیون هستیم.
 - جناب آقای محمد سهرابی که در ویرایش کتاب، کمک شایانی به ما کردند.
- از تیم ویراسـتاری، تولید و هنری بینظیر مهروماه، سـرکار خانمها هانیه پورآقایی مسـئول ویراستاری، مریم تاجداری مدیر تولیـد، صفحهآراهـای کتـاب، خانمها مرجان سـپهریان و بهناز آبخرابات و تیم خلاق واحد هنـری و تک-تک عزیزانی که به هر نحو سـهمی در تولید این کتاب داشتند.

لبخندتان الهام بخش وجود ماست. مجتبی محمودی ـ حمیدرضا نوربخش



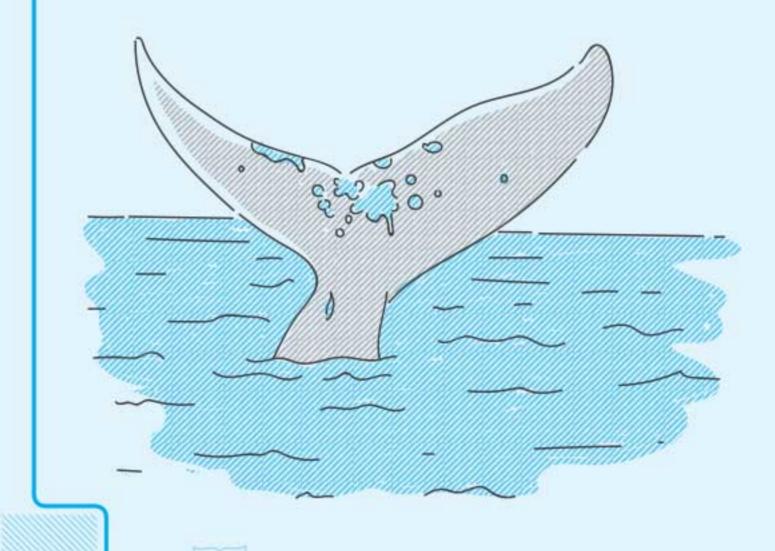
	Vision1	سؤال	پاسخ
I	Saving Nature Chapter 1	14	٣٠٨
©	Wonders of Creation Chapter 2	۴.	719
	The Value of Knowledge Chapter 3	۶۵	mm.
	Traveling the World Chapter 4	٨٨	mk°
	Vision 2		
公	Understanding People Chapter 1	114	۳۵.
3	A Healthy Lifestyle Chapter 2	144	msm
	Art and Culture Chapter 3	171	475
	Vision 3		
8	Sense of Appreciation Chapter 1	Y-Y	۳۸۹
O _s	Look it Up! Chapter 2	441	4.5
4	Renewable Energy Chapter 3	444	khm

سؤالات كنكور ١٤٠٠

441

برای مشاهده و دریافت پاسخنامهٔ تشریحی کنکور ۱۴۰۰، این رمزینه را اسکن کنید.

Vision 1



Chapter 1 | Saving Nature

Chapter 2 | Wonders of Creation

Chapter 3 | The Value of Knowledge

Chapter 4 Traveling the World

Grammar

زمان آینده

این مثالهای فارسی را بخوانید:

🔭 قرار است هفتهٔ آینده باران ببارد. 🔭 قصد داریم سال بعد به اسپانیا برویم.

🚺 در آینده دکتر خواهم شد.

بعد از خواندن سه مثال بالا متوجه میشویم که زمان این جملهها آینده است. در زبان انگلیسی برای بیان عملی که در زمان آینده رخ میدهد، میتوانیم از «فعل ساده + will» و یا «فعل ساده + be going to» استفاده کنیم. هر کدام از این دو ساختار کاربردها، نکات و تفاوتهایی با یکدیگر دارند که در ادامه به آنها میپردازیم.

◄ زمان آينده با will

یکی از روشها برای بیان زمان آینده، استفاده از will است که ساختار آن به شکل زیر است:

ادامهٔ جمله + فعل ساده + will / 'll + فاعل

e.g. We will visit a museum next week.

e.g. I'll travel to Spain next year.

هفتهٔ آینده از یک موزه دیدن خواهیم کرد.

will را می توان به شکل مخفف «اا"، نوشت.

سال آینده به اسپانیا سفر خواهم کرد.

ساختار منفي

برای منفی کردن زمان آینده، not را بعد از will به کار میبریم.

ادامة جمله + فعل ساده + will +not /won't + فاعل

@.g. I will not win the match.

من مسابقه را نخواهم برد.

will not را میتوانیم به شکل مخفف «won't» بنویسیم.

@.g. I won't read that book.

آن کتاب را نخواهم خواند

ساختار سؤالي

برای سؤالی کردن، کافیست will را قبل از فاعل قرار بدهیم.

? ادامة جمله + فعل ساده + فاعل + Will

e.g. Will you lend him the book?

آیا آن کتاب را به او قرض میدهی؟

ساختار سؤالی با کلمات پرسشی

برای ســؤالی کردن با استفاده از کلمات پرسشی (... How, Who, Why, Where, When, What, ...) باید کلمات پرسشی را ابتدای جمله، بعد از آن will و سپس فاعل را بیاوریم.

? ادامهٔ جمله + فعل ساده + فاعل + will + كلمهٔ پرسشي

(e.g.) When will the tourists visit Shiraz?

توریستها چه زمانی شیراز را خواهند دید؟

🗘 اگر کلمهٔ پرسشی دربارهٔ فاعل سؤال کند، فاعل را حذف می کنیم.

چه کسی تابستان آینده از شیراز دیدن خواهد کرد؟

e.g. Who will visit Shiraz next summer?

كاربردهاي will

در موقعیتهای زیر از زمان آینده با will استفاده می کنیم:

🚺 تصمیم گیری لحظهای (آنی):

e.g. I'm thirsty. I will buy a drink.

من تشنه هستم. یک نوشیدنی خواهم خرید.

(در این مثال، فرد تشنه است و همین الان تصمیم به خرید نوشیدنی می گیرد، بنابراین باید از will استفاده کنیم.)

🕥 پیش بینی براساس نظر شخصی:

@.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

فكر كنم فردا باران خواهد آمد.

(در این مثال، هیچ نشانهای برای باریدن باران وجود ندارد و فرد براساس نظر خودش بیان می کند که فردا باران میبارد، بنابراین ساختار will به کار میرود.)

I

ال برای دادن یا گرفتن اطلامات: کریسمس در روز دوشنبه خواهد بود. Christmas will be on Monday.

(در این مثال، با گفتن این که روز کریسمس، دوشنبه خواهد بود، داریم اطلاعاتی میدهیم و باید از will استفاده کنیم)

ז اشاره به وقایع حتمی در زمان آینده:

e.g. My brother will be 30 years old next month.

ماه آینده برادرم ۳۰ ساله خواهد شد.

(در این مثال، ۳۰ ساله شدن یک رویداد حتمی است که در آینده اتفاق میافتد و به همین دلیل باید will به کار رود.)

🚺 قول دادن، تهدید کردن، تمایل یا مدم تمایل به انجام کاری در آینده:

e.g. Don't worry, I won't tell anyone.

نگران نباش، من به کسی نخواهم گفت.

(در این مثال، فرد دارد قول میدهد که به کسی چیزی نگوید. بنابراین باید از will استفاده کنیم.)

e.g. I'll kill you.

تو را خواهم کشت.

e.g. Dr. Mohammadi will see you now.

e.g. The baby won't eat anything.

(در این مثال، فرد دارد تهدید به کشتن می کند، بنابراین باید از will استفاده کنیم.)

VV.

دكتر محمدي الان شما را ميبيند

کودک هیچ چیز نخواهد خورد. (این دو مثال تمایل داشتن یا نداشتن را نشان میدهد.)

@g. Joe will help you tomorrow if you like.

🕜 پیشنهاد، درخواست، خواهش، تقاضا:

اگر دوست داشته باشید جو فردا به شما کمک خواهد کرد. (در این مثال، فرد پیشنهاد کمک میدهد و به همین دلیل باید will به کار رود.)

e.g. Will you be quiet, please?

ممكن است لطفاً ساكت باشي؟

(در این مثال فرد دارد خواهش می کند که مخاطب ساکت شود.)

در جدول زیر مهمترین نشانههای زمان آینده را برایتان آوردهایم: این شما و این هم نشانههای زمان آینده:

tomorrow	فردا	tonight	امشب
afternoon	عضر	today	امروز
this year	امسال	the day after tomorrow	پسفردا
later	بعدأ	soon	په ژودی
next (day, week,)	(روز، هفتــه،) بعد، آينده	on (days of the week) on Saturday,	در روزهای هفته در روز شنبه،
in + قيد زمان in 3 hours	طی دیگر سه ساعت دیگ		

◄ زمان آينده با be going to

روش دیگری که با آن می توانیم زمان آینده را نشان بدهیم، استفاده از be going to است که ساختار آن به شکل زیر است:

ادامة جمله + فعل ساده + am / is / are +going to + فاعل

@ I am going to travel to the north of Iran.

من قصد دارم به شمال ایران سفر کنم.

🔯 برای فاعل I از am، فاعلهای he/she/it از is و فاعلهای we/ you/they از are استفاده می کنیم.

ساختار منفى

ادامهٔ جمله + فعل ساده + am/is/are + not + going to + فاعل

برای منفی کردن باید از not بعد از فعل های کمکی (am /is / are) استفاده کنیم

جک قصد ندارد به تو کمک کند.

e.g. Jack is not going to help you.

ساختار سؤالي

برای سؤالی کردن کافی است am/is/are را در ابتدای جمله و قبل از فاعل بیاوریم.

? ادامهٔ جمله + فعل ساده + going to + فاعل + going to ?

e.g. Are you going to visit your grandmother?

@.g. A: "Why do you want to sell your car?"

B: "I'm going to buy a new house."

قصد داری مادربزرگت را ملاقات کئی؟

کاربردهای be going to

در موقعیتهای زیر از زمان آینده با be going to استفاده می کنیم:

🚺 بیان اتجام کاری با قصد و برنامهریزی قبلی:

الف: ۱۱ چرا میخواهی ماشینت را بفروشی؟۱۱

ب: «قصد دارم یک خانهٔ جدید بخرم،

(در این مثال، فرد از قبل قصد داشته یک خانهٔ جدید بخرد و به همین دلیل میخواهد ماشینش را بفروشد. حالا متوجه شدید چرا باید از ساختار be going to استفاده کنیم؟)



	وجود:	استفاده از نشانههای ه	پیشبینی حملی در زمان آینده با	0
The traffic is terrible. We're going to m! استفاده کنیم)be going to استفاده کنیم)			یک وحشتناک است. ما پروازمان ین مثال، وجود ترافیک نشانهای اسم	
می شود و بعد از آن ادامه پیدا می کند، از آیندهٔ استمراری	1900 May 01 1977 To		وقتی میخواهیم در مورد 100 استفاده میکنیم	-
e.g. He will be studying all next year. e.g. He will not be studying all next year.	ing + فعل + will + be + فاعل	واندن خواهد بود.	تمام سال آینده در حال درس خ تمام سال آینده در حال درس خ	او
e.g. Will he be studying all next year?		خواندن خواهد بود؟	ا او تمام سال آینده در حال درس	Ţ
ده است که بدانیم این دو ساختار چه تفاوتهایی دارند. دو	شان یاد گرفتیم. حالا نوبت آن رسید	را به همراه کاربردهاین	فاوت will با be going to نجا نکات will و be going to ت مهم این دو ساختار عبارتند از:	تا ایر
رای تصمیم گیری لحظهای (آنی) از will استفاده می کنیم: I have got a flight ticket for 3 o'clock t	나무리가무 경기자 이 경기를 가지 않는데 그 말이 되었다. 그리고 살짝 그리고 있다.		برای بیان عملی که قبلاً تصمیم به	
ت چون برای پرواز بلیط خریده است و به همین دلیل باید از			یک بلیط هواپیما برای فردا ساعت این مثال، سـفر کردن به انگلســــ be going استفاده کنیم.)	(در ا
e.g. I will travel to England.			به انگلستان سفر خواهم کرد.	
، باشد و به همین دلیل تصمیم گیری فرد یک تصمیم گیری	سـفر به انگلســتان تصمیم گرفته		این مثال، هیچ نشــانهای وجود ند لهای بوده است و باید از will است	
ر پیش بینی براساس نظرسنجی شخصی باشد باید ساختار	be going استفاده میکنیم و اگ			
e.g. Look at those black clouds. It is going	to rain	A.L11.	۷ را به کار ببریم: نامه ای تیمنگلم کی قال است.	-
be going to استفاده کنیم.)			ن ابرهای تیره نگاه کن. قرار است این مثال، وجود ابر در آسمان نشا:	
e.g. Perhaps it will rain.			د باران بیاید.	
ِ ساختار will استفاده كنيم.)	ینی میکند و به همین دلیل باید از	ی، آمدن باران را پیشب	این مثال، فرد براساس نظر شخص	(در
1. A: "Do you want to go out with your fri B: "No, I the match on TV."				
1) am going to watch 2) am watch	hing 3) will w	atch	4) watched	
			سخ:(گزینهٔ ۱) ف: «آیا میخواهی با دوستانت بیرو	ال
نیم. (حذف گزینه های ۲۰۱ و ۴۰۱) با توجه به این که برای	هجين ا بايد يا : مان آينده کاما ک		۰: «نه، میخواهم مسابقه را در تلوی دا توجه به مفهوم حمله م	
فاده کنیم. (حدّف گزینهٔ ۱۳۰۰)	، باید از ساختار be going to است			
2. A: "I've got a headache." B: "Wait here	ou."			
1) I get 2) I'll get		ng to get	4) I got	
			سخ: (گزینهٔ ۲) ف: ۱من سردرد دارم.»	20
		ک آسپرین می گیرم.»	عه الين جا منتظر باش. من برايت يا	
یم. (حذف گزینه های «۱» و «۴») با توجه به این که همان گزینهٔ «۳»)	،چین را باید با زمان آینده کامل کن ساختار will استفاده کنیم. (حذف	وجه مىشويم كه نقطه	🚃 با توجه به مفهوم جمله مت	1
	1: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4		1
اده می کنیم: • The train leaves at 5 this afternoon.	م برای اشاره به زمان آینده استفاده زمانبندی از زمان حال ساده استف	نده طبق برنامهریزی و حرکت خواهد کرد.	100 مرای بیان عملی در آیا قطار امروز عصر ساعت ۵	
	ده میکنیم. در مثال زیر جملهٔ اول	، ربط مانند ا (after, wil از حال ساده استفا	🤇 در صورتی که دو جمله با حروف	
e.g. When you see Dave, tell him he still			نتی دیوید را دیدید، به او بگویید ،	ō.
@g. When you will see Dave, tell him he				9

ዠ برای بیان رویدادهای برنامه ریزی شده در آینده می توانیم از حال استمراری استفاده کنیم: e.g. I'm not inviting Tom to the party. تام را به مهمانی دعوت نمی کنم.

👔 در انگلیسی محاوره می توانیم از gonna به جای be going to استفاده کنیم:

e.g.) I gonna buy a new car next year.

قرار است سال آینده یک ماشین جدید بخرم.

🚹 از was / were + going to برای بیان قصدی که در گذشته داشتهایم، استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. I was going to tidy the flat, but I didn't have time.

من مىخواستم أيارتمانم را تميز كنم، ولى وقت نداشتم.

اسم کلمهای است که برای نامیدن موجودات زنده (teacher, dog, ...) اشیا (notebook, table, ...) و ایدهها (love, hate, ...) به کار می رود. اسمها را مى توانيم به دو دستهٔ كلى تقسيم كنيم:

≥ ۱. اسم عام (common noun):

(دختر) girl (کتاب) - book (در)

این اسامی به گروهی از موارد شبیه به هم دلالت دارند:

(شيراز) Shakespeare (شكسيير) - Friday (جمعه)

◄ ٢. اسم خاص (proper noun): این اسامی به یک شخص، شیء، حیوان و یا مکان خاص دلالت می کنند:

🗘 اسمهای خاص همیشه با حروف بزرگ شروع میشوند. (یک بار دیگر مثالها را بخوانید.)

◄ همراهان اسم

همراهان اسم قبل از اسمهای عام در جمله به کار می روند که در ادامه راجع به آنها صحبت خواهیم کرد.

a/an

اگر اسمی مفرد و نکره باشد، قبل از آن a یا an به کار می دود.

من یک سیب دارم.

من یک ماشین دارم.

e.g. I have an apple. e.g. I have a car.

> هر چند کتاب درسی شما به کاربردهای a/an اشاره نکرده ولی باید این مبحث را همانند سایر قسمتها به خوبی یاد بگیرید. (100 عاربردهای a/an

🚺 وقتی اسمی برای شنونده ناشناخته است و یا وقتی برای اولین بار دربارهٔ اسمی صحبت میکنیم، از a/an استفاده میکنیم: e.g. I bought a car. من یک ماشین خریدم۔

🚺 قبل از شغلها:

e.g. I'm a teacher.

من یک معلم هستم. 🚺 قبل از ملیتها:

e.g. He is an Iranian businessman.

او یک تاجر ایرانی است.

e.g. She became a Muslim

🚺 قبل از مذهبها: او مسلمان شد.

🛕 هرگاه بخواهیم شخصی یا چیزی را با یک صفت توصیف کنیم، قبل از صفت a/an می آوریم:

او یک ماشین زیبا دارد.

e.g. He has a beautiful car. e.g. I watched an interesting film.

من یک فیلم جالب دیدم

a cold - an earache

📝 قبل از نام بعضی از بیماریها:

سرماخوردگی ـ گوشدرد

an La

🚺 اگر اسمی با حروف صدادار (o - u - i - e - a) شروع شود، آن اسم را با an می آوریم و اگر آن اسم با حروف بیصدا شروع شود، از a استفاده می کنیم. a book - a girl - an orange - an umbrella

👣 کاربرد a/an به اولین صدای کلمهٔ بعد از آن بستگی دارد نه به املای آن کلمه.

حالت اول: اگر اسمى با h آغاز شود ولى h تلفظ نشود و حرف بعد از آن صدادار باشد، آن اسم را با an مى آوريم:

an hour - an honor

حالت دوم: اگر اسمی با o یا u آغاز شود ولی این حروف خوانده نشوند و حرف بعد از آنها بی صدا باشد، از a استفاده می کنیم: a university - a one-parent family

حالت سوم: در علامتهای اختصاری هم نیز باید براساس تلفظ از a یا an استفاده کنیم:

an MP3 - a DVD

🕜 هر گاه قبل از اسم یک صفت داشته باشیم و بخواهیم a یا an بیاوریم، باید براساس اولین حرف صفت a یا an را به کار ببریم: a nice girl - an honest person



حرف تعریف the

اگر اسم مورد نظر معرفه باشد (یعنی برای شنونده آشنا باشد)، از the استفاده می کنیم.

@.g. We had to paint the apartment before we sold it.

ما قبل از فروختن آپارتمان مجبور بودیم آن را رنگ کنیم.

(در این مثال، میدانیم منظورمان کدام آپارتمان است.) یکی از قسمتهایی که در کتاب درسی زیاد به آن نپرداختهاند، اما پتانسیل بسیار عالی برای طرح تست دارد، همین بحث the است.

کاربردهای the

🚺 اگر اسمی برای بار اول تاشناخته باشد، دومین باری که آن را به کار میبریم به صورت شناخته شده می آید:

e.g. I bought a book yesterday. The book was interesting.

من دیروز یک کتاب خریدم.کتاب جالبی بود.. ۲ آگر شخص یا شیء مورد نظر، برایمان معلوم باشد (در اطرافمان فقط یک عدد از آن وجود دارد):

e.g. Give me the pen, please.

لطفاً خودكار را به من بدهيد

🔐 قبل از اسمهای بیهمتا (در جهان فقط یکی وجود دارد):

the Earth - the Sky - the Sun - the Moon

👣 قبل از صفتهای عالی:

the best - the tallest - the oldest

🚺 قبل از اعداد ترتیبی:

the first - the second - the third

next, last, same, only قبل از صفتهای

the only boy - the same street - the last one

😗 هر گاه اسمی با استفاده از جمله و یا عبارت وصفی بعد از خودش آمده باشد، آن اسم معرفه میشود:

e.g. The girl whom you saw is my sister.

the beach - the town - the seaside

🚹 قبل از رسانههای گروهی(...,theater, radio, television, cinema:

the radio - the theater

e.g. this book

🚺 وقتی در مورد زمان صحبت میکنیم:

the past - the present - the future

صفتهای اشاره

صفت اشاره برای اشاره به دور و نزدیک به کار برده می شود.

قبل از اسمهای عام می توانیم از صفتهای اشاره (this / that / these/ those) استفاده کنیم. به این مثالها توجه کنید:

این کتاب

(this قبل از اسم مفرد به کار می رود و اشاره به نزدیک دارد.) آن کتاب

ان شاب

(that قبل از اسم مفرد به کار می رود و اشاره به دور دارد.) اد: کتابها

اينكتابها

درد.) these قبل از اسم جمع به کار می رود و اشاره به نزدیک دارد.) آن کتابها

ان سابھا

(those قبل از اسم جمع به کار می رود و اشاره به دور دارد.)

صفتهاي ملكي

صفتهای ملکی برای نشان دادن مالکیت به کار میروند و همراه با یک اسم می آیند.

او همسر من است.

e.g. His car is beautiful.

e.g. She is my wife.

اسم صفت ملکی

اتومبيل او ; يباست.

🐪 🚺 با صفتهای ملکی در درس سوم کتاب زبان نهم آشنا شدید که عبارتند از:

my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their

😗 صفت ملکی را نباید با ضمیر ملکی اشـــتباه گرفت. صفت ملکی همواره با یک اســـه (موصوف) همراه اســت، درحالی که ضمیر ملکی جایگزین صفت ملکی و موصوف آن میشود.

e.g. It's my book. → It's mine.

اعداد

بعد از اعداد، اسم می آوریم.

من پنج دلار دارم.

e.g. I have five dollars.



حروف اضافه

بعد از حروف اضافه (...,at, to, on, in) اسم می آید: فردا به آفریقا سفرخواهم کرد.

سفت

بعد از صفت اسم به کار می رود. او یک خانهٔ گران قیمت دارد.

وابستهها

بعد از وابستههایی مثل (a little, little, a few, few, many, much, lots of, a lot of, some,...) اسم به کار می رود.

e.g. I have some money.

e.g. There is a little sugar in the coffee.

@.g. Tomorrow I will travel to Africa.

e.g. She has an expensive house.

مقداری شکر در قهوه وجود دارد.

پاسخ: گزینهٔ ۲ بعد از نقطهچین اول، اسم مفرد mountain به کار رفته، بنابراین باید نقطهچین را با a/an کامل کنیم. چون low با حرف صدادار شروع نشده است باید از a استفاده کنیم. (حذف گزینه های ۳۰، و ۴۰) بعد از نقطه چین دوم، اسم جمع mountains به کار رفته و به همین دلیل گزینهٔ «۱» حذف می شود، چون this با اسم مفرد به کار می رود.

◄ جمع بستن اسمهاى مفرد

1) بیشتر اسههای مفرد با اضافه کردن s به آخر آنها جمع بسته میشوند.

a boy → two boys	a girl → two girls
a pen → five pens	a door → four doors

😗 برای جمع بستن اسمهایی که به حروف "o, sh, ch, ss, s, x" ختم میشوند، به انتهای آنها es اضافه میکنیم.

a box → two boxes	a bus → three buses
a glass → four glasses	a church → five churches
a brush -> six brushes	a tomato → seven tomatoes

🕜 اگر اسم مفرد به y ختم شود و قبل از آن حرف صدادار باشد، هنگام جمع بستن s می گیرد و اگر حرف قبل از آن بی صدا باشد، هنگام جمع بستن y به i تبدیل می شود و به جای es ،s می گیرد.

a day → two days a	baby → two babies
--------------------	-------------------

👔 اسم های مفردی که به fe یا fe ختم می شوند، در موقع جمع بستن fe یا fe به ves تبدیل می شود.

a wife → two wives	a loaf → five loaves
a knife → three knives	a shelf → six shelves
a wolf → many wolves	a thief → seven thieves
a life → many lives	a half → two halves

🔕 برای جمع بستن بعضی از اسمها، قاعدهٔ خاصی وجود ندارد و باید شکل جمع آنها را حفظ کنید.

a child -> two children	a man → three men
a woman → four women	a mouse → five mice
a tooth → six teeth	a foot → seven feet
a person → many people	bacterium → many bacteria



تستهای گرامر Grammar Tests

١.		μ			Ŧ	
		L	П	٠,	ш	
	- 1	г	_	٦	щ	ı
	- 1					ı

will, be going to (کاربردها و تفاوتها)

1. You look sleepy. I	to you later.		
1) will talk	2) talk	am talking	am going to talk
2. The man isn't looking wh	ere he is going. He	into the wall.	
1) will walk	2) walks	is walking	4) is going to walk
3. That bag looks heavy. I	you with it.		
1) 'm going to help	2) am helping	3) '11 help	4) help
4. A: "Have you decided wh	nere to go for your holidays?"		
B: "Yes, we t	o Italy."		
1) 're going to go	2) go	3) are go	4) '11 go
5. I think Ali th	e job. He has a lot of experien	ce.	
1) getting	2) won't get	3) will get	4) is going to get
6. A: "How old is she?"			
B: " forty ne	xt month."		
1) She was	2) She'11 be	3) She is	4) She is going to be
7. Thanks for lending me th	e money. I you ba	ick on Friday.	
1) won't pay	2) 'm going to pay	3) '11 pay	4) 'm paying
		Section of strain	, , , ,
ددسته ساده، اینده)	مانها(حال ساده، حال استمراری،	بر تيب ز	
8. Reza his new	book right now.		
1) will read	2) is going to read	3) is reading	4) read
2077 (4074 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	ry late last night.		
1) get	2) got	3) are getting	4) will get
2012 (ATT) (to call his father in the evening		i) was get
1) try	2) will try	3) tries	4) is going to try
40.1 TANK 1000 - 100 - 100 - 100		5) ares	t) is going to uy
11. A: "What is your plan for B: "I at hon			
1) rest	2) rested	3) am going to rest	4) will rest
56 CO. C.	1000-00-000-000-00	5) and going to rest	t) will rest
12. A:"It's cold in this room	794777. 254879		
B:"I on the 1) will turn	heating system." 2) am going to turn	3) turned	4) am turning
	2) am going to turn	5) turned	4) am turning
اسم عام و خاص			
			7/4 /
a contract of the second state of the second second contract of the second second second second second second	olains are natural homes of ma	ny animals. One of them is bla	ock which lives in some
parts of the		2) Iran's mauntain / Par	os / Country
Iran's mountains / be Iran's mountains / be	70	Iran's mountain / Bea iran's mountains / Bea	(A) (A)
3) Iran's mountains / be	Auto a care agent togoth	4) iran's mountains / Be	ear – country
راهان و نشانههای اسم	- san		
14. I had sandy	vich and apple for	lunch. sandwich	wasn't very good, but
14. I had sandv	vich and apple for	· lunch sandwich	wasn't very good, but
	vich and apple for 2) the / the / A / an	lunch. sandwich 3) a / an / The / the	wasn't very good, but 4) a / a / The / the
apple was nice.	5.50		5//5 /8



10. I saw Sarah and	Philip with son, Steve.			
1) his	2) her	3) their	4) them	
17. I'd like to buy	book, please. How much is	it?		
1) this	2) these	3) those	4) an	
18. Look at	birds up there on the tree.			
1) this	2) that	3) a	4) those	
100 mm and 100 mm	nants are sleeping under the shade of	15-4000	€ * 0.7.00 (\$500.650)	
1) A	2) These	3) This	4) That	
	e over there is empty.	-/	V	
1) These	2) Those	3) That	4) An	
ع بستن اسمها	-		1) 711	
	, but these are hi		ne.	
mountain / mo mountains / mo		mountains / mountain mountain / mountain		
	spy been sentenced to 1	2 in prison after	admitting trying to sell top secret	
information to the	hs 2) A/have/months	3) The/has/month	4) An/has/months	
8 22 S			T) All/llas/months	
25. Sarah and I have	decided to have a party. We	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	6	
 going to invite 	2) are going to invites	3) will invite	4) are going to invite	
B: "It's easy. I	how to use the washing machine." you." ow 2) 'm showing	3) '11 show	4) show	
	ago, in San Francisco,	young woman came to us for	vocational advice.	
1) years/a/-	2) years/-/-	3) years/a/a	4) year/a/-	
Secretary: "Hold 1) a second – wil	ould you tell me the number and the on , please. I I give you these information I give you this information	after checking his flight tick 2) the second – will giv	cet."	
	accident this morning.	car crashed into	tree, driver of	
	vas badly damaged. ne/a 2) a / An / the / a / the	3) the / A / a / the / the	4) an / A / a / the / the	
28. A: "Why is Betty	in ?"			
201 3 201	her brother at the station	at six."		
1) a hurry - is go	ing to meet	2) the hurry - is going t	to meet	
3) hurry - will m	면 가는 구경 마면에 보면 가면 없습니다.	4) hurry – meet		
29. A: "Did you see B: "Yes, I like	last night?"			
1) the basketball	on television / the basketball	the basketball on tele	evision / basketball	
basketball on t	elevision / basketball	the basketball on the	television / the basketball	
30. They would begin	n to sing almost with as much precisi	on as clocks with	in five , referred to the	
setting of	Sun, every evening.			
1) the / minutes of	f a particular time / -	2) the / minutes of particular time / the		
3) a / minutes of	a particular time / the	4) the / minutes of a par	rticular time / the	
31. Please make sure	the doors are locked before you	out.		
1) are going	2) go	3) will go	4) went	
32. Which sentence i	s NOT correct in "Capitalizing"?			
1) We live on the	선생님이 있는데 하나 아이트 아이들이 하는데 아이들은 아이를 하는데 되었다.	2) A tiger is a wild anin	nal.	
	They destroyed the jungle.		I went to Golestan forest last year.	



33. If natural h	ome is endangered, they may	come to the village to hunt	
1) wolves' / sheeps	2) wolves' / sheep	3) wolf/sheep	4) wolf / sheeps
34. What time	the bus tomorrow	w?	
1) will / arrive	2) does / arrive	3) is / arriving	4) is going / to arrive
35. A: "Did you mail the let	tters?"		
B: "Sorry, I forgot. I	them right now."		
1) am going to email	2) mail	3) will mail	4) am mailing
36. A: "Can you buy	black pen on your way	home tonight?"	
B: "Sure, I	it."		
1) / will get	2) a / will get	3) a / am going to get	4) / am going to get
37. There is ho	spital near unive	rsity where I study art.	
1) a - an	2) the - the	3) a - a	4) a - the
38. She lives on	near Jake's .		
1) Elm Street - Shop	2) elm street - shop	3) Elm street - Shop	4) Elm Street - shop
39. Although Bill has been	in trouble with the police, he	earns .	
1) an honest penny thes	e days by driving van.	2) an honest penny those	days by driving a van.
a honest penny these	days by driving a van.	4) an honest penny these	days by driving a van.
40. A: "I heard Maryam ha	is won some money."		
B: "Whats	he with?"		
1) is / do	2) was / do	3) is / going to do	4) is / will
41. I tell anyon	e what happened, I promise.		
1) will	2) won't	3) am going to	4) go
42. I've tried to give her ad	vice, but she		
- 하고 이렇게 하고 있는데 없는데 하고 있다면 하고 있는데 하고 있다면 하고 있다면 없는데 하고 있다면 다.		3) won't listen	4) is not going to listen
43. Amir recommended	good dentist, but	dentist doesn't have a	n opening for two
		3) a / a / months	
44. I need smar	rtphone which allows me to c	heck email and use	Facebook.
1) an / my	요즘 강요하는 이번 이번 사람이 있는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하시다면 되었다.	3) an / me	4) a / me
45. A: "Why are you holding	ng a piece of paper?"	Para Para Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara	100 T000240 (Approximate)
B: "I"			
1) will write letter to my	y friends back home in the T	ehran.	
2) am going to write let	ter to my friends back home	in Tehran.	
	etter to my friends back hon		
am going to write a l	etter to my friends back hon	ne in Tehran.	
46. I think she	win bronze meda	al in the competition.	
1) will / the	2) will / a	3) is going to / -	4) is going to / a
47. We get toge	ether on night an	d celebrate birthda	у.
1) are going to / friday /	/ him	2) will / Friday / him	
3) are going to / Friday	/ his	4) are going to / the Frid	ay / his
48. A: "Where are you goin	ng on holiday?"		
B: "I don't know yet. M	laybe	574-7720 MONT TO NE ORGANIST	
1) I will go to China	3W	2) I will go to the China	
3) I am going to go to C		4) I'm going to go to the	China.
133.157 M	tes, you one casse		80% RAD
1) are going to get	2) get	3) are getting	4) will get
	- year - old girl. My brother l	brought MP3 playe	r for her, but he didn't know that
it wasn't useful for her.		Transportation in the state	14000000
1) an / a	2) a / an	3) an / an	4) a / a
	e are much better than	photos on the book.	
1) This / that	These / those	Those / these	4) That / this



52. university is various discipline.	institution of high	er education and research whi	ch awards academic degrees in
1) A – a	2) An – an	3) A – an	4) An – a
53. universities	of Oxford and Cambridge are	two of most fam	ous universities in
Europe.	1018/075/2128/078/07 - 000/0781	42 287 U 110Y/24 (W)	15 <u>00 000 1</u> 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
1) The / the / –	2) The/ – /the	3) A / the/ –	4) The / the / the
54. Pacific is	biggest ocean in	world.	
1) The / the / the	2) / the / the	3) The / the /	4) The / / the
55. John is driving on the wr	ong side of the road! He	an accident.	
1) is going to have	2) will have	3) was going to have	4) has
56. I usually take a three-wee	k winter holiday in	every year.	
1) the Kish Island	2) Kish island	3) Kish Island	4) the kish island
57. A: "I don't know how to	fix this bike."		
B: "It's not jo	ob. Don't worry. I i	it for you."	
1) my / am going to fix	2) your / will fix	3) my / will fix	4) your / am going to fix
58. X-ray mach	ine produces a controlled bear	m of radiation, which is used	to create image of
inside of you			
1) An / a /the	2) An / an / -	3) An / an / the	4) A / an / the
59. Ali a camera	for her birthday, but he decide	d to give her some money inst	ead.
1) bought	2) was going to buy	3) buys	4) is going to buy
60. A: "What is in	box in your hand?"		
B: "There is	doll in it for my daughter."		
1) a – the	2) the – a	3) a – a	4) the – the
61. A: "What do you know al B: "Well, it's			
a unusual village near an unusual village near		an unusual village near the Tabriz a unusual village near the Tabriz	
62. A: "Do you want to come B: "No, I my	to party with us?"		
1) the / will wash	Call	2) the / am going to wash	
3) / will wash		4) / am going to wash	
	European country. H		Ľ
1) a / the	and the company of the comment of the control of th	3) an / the	4) an /
	is a very important		
1) Golf / sea / Iran / arab	2) Gulf / sea / iran / arab	3) Gulf / sea / Iran / Arab	
	pilot. He lives in		
Askari / a / Mashhad Askari / the / mashhad		2) askari / a / Mashhad	
3) Askari / the / mashhad		4) Askari / a / the Mashhao	1
1) the children	ny lesson while are 2) children	3) the child	4) a child
67. A: "I can't hear television	ı"		
B: "I it up so	you can hear it."		
1) 'm going to turn	2) turning	3) '11 turn	4) turned
68. After I graduate, I	medical school. I have wa	anted to bedoctor	all life.
1) will attend / a / my		2) am going to attend / a /	mine
3) am going to attend / th		4) am going to attend / a /	my
69. A: "Excuse me, I need to	talk to someone about	hotel room. It is too small	for five
B: "That man at the servi	[47] [47] [47] [47] [47] [47] [47] [47]		
1) our / people / will help		2) our / person / will help	1- 1-1-
3) my / people / is going	to neip	4) your / person / is going	to neip



Richard seems to be unwi translations.	lling to accept ac	lvice from native w	ho try to help him with
1) a / speakers / his	2) - / speakers / his	3) - / speaker / his	4) - / speakers / him
	ound Earth.	Property (1980)	200 - 000 - 000 - 0000 - 0000 - 0000
1) is going to move /-	2) moves /-	3) moves/ the	4) moved / the
2. Child always cries when	her mother out o	of the house.	
1) went	2) gone	3) goes	4) will go
73. John bought	new car last week. Unfortur	nately, car broke d	lown after just two
	2) a / a / days	3) the / the / day	4) the / a / day
	candles for	Carlo Maria Carlo	electricity.
이 전 하는 것이 없었습니다. 그렇게 이 전에서 하는 사람들이 되었습니다. 그 그 그리고 있는데 그렇게 되었습니다.	2) / the / the		
5. Which one is grammatic	200	Control of the State of the Sta	Solution of the solution of th
1) Ali's brother is a hardy		2) She sat down at her d	lesk and worked for two hours.
3) Frank is a farmer. He l		4) There is one bus stop	
6. Which one is grammatic		ef ef	
	ome of the Persian zebra.	2) Moghan plain is a nic	ce place in the northwest of Iran
3) The Persian lion died		4) There are a few Irani	
3) His family think he is	70	ne day.	
10.75 (17.75) 10.75 (17.75)		CIII3.	
78. I think it I j 1) will rain	ust leit a drop.	2) is going to rain	
3) rains		4) rained	
79. We don't have enough tin	ne Hurry un! The plane	3 7 75777777778	
- [10] 열 전시기 - [15]에 - [15]에 다른 [15]	our 2) will take off in a hou	r 3) is going to take off in	a hour 4) takes off in an hou
80. I started a new blog. I'll on these people who blog	do my best not to be one of a lot	right at the start at 2) this people who blog	
those people who blog	; lot	4) those people who blo	ogs a lot
81. My brother		Totalia	
1) will play	2) was going to play	3) plays	4) is playing
	clues about the lifestyles of		
Archaeologist are thos Asshaeologists are the		Archaeologists is tho Asshaeologists as the	
3) Archaeologists are tho		4) Archaeologists are th	
	very little about	history of the indigenous p	people who used to live here sever
ago. 1) know/the/centuries	2) knows/the/centuries	3) know/the/century	4) know/-/centuries
84. That's too heavy for you.		2) and gains to give you	a band
 am going to give you! will give you hand 	nand	 am going to give you will give you a hand 	
	u umovot	4) will give you a hand	
 Which one is grammatical. I live in Iran. 	50		
He is going to go to S			
	tch on the television this ev	ening.	
4) Call me when you arri			
86. Which one is grammatica	5)	2) I'	
 Close window, please. The cat which is on th 		I'm going to buy a neWe live on Earth.	w car in atternoon.
J) THE CAL WHICH IS OH III	C WALL IS ULUWII	T) WE HE OH LAIM.	





جلسة اول

endangered (adj.) /endanger (v.)

در معرض خطر / به خطر انداختن

sym at risk | unsafe | unprotected.

Elephants are actually endangered in east Africa

در واقع فیلها در آفریقای شرقی در معرض خطر هستند.

2. alive (adj.)

زنده

syn having life | living opp dead

It was a bad accident, they are lucky to be alive.

تصادف بدی بود، آنها خوششانس هستند که زنده هستند.

3. increase (v.) (n.)

افزایش دادن، افزایش یافتن / افزایش

syn enhance | rise opp decrease | reduce

The population increased dramatically in the first half century.

جمعیت بهطور چشمگیری در نیمهٔ اول قرن افزایش یافت.

4. hear (v.)

شنيدن

She had never been heard to complain.

از او هرگز شکایتی شنیده نشده بود.

protect (v.) /protection (n.) /protective (adj.)

حفاظت کر دن / حفاظت/ محافظت کننده

syn defend

She kept her money protected in a safe.

او از یولهایش در یک گاو صندوق محفاظت می کرد.

for example / example (n.)

برای مثال / مثال

Many, like Hilda, for example, come from a very poor background.

خیلیها برای مثال هیلدا، وضعیت [خانوادگی] ضعیفی دارند.

7. Earth (n)

زمين

The pilot brought the plane back to the Earth.

خلبان هواپیما را به زمین برگرداند.

8. forest (n.)

a tropical forest

یک جنگل استوایی

syn jungle | woods

Tropical forests used to cover %10 of the earth's surface.

سابقاً حنگلهای استوایی ۱۰% از سطح زمین را پوشانده بودند.

destroy (v.) / destruction (n.) / destructive (adj.)

خراب کردن / خرابی / مخرب

opp build

The school was completely destroyed by fire.

مدرسه به طور کامل به وسیلهٔ آتش تخریب شد.

die out (phr. v.) / die (v.) / death (n.) / dead (adj.)

منقرض شدن / مردن / مرگ / مرده

The population of tigers in Iran is in danger of dying out.

جمعیت ببرها در ایران در خطر انقراض است.

11. pay attention (v.)

توجه كردن

attention (n.)

I'm sorry, I wasn't paying attention to what you were saying. متأسفم، من توجهي به آنچه تو ميگفتي نداشتم.

12. natural (adi.)

طبيعي

Death is a natural event which you have to accept.

مرگ یک رویداد طبیعی است که تو باید آن را بیذیری.

۱- دشت ۲- ساده ۳- بدون طرح

plan (n.) (v.)

نقشه، برنامهریزی کردن

13. plain (n.)

plane(n.) planet(n.)

plant(n.) (v.)

گیاه/ کاشتن

Today most travelers would like to see the plains of Iran.

امروزه اغلب مسافرها تمایل دارند که دشتهای ایران را سنند. Her clothes were plain. لباس هایش ساده بودند.

14. hope (v.)

۱ - امیدوار بودن ۲ - امید ۳ - امیدواری

hopeful (adj.) It is hoped that the study will provide some useful information. این امیدواری وجود دارد که این تحقیق مقداری اطلاعات مفید فراهم کند.

15. a few (adj.)

تعداد کیں

opp many

A few of the people were getting annoyed.

تعداد کمی از مردم آزرده شدند.

16. human (n.) (adj.)

۱- انسان ۲- انسانی/ مهربان

humor (n.) humid (adj.) شوخی، طنز مرطوب

syn person

There are many different cell types in the human body. انواع مختلفی از سلولها در بدن انسان وجود دارد.

17. instead of

به جای، در عوض

sym as a replacement

You probably picked up my keys instead of yours.

شما احتمالاً كليدهاي من را به حاي كليدهاي خودتان برداشتهايد.

18. future (adj.)

feather (n.)

feature (n.) opp past

They plan on getting married in the near future.

آنها قصد دارند که در آیندهٔ نزدیک ازدواج کنند.

۱-نجات دادن۲-ذخیره کردن۳-یس انداز کردن 19. save (v.) syn keep safe | protect

She had never been able to save much from her salary.

او هرگز قادر نبوده که مقدار زیادی از حقوقش را پسانداز کند.

20. take care of (phrase)

مراقبت كردن

syn look after

The children are old enough to take care of themselves.

بچهها به اندازهٔ کافی بزرگ هستند که از خودشان مراقبت کنند.



21. injured (adj.) / injury (n.) 33. follow (v.) / follower (n.) سروی کر دن، دنبال کر دن / سرو مجروح / جراحت مجروح کردن، مصدوم کردن syn go after injure (v.) syn damaged She went back into the house, and Ben followed her. او به خانه برگشت و بن هم او را دنبال کرد. A road accident left him severely injured. تصادف جادهای او را به شدت مجروح ساخت. 34. add (v.) اضافه کردن syn join | connect ۱-نقشه ۲-برنامهریزی کردن ۳-قصد داشتن 22. plan (n.) (v.) We can add your name in our mailing list. sym project | schedule | strategy ما مىتوانيم اسم شما را به فهرست يستىمان اضافه كنيم. I have no plans to retire. من هیچ برنامهای برای بازنشستگی ندارم. 35. rule (n.) قانون 23. wild (adj.) نقش role (n.) After climbing the hill, we arrived at a field full of wild flowers. syn law بعد از بالا رفتن از تپه، ما به یک مزرعهی پر از گلهای وحشی رسیدیم. Help them understand my rules in the office. به آنها کمک کن تا قوانین من در اداره را درک کنند. ۱- امن ۲- ایمن، در امان ۳- بی خطر 24. safe (adj.) sym protected 36. lose (v.) ۱- گم کردن۲- از دست دادن۳- باختن She doesn't feel safe in the house on her own. loss (n.) ١- ض, ٢- صدمه٣- فقدان او در خانه به تنهایی احساس امنیت نمیکند. syn miss I need to lose 5kg before the wedding ceremony. به تازگی، اخیراً / جدید، اخیر (n.) recent (n.) به تازگی، اخیراً / جدید، اخیر من باید قبل از مراسم ازدواج ۵ کیلوگرم وزن کم کنم. syn newly | lately من او را اخبراً در موزه دیدهام. .. I saw her recently in the museum syn actually | certainly | in fact | surely ۱- صدمه زدن ۲- آسیب رساندن 26. hurt (n.) They are not really my aunt and uncle. syn injure | damage | harm آنها واقعاً عمه و عموى من نيستند. He was hurting badly but he smiled through tear. تقسيم كردن / تقسيم 38. divide (v.) / division (n.) او به طور جدی صدمه دید، اما او در میان اشکهایش لبخند میزد. Animals can be divided into wild and farm animals. 27. proper (adj.) مناسب حیوانات را میتوانند به حیوانات وحشی و اهلی تقسیم شوند. syn suitable | appropriate | fit 39. hopefully (adv.) ۱ – امیدوارانه You can't dimb a mountain without the proper equipment. "Will there be any food leftover?" He asked hopefully. شما نمىتوانيد بدون تجهيزات مناسب از كوه بالا برويد. او امیدوارانه پرسید: «آیا هیچ غذایی باقی خواهد ماند؟» 28. common (adj.) ۱ - رایج، متداول ۲ - زیاد ۳ - مشترک کسل کننده / کسل 40. boring (adj.) / bored (adj.) sym ordinary | regular syn uninteresting opp amusing It's common for children to have middle ear infection. Her husband is the most boring person I've ever met. برای بچهها رایج است که عفونت گوش میانی داشته باشند. همسر او کسلکنندهترین شخصی است که تا کنون ملاقات کردهام. 29. appropriate (adj.) مناسب، شابسته جلسهٔ دوم syn suitable proper I didn't feel that this was an appropriate time to mention the 41. amazing (adj.) / amazed (adj.) حيرت آور / حيرت زده subject of money. من احساس نکردم که وقت مناسبی برای بیان موضوع پول باشد. syn surprising An amazing number of people registered. 30. idea (n.) ١- نظر، عقيده ٢- فكر شمار زیادی از مردم اسمنویسی کردند. It was my wife's idea to buy that house. 42. plant (n.) (v.) ۱- گیاه ۲- کاشتن خرید آن خانه نظر همسرم بود. Don't forget to water the plants. 31. interested (adj.) / interesting (adj.) / interestingly (adv.)

فراموش نکن که به <mark>گیاهان</mark> آب بدهی.

الگو

ساده

43. pattern (n.)

syn method

Weather patterns have changed in recent years.

الگوهای آب و هوا در سالهای اخیر تغییر کرده است.

44. simple (adj.)

syn easy opp complicated

A simple color mixes with another color and build a complex one. یک رنگ ساده با رنگی دیگر ترکیب میشود و یک رنگ مرکب میسازد.

32. pain (n.) / painful (adj.) / painfulness (n.) درد / دردناک / رنج. زحمت syn ache She is in great pain. او درد زیادی دارد.

interest (n.) (v.)

syn absorbed | attracted | keen

Are you interested in playing tennis?

علاقهمند / جالب / به طور قابل توجهی، جالب است که ...

١- علاقه ٢- علاقهمند كردن

أيا شما علاقهمند به بازي تنيس هستيد؟



 ۱-کامل کردن ۲- کامل 45. complete (v.) (adj.) syn finish | end In order to enjoy the game, it will be necessary to get the complete and official rules. برای لذت بردن از بازی ضروری است که قوانین <mark>کامل</mark> و رسمی را دریافت کنید. 46. end (n.) (v.) ۱- هدف۲- بایان ۳- بایان دادن Costs are expected to double by the end of 2012. انتظار میرود که قیمتها در انتهای سال ۲۰۱۲ دو برابر شود. 47. expression (n.) ۱ - حالت، حالت چهره۲ - اصطلاح۳ - تجلی۴ - احساس Facial expressions are effective in a formal lecture. حالات چهره در سخنرانی رسمی مؤثر است. تشخیص دادن، شناسایی کردن 48. identify (v.) syn recognize | distinguish Scientists have identified the gene that causes abnormal growth. دانشمندان ژنی را تشخیص دادند که باعث رشد غیر طبیعی میشود. 1-كبريت ٢-مسابقه ٣-وصل كردن ۴-جوركردن (v.) (match (n.) They have won their last five home matches, آنها پنج مسابقهٔ آخر خانگیشان را پیروز شدند. 50, schedule (n.) بر نامه syn program | plan Do you have a schedule for the tour? آیا شما برنامهای برای تور دارید؟ 51. tower (n.) Don't go up the tower if you're afraid of heights. اگر از ارتفاع میترسی، بالای برج نرو . 52. strategy (n.) استراتثي syn plan It is time to develop an economic strategy. وقت آن است که یک استراتژی اقتصادی را طراحی کنیم. 53. however (adv.) اگرچه. با وجود این This is a cheap and simple process. However, there are dangers. این کاری [فرآیندی] ارزان و ساده است. با وجود این، خطراتی دارد. 54. circle (n.) (v.) ۱- دایره ۲- دایره کشیدن Draw a circle with a compass. با پرگار یک دایره بکش. 55. gulf (n.) The Persian Gulf is very important for Iran's economy. خلیج فارس برای اقتصاد ایران خیلی اهمیت دارد. 56. regular (adj.) ۱ - معبولی ۲ - منظم syn ordinary | normal | common | usual His breathing was slow and regular. syn close opp far نفس کشیدن او آرام و منظم بود. 57. road (n.) حاده syn way | path There were lots of cars parked on the road. There is enough food for everyone. ماشینهای پارک شدهٔ زیادی در جاده وجود داشتند. 58. visitor (n.) بازديدكننده The museum gets visitors from all over the world.

این موزه بازدیدکنندههایی از سراسر جهان دارد.

كوهستان 59. mountain (n.) mention (v.) ذکر کردن maintain (v.) حفظ کردن She was the first woman to climb that mountain. او اولین زنی بود که از آن کوه بالا رفت. 60. pilot (n.) خلبان The official report into the accident says that it was caused by pilot error. گزارش رسمی تصادف بیان میکند که آن سانحه به خاطر اشتباه خلیان اتفاق افتاده است. 61. weather (n.) آب و هوا Weather patterns have been changing as a result of global warming. الگوی آپ و هوا در نتیجهٔ گرم شدن جهان تغییر کرده است. 62. relative (n.) خويشاوند Her friend is a distant relative of mine. دوست او فامیل دور من است. 63. soon (adv.) به زودی David arrived sooner than I expected. دیوید زودتر از آنچه انتظار داشتم رسید. 64. else (adv.) دیگر، دیگری I'd like to live anywhere else but here. من دوست دارم هر جای دیگری به جز اینجا زندگی کنم. 65. nature (n.) ۱ - طبیعت۲ - ذات You can't find this color in nature. شما نمیتوانید این رنگ را در طبیعت پیدا کنید. 66. movie (n.) فيلم syn film It was like one of those old John Wayne movie. آن شبیه یکی از فیلمهای قدیمی «جان وین» بود. ۱- مکان ۲- قرار گرفتن 67. place (n.) (v.) syn site | spot | position | situation | location A person can only be in one place at one time. یک نفر در یک زمان فقط میتواند در یک مکان باشد. 68. among (pre.) در میان او در میان جنگل پنهان شد. He was hidden among jungle. خشک 69. dry (adj.) The jacket kept me warm and dry. ژاکت من را گرم و خشک نگه داشت. 70. country (n.) Their route was across the country through fields of corn. مسیر آنها آن سوی روستا و از میان مزارع ذرت بود.

روستا، کشور

نزدیک

كافي

71. near (adv.)

A bomb exploded somewhere near.

بمبی جایی در این نزدیکی منفجر شد.

72. enough (adv.)

غذای کافی برای همه وجود دارد.

خصوصاً/ به ویژه/ ویژه (ady.) / special (adj.) خصوصاً/ به ویژه/ ویژه Enough sleep is especially important for children's health. خواب کافی به ویژه برای سلامت بچهها مهم است.

معنى دادن

چراغ قرمز به معنای توقف است.



syn reduce | lower opp increase

During this period, unemployment decreased considerably.

در طی این دوره، بیکاری بهطور چشمگیری کاهش یافت.

74. put out (phr. v.) 89. hard-working (adj.) خاموش کردن سختكوش The rescue team are still trying to put out the fire Heart is the hard-working part of the body. تیم نجات هنوز در حال تلاش برای خاموش کردن آتش است. قلب قسمت سخت کوش بدن است. [درخت] قطع كردن /كم كردن، كاهش دادن (phr. v.) [درخت] 90. voluntary (adj.) داوطلبانه I'm trying to cut down on caffeine. syn willing دارم تلاش می کنم مصرف کافئین را کم کنم. She does a lot of voluntary work for the Red Cross. 76. lake (n.) او کارهای داوطلبانهٔ زیادی برای صلیب سرخ انجام میدهد. درياچه Are there any fish in the lake? 91. species (n.) گونه، نوع آیا هیچ ماهیای در <mark>دریاچه</mark> وجود دارد؟ We must protect pandas and other endangered species. 77. around (adv.) اطر اف ما باید از یانداها و گونههای در معرض انقراض دیگر محافظت کنیم. sym surrounding مأمور باغوحش 92. zookeeper (n.) There are many natural places around us. We need to employ 4 zookeepers. مکانهای طبیعی زیادی در اطراف ما وجود دارد. ما نياز داريم كه ۴ مأمور باغوحش استخدام كثيم. 78. orally (adv.) بهطور شفاهي 93. comprehension (n.) درک، فهم The statement may be given orally or in writing. syn understanding بیانیه ممکن است به صورت شفاهی و یا بهصورت کتبی داده شود. They don't have the least comprehension of what I'm trying to do. 79. Persian (adj.) ايراني آنها کمترین درکی از آنچه که من تلاش میکنم انجام بدهم ندارند. A Persian carpet is a valuable souvenir. 94. hot (adi.) گرم فرش ایرانی سوغاتی با ارزشی است. It's so hot in here, can I open the window? دیگر، پیش از این 80. anymore (adv.) این جا خیلی گرم است میتوانم پنجره را باز کنم؟ She refused to listen anymore. او امتناع کرد که بیش از این گوش بدهد. 95. nowadays (adv.) امروزه sym now | at the moment جلسة سوم Most people nowadays are aware of the importance of a healthy diet. 81. stay (v.) ۱- ماندن ۲- اقامت کردن امروزه اغلب مردم از اهمیت رژیم غذایی سالم آگاه هستند. syn remain آزاد، رایگان 96. free (adj.) Are you sure you can't stay a little longer? We had a free discussion about religion. آیا مطمئن هستید که نمیتوانید کمی بیشتر بمانید؟ ما یک بحث آزاد در مورد مذهب داشتیم. 82. poem (n.) شعر 97. low (adj.) کم و اندک I decided to write a poem about how I felt. من تصميم گرفتم شعري دربارهٔ آنچه احساس ميكردم بنويسم. syn small | little | short Fat people should eat food that is low in calories. 83. only (adv.) فقط آدمهای چاق باید غذایی که کالری کمی دارد بخورند. There are only a few cars on the island. فقط تعداد کمی ماشین در جزیره وجود دارد. 98. singular (adj.) مفرد، تک، منفرد If the subject is singular, use a singular verb. 84. careful (adj.) دقيق / مراقب اگر فاعل مفرد است، از یک فعل مفرد استفاده کنید. Sarah was careful about what she ate. سارا مراقب آنچه که میخورد بود. 99. report (n.) (v.) گزارش، گزارش دادن syn record 85. aquarium (n.) آكواريوم According to recent reports, two of the victims are American. A lot of fishes are seen in this aquarium. بر طبق گزارشات اخیر، دو نفر از قربانیان آمریکایی هستند. ماهیهای زیادی در این آکواریوم دیده میشوند. 86. consider (v.) ۱- در نظر گرفتن ۲- بررسی کردن 100. right (adj.) (n.) ۱- خوب، شایسته، مناسب ۲- حق Have you considered the possibility of retiring? syn good | correct آیا امکان بازنشسته شدن را در نظر گرفته اید؟ Is that the right time? أيا أن زمان مناسب است؟ 87. conversation (n.) ١- مكاليه ٢-گفتوگو 101. different (adj.) متفاوت You should read the conversation on page 30 before the exam. syn unlike | various شما باید مکالمهٔ صفحهٔ ۳۰ را قبل از امتحان بخوانید. Our sons are very different from each other. پسرهای ما خیلی متفاوت از همدیگر هستند. 88. decrease (v.) كاهش دادن

102. mean (v.)

The red light means stop.



103. danger (n.) خطر The refugees believe that their lives are in danger. بناهندگان معتقدند که زندگیشان در خطر است. 104. excuse me (phrase) يوزش مىخواهم Excuse me, does this bus go to Oxford Street? يوزش ميخواهم، أيا اين اتوبوس به خيابان أكسفورد ميرود؟ 105. whenever (conj.) (adv.) هر وقت Call me whenever you get home. هر وقت به خانه رسیدید، به من زنگ بزنید. 106. out of (pre.) بيرون از The teacher has gone out of town. معلم به بیرون از شهر رفته است. 107. graph (n.) نمودار The graph shows that wages rose in the recent year. نمودار نشانمی دهد که دستمزدها در سال اخیر افزایش یافته است. 108. lifespan (n.) طول عمر Men have a shorter lifespan than women. مردها طول عمر کمتری نسبت به زنها دارند. 109. base on (phr. v.) بر یایه ... قرار دادن We need an economy based on farming. ما به یک اقتصاد بر پایهٔ کشاورزی نیاز داریم. based on بر اساس / بر مبنای ۱- میانگین ۲- متوسط 110. average (adj.) syn norm | medium Last winter was colder than average. زمستان گذشته سردتر از حد متوسط بود.

111. fill in (phr. v.) یر کردن، کامل کردن syn complete Don't forget to fill in your account information. فراموش نکنید که اطلاعات حساب خودتان را بُر کنید. ۱- مرتب کردن ۲- رمز گشایی کردن 112. unscramble (v.) The role of historians - who are scientists of the human - is to unscramble myths. نقش مورخها - که دانشمندان علوم [انسانی] هستند - رمزگشایی کردن از افسانههاست. 113. point (v.) اشاره کردن syn show She was pointing to a small boat that was approaching the shore. او به یک قایق کوچک که داشت به ساحل نزدیک میشد اشاره می کرد.

Animals	
114. bear	خرس
115. cheetah	يوزپلنگ
116. dolphin	دلفين
117. duck	اردک
118. elephant	فيل
119. fox	روباه
120. gazelle	غزال
121. goat	بُز
122. leopard	یلنگ
123. panda	ياندا
124. tiger	ببر
125. whale	نهنگ
126. wolf	گرگ
127. zebra	گورخر

Vocabulary Tests

تستهای واژگان

87. Parents should teach tl	neir children to behave	in public.	
1) properly	2) completely	3) naturally	4) badly
88. If you paid more	in class, you might act	tually learn something.	
1) information	2) protection	expression	4) attention
89. In the early hours of Sa	nturday morning, a bomb at	tack one car and d	lamaged another.
1) died out	2) injured	3) destroyed	4) hunted
90. The Heart is a/an	part of the body, pun	ping blood every day of your	life.
1) hard-working	2) average	3) recent	4) endangered
91. He would never do any	thing to the live	of his children.	
1) decrease	2) keep safe	3) take care	4) endanger
92. We only have about tw	o months of winter here and	only one of those is	cold.
1) really	2) harmfully	3) hopefully	4) especially
93. Many people saw thing	s as they were reported on t	he TV news, or on	the radio as they drove along
1) died out	2) put out	3) heard about	4) protected from
94. The book was a little	at first, but actual	lly I found it quite interesting	once I really got into it.
1) dangerous	wonderful	3) safe	4) boring
95. We should	Iranian tigers, because they	are endangered animals and t	hey are in danger of dying ou
1) save	2) mean	3) put	4) hope



96. Sunglasses	your eyes from most of the	damage caused by the Sun.	
1) increase	2) protect	3) close	4) open
97. You will surely succee	ed if you do not h	ope and keep on trying.	
1) bring	2) attend	3) save	4) lose
98. It's becoming more a	nd more for wom	en to keep their family name v	when they marry.
1) boring	2) common	different	4) safe
99. That was a / an	she hadn't heard befor	re, and wondered what it mean	t.
1) expression	2) information	3) attention	4) protection
100. It was important to	have a place for	children to play while their par	ents were shopping.
1) safe	2) common	3) hopeful	4) proper
101. The greatest damag	e being done to our planet to	day, is that being done by	5.5 IT
1) visitors		2) followers	
3) firefighters		4) humans	
102. When the number of	people on Earth increases, they	need more places for living. The	y trees and destroyed lake
1) put out	2) fill in	3) cut down	4) die out
103. Nick his	back and the doctor says he	will have to rest for a few week	s to become healthy.
1) hunt	2) hurt	3) heard	4) brought
			each week and she wants to buy a ca
1) lose	2) bring	3) protect	4) save
1) alike	2) alive	3) among	ou should be thankful to be
	5.00 P 13000 12000		
		dn't also been in physical	
1) danger	2) attention	3) nature	4) pain
2007 300		paces. It doesn't need much su	
1) pain	2) plant	3) plan	4) piam
destroy increase 109. I don't feel that this		2) enjoy 4) protect mention the subject of money.	
1) short	2) long	3) natural	4) appropriate
		9-00 Pro 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	
1) putting out	2) going out	of the old traditions are 3) helping out	and it's really bad. 4) dying out
			Section Francisco
1) schedule	2) span	of all events at the co	4) rule
	na rangana a langga jagah nga atau atau atau atau atau atau a		and the second s
		an, was twice as large as Lu	
111 1115 141	iddle kast		xembourg and the largest saltwate
	liddle East. 2) lake	*1-0000 016e	2009 SER
1) forest	2) lake	3) river	4) plain
1) forest 113. They worked to cha	2) lake inge part of the school groun	3) river ad, where children will be able	4) plain to grow plants and study
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter	3) river ad, where children will be able 3) nature	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number
1) forest 13. They worked to cha 1) future 14. The friends wrote th	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories,	3) river ed, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices.
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems	3) river ad, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes
1) forest 13. They worked to cha 1) future 14. The friends wrote th 1) plains 15. After a fire destroye	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter in original stories, 2) poems id almost the whole city on th	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed.
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains 115. After a fire destroye 1) plan	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems d almost the whole city on th 2) plain	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain
1) forest 13. They worked to cha 1) future 14. The friends wrote th 1) plains 15. After a fire destroye 1) plan 16. He also asked	2) lake unge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems ed almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother.
1) forest 13. They worked to cha 1) future 14. The friends wrote th 1) plains 15. After a fire destroye 1) plan 16. He also asked 1) non	2) lake unge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems ed almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w 2) a few	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin 3) a lot	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother. 4) most
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains 115. After a fire destroye 1) plan 116. He also asked 1) non 117. Some students were	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems d almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w 2) a few n't as smart as others, so they	3) river ad, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin 3) a lot r failed a/an and we	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother. 4) most ere held back to repeat the same year
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains 115. After a fire destroye 1) plan 116. He also asked 1) non 117. Some students were 1) exam	2) lake ange part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems ed almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w 2) a few n't as smart as others, so they 2) report	3) river ad, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin 3) a lot r failed a/an and we 3) chart	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother. 4) most ere held back to repeat the same year 4) strategy
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains 115. After a fire destroye 1) plan 116. He also asked 1) non 117. Some students were 1) exam 118. Many people want to	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems of almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w 2) a few n't as smart as others, so they 2) report o stop the of grizz	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin 3) a lot failed a/an and we 3) chart ally bears because they are afract	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother. 4) most ere held back to repeat the same yea 4) strategy id the animals are becoming extinct.
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains 115. After a fire destroye 1) plan 116. He also asked 1) non 117. Some students were 1) exam 118. Many people want to 1) considering	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems of almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w 2) a few n't as smart as others, so they 2) report o stop the of grizz 2) hunting	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin 3) a lot r failed a/an and we 3) chart ally bears because they are afract 3) protecting	4) plain to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother. 4) most ere held back to repeat the same yea 4) strategy id the animals are becoming extinct. 4) dividing
1) forest 113. They worked to cha 1) future 114. The friends wrote th 1) plains 115. After a fire destroye 1) plan 116. He also asked 1) non 117. Some students were 1) exam 118. Many people want to 1) considering	2) lake inge part of the school groun 2) hunter ne original stories, 2) poems of almost the whole city on th 2) plain more questions until w 2) a few n't as smart as others, so they 2) report o stop the of grizz	3) river id, where children will be able 3) nature and songs that are used on th 3) lands e night of August 16, 1296, a ne 3) place e were certain he was my twin 3) a lot r failed a/an and we 3) chart ally bears because they are afract 3) protecting	to grow plants and study 4) number e CDs and provided the voices. 4) lakes ew city was developed. 4) pain brother. 4) most ere held back to repeat the same year 4) strategy id the animals are becoming extinct.



120. Today, hunting is no lon their natural habitats.	iger allowed and tourists v	visit these national parks to view	and photograph the in
1) graph	2) span	3) report	4) wildlife
121. This weekend I've been q	uite busy at work on a little	project that came out of a/an	that Tamsin suggested to me.
1) match	2) attention	3) period	4) idea
122. A: "Do you think they v			
1) hopefully	bought a new car." 2) recently	3) carefully	4) amazingly
			nd commitment involved in looking
after a pet for the rest o	: [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]		
1) consider	2) divide	3) save	4) hunt
124. It is a wonderful way of beautiful country.	f getting to see Italy, and	it doesn't cost very much, so I	you to go and visit this
1) provide	2) suggest	3) realize	4) decide
125. Many homes, schools, m 1) dangerous	osques and offices were da 2) hopeful	maged and thousands of 3) endangered	people were taken to hospitals. 4) injured
126. Before you sci	hool to go on work experie	ence, you will be told which teacl	her to contact if you have problems.
1) keep	2) start	3) attend	4) leave
127. All these books transpor	t you to another world, and	l I will be really to con	npare the film version with the book.
1) hopeful	helpful	3) boring	4) interested
128. I bought these shoes for	물건 보통하는 것이 없는 것이 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 것이 없는 것이다.	ey're too big. Can I	them for a smaller size?
1) decrease	2) change	3) destroy	4) save
129. He is very famous for his	10 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	pens all over the country and now	works in an international newspaper.
1) hunting	2) reporting	happening	4) building
130. The first mobile phones Samsung.	like Alcatel were heavy to	use, but they are m	uch easier to handle, like Apple and
1) for example	2) anymore	3) something	4) nowadays
- 1 Tolk (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	나는 아내 아내는 사이를 가면 되었다. 이 사람들은 이 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하지 않는데 아니라 하는데	te the cake because it tasted terrible.
1) added	2) decreased	3) lowered	4) increased
132. It's important for childs	일이 되었으면 얼마나 하지 않는데 얼마를 하지 않는데 하지 않아 있다면?		
1) circle	2) graph	3) number	4) span
133. A quick-acting officer m 1) put out	nanaged to a fi 2) die out	ire after a petrol bomb was thro 3) help out	wn through a shop window. 4) go out
134. There is concern over the	ne fact that many animals	and plants are in of	
1) nature	2) danger	3) plain	4) attention
135. It is always best to choo 1) interests	se the subject that2) bores	you, not the one your parer 3) destroys	nts want you to do. 4) hopes
136. I pressed him on whether	er he really did want to wo	ork in the bookshop or wanted to	o study
1) instead	besides	3) among	4) around
137. The average human life hundred years.	in the develo	ped countries like German, and	d Japan has increased over the last
1) schedule	2) circle	3) graph	4) span
138. During a 24-hour period	d in 1984, over 25,000 sold	liers were in a war b	etween Iran and Iraq.
1) hunted	2) killed	3) amazed	4) saved
139. She must have loved him	n very much as she	every letter and diary he v	vrote from 1906 utile he died.
1) kept	2) hunted	destroyed	4) hoped
140. Andrew didn't really ki would be.	now what the results	because he didn't know	what the normal values for the test
1) saved	2) injured	3) hurt	4) meant
141. When you are taking Vi	tamin C, you can take larg	ge amounts at first, but then	the dose if you start having
stomach problems. 1) decrease	2) increase	3) attack	4) save



142. I believe it's the president	dent's job to solve problems	, not to pass them on to	presidents and next generations.
1) future	2) past	3) life	4) present
143. The people we spoke	to were all very	and friendly and we were or	nly sorry we couldn't stay longer.
1) helpful	2) boring	3) injured	4) dangerous
144. If you aren't	about what you eat, you	'll put back on all the weigh	t that you spent so much time losing.
1) hurtful	2) dangerous	3) simple	4) careful
145. Money can't buy hap	piness , it's more	e comfortable to cry in a Ma	serati than in a Pride.
1) also	2) however	3) and	4) especially
146. Living in Nepal was a	very experienc	e for me and taught me to lo	ok at the world differently.
1) negative	2) long	3) bad	4) positive
147. You show the warmth	of your friendship in so ma	any ways. That's w	why I hope your birthday is the happiest
of days.	85 8	ā 9	A A A B 9.50
1) dangerous	2) simple	different	4) boring
148. Love is not about run	ning into each other in cro	wds. Love is an impossible n	neeting. For example, I am a bird flying
	1이 사이 그림을 선생님들이 그리고 보다 하나 얼마나 하셨습니다.	ust fall in love accidentally.	• • •
1) lake	2) forest	3) village	4) city
149. The hospital has aske	d various organ	izations to help raise money	for the new operating theatre.
1) hopeful	2) voluntary	3) future	4) boring
			been too dark at the time of the robbery.
1) consider	2) save	3) hunt	4) identify
71 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -		The second second second	of us only waiting to get out to play.
1) truth	2) nature	3) pain	4) hurt
CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	al at the table with sheets an	1000-0-0000	, a pen in her hand and a coffee close by.
1) spans	2) charts	3) rules	4) periods
	D0. *0. 0.00.00.00.00	1990 Personal Sec. 400 M	0. FO - 0.0000 V 0.00 V
153. Draw a /an 1) schedule	2) lake	ath rate over this period in th 3) lifespan	4) graph
and the state of t	200 - 000 000 000	F-50-0 C DOF 180-000-011F	
154. When facing a /an	animal the last th	ning you should do is runnii	ng away because it will most likely run
faster than you. 1) small	2) farm	3) wild	4) endangered
		1 	used to select candidates for an interview.
1) base on	2) add to	3) hear of	4) fill in
	THE SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PRO		to test for alcohol levels.
1) span	2) chart	3) graph	4) period
		14. F.	ill agree to meet and cooperate.
1) boring	2) hopeful	3) natural	4) dangerous
- Parties of 다양 문제가 있는데 한 경험 등을 다 있는데 하는데 없는데 다양 없다.	(보통) 전에 발매하는 전에 있는 전에 바랍어 없는 살 때문에 없는 것이 없다.		nced age; and if we do notit
8.33333	t will give us no shade when		1020 - 4000
1) plan	2) plant	3) pattern	4) nature
The second secon	ka ka ka manana man Manana manana manan	are underground lovely gra	asses, it is that you give us new life. Day
경우 사용 그렇지 그렇게 없이 그렇	to ourselves.	7.0	0200200 0
1) take care of	2) cut down	3) put out	4) die out
		gent than thepeo	ple, but they are more courageous, more
determined, and mor	T)	-	
1) boring	2) strange	3) average	4) young
161. My wife and I are ver	y happy to hear the news of	f your marriage. We send you	u both our love andyou will
	and happiness in your life to		6.000 E. 6.000 F. 6.0
1) save	2) hunt	3) lose	4) hope
그런 함께 가게 되었다면 살길이 얼굴한 것이다면 하게 되었다.	시일 [[기본에 하는 보호 시간 [2] 전에 가는 경기 시간 [2] 하는 기를 다 했다.	성 문화 및 (제공기의 보호 (2012년 1일 2012년 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 2012년 1일 - 1일 -	ts. You may live the life of your dreams
each moment and suc			400000000
1) inform	2) follow	3) bring	4) pay



163. Boxer Mohammad Ali o	nce said that only a man who k	nows what its like to be defe	eated can reach down to the bottom
of his soul, and come up	with the extra ounce of power		is even.
1) protection		information	
3) interest		4) match	
164. Tom has recently gained 1) cut down	weight, so he is going to	on fast food and eat a 3) follow	a balanced diet to lose extra weight. 4) put out
165. Attempts at voluntary regi	ulation had failed because two mo	en companies with	standards had not joined the system.
1) boring	2) amazing	3) natural	4) low
166. We should look with do of failing.	eep understanding and comp	assion upon those whose i	relationships have failed or are in
1) plain	2) attention	3) danger	4) pain
167. If only they knew how n	nuch better they would feel wi	ith less weight on their hea	ds, how much easier it would be to
경기 : 이 집 회에 하는 보면 없는데 모래하다 사람이 되었다면 하지만 하게 하고 있어요. 하였다.	and attractive by	물일하면 "이번 "이 없는 사람들이 아프트 아이지 않는데 아이를 다 살아 있다".	
1) alive	2) safe	3) regular	4) hot
168. Many people in Canada show that it is less	wonder why we continue to a	arrest young people for pos	ssession of marijuana when studies
1) hopeful	2) harmful	3) useful	4) wonderful
20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (mage to the environment. We must
	or we will get into trouble.	and the state of load the	ge to the christiania we must
1) wild	2) large	3) natural	4) simple
THE PROPERTY SERVICES			st may be available from your state
or local important service	0.57	tumines as a buuget anarys	a may be available from your state
1) useless	2) correct	3) additional	4) false
		ear 1975의 회원 및 1970년 1985 ear ar an an an a	ive crowd with one thing in .
1) common	2) nature	3) low	4) span
172. As U.S. Airways			ing airline policy against revealing
sensitive security inform		nument on the charges, cit	ing arrime poncy against revealing
1) attended	2) expressed	3) meant	4) cured
173. We have an innate			Salta & Control of Con
1) future	2) hunter	ted a gene from our most su 3) number	4) nature
있었다. 전투 및 10일 및 100명 - 100명 및 10명			20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
1) hope	ir colleagues use age as a/an 2) excuse	3) hunt	asons for not returning to university. 4) protect
and Billion State of the second se		그리고 [111] 경영화 및 [12] [1] 그 그 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고 그리고	
	ents found in fruits and vegeta	ables have been shown in i	numerous studies to be
against cancer. 1) active	2) negative	3) dangerous	4) protective
1) active	2) negative	J) dangerous	4) protective
		طلب	تستهای درک مه
		Comprehensi	
Class Task		Comprehensi	on rests
Cloze Test			
1 On Saturday, Katie will b	e one year old. Katie's parents	s are going to have a birthd	ay party. (176) begin at noon
[[일시] [[일시] [[일시] [[일시] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [(177) at the party. Katie v		
		the same of the sa	m. Katie's aunt is going to bake a
	ake. Katie will love the(17	MACA (20)	
			ter lunch. Then, everyone will eat
	going to have a good first bir	12 (T) (T) (T) (T) (T)	A) The master will
176. 1) A party is going to	2) The party is going to	3) A party will	4) The party will
177. 1) will be	2) was	3) is going to bring	4) will being
178. 1) is bringing	2) brought	is going to bring natural	4) will bring
179. 1) amazing 180. 1) ends	alive relatives	natural plains	4) regular 4) reports
100. 1) CHUS	2) Iciduves	J) Plants	4) reports



This weekend, Erica is going to compete in a tennis tournament. She will ____(181) ____ hard all week because she wants to win the tournament. The winner will receive \$1,000. Erica ____(182) ____ she will get first place!

Erica's husband is going to travel to the tournament with Erica. He will watch her competition. He will sit-in (183) stands and cheer for Erica. He is going to be proud of Erica even if she does not win first place. Erica's parents (184) travel to the tournament. They will watch the tournament on television. They (185) for Erica at home. They are going to be proud of Erica whether she wins or loses.

4) hear 181. 1) consider practice decrease destroys hurts 182. 1) hopes identifies 183. 1) a the 4) that an 184. 1) don't going to 2) are not going to didn't going to 4) won't 4) going to cheer 185. 1) will cheer 2) is cheering cheered

8 Street. After an initial investigation by police, it is now clear that the truck had no driver at

186. 1) difficult different alive simple 187. 1) will need needed need needs 188. 1) is happened 2) is happening happened happen 189. 1) nature fire lake building 190. 1) save 2) hurt 3) change divide

d Jonathan is a famous baker. He's hard-working and punctual (191) and bakes his products. Then he has his breakfast with his wife and opens his bakery. He usually has his favorite pear marmalade for breakfast. He has many customers till afternoon. At noon, he has lunch at home. After lunch, he leaves the bakery to his son and sleeps about two hours. He returns to the shop and chats with his favorite customers. He's been the only baker in the town for quite a long time, and now he has many friends who shop at his bakery. This has been the same routine for almost 25 years. Today his daily routine is not the same. This is the last day in his bakery. He's going to retire tomorrow. He (192) in Hawaii with his wife next week. He has already booked his tickets. His son (193) care of the bakery. He normally wears white clothes but today he's wearing a Hawaiian shirt. He always has a siesta after lunch, but today he's having a cup of espresso with his best friend. He's had a (194) working life. Now, he is ready to start (195) He wants to see new places. There's a luxury liners company in town and they send a liner every Sunday to many different exotic places around the world. Tonight, he's starting his journey with his wife from the harbor. Tonight, one of the luxury liners is leaving the harbor, and Jonathan and his wife are embarking on it to start their new life.

191. 1) He always gets up at three o'clock every night.

- 2) He gets up always every night at three o'clock.
- Always he gets up every night at three o'clock.
- 4) Always he gets up at three o'clock every night.

192. 1) is	2) is going to be	3) was	4) are going to be
193. 1) took	2) is took	3) is going to take	4) take
194. 1) dangerous	2) long	3) short	4) wonderful
195. 1) a new life	2) a life new	3) two new life	4) new life



The king of the jungle- lion is the most powerful animal. Lion lives in a group moderated by allied female lions. This animal has royal existence in jungles that resembles to the lifestyle of a king.

The group of lions is called prides. Mostly a pride consists of around fifteen individuals and sometimes reaches the number of forty lions per pride. After a certain time, male cubs break out from the group and usually grow to be wanderers. They merely break out from the pride when confronted by other lions. Nomads or grown-up lions typically walk with some difficulty, solitary or else in a group. This mammal has got a large head with a lustrous look into its eyes. It can easily hunt any other animal with its razor-sharp teeth, pointed nails, and burly scrapes. The stylish look of a lion includes grayish, silky and soft hair extended all over the body. Lions are never known for a speed and pace as similar to cheetahs, yet are for the furtiveness.

196. Why can lions hunt the other animals?

- Because of their speed and pace which is very much like cheetahs.
- Because the lion is the king of the forest.
- Because the other animals are weak.
- Because it has razor-sharp teeth, pointed nails, and burly scrapes.

197. The bold word and underlined "it" in the last paragraph refers to

eyes

lion

- 3) mammal
- 4) other animals

198. How many individuals are there in each pride?

- fifteen individuals
- fourteen to forty
- around fifteen individuals and sometimes reaches the number of forty lions
- always forty individuals

199. According to the passage, the difference between male and female lions is

- after a while male lions break out from the group.
- male lions are weaker than female lions, so leave the group.
- The number of female lions is more than males.
- Female lions don't hunt the other lions.

🖔 🛂 An endangered species is an animal or plant that's considered at risk of extinction. A species can be listed as endangered at the state, federal, and international level. On the federal level, the endangered species list is managed under the Endangered Species Act.

The Endangered Species Act has lists of protected plant and animal species both nationally and worldwide. When a species is given ESA protection, it is said to be a "listed" species. Many additional species are evaluated for possible protection under the ESA, and they are called "candidate" species.

The Endangered Species Act is very important because it saves our native fish, plants, and other wildlife from going extinct. Once gone, they're gone forever; losing even a single species can have disastrous impacts on the rest of the ecosystem because the effects will be felt throughout the food chain. From providing cures to deadly diseases to maintaining natural ecosystems and improving the overall quality of life, the benefits of preserving threatened and endangered species are invaluable.

Once a species becomes listed as "threatened" or "endangered", it receives special protections from the federal government. Animals are protected from "take" and being traded or sold. The term "take" is used in the Endangered Species Act to include "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The law also protects against interfering in vital breeding and behavioral activities or degrading critical habitat.

200. The author of the passage has mentioned the phrase "Once gone, they're gone forever" in order to

- 1) lose a single species cannot have any impacts on the rest of the ecosystem
- tell the reader how important it is to keep the endangered species well protected
- 3) say that even though some species are in real danger of being extinct, there is always a turning back point
- 4) say that an endangered plant should receive special protection





201. Based on the passage it can be implicitly understood that

- the primary goal of the Endangered Species Act is to make species' populations healthy and vital so they can be delisted from the Endangered Species Act.
- in order to be listed as a candidate, a species has to qualify for protected status under the Endangered Species Act.
- whether or not a species is listed as endangered or threatened then depends on a number of factors, including the urgency and whether adequate protections exist through other means.
- 4) under the ESA, the federal government has the responsibility to protect endangered species (species that are likely to become extinct throughout all or a large portion of their range).

202. Which sentence can be taken as the topic for paragraph three?

- 1) endangered species
- 2) why we protect them
- 3) ESA protection
- 4) how a species gets listed

203. 4. All information is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT

- 1) some species are being inspected regularly for possible protection under the ESA.
- the importance of the Endangered Species Act is because it saves our resources.
- when deciding whether a species should be added to the Endangered Species List, some criteria are evaluated.
- the government will harshly respond to illegal actions done by humans to the wildlife.
- 8 S I, as an Iranian zoologist, have decided to write this letter to the makers of the "The Last Lions of India" documentary in order to inform them of the mistake they have made so that they, as well as apologizing to the people of Iran, can announce the truth to the world and the international viewers of this documentary.

At the beginning of the documentary, the narrator, Ms. D. Barlow, briefly mentions the Persian lion's distribution across the world, saying that "Once the Asiatic Lion used to live in the west of Asia and ancient Greece"; but she never mentions anything about Iran, which is the Persian lion's origin. It is necessary to understand that before the Persian lion spread out across Asia, it used to exclusively live in the vast areas of Iran such as the forests surrounding Karkheh, Dez, and Karoun rivers, and near Masjed Soleyman, Ramhormoz, Bushehr and Dasht-e Arzhan, west of Shiraz. Halfway through the documentary, the narrator mentions that people decided to stop the hunting of the Asiatic Lion and conserve its population, because their numbers were drastically decreasing, with less than 20 individuals extant in 1900. It should be interesting to know that the last Persian lion was seen in Iran in 1942.

According to evidence, there is no doubt now that the Persian lion became extinct as a result of the inconsiderateness of those occupiers, as they used to hunt the Persian lion as a favorite hobby. The same fate also befell the Caspian Tiger. At the end of the documentary, Mr. B. Pathak, the field director of Gir Forest National Park, states that "The Asiatic lions have become the pride of the country [India]". In response, I, as an Iranian zoologist, would say that if the last Persian lion, which was last seen in the northwest of Dezful in Khuzestan province of Iran, had not been hunted, now I could have said, "The Persian lions are the pride of Iran."

204. What is the author's purpose of the following sentence taken from paragraph four?

"The same fate also befell the Caspian Tiger."

- 1) That there were other circumstances in which hunting had been the reason for the extinction of a species.
- That the Caspian Tiger does not exist anymore for different reasons.
- That the Persian lion became extinct as a result of hunting.
- 4) That killing as a hobby had been the reason for the extinction of a species.

205. Which of the following questions does the passage try to answer?

- 1) Can the documentary be statically trusted worldwide?
- 2) Is hunting the real reason that the Caspian Tiger became extinct?
- 3) When was the last time a Persian Lion seen?
- 4) Where did the Persian Lion live?

206. In which paragraph has the writer used "Sarcasm" to make himself better understood?

- 1) paragraph one
- paragraph three
- paragraph four
- 4) paragraph five

207. The author has provided all of the following in relation to Persian Lion EXCEPT

1) the real reason for its extinction

2) where it was seen last

its habitat in Iran

4) its statistical census

Wildlife creates jobs through outdoor recreation, sustains food and water supplies, and helps us develop meaningful bonds with our natural world. Unfortunately, over the last century, many of our wildlife species have seriously declined due to rapid and large-scale changes to their habitats and ecosystems. We're working to grow wildlife populations by transforming the way we approach wildlife conservation.



Today the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates are taking a series of critical and timely steps to not only reverse the decline of American wildlife populations, but to significantly increase their numbers over the next 30 years. In a time of rapid change, these actions are vital to helping fish and wildlife and their habitats adapt to major shifts. The National Wildlife Federation's Garden for Wildlife™ program helps people restore habitat and wildlife populations to our cities, towns, and neighborhoods. Since 1973, the program has been educating and empowering people to turn their small piece of the Earth - their yards and gardens - into thriving habitats for birds, butterflies, and other wildlife. In doing so, the Garden for Wildlife program helps wildlife and gives people a daily connection to the natural world. Scientists estimate that up to one-third of U. S. species are at increased risk of extinction, and more than 1,300 U. S. plants and animals already have been federally listed as threatened or endangered and protected under the Endangered Species Act. The National Wildlife Federation has long has been focused on protecting the most vulnerable of our wild species. We are committed to defending, strengthening, funding, and ensuring effective implementation of the Endangered Species Act and other wildlife laws to the maximum benefit of fish and wildlife populations.

208. The author has provided all of the information in relation to protecting wildlife EXCEPT

- 1) domestic habitual practice can help some species to live happily on earth
- 2) applying different approaches to achieve the most suitable option for wildlife conservation
- 3) protecting the most vulnerable species against extinction
- 4) advocating for conservation policy

209. What makes the focus of the second paragraph different from the rest?

- 1) it declares actions that need to be done practically if we want the wildlife to survive
- shows statistical data on the decline of different species rather than debating the topic
- 3) It estimates the extinction rate in the near future
- 4) it talks about the educational influence on people's understanding of the wildlife

210. The author explains the danger wildlife is facing in paragraph four by

- using sentences related to the idea that various species need to be protected
- 2) providing statistical data to show how important and specific the debate has become
- 3) defending, strengthening, funding, and ensuring the endangered species
- 4) showing how seriously the most vulnerable species are being protected

211. An appropriate title for the passage can be

1) The National Wildlife Federation

2) Wildlife conservation

3) Recovering Wildlife Populations

4) Protecting Endangered Species

سوالات كنكور



212. A: "Did you know that M	Saria's getting married?	***		
B: "No, I didn't. How	?"			(هنر ۹۳ باتغییر)
1) hopeful	2) safe	wonderful	4) different	
213. He didn't pay as much	as he had to when t	he store owner was describing	the product, so he la	ter was realized
what he had bought was of lit	tle use to him.			(انسانی ۹۳ با تغییر)
1) intonation	2) strategy	3) increase	4) attention	
214. This type of plant, which	is rare here, isfou	and in the mountains of South A	america.	(تجربی ۹۴ با تغییر)
1) finally	2) safely	3) commonly	4) deeply	
215. He was until very tl	ne most powerful banker	in the city, but some more powe	rful ones have started	اریاضی ۱۹۵ (میاضی)
1) naturally	2) commonly	3) regularly	4) recently	
216. Your facial can hel	p to emphasize parts of	your speech too: try smiling, or	raising your eyebrov	vs. (٩۶ ربي)
1) expressions	2) connections	3) intonations	4) conversati	ons



217. The children were saved b	ut the fire their	home.	شور ۹۶)	(خارج از کنٹ
1) caught	2) suffered	3) destroyed	4) injured	
218. The mother asked the teac	her to kindly keep her	her child's progress at so	hool.	(ریاضی ۹۷)
1) informed of	2) interested in	3) careful about	4) friendly towards	
219. My wife told me to change	my clothes because she th	hought I was not dressed fo	or the party.	(منر۹۷)
1) seriously	2) personally	3) commonly	4) appropriately	
220. It is no surprise that Neil	didn't learn much in th	at course; he actually didn't at	tend classes as	as he
should have.		900 1 to 2001 2000 (Rec. 29) 20 20 21 (1997) 25 to 20 100 20 20 20 11 17 P P 11 1 P P		(تجربی ۹۸)
1) really	2) necessarily	3) emotionally	4) regularly	
221. Nowadays people depend	on TV; in fact, t	hey are ever more influenced by	whatever they see there. ((انسانی ۹۸
1) suddenly	2) quietly	3) increasingly	4) hopefully	120
222. I think we should all respe	ct nature and governmen	ts should do more toe	nvironmental damage.	(رياضي ٩٩)
1) require	2) prevent	3) protect	4) convert	
223. No, no. You seem to not ha	ve gotten the I h	nave been trying to make; all I me	ean is that you should tak	e better
care of yourself.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		(ریاضی ۹۹)
1) point	2) matter	3) issue	4) advice	
224. At first, the voters did no	t taka much	of him as the right man for the	nost but now they belie	ve he is
	t take much	i iiiii as the right man for the		
effective enough. 1) notice	2) matter	3) interest	4) attention	(انسانی ۹۹
58-\$100000 Ne-21 PC	1800 CONTROL CO	RETURNS OF REVISION CO.	The three contracts their Alberta	
225. The young boy	just how many stars exis	ted in the whole universe, but it	and the second of the second o	
find his answer.	2) mandared	2) cominded	شور انسانی ۹۹) امریکنومه این ۸	(خارج از کنا
1) supposed	2) wondered	3) reminded	4) identified	
Cloze Test				
		de or reveal emotions tend to		
		is attached to control over the	(T	7733.5
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226. 1) appropriate 227. 1) however	amazing for example	average when	4) if	
228. 1) difference	2) practice	3) increase	4) importance	
229. 1) this	2) that	3) a	4) these	
230. 1) plain	2) wildlife	3) way	4) schedule	
Reading			52	

Human-related environmental issues are not new. The problem of deforestation, desertification, water pollution, climate change and the extinction of species have been present throughout the history of the Earth. However, with today's advanced science and technology, people can do greater damages to nature and do it more quickly. The impacts are further compounded. On the other hand, due to population growth, humans are encouraged more than ever to use natural resources to meet the needs of the increasing population, although they know what they are doing is not without environmental consequences. But most of all, the effect of human-created environmental modifications are no longer limited to a local or regional level, but are extending through the whole planet. The cause of environmental damage is deeply rooted in human culture. Through hundreds of years of industrialization



and exploitation of natural resources, humans are acting on the assumption that we are the best species on earth. Because of our cleverness, science and power and materialism we have lost our respect for nature, which would definitely result in our own destruction in the long term. In a world in which materialistic standards are in control, people are made to inefficiently use more natural resources, since personal wealth is becoming the ultimate measure of success in the eye of society.

231. All of the following are mentioned as factors leading to more man-related damage to the environment EXCEPT

- 1) extinction of animals and plants
- 2) more advanced technology
- 3) growing human population
- 4) part of human culture

232. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to

1) Earth

nature

3) technology

damage to nature

233. It CANNOT be understood from the passage that if humans manage to be less materialistic, they would

- 1) prevent their long-term destruction
- 2) begin to show more respect for nature
- 3) make more reasonable use of natural resources
- 4) cause much less local than global damage to the environment

234. The passage seems to imply that the present human society

- 1) is in general ruled by materialistic standards
- 2) will soon stop viewing itself as the best society on this planet
- 3) is unaware of the global damage it is causing to the environment
- 4) would act more quickly to save the environment if it really knew how valuable the environment is
- 2 You may think that people are capable of living in a wide range of environments, from the hot deserts of Africa and the Middle East to the freezing cold of Siberia or Northern Canada. Being an intelligent species, we worked out how to use fire to keep us warm in cold conditions and, considerably later, air conditioning to keep us cool in hot climates. But there is a wide variety of organisms capable of living in environments in which no human could survive—the extremophiles.

Take, for example, Spinoloricus cinzia, a tiny creature, about a millimeter long and looking a little like a jellyfish. This recently discovered animal is particularly interesting, as it appears to be capable of living without oxygen and is thus a multi-cellular anaerobe. The cells of most organisms contain mitochondria, which use oxygen to generate energy, whereas the cells of Spinoloricus cinzia do not contain mitochondria. Most anaerobes so far discovered are microbes and use a form of fermentation to gain energy. Some anaerobes will actually die in the presence of oxygen. (السائل ١٩٥٨)

235. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- To introduce a special type of creature
- 2) To show the role of fire in human survival
- 3) To prove the unimportance of oxygen for life
- 4) To describe newly discovered unfriendly environments

236. Which of the following statements about anaerobic organisms is supported by the passage?

- They are all discovered and known to us.
- They can live in a wide range of environments.
- They have cells all of which have no mitochondria.
- They are capable of surviving in environments empty of oxygen.

237. What does the word "which" in paragraph 2 refer to?

1) organisms

2) cells of most organisms

3) mitochondria

4) multi-cellular anaerobe

238. Which of the following reasoning techniques is NOT used in the passage?

- 1) Describing cause and effect relationships
- Describing the steps in a process

3) Referring to differences

Use of examples



This plan works well for small airports that need to provide boarding areas for only a few aircraft at a time. In the pier plan, narrow corridors or piers extend from a central building. This plan allows many aircraft to park next to the building. However, it creates long walking distances for passengers. In the satellite plan, passengers board aircraft from small terminals that are separated from the main terminals. Passengers reach the satellites by way of shuttle trains or underground passageways that have moving sidewalks. 239. The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of 1) the best airport design another approach to airport design 3) the reasons why airport design is important the advantages and disadvantages of each airport design 240. According to the passage, the linear plan is more appropriate for airports with small planes 2) that offer domestic flights the passengers of which prefer to board planes as quickly as they can 4) that can provide service to a limited number of planes at the same time 241. Which of the following is defined in the passage? 2) terminals (paragraph 4) 1) scale (paragraph 1) 4) passageways (paragraph 4) board (paragraph 2) 242. In which of the designs described in the passage are buses used and the passengers must climb a flight of stairs to board the aircraft? 3) Satellite 1) Linear 2) Pier 4) None

3 For most modern airports, the major design problem is scale-how to allow enough space on the ground for maneuvering wide-body jets while permitting convenient and rapid movement of passengers departing, arriving, or

In the linear plan, the building may be straight or curved. The passengers board aircraft parked next to the terminal.

transferring from one flight to another. Most designs for airport terminals take one of four approaches.

این مثالهای فارسی را بخوانید:

- 🚺 ایران یک کشور زیباست.
- 🝸 من از برادرم قدبلندتر هستم.
- 🝸 على باهوش ترين دانش آموز كلاس است.
 - ۴ احمد همقد برادرش است.

در مثال اول، زیبا یک صفت ساده است. در مثال دوم، قدبلندتر بودن، یک صفت تفضیلی است. در مثال سوم، باهوش ترین بودن یک صفت عالی است و در مثال چهارم، همقد بودن یک صفت برابری است. این همه مقدمهچینی کردیم که بگوییم موضوع اصلی این درس صفت است.

صفت

صفت کلمهای است که اسم را توصیف می کند، اطلاعات بیشتری دربارهٔ آن میدهد و یا یکی از ویژگیهایش را بیان می کند. برای مثال وقتی می گوییم dark cloud (ابر تیره)، در حال توصیف اسم cloud (ابر) با استفاده از صفت dark (تیره) هستیم

◄ حانگاه صفت:

صفت را می توان در دو جایگاه به کار برد:

قبل از اسم

او دختر زیبایی است.

e.g. Look at the blue sky above the sea.

e.g. She is a beautiful girl.

به آسمان آبی بالای دریا نگاه کن.

e.g. Mary lost her golden watch in the park.

مری ساعت طلاییاش را در پارک گم کرد.

بعد از افعال ربطی

فهرست کامل افعال ربطی در جدول زیر آمده است:

to be (am/is/are/was/were/be/been/being)	بودن
get – grow – become – turn	شدن
look – seem – appear	به نظر رسیدن
feel .	احساس كردن
taste	مزه دادن
smell	بو دادن

e.g. Be careful! Look at both ways when you cross the street.

مراقب باش! هر وقت که از خیابان عبور میکنی به هر دو طرف نگاه کن.

کسل کننده به نظر می رسد.

e.g. It looks boring.

e.g. It is becoming sunny.

هوا دارد آفتابی میشود.

e.g. The tea tastes good

چای مزهٔ خوبی دارد.

e.g. It was getting dark.

هوا داشت تاریک می شد.

منت العليظي e.g. The chicken smells bad.

مرغ بوی بدی میدهد.

a rich man / two rich men

🔯 شکل صفت تغییر نمی کند، یعنی شکل مفرد و جمع آن یکسان است.

💢 مهم ترین پسوندهای صفت ساز در جدول های صفحهٔ بعد آمده است، حتماً آن ها را بخوانید.