## كرامر در يك تكّاه كلماه ربط

هـ نمونهى كنكورى:
He has not seen his old friends $\qquad$ he arrived here last week.

1) since
2) when
3) so that
4) so as to ${ }^{1}$

بيش از يک گزينه صحيح باشد، به سراغ نكات گرامرى مربوطه مىرويم.

ا - ربطىهاى زمان:

| when | وقتى كه ـ هنگامى كه | When we arrived, they were discussing the issue. وقتى رسيديم، آنها در حال بحث كردن روى آن موضوع بودند. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| while | وقتى كه _ هنگامى كه | He always listens to the radio while driving his car. <br> او هميشه وقتى رانند گى مى كند، به راديو گوش مىدهد. |
| as | وقتى كه ـ هنگامى كه | I burnt myself as I was taking the hot dish out of the oven. <br> خودم را سوزاندم، زمانى كه داشتم ظرف داغ را از اجاق برمىداشتم. |
| since | از وقتى كه | I haven't seen him since he returned to the country. <br> از وقتى كه به روستا بر گشته است، او را نديدهام. |




ا. پاسِخ: گزينهى (1)

1- اكر بعد از جاى خالى كلمه or وجود داشته باشد معمولاً جواب whether مى مباشد.
You should try to answer all the questions whether they are easy or not.
شما بايد تلاش كنيد به همهى سؤ الات پاسخ دهيد، چهه آنها ساده باشند چه نه.
 او بر گشت تا كتترل كند آيا در را قفل كرده است. He came back to check whether he had locked the door.
r- اگر در جمله پايه ساختار have/ has + p.p و يا had + p.p وجود داشت جواب معمولاً since مىباشد.

Her health has improved since she gave up smoking. سلامتى اش بهبود يافته از وقتى كه سيگار را ترى كرده است.
ץ- در جملاتى كه صفت تفضيلى وجود دارد معمولاً از as استفاده مى شود.

ه- براى بيان دوره مشخص زمانى و يا سال مشخص معمولاً when بككار مىرود.
 9- در ربطى هاى زمان، اگر در جمله فعل ساده و استمرارى وجود داشته باشد و جاى خاى خالى بر سر فعل ساده بيايد، جواب فقط when است، اما اگر بر سر فعل استمر ارى بيايد، پاسخ ترجيحاً as / while مى تواند باشد.
When I woke up, it was raining.
وقتى بيدار شدم بار ان مى باريد.
I saw him while / as he was driving home.
وقتى داشت با ماشين به خانه مىرفت، او را ديدم.
V- در ربطىهاى زمان، براى دو عمل پشت سر هم از when استغاده مىشود.

When you come to my office, I'll tell you the truth.
وقتى به دفتر من بياييى حقيقت را به تو مى گويم.

٪ پ.

| مجموع | 97 | 97 | 91 | 9. | 19 | $\wedge$ | كنكور سراسرى |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 1 | - | 1 | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ | r | 1 | تعداد سؤال |

دست
1- We can enjoy exercising ............... we are young or old.

1) whether
2) because
3) since
4) even though

2- Tom has not been able to find any friends ................ he began his search.

1) because
2) since
3) whereas
4) whether
3- He always listens to the radio.. driving his car.

| 1) while | 2) since | 3) whether | 4) because |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$4-\ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. it was getting late, we took the train to reach there on time.

1) So
2) As
3) Until
4) So that

5- I've offered her the job, but I don't know................ she'll accept it.

1) whereas
2) since
3) because
4) whether

| $1-1$ | $2-2$ | $3-1$ | $4-2$ | $5-4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## وا⿰أكانْ در يك تُكاه "

| action | عمل، اقدام |
| :---: | :---: |
| activity (4) | فعاليت |
| aerobic | هوازى |
| agree with | موافقت كردن با |
| alive | زنده |
| aspect (4) | بعله، جنبه |
| be fit | مناسب و اندازه بودن |
| bend (2) | خمه كردن، خم كردن |
| blood | خون |
| bone | استخوان |
| bother (3) | اذيت كردن |
| brain (2) | مغز |
| cell | سلول |
| chemical | شيميايى |
| chest | قفسه سينه |
| combine (2) | تر كيب كردن |
| compare (7) | مقايسه كردن |
| condition (5) | شرط، وضع، حالت |
| create (3) | خلق كردن |
| capacity (2) | كنجايش، استعداد |
| choose | انتخاب كردن |
| decision (2) | تصميه |
| depend on (3) | بستگى داشتن |
| define (6) | تعريف كردن |
| detail (4) | جزئيات |
| digest | خلاصه |
| efficient (9) | مؤثر، كارآمد |
| exercise (2) | ورزش، تمرين |
| experience (4) | تجربه |
| experiment (4) | آزمايش |


| extra (2) | اضافى |
| :---: | :---: |
| fat | خربیى |
| flexible (6) | انعطافِّير |
| focus (2) | تمركز كردن |
| fuel (2) | سوخت |
| function (9) | سازو كار، عملكرد |
| habit (1) | عادت |
| heart | قلب |
| increase (3) | افز ايش دادن |
| injury (1) | صدمه زدن |
| joint (1) | مفصل |
| lung | شش، ريه |
| material (1) | ماده |
| matter (3) | موضوع، اهميت دادن |
| mention (4) | ذكر كردن |
| muscle | ماهيحֶه |
| nutrient (3) | ماده مغذى |
| proud (4) | مفتخر، سربلند، مغرور |
| protect (5) | محافظت كردن |
| reasonable (7) | منطقى |
| regularly (6) | با قاعده |
| release (6) | آزاد كردن، منتشر كردن |
| skull | جمجمه |
| spoil | فاسد شدن |
| straight (9) | صاف، مستقيم |
| stretch (8) | كشيدن، دراز كردن |
| store (2) | ذخيره كردن |
| summarize (4) | خلاصه كردن |
| trouble | مشكل |
| waste | هلر دادن |

* اعداد درج شده در مقابل برخى از كلمات نشاندهندهى تعداد تكرار آنها در كنكورهاى سراسرى اخير (سال M تا س 9) مىباشد.


ا- برخورد با لغات ناآشنا (بخش اول)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { دسألى: بدون شك در هنگام مطالعه هر متنى با لغات جديدى مواجه خواهيد شد. در اين درس به بررسى نحـوه } \\
& \text { برخورد با لغات جديدى مى يردازيم كه سؤال مستقيمى از آنها نشده است. } \\
& \text { (اه صل: اصولاً در برخورد با چنين وازڭ گانى بهترين روش ناديده گرفتن آنها مىباشد. يعنى بايد تلاش كنيم كه با } \\
& \text { توجه به مفهوم كلى و بدون توجه به لغت جديد، مفهوم جمله موردنظر را دريافت كنيم و به درك ســير مـير موضـوع } \\
& \text { ادامه دهيم. }
\end{aligned}
$$

sثال كنكور:
Normally when we think of a farm, we imagine a quiet, spacious field in the country, far away from the city. However, as cities around the world continue to grow, many of their residents are getting involved in urban agriculture. Today, small city farms are becoming more and more common.
(ز)
پاسِ تَشريمى: ابتدا به ترجمه اين پاراگراف دقت كنيد.
(ابهطور عادى زمانى كه ما به يك مزرعه فكر مى كنيم، يكى زمين spacious و ساكت را در يكـ روستا و با فاصــله از شـهـر تصور مى كنيم. اما به موازات اين كه شهر ها در سراسر دنيا به وسعت يافتن خود ادامه مىدهند، بسيارى از residents آنهــا در گير انجام كارهاى كشاورزى در مناطق شهرى مى شوند. امروزه مزرعههاى كوچیى شهرى بيش از پـيش در حــال رواج يافتن هستند.) پِ از خواندن متن و ترجمه آن به /ين سؤال فكر كنيد كه آيا دانستن معنى دو كلمهى spacious و residents براى

درك مغهوم كلى /ين متن ضرورى /ست؟
مشاهده مى كنيد كه ناديده گرفتن برخیى لغات ناآشنا در متن خللى را در برداشت مفهوم كلى آن وارد نمى كنند.


Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary
Directions: Questions 1 - 12 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

1. Mr. Jones got to his office late $\qquad$ . he had had an accident on the way.
1) when
2) because
3) whether
4) until
2. Tom wondered $\qquad$ Jane would like to come to his party or not.
1) as
2) since
3) when
4) whether
3. She said she was watching a film on TV $\qquad$ . she heard the man shouting for help.
1) as
2) since
3) whether
4) when
4. ............... I'm very busy, I'll have to ask Tom to do it for you.
1) since
2) Whether
3) During
4) Because of
5. My big problem after shopping is how to $\qquad$ all the bags to where my car is parked.
1) carry
2) discuss
3) weigh
4) join
6. The passport office is very ...............; I got a new passport in just 24 hours.
1) flexible
2) efficient
3) actual
4) missing
7. Foreign students often feel $\qquad$ at the time of Christmas, when their home country seems so far away.
1) lonely
2) serious
3) reasonable
4) attractive
8. These trees are well $\qquad$ to this crowded city's dry weather and dirty air.
1) functioned
2) adapted
3) spoiled
4) compared
9. Words can't $\qquad$ how happy I am at your success.
1) express
2) matter
3 ) increase
3) release
10. No one believed him. His excuse was not
1) reasonable
2) efficient
3) repetitive
4) electric
11. The driver told the passengers not to ............... until the bus stopped completely.
1) look for
2) turn down
3) take away
4) get off
12. You should water the flowers ............... if you would like to have a beautiful garden.
1) hardly
2) proudly
3) regularly
4) suddenly

## Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 13-17 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

There are places in the world that are famous for people who live for a very long time. Doctors, scientists and health workers often ......(13)....... to these areas to solve the ......(14)....... of a long healthy life. In this way, they hope to bring to the modern world the secrets of a long life. The results of ......(15)....... researches seem to be nothing but living in healthy environments with clear air and water, a simple diet high in ......(16)....... but low in fat, sugar and cholesterol, and physical ......(17)....... usually in fields or with animals.

| 13. 1) stay | 2) think | 3) imagine | 4) travel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14. 1) material | 2) period | 3) mystery | 4) interest |
| 15. 1) his | 2) her | 3) its | 4) their |
| 16. 1) nutrition | 2) addition | 3) definition | 4) repetition |
| 17. 1) suggestion | 2) activity | 3) heading | 4) detail |

## Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

How can a single postage stamp be worth $\$ 16,800$ ?
Any mistake made in the printing of a stamp raises its value to stamp collectors. A mistake on one inexpensive postage stamp had made the stamp worth a million and a half times its original value.

The mistake was made more than a hundred years ago in the British colony of Mauritius, a small island in the Indian Ocean. In 1847 an order for stamps was sent to a London printer Mauritius was to become the fourth country in the world to have stamps.

Before the order was filled and delivered, a party was planned at Mauritius Government House, and stamps were needed to send out the invitations. A local printer was instructed to copy the design for the stamp. He accidentally wrote the words "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid" on the several hundred stamps that he printed.

Today there are only twenty-six of these misprinted stamps left - fourteen Onepenny OrangeReds and twelve Twopenny Blues. Because of the Twopenny Blue's rareness and age, collectors have paid as much as $\$ 16,800$ for it.
18. In 1847 most countries of the world were $\qquad$

1) not yet using postage stamps
2) collecting valuable stamps
3) buying stamps from Mauritius 4) printing their own stamps
19. The mistake on the locally printed postage was in the $\qquad$
1) spelling of postage 2 ) wording
2) price
3) color
20. Which sentence is correct?
1) All correctly printed stamps are worthless.
2) Mauritians needed the stamps to send out invitations to a party.
3) The printer was punished for his mistake.
4) Collectors are constantly looking for stamps with no mistakes.
21. The word "original" in line 3 is closest in meaning to:
1) first
2) soon
3) later
4) same

Chocolate comes from the cacao tree, which grows in warm, tropical areas of West Africa, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, and South America. The majority of chocolate is used in Europe and North America.

Large chocolate companies buy cacao beans at a low price and produce cocoa and chocolate products to sell at a relatively high price.

Beginning in the 1980s, some people learned that cacao farmers were living difficult and uncertain lives. The farmers received money for their crops based on world markets, and the market price was sometimes so low that farmers received less for cacao than the crops had cost to produce. In response, groups of people in Europe and the U.S. developed "fair trade" organizations to guarantee that farmers of cacao would receive fair and consistent prices.
"Fair trade" organizations help farmers by buying cacao beans or other products from them directly at higher-than-market prices and eliminating "middle men" such as exporters. They also encourage farming techniques that are not harmful to the environment or to farm workers. The results of fair trade are a better standard of living for some farmers and chocolate bars made with
organically produced cocoa that is less harmful to the consumers' health. And although fair trade chocolate is somewhat more expensive and now makes up only 1 percent of chocolate sold, the fair trade idea is spreading quickly.
22. Fair trade organizations were created to $\qquad$

1) research into world markets
2) get more money to farmers
3) make crops cheaper to produce
4) respond to consumers in Europe
23. The author implies that
1) there will be more fair trade chocolate in the future
2) fair trade chocolate is not as tasty as other chocolate
3) consumers never support fair trade organizations
4) there is no need to worry about cacao farmers
24. The best title for this passage could be ". $\qquad$ .".
1) Producing Better Fruit
2) More Modern Farming
3) Protecting Cacao Farmers
4) Understanding Child Labor
25. The word "crops" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
1) farmers
2) money
3) markets
4) products

## آزمون شمار 10 آاسخ تشريحى

ماشينم حمل كنم.

> از فعل carry (حمل كردن) دو اصطلاح زير را هم بياموزيد: carry on
> ادامه دادن
> انجام دادن
> צ_ گزينهى (Y) هعنى بمله: اداره گَذرنامه خيلى كارآمد

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { r ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قيد efficiently (با بازدهى بالا، خوب) حاصل مىشود. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كتابهالى درسى را مورد پرسش قرار مــى } \\
& \text { شما بايد سعى كنيد مشتقات ممهم لغات را فرا بكِير يــد } \\
& \text { (مثل efficiency كه خند خط بالاتر ذكر شد). } \\
& \text { V_ گَزينهى (1) دعنى بملم: دانشَجويان خارجى اغلب } \\
& \text { در زمان كريسمس احساس تنها } \\
& \text { وطنشان خيلى دور (و غيرقابل دسترس) به نظر مىرسد. } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { صفت lonely را مىتوان به معنى (اتنها و بـى كس، دلگیـــر و } \\
& \text { مترو كى به كار برد؛ مثال: }
\end{aligned}
$$

a lonely village in the mountains
دهكدهاى متروك در ميان كوهها
lonely (adj) $\square$
احساس تنهـايى و گرفتگـى روحـى اشـاره دارد. در


بر كسى خالى باشد) اشاره دارد.
a lonely village in the mountains
دهكدهاى متروك در ميان كوهها
lonely (adj) $\square$


 بر كسى خالى باشد) اشاره دارد.

اـ گزينهى (Y) دعنى بملم: آقاى جونز دير به دفترش رسيد، زيرا سر راه تصادف كرده بود.


\$
ץـ گَزينهى (ع) دعنى بملـٌ: تام از خود پֶرسيد كه آيا
جين مايل است به ميهمانى او بيايد يا نـا نه
() چچون، وقتى كه

توجه بـه or هـس از جــاى ازخـالى، احتمـال صـحيح بـودن
 قطعى را فقط براساس معنى جمله میتوان داد.

|  نيست بلكه احتمال صحت whether را به عنوان <br> ياسخ بالاتر مىبرد. ياسخ سؤال زير چيست؟ |
| :---: |
| He was always angry ........ he was either hungry or late. |
| 1) as 2) while |
| 3) whether 4) unless |

سـ گزينهى (ع) هعنى جملم: او گفت: وقتى كه صداى
كمك خواستن آن مرد را شنيد، مشغول تماشاى فيلى فيلمى از تلويزيون بود.





 و while بر when ترجيح دارند) و بر سر فعل سـاده تنهـا

كاربرد when مجاز مى سباشد. مثال ديگر:
When / As / While she was driving home, she had an accident.
She was driving home when she had an accident.
عـ گَزينهى (1) هعنى مملـٌ: چون من خيلى گرفتـارم،

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بايد از تام بخواهم آن كار را برايت انجا }
\end{aligned}
$$


سا＿گزينهى（ع）


معما）مى مباشد．
10ـ
צاءـ گزينهى（1）از（1）ريشه nutrient حاصل شده است．
（Y）

| diet | رزيهم غذايى | cholestrol | كلسترول |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 قيمت داشته باشد؟



 يك اشتباه بيش از صد سال قبل در مستعمره بريتانيا بـا نا نام




در دنيا شود كه دارالى تمبر مى اباشد．

 ارسال دعوت به آن مهمانى نياز بود، يكى چایگگر محلى برایى
adapt oneself to a new system
خود را با سيستم جديدى ساز گار كردن
متنى را از كتابى اقتباس كردن adapt a text from a book
१ـ گَزينهى (1) دعنى بملم: كلمات نمى توانـــد ابـراز

() الظهار كردن، ابراز كردن
( $r$
٪) افزايش دادن (يافتن)


فعل express يعنى（ابر از كردن، نشان دادن）؛ مثال： express interest／fear／surprise
اظهار علاقه / ترس / تعجب كردن

نكرد. عذرش منطقى نبود.
( ) (
(\%) برقى


Iاـ گزينهى（ع）دعنى مهلم：راننده به مسافران كفت تا

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { توقف كامل اتوبوس پياده نشوند } \\
& \text { () جستوجو كردن به دنبال } \\
& \text { 「 「 } \\
& \text { 「 } \\
& \text { ¢ }
\end{aligned}
$$

اصطلاح get on（سوار شدن به وسايل نقليه بهويزه بزرگ＝
مثل اتوبوس، قطار، هواييما）متضاد اين اصطلاح است．

داشته باشى، بايد گلها را مرتباً آب دهى.

1）به زا زحمت، به ندرت با با با با افتخار و غرور
٪（ ）مرتباً، بهطور منظم


 برخى كشاورزان و توليد شكاتلاتهايـي است كــه بـا بـا كاكـائو




منصفانه به سرعت در حال گسترش است.

Y Y_ گزينهى (Y) سـازمانهـاى تجـارت منصـفانه ايجـاد
 سץ_ گزينهى (ا) نويسنده بهطور غير مستقيم مى گويد كه ادر آينده شكالات بيشتر حاصل الر از تجارت منصغانه وجود خو اهد داشت.) عץــ گزينهى ( ("حمايت از كاكائو كاران) باشند هץ_ گزينهى (ع) معنى لغت crops (محصصولات) است.


| ضعيف | متوسط | خوب | عالى |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| كمتر از \% | \% \% \% \% \% \% | \% \% ¢ \% \% \% | 。 |

全
 مطالب (و يادكيرى معارة متْنْوانى) آمتصام دهيد.
\1^ـ كزينهى (ا) در سال I4V،، (ابيشتر كشورهاى دنيـا
هنوز از تمبرهاى پستى استغاده نمى كردند).. چچون مـوريس
چهارمين كشور دنيا بود كه تمبر داشت.
19ـ كزينهى (Y) اشكال روى تمبرهاى چاپ شده محلى
در (جملهبندى)" وجود داشت.
-ץـ كَزينهى (Y) (موريسـى هـا تمبر هـا را بــراى ارسـال
دعوت به مهمانى نياز داشتند.)
ا اץ- گزينهى (I) كلمه original به معناى (اوليه، اصـلى)"
مى باشد.

| postage stamp | misprinted |
| :---: | :---: |
| تمبر پستى | داراى اشكال تايبى |
| colony مستعمره | worth ارز |
| rareness كميابى |  |

دعنى متّن: شكلات از درخت كاكـائو كـه در منــاطق گـرم و و

 آمريكاى شمالى استفاده مىشود.

 قيمت نسبتاً بالايى بفروشند
 كاكائو زندگى هاى دشوار و نامطمئنى دارند. كشاورزان براساس










$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تكثير طرح تمبرها آموزش داده شد. او به طور اتفاقى عبارت }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { دوازده عدد تمبر آبى دوينى. به دليل قدرت و و نادر بودن تمبر }
\end{aligned}
$$


هـمونهى كنكورى:

The horse that they let Jane $\qquad$ was the most beautiful animal $I$ had ever seen. 1) rides
2) to ride
3) riding
4) ride ${ }^{1}$

زير مىتوان شكل صحیح فعل دوم جمله را مشخص نمود.

| فعل اول | شكل صحيح فعل دوم | مثال |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| let - make - help | شكل ساده فعل (to مصدر بدون) | My father doesn't let me use his car. <br> پِدرم اجازه نمىدهد از خودرو او استفاده كنم. |
| finish - enjoy - risk avoid - like - dislike miss $-\underset{\text { imagine }}{ }-$ mind - deny,$\ldots$ | اسم مصدر (- ing) | I can't imagine walking 6 hours a day. <br> من نمىتوانم 9 ساعت پيادهروى را در يك روز تصور كنم. I will do the shopping, when I finish washing the dishes. <br> من به خريد خواهم رفت وقتى كه شستن ظرفها را تمام كنم. |
| want - try - plan advise - wish - hope warn - would like - ask - allow - permit - expect - promise - try , ... | مصدر (با | They forced him to leave their country. آنها او را مجبور كردند از كشورشان خارج شود. <br> His mother didn't allow him to stay out until midnight. <br> مادرش به او اجازه نداد تا ديروقت بيرون بماند. |


ا- بعد از فعل help مىتوان فعل دوم را بهصورت مصدر (با to) نيز استفاده كرد.

Doctors are not the only group of people who help us (to) have a healthy life.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { r- اگر فعل make مجهول باشد (to be + made) فعل بعد آن بهصورت مصدر (با to مى مآيد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

She was made to finish her homework.
او مجبور شد تكاليفش را به اتمام رساند.
r- از ساختار (ing + فعل + by) براى بيان چگگونگى انجام كار (در معنى با ـ به وسيله) استفاده مىشود.

He passed pass the exam by studying hard.
او امتحان را با درس خواندن زياد قبول شد.
千- بعد از صفتها (easy, possible, hard, ...) معمولاً فعل با to مى آيد.

The exam was difficult. It was impossible for me to pass it.
امتحان بسيار مشكل بود. قبول شدن در آن بر ای من غيرممكن بود.

It + to be + + + (for / of + مغتول) + to + v.

Q- بلافاصله بعد از حروف اضافه فعل با ing - مى آيد.
of - on - off - at - for - by - out - before - against - without , ...

It was getting late but Mary decided to keep on reading.
دير شده بود اما مِرى تصميم گرفت به خواندن خود ادامه دهد.

ing با - و اكر عمل ديگرى را متوقف كنيم تا آن عمل انجام شود فعل بعد از stop با to مى آيد.

The doctor advised my father to stop smoking.
دكتر به پدرم توصيه كرد سيگار را ترك كند.

My father stopped the car to smoke.
پِدرم ماشين را متوقف كرد تا سيگار بكشد.
V- " براى منفى كردن مصدر از "not to" استفاده مىشود.

They asked me not to tell anyone what had happened.
آنها از من خواستند تا آنچهه را كه اتفاق افتاده بود به كسى نگويم.
توهم: بر ای منفى كردن اسم مصدر و شكل ساده فعل نيز از not استفاده مى كنيم.
^- براى تبديل نقل قول مستقيم به غيرمستيم از افعالى مانند tell - ask - order استفاده مى شود. به گونهاى كه فعل امر را با
to مى آوريم (اگر منفى باشد با not to) و با توجه به مفهوم جمله ضماير مغعولى و صفات ملكى را تغيير مىدهيم.

She told him, "Don't take off your shoes. " $\xrightarrow{\text { نقل قول غيرمستقيم }}$ She told him not to take off his shoes.


1- Our teacher usually makes all the students $\qquad$ a lecture in the class.

1) give
2) to give
3) be given
4) that they give

2- Mother warned her son .............. the electric wires. They are dangerous.

| 1) not touching | 2) to not touch | 3) not to touch | 4) does not touch |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

3- The director of the program advised the students $\qquad$ time $\qquad$ material that was so out-of date.

1) to avoid wasting / reading
2) to avoid to waste / to read
3) avoid to waste / reading
4) avoiding wasting / reading

4- Ali left his job because he was so tired of .............. the same job, day after day.

1) do
2) doing
3) to do
4) doing of

5- The two men denied .............. any information about who had robbed the bank.

1) had
2) have
3) having
4) to have

چاسخْ كليدى:

| $1-1$ | $2-3$ | $3-1$ | $4-2$ | $5-3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## ri فيل زبان اثگليسى كنكور <br> Y(w)d <br> بسالج

## والڭكان در يك تثاه

| anxious (6) | نگَران، دلوإِّ |
| :---: | :---: |
| audience (3) | شنوندگان، حضار |
| aware (3) | آكاه، مطلع |
| belief (1) | باور، ايمان |
| communicate (6) | ارتباط برقرار كردن |
| concentrate (8) | تمركز كردن |
| confidence (6) | اعتماد، اطمينان |
| contact (3) | تماس، ارتباط |
| course | رشته، دوره تحصيلى |
| cross one's arms | دست به سينه بودن |
| decrease (3) | كاهش دادن |
| distract (4) | پرت كردن حواس |
| disturb (2) | مختل كردن، مزاحم شدن |
| embarrassment (4) | خجالتزدگى، دستهاچֶى |
| emotion (11) | احساس |
| emphasize (5) | تأكيد كردن بر |
| emphasis (2) | تأكيد |
| expression (7) | ابراز احساسات و عقيده، حالت پهره |
| firm (10) | محكمب و استوار |
| gesture (6) | حر كات بدن، ايما و اشاره |
| humor (3) | شوخى |
| ignore (2) |  |
| improve (2) | بهبود بخشيدن |
| instead (of) | به جاى |
| instruct (9) | دستورالعمل دادن، تعليه دادن |
| introduce (3) | معرفى كردن، رواج دادن |
| involve (13) | درگير شدن، شامل شدن |
| lean (1) | خم شدن، تكيه دادن به |
| least | حداقل، كمترين |
| lecture | سخنرانى |
| manner | روش، |
| mirror | آيينه |


| mood | حس و حال، خلق |
| :---: | :---: |
| movement (2) | جنبش، تحر كات |
| natural (2) | طبيعى، ذاتى |
| nervous (3) | عصبى، مضطرب |
| obtain | بدست آوردن |
| occasion | مناسبت، زمان خاص |
| overcome | غلبه كردن، شكست دادن |
| permission (4) | اجازه |
| position (2) | موقعيت، جا |
| posture (3) | حالت بدن |
| presentation (8) | ارائه، سخنرانى |
| projection (3) | رسايی، برجستگى |
| provide (6) | فراهم، مهيا كردن |
| public (3) | عمومى، مردم عادى |
| purpose (2) | قصد، مقصود |
| raise (4) | افزايش دادن، بلند كردن |
| rank (2) | رتبه |
| rate (1) | حائز اهميت دانستن، رتبهبدي |
| relationship | رابطه |
| respect (2) | احترام |
| situation (7) | وضع، وضعيت |
| skill | مهارت، توانايى |
| speech (1) | سخنرانى، كلام |
| stance (1) | طرز ايستادن، وضع بدن |
| state (4) | حالت |
| suppose | فرض كردن، فكر كردن |
| tap (2) | آهسته روى چییى زدن |
| tool (2) | ابزار، وسيله |
| trustworthy | قابل اعتماد |
| variety (5) | تنوع |
| volume (1) | بلندى صدا، حجم |



## تكنيكهاى حرك متن لر يك نكاه

r- برخورد با لغات ناآشنا (بخشه دوم)

بيشتر متن نقش اساسى را ايفا مى كند. صورت سؤال اين پرسشها به شكل زير مىباشد:

The word " X " is closest in meaning to ... .
The word "X" means
(اه


ا- كمكى نويسنده: در اين روش خود نويسنده به راههاى مختلفى از قبيـل معنـى كـردن (defining)، بيــان مجــدد
(punctuation) به شما در حدس لغت جديد كمك مىنمايد.

Graphite is like coal. (Coal is black, and we burn it for heat and energy.)
گرافيت مانند زغال سنگگ مىباشد. (زغالسنگى سياه است و ما براى گرما و انرزى آن را مىسوزانيم.)


ץ- استفاده از متن همر اه: در اين روش به كمكى كلمات قبل و بعد لغات مورد نظر و بررسى مفهوم جمله، معنى لغت
جديد را حدس مىزنيم.

Zoos teach people that is acceptable to keep animals in captivity. However, animals in zoos are bored, limited, lonely and far from their natural homes.

sثال كنكور:
The new university has not been in operation long enough to prove its success as a venture, but it obviously opens up the possibility of a university education to a much wider section of the population than has hitherto received it.
(9r-vin (ر)
The word "venture" is closest in meaning to ............. .

1) pattern
2) project
3) guide

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { پیاسخ تشريمى: قبل از نگاه به پاسخ سعى كنيد با روش جاى گذارى گزينهها شانس خود را امتحان كنيد. } \\
& \text { حال به ترجمه متن دقت كنيد: }
\end{aligned}
$$



(آموزش را) دريافت كردهاند.)
 منهوم جمله بعلد پاسخ صحيح گزينهى (")"project" مى "باشد.


## Part A: Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Questions $1 \mathbf{- 1 2}$ are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

1. I have never liked to be made $\qquad$ in public. It's embarrassing.
1) sing
2) to sing
3) sang
4) to be sung
2. He told the police he didn't know he was helping the thief $\qquad$ . away.
1) got
2) gets
3) to get
4) getting
3. By trying hard yourself and . $\qquad$ for your teacher's help, you can easily pass.
1) asking
2) ask
3) to ask
4) asked
4. He decided to let me think for myself and $\qquad$ one of them.
1) to choose
2) chose
3) choose
4) choosing
5. After a(n) ............... wait in the hospital, Jack was told that his father had died under operation.
1) personal
2) anxious
3) public
4) attractive
6. You should get over your $\qquad$ of flying if you want to be a pilot.
1) effect
2) ability
3) fear
4) attack
7. I hope our companies can $\qquad$ their differences and work together.
1) overcome
2) succeed
3) embarrass
4) include
8. He expressed his ............... that the project would be a success.
1) aspect
2) confidence
3) advice
4) contact
9. It should be $\qquad$ that no one can succeed without planning.

| 1) emphasized | 2) decreased | 3) provided | 4) improved |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

10. There are always problems, but try to think ............... and do your best.
1) positive
2) lonely
3) strange
4) final
11. If you let me just take a look at your papers, I promise I won't $\qquad$ them.
1) instruct
2) react
3) disturb
4) observe
12. I thought I knew the girl sitting
opposite me.
1) naturally
2) directly
3) effectively
4) regularly

## Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 13-17 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

Like many other people, talking to a group may be frightening to you, but it's the situation you cannot ......(13)....... . As a student in school, as a businessman in a company or as many other ......(14)....... roles, you sometimes have to ......(15)....... a speech. Speaking in public is like a game, and each game has ......(16)....... own set of rules, and if you follow these rules carefully and properly, your chances of ......(17)....... are very high. So, take your chance!

| 13. 1) behave | 2) draw | 3) reply | 4) avoid |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14. 1) social | 2) funny | 3) final | 4) boring |
| 15. 1) do | 2) take | 3) keep | 4) give |
| 16. 1) their 2) its 3) your |  |  |  |
| 17. 1) embarrassing | 2) winning | 3) concentrating | 4) his |

