

## LEETC[TN <br>  <br> EXEFREI5E FND HEFFL TH



Part A: Grammar


Part B: Vocabulary

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ro | ro | ט |  |

Part C: Reading


Part D: Sample Test


Your apartment is below Mr. Green's. He is quiet and very friendly, but Mrs Perez is noisy and moody. You won't hear her because she lives in the apartment 501. Since Mr Green is often alone, his children sometimes come to visit him. When they come, they usually make so much noise. ${ }^{1}$

بله درست متوجه شدين! /ينها همه كلمه ربط (conjunction) هستنـل. به عبارت ديگَ /ينها همگى كلماتى، عبار/تى يا جملاتى رو به همر وصل مى كنند.
■1 تمرين ا: كلمات ربط را در جماتات زير مشخص كنيد.

1. The shoes are old but comfortable.
2. When we were in New York, we saw several plays.
3. He went to bed because he was sleepy.
4. As soon as the rain began, we went outside.
5. Mary is rich, while John is poor.
6. but
7. when
8. because
9. as soon as (به معنى به محض اينكه) 5. while (به معنى در حالى

كلمات ربط (conjunctions) انواع و اقسام بسيار مختلفى دارند و بر اساس معانى و مفاهيمشون گروه بندى میشن. مثلا كلمه because بهعنى "زيرا، چون" در دسته كلمات ربـط

با اين كه كلمات ربط بسيار متنوعى داريهم و دسته بنديهاى گوناگونى براشون وجود داره، ما در اين درس فقط با ه ا تا از اونها كار داريهم: because / whether / since / as / when.

## Conjunctions of Time, Reason and Condition

كلمات ربط زمان، علت و شرط
when, as, since, whether, because

## because


Teacher: Why are you late, Amir?
Amir: Sorry, sir. I'm late because I woke up late.
Teacher: And why did you wake up late?
Amir: Sir, I woke up late because I had to stay up and study last night. ${ }^{2}$

چون، زيرا : معنى
$\rightarrow$ I felt sick because I had eaten too much chocolate. حالت تهوع داشتم چون بيش از حد شكلات خورده بودم.
او به من كمك نخواهد كرد زيرا از من متنفر است.





$>$ We stayed home because $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\text {it was raining }}$.
$>$ We stayed home because of the rain.
س) به عبارت just because (فقط به اين خاطر كه، فقط به اين دليل كه) توجه فرماييد.

Just because I didn't come to your party doesn't mean that I don't like you.
فقط به اين خاطر كه بهِ مهمانى تو نيامدم به اين منىى نيست كه دوستت ندارم.
r) در پاسخ why غالباً از because استفاده مى كنيه.
"Why didn’t you finish the job?" "Because I ran into some problems."

1. I decided to leave the job. I didn't get paid well.
2. She hadn't eaten well for 3 days. She was very weak.
3. I decided to leave the job because I didn't get paid well.
4. She was very weak because she hadn't eaten well for three days.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sara: Come on. The film starts in 20 minutes. |  |
| Hasti: I'm doing my best, whether you believe it or not. |  |
| Sara: The cinema is far. We are going to be late. |  |
| Hasti: I'm coming. |  |
| ...... 5 minutes later .... |  |
| Sara: OK. I'm going alone, whether you like it or not. Bye. ${ }^{1}$ |  |

خواه ... خواه ... / چه ... چه :معنى
$>$ You have to come with us whether you want it or not.
Whether boy or girl, all the students should take this test.

Everyone should be educated whether they are rich or poor.
همه بايد تحصيل كنند هِه ثروتمند باشند هِه فقير (اكِر ثروتمند هستند و اكِر فقير، فرقى ندارد).
r) كلمات، عبارات يا جمالاتى كه پس از whether و or میى آيند معمولاً با هم متضادند. (به مثالهانى بالا نگاه كنيد.)

There is something important that I want to tell my best friend, Sina. I don't know whether I should tell him or not. He asked me yesterday whether I could lend him some money. I said, "Yes", but the problem is that I don't have any money! ${ }^{2}$

## آيا، كه آيا :معنى

$>$ He asked me whether I knew her (or not).
$>$ He wondered whether (or not) I liked him.

1. If it is black or if it is white, it doesn't make a difference. I want to buy it.
2. "Does she like me?" I ask myself.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { او از من يرسيد (كه) آيا وى را مى شناسم (يا نه). } \\
& \text { از خود میيرسيد كه آيا از او خوشم مىآيد. } \\
& \text { در whether (1 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { П }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تو بايد با ما بيايی چپه بخواهى چها نخواهیى. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { چحرا كار را تمام نكردى؟ پچون به مشكلاتى برخوردم. } \\
& \text { ■ تمرين: جملات زير را با because به هم وصل كنيد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. Whether it is black or white, I want to buy it.
2. I ask myself whether she likes me (or not).
! توجه: پاسخهاى صحيح ديگرى هم براى اين سوالات وجود دارد. با استاد محترمتان مشورت كنيد.

## since

كلمه ربط since دو مننى مختلف داره. به نظرتون در متن زير كدام معنى مورد نظره؟

Since I didn't know anyone, I went in the room silently. Since there was no emtpy chair at the back, I went to the front row. Since nobody knew me, they gave me strange looks. ${ }^{1}$

از آنجايیى كه، چون : معنى 1

Since exercise makes you stronger, it makes you feel better.
$>$ He started regular exercise at a club since he was going to lose weight.

چون ورزش شما را قوىتر مى كند، باعث مىشود شما احساس بهترى داشته باشيد.
چون قصد داشت وزنش را كم كند، شروع به ورزش منظم در باشگاه كرد.

اما از سالههاى قبل يك كاربدد و معنى ديحر since را همر مى شناسين:

از وقتى بچحه بوديهم همديگً را مىشناسيه.
او گَت از وقتى به خانه رسيده است، مشغول تماشاى تلويزيون بوده است.
! نكته: همانطور كه در مثالها ديديد، فعل جمله پايه در اين حالت به زمان ماضى نقلى (يا ماضى بعيد) است.
توضـيح ا: جملهای كه با كلمه ربط وابستگى (مثل since) شروع مىشود جمله پيرو يا وابسته (subordinate clause) و جمله ديگر جمله پايه يا اصـلى main)

> (ناميده مىشود.
( have / has + pp
توضيح r: يادآورى فرمولها:

(گذشته كامل) : had + pp
||

1. I felt really tired. I went to bed early.
2. He started washing his car at 8 o'clock and is still washing it.
3. Sine I felt really tired, I went to bed early.
4. He has been washing his car since 8 o’clock.

## 4 <br> as

كلمه ربط as معانى و كاربردهاى خيلى متغاوتى داره كه برخى /ز /ونها رو قبلا همر ديدين. /ما سه تاشون نسبتًا از بقيه مهمتره.

متن زير رو بخونين و مشخص كنيد در هر جا معنى و مغهوم as خیی؟ (ساه مغروم مختلف)
As I'm 72 years old, it's hard for me to run. Yesterday, as I was walking in the street, a dog came towards me. As it came nearer, I became more scared. You know, I'm really afraid of dogs. So I started running. As I was running, I fell down and hurt myself.
زمانى كه، وقتى كه : معنى 1
I saw her as I was leaving the house.
We listened to her as she sang.
وقتى داشتم خانه را ترك مى كردم او را ديدم.
وقتى آواز مى خواند به او كوش مى اوداديم.


Just as I was leaving, Tom arrived.
درست وقتى كه داشتم مى رفته، تام از راه رسيد.

[^0]
## چ

As he has helped you so much, you should thank him.
$>$ He left the class as he wasn't feeling well.


## هرچچه، به همان نسبت كه : معنى

 قرار گرفته /ست.]

As people get older, they become less flexible.
$>$ You feel better about yourself as your muscles get stronger.

.
رخ مىدهند نشان مىدهد.
r) غالباً در اين حالت در جمله صفت تفضيلى به كار مىرود. (به كاربرد better ، less ، older و stronger در مثالهاى بالا نگاه كنيد.)
П تمرين: جملات زير را با as به هم وصل كنيد.

1. He had studied hard. He got a good mark.
2. I read the book more. I liked it more.
3. As he had studied hard, he got a good mark.
4. As I read the book more, I liked it more.
$>$ Do as I've told you.
$>$ He works here as a servant.
همان طور كه بها تو گَتهام عمل كن.
او بهعنوان خدمتكار اينجا كار مى كند.
$>$ Jim doesn’t earn as much money as Tom. جيه هم اندازه تام يول در نمىآورد. (فرمول as...as)

## when

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زمانى كه، وقتى كه : معنى 
```

When I got home, I had a bath

She entered university when she was only 15 .
When he was working with the hammer, he hurt himself.

وقتى به خانه رسيدم، حمام كردم.
در اين حالت when معادل after است.
(b
وقتى فقط ها سال داشت وارد دانشكاه شد.
وقتى داشت با چكش كار مى كرد، به خود آسيب رساند.
كاربرد ديگر when : به عنوان كلمه پر سش (به معنى چه وقت، كى)

When can I see you?
He asked me when he could see me.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زمانى كه داشتم دنبال توب مىدويدم، به زمين افتادم. } \\
& \text { وقتى سه سالش بود، نابينا شد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { چون او به تو خيلى كمك كرده است، بايد از او تشكر كنى. } \\
& \text { چون حالش خوب نبود، كالس را ترى كرد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 

 ا) اگَر دو عمل موجود در جمله غيرهمزمان (مثلاً پشت سر هم) انجام شده باشند، از when استفاده مىشود؛ (تشخيص اين كه غير همزمان رخ دادماند از روى

منىى جمله است). مثال:
When she pressed the button, the lift stopped.
وقتى دكمه را فشار داد، آسانسور ايستاد.
When I got home, I phoned him.
وقتى به خانه رسيدم، به او تلفن زدم.
r
When I was driving home, I had an accident.
عمل مقطقى عمل زمينهاى

As I was driving home, I had an accident.

I was driving home when I had an accident.
عمل عقطكى عمل زمينهاى

 ساده است) فقط when را ممىتوان به كار برد.


As we walked in the street, we looked into the shop windows.
I watched her as she went away.
 وقتى دور مىشد، او را را نگاه مى كردم.

عـ) از when براى اشاره به دورههاى زمانى در گذشته به ويزه دوره عمر يك فرد، استفاده مىشود؛ مثال:
When I was young, I went swimming every week.
وقتى جوان بودم، هر هقته به شنا مى رفته.
Mary joined the national basketball team when she was 21 .
مارى وقتى (Y سالش بود عضو تيم ملى بسكتبال شد. (سؤال r 'تمرين 「 صفحه 9 كتاب درسى)
when (ه را میتوان به معنى (هر وقت كه، هر بار كهه) مترادف با whenever يا every time هم به كار برد؛ مثال:

When I see her, she doesn't say hello.
هر وقت كه او را مىبينه، سلام نمى كند.

She gets a headache when she eats chocolate.

The phone rang just as I sat down.

هر وقت شكلات مى خورد، سردرد مى گيرد.
وقتى (همين كه) نشسته، تلفن زنگى زد.
در اينجا بهتر است از just as (درست وقتى كه) استفاده كرد.
■ تمرين سّ: جاهاى خالى را با when يا پير كنيد. گاهى هر دو صحيح است.

1. . $\qquad$ I was crossing the street, I saw Mary.
$\qquad$ I got home, they were having dinner.
2. I got home $\qquad$ they were having dinner.
3. I watched her $\qquad$ she worked.
4. Turn off the light $\qquad$ you go out.
5. The President was on holiday in Spain $\qquad$ he was told the news.
6. He learned to drive .......... he was a little child.
7. .......... I go to see her, she isn't in her office.
8. as, when

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { معنى جمله: وقتى داشتم از خيابان رد مىشدم، مارى را ديدم. }
\end{aligned}
$$



## جمعبندىا

| نكات و تو | كلمه ربط مورد نظر | نياز داريم به كلمه ربطى بهمعنى ... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| عملا | because, since, as |  |
| بعد از آن or مى آيد. | whether |  |
| مدكن است or بيا با يا يا نه. | whether | ٪) آيا، كه آيا |
|  | when, as, while ${ }^{1}$ | + |
|  | since | ه) از و وقتى كه |
| غالباً در جمله از صفات تضضيلى استفاده مى شود. | as | ¢) هر جه، هر قدر كه |



[^1]
# Test Yourself on Grammar حِرسشهای چֶهار كزينهاى كرامر 

## پپسشهای تأليفى آموزشـى

1. It is not at all important $\qquad$ you are tall or short.
1) since
2) as
3) when
4) whether
2. Everyone needs education, whether rich $\qquad$ poor.
1) or
2) as
3) when
4) since
3. We have to write in English $\qquad$ most of them are British or American.
1) since
2) whether
3) although
4) while
4. He came up to me and asked $\qquad$ I was enjoying myself.
1) as
2) whether
3) when
4) since
5) when
6) as
7) Whether
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1) as 2) when } & \text { 3) since } \\ \text { 8. He has had problems with his family ever .......... he moved to Tehran. }\end{array}$
8) whether
9) as
10) since
11) while
12) whether
9. I listened to her $\qquad$ she sang a very famous song.
1) that
2) which
3) as
10. We had to leave just $\qquad$ the conversation was getting interesting.
1) because
2) since
3) as
4) while
11. .......... it was late at night, there were no taxis in the streets.
1) While
2) Unless
3) Whether
4) As
12. .......... it got colder, we put on more clothes.
1) As
2) When
3) Whether
4) Until

13 . I see Mr. Roberts, I'll tell him the news.

1) When
2) Since
3) So
4) Whether
14. She discovered this $\qquad$ she was working on another project.
1) when
2) since
3) because
4) whether
15. He came to visit me three times $\qquad$ I was in hospital.
1) or
2) whether
3) while
4) unless
16. I found this letter $\qquad$ . searching for one of my files.
1) since
2) so
3) whether
4) when
17. I decided to take a taxi to work . $\qquad$ it was getting late.
1) because
2) while
3) until
4) whether
18. .......... the weather was fine, we decided to sit out in the garden.
1) Because of
2) As
3) Whether
4) For
19. 

$\qquad$ he's been studying very hard, I'm sure he'll pass his exams.

1) When
2) As
3) Whether
4) While
20. It will take at least 2 days for the letter to get there $\qquad$ you send it by train or plane.
1) which
2) whether
3) since
4) as
21. .......... we climbed the mountain, we got more and more tired.
1) Whether
2) Until
3) As
4) When
22. I decided to go home $\qquad$ it was getting late.
1) until
2) during
3) whether
4) since
23. He had to leave his job $\qquad$ ill health.
1) as
2) since
3) when
4) because of
24. It makes no difference to me .......... you come to the party or not.
1) whether
2) as
3) since
4) when
25. I heard the news on the radio .......... I was driving to work.
1) because
2) as
3) whether
4) since
26. I haven't played football ........... I left school in 1985.
1) since
2) as
3) when
4) whether


٪ برسشهاى نواد گان Shakespeare در واقع حاوى نكات ريزتر مبحث درسى است و مخصوص داوطلبان برتر است.
27. Some employees here are paid twice as much $\qquad$ the others.

1) when
2) since
3) whether
4) as
28. There was a question as to .......... that behavior was lawful.
1) as
2) whether
3) since
4) after
29. Many exam candidates lose marks simply $\qquad$ they do not read the questions properly.
1) because
2) whether
3) although
4) during
30. We'd better leave things .......... they are until the police arrive.
1) since
2) when
3) as
4) whether
31. She met Andy $\qquad$ she was working on a project in that institute.
1) since
2) when
3) while
4) whether
32. I was running across the road .......... I had a terrible accident.
1) as
2) when
3) while
4) since
33. .......... he arrived home, he picked up the phone and called Tom.
1) As
2) Because
3) Since
4) When
34. I worked in a large computer company .......... I was at university.
1) during
2) whether
3) when
4) since
35. I feel a terrible pain in my leg $\qquad$ I have to run fast.
1) because of
2) when
3) since
4) whether
36. .......... I finished working on my project, I left the office.
1) Whether
2) Unless
3) When
4) While
37. We have to write the letter in French $\qquad$ they don't understand English.
(سراسرى هنر 1ه)
1) since
2) when
3) whether
4) while
38. Tom will get a good mark in his exam $\qquad$ the questions are easy or difficult.

$$
\text { (سراسری انسانى } 1 \text { (1) }
$$

1) unless
2) so that
3) whether
4) since
39. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?
1) We all waved goodbye to Mary when she drove away in her car.
2) Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
3) Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't enough chairs.
4) Anyone who wants to do the exam must enter before next Friday.
40. I was wondering $\qquad$ . she'd prefer to come a little later or not.

> (آ;ار انسانى 1ه)

1) while
2) since
3) though
4) whether
(سراسرى تبر.ى 14)
41. $\qquad$ he started saving up for a world trip.
1) While he was about 15 years old
2) Since he was about 15 years old
3) Whether he was about 15 years old or not
4) Whereas he was about 15 years old
42. Carlos had lots of free time and read a lot of books and magazines $\qquad$ he was in London.
1) because
2) while
3) during
4) since
43. $\qquad$ we tell her now or later, she is not going to be pleased.
1) As
2) Since
3) Whether
44. I usually study English at the weekend, $\qquad$ I am very busy during the week.
1) when
2) as
3) so as
45. We can enjoy exercising $\qquad$ we are young or old.
1) whether
2) since
3) because
46. $\qquad$ we don't use the car very often, we've decided to sell it.
1) While
2) Since
3) Though she'll accept it.
47. I've offered her the job, but I don't know $\qquad$
1) whereas
2) since
3) because
48. We were watching TV all evening $\qquad$ we had nothing better to do.
1) as
2) if
3) so that
49. I feel a bit sleepy $\qquad$ I attend classes in the aftenoon.
1) before
2) whether
3) when
50. He has not seen his old friends $\qquad$ . he arrived here last week.
1) since
2) when
3) so that they are easy or not.
(12 (1)
(سراسرى انسانى AV)
4) When
5) though
(سراسرى رياضى (11) (س)
6) even though
(سراسرى تبر.ى 19)
7) Whether
(90)
8) whether
(~0)
9) whether
(آزار رياضى (9a)
10) so
11) so as to
12) although
13) while
14) whether
(سراسرى ریاضیى

اـ گَزينهى (ع) (ع معنى جمله: چه بلند قد باشى چه كوتاه اصلاً اهميتى ندارد.
 اگر بلند باشى و اگر كوتاه، تفاوتى نمى كند).

ربط فقط براساس معنى جمله ميسر است.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { whether - or روبهرو هستيه. }
\end{aligned}
$$



ع ـ گَزينهى (Y) معنى جمله: او نزد من آمد و پرسيد كه آيا به من خوش مى گذرد.

معنى دوم كلمd ربط whether »آيا، كه آياه است كه مترادف if (آيا؛ نه در معنى اگر) است. در اين معنى لزومى ندارد دنبالش or بيايد (مىتواند بيايد مىتواند نيايد).




 צـ گَزينهى（Y）معنى جمله：چون ديروز برف سنگیینى آمل، تمام مدارس امروز بستهاند．
 است و غالباً ابتداى جمله مىآيد．

V＿گگزينهى（Y）معنى جمله：ما از وقتى در دانشًاه بوديم با هم كار كردايه．
 ماضى بعيد است．در اين سؤال هم وجود فعل have worked（به زمان ماضى نقلى）نشانه خوبى براى since مىباشد．

## ＾ 1 ـ گَزينهى（Y）معنى جمله：از وقتى به تمران آمده با خانوادهاش مشكل داشته است．

since 源


يك منیى as »وقتى كه، در زمانى كهג است كه نشان مىدهد دو عمل همزمان با هم رخ دادماند．
٪ ـ گَزينهى（
而
IIـ گزينهى（غ）معنى جمله：چون ديروقت شب بود، هيج تاكسى در خيابانها نبود．
معنى ديگر as＂هون، زيرا،، زا آنجايىى كهـ است كه مترادف since و because است و بيشتر ابتداى جمله به كار مىرود．



 ．توجه：همراه as در اين معنى غالباً صفت تفضيلى به كار مى رود．مثالًا در همين سؤال صفات تفضيلى colder و more ديده مىشود．

ّساـ گزينهى（1）معنى جمله：وقتى آقاى رابرتز را ببينم، خبر را به او خواهم داد．
كلمه ربط when يعنى »وقتى كه، زمانى كه« كه مىتواند دو عمل را كه همزمان با هم يا غير همزمان با همر رخ داداند، به هم وصل كند．
عا ـ گَزينهى (I) معنى جمله: او اين را وقتى داشت روى پروره ديحرى كار مى كرد، كشف كرد.
when 浱
10 ـ گَزينهى（ 10 （


 I found this letter when I was searching for one of my files． در واقح جمله صورت سؤال اين كونه بوده است：

 ！توجه：كلمه ربط for（به معنى زيرا）نيز از كلمات ربط بيان علت است اما فقط بين دو جمله مربوط مىى آيد؛ مثال： I couldn’t ask him the question，for he was really hard to talk to．
نمىتوانستم سؤال را از او بيرسم زيرا صحبت با او دشوار بود.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \text { ـ گَزينهى (Y) معنى جمله: چون او خيلى سخت درس خوانده است، مطمئنم كه در امتحاناتش قبول خواهد شد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ا ا ـ ـ گَزينهى ( } \\
& \text { ! }
\end{aligned}
$$

> در طى تعطيلات آخر هقته
> سץر_ گزينهى (ع) معنى جمله: او مجبور شد بهخاطر بِيمارى شغلش را رها كند. during the weekend


 "




.
اس_ گزينهى (
"
ץ
"
when
سّ ـ گزينهى (ع) معنى جمله: وقتى به خانه رسيد، تلفن را برداشت و به تام تلفن زد.
 ع ع ـ گَزينهى (
as when يا

ها ـ گَزينهى (Y) معنى جمله: هر وقت كه بايد تند بدوم، درد وحشتناكى در پايمه احساس مى كنم.

צ ع ـ گَزينهى (
"







ץع _ گَزينهى (Y) معنى جمله: كارلوس وقتى كه در لندن بود، وقت آزاد زيادى داشت و تعداد زيادى كتاب خواند.

سع ـ گَزينهى (



§ ـ ـ گَزينهى (

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, Weep, and you weep alone,
For the brave old earth must borrow its mirth, But has trouble enough of its own.

## Ella Wilcox

بخند و بنگر كه جهان با تو مى تنادد،





## آموزش واخَّان

【 (.



 درس، وقتِ حل يرسشهاى چهاركزينغاى است كه در ادامه آمده است.

## SESSION 1

1. exercise (n), (v)
do / take / get some exercise vocabulary exercises
2. aerobic (adj)
aerobics ( n )
aerobic exercises / classes
3. bend (n), (v)

Please bend your knees.
bend forward / over

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ورزش (كردن)، تمرين (كردن)
``` كمى ورزش كردن
 هوازى، نيازمند به اكسيرن ورزشهاى هوازى
 خم شلدن (كردن)، بيَحيدن (خيابان)، بيّج لطفاً زانوهايتان را خم كنيد. به جلو خم شدن به عقب خم شدن bend backward There is a dangerous bend in this road.
يّيج خطرناكى در اين جاده است.
4. fat (n) حربى، روغن fatty (adj) جرب I don't like meat with too much fat on it.
گوشتى را كه خيلى پربى رويش باشد، دوست نـارم.
fatty food
غذاى چچرب
لّا البته حتماً يادتان هست كه صفت fat يعنى ("چاق).

\section*{5. fit (adj)}
syn: in shape; suitable The food is not fit to eat.
keep / stay fit
متناسب، مناسب، شايسته
اين غذا براى خوردن مناسب نيست.
حغظ كردن تناسب اندام
fit (v)

Education fits you for life. تحصيلات شما را براى زند گی آماده مى كند.

بِلس هطالعاتى اول
6. flexible (adj) قابل انعطاف، انعطاف پِذير، قابل تغيير

You can't bend this. It's not flexible.
تو نمىتوانى اين را خم كنى. انعطافـِيْير نيسـت.
flexible management
مديريت انعطافـپـذير
7. gym (n) سالن ورزش، باشُگاه ورزشـى
8. injury (n)
syn: physical harm
injure (v)
مصدوم كردن، مجروح كردن
syn: hurt
serious injuries جراحات شديد He fell off the ladder but was not injured.

او از نردبان افتاد ولى مجروح نشد.
 بخشى از بدن جاندار به كار مى رود. در حالى كه injury براى انسـان و حيـوان

مطرح است.

\section*{9. join (v) \\ ملحق شدن به، بييستن به، وصل كردن}

This is the point where the two rivers join.
اين جايى است كه دو رودخانه به هم ملحق مىشوند.
join a club
عضو باشگاهى شدن
This bridge joins these two cities.
اين پّل اين دو شهر را به هم متصل مى كند.
10. joint (n)

مَنصل، بند
The place where two bones meet is called a joint.
جايىى كه دو استخوان به هم مىرسند، مغصل نام دارد.

\footnotetext{

Q
}
11. lift (V)
syn: pick up
He lifted the child up into his arms. او بجه را به آغوش كشيد.
 (آسانسور) باشد.

\section*{12. \(\operatorname{stretch}(n),(v)\)}
كشيدن، كشُ آمدن،/متداد يافتن، دراز كردن (دست، پا و...)، كثشش

He stretched his legs to rest. او پاهايش را دراز كرد تا استراحت كند
13. shape (n)
() شككل r () وضعيت
a cake in the shape of a heart
كيكى به شكل قلب
Regular exercise will keep your body in shape.
ورزش منظم بدن شما را روى فرم و متناسب نگگ، میدارد.
! توجه: اصطلاح in shape مترادف fit (متناسب، روى فرم) است.

My car is in terrible shape and can't be repaired.
ماشينم در وضع بسيار بدى قرار دارد و قابل تعمير نيست.
14. blood (n)
15. bone (n)
bony (adj)
a bony fish
16. brain (n)

I can't keep telephone numbers in my brain.
نمىتوانم شماره تلفنها را در مغزم نكه دارم.

\section*{SESSION 2}
28. bother (n), (v)

مز/حم شدن، به زحمت انداختن، زحمت، دردسر syn: trouble
Don't bother your father now. He's very tired.
الان مزاحم پدرت نشو. او خيلى خسته است.
'I'm sorry.' 'Don't bother.'
(متأسفم.) / /(مهم نيست (خودت را اذيت نكن).)

 يعنى اقتباس كردن)؛ مثال:
adapt to sth adapted from با چجيزى ساز كار شدن
30. compare ( V )
comparison (n)
compare A and/to/with B
بر گرفته شده از، اقتباس شده از از مقا يسه كردن، تشبيه كردن انتي مقايسه، تشبيه م
31. create (v)

خلق كردن، ايجاد كردن
creator (n) خلاق creative (adj) خالق
creation (n) مخلوق creature (n) ، خلق م
create noise / problems / a piece of art
سر و صدا ايجاد كردن / مشكل ايجاد كردن / قطعه هنرى خلق كردن
32. define ( V )

معنى كردن، تعريف كردن، توصيف و مشخص كردن definition (n)
The powers of the manager are defined by the members.
تو توانايى هاى مدير توسط اعضا مشخص میشود.```


[^0]:    
    
    

[^1]:    ا. while هم میتواند به معنى (هنگگامى كه، زمانى كهه) باشد كه در درس ه بررسى میشود. البته در تستهاى اين فصل يكى دو تا سؤال دادهام كه در حدود ابتدايى با كاربردش آشنا شويد.

