

فہرست مطالب

CONTENTS



جلد اول آموزش

Lesson 1: Sense of Appreciation

Part 1: (Pages: 15-20)	10
Part 2: (Pages: 21-23)	12
Part 3: (Pages: 24-28)	13
Part 4: (Pages: 29-41)	17

Lesson 2: Look it Up!

Part 1: (Pages: 43-48)	34
Part 2: (Pages: 49-51)	36
Part 3: (Pages: 52-56)	37
Part 4: (Pages: 57-69)	41

Lesson 3: Renewable Energy

Part 1: (Pages: 71-76)	58
Part 2: (Pages: 77-79)	60
Part 3: (Pages: 80-85)	62
Part 4: (Pages: 86-99)	68

Paragraph Writing	85
Prefix & Suffix	99
Irregular Verbs	102
A-Z Vocabulary	105

کنکور جلد دوم

Lesson 1: Sense of Appreciation

Part 1: (Pages: 15-20)	114
Part 2: (Pages: 21-23)	118
Part 3: (Pages: 24-28)	122
Part 4: (Pages: 29-41)	126

Exam 136

Lesson 2: Look it Up!

Part 1: (Pages: 43-48)	169
Part 2: (Pages: 49-51)	173
Part 3: (Pages: 52-56)	177
Part 4: (Pages: 57-69)	181

Exam 190

Lesson 3: Renewable Energy

Part 1: (Pages: 71-76)	223
Part 2: (Pages: 77-79)	227
Part 3: (Pages: 80-85)	231
Part 4: (Pages: 86-99)	235

Exam 245

Cloze Tests & Reading Passages 277

امتحان جلد سوم

Lesson 1: Sense of Appreciation

Part 1: (Pages: 15-20)	322
Part 2: (Pages: 21-23)	324
Part 3: (Pages: 24-28)	325
Part 4: (Pages: 29-41)	327

Lesson 2: Look it Up!

Part 1: (Pages: 43-48)	344
Part 2: (Pages: 49-51)	345
Part 3: (Pages: 52-56)	347
Part 4: (Pages: 57-69)	350

Lesson 3: Renewable Energy

Part 1: (Pages: 71-76)	366
Part 2: (Pages: 77-79)	368
Part 3: (Pages: 80-85)	370
Part 4: (Pages: 86-99)	372

Exam 1: (Mid Term) 388

Exam 2: (Final) 394

Vocabulary Development

هم‌نشین‌ها "Collocations"

هم‌نشین‌ها معمولاً دو کلمه هستند که با هم می‌آیند و در کنار هم دارای مفهوم هستند و در زبان انگلیسی و از نظر انگلیسی زبان‌ها پذیرفته شده و درست هستند. به عبارت دیگر ما به عنوان کسانی که زبان انگلیسی، زبان مادری مان نیست نمی‌توانیم هر دو کلمه‌ای را در کنار هم قرار دهیم و یک عبارت معنی‌دار بسازیم، حتی اگر از نظر معنایی درست به نظر برسند. زیرا این ترکیب برای انگلیسی زبان‌ها یک ترکیب رایج نیست. به عنوان مثال باید بگوییم «do homework» و نمی‌توانیم بگوییم «write homework».

fast food / quick meal

یا مثلاً می‌گوییم:

quick food / fast meal

اما نمی‌توانیم بگوییم:

strong winds / heavy rain

می‌گوییم:

heavy winds / strong rains

اما نمی‌توانیم بگوییم:

* برای دیدن لیست کامل «هم‌نشین‌های» این درس به بخش آموزش واژگان مراجعه کنید.

Lesson 1

PART 4



(Pages 29 - 41)

Grammar - Listening & Speaking - Writing - What You Learned

Vocabulary

واژگان درس

known (adj.) معروف، مشهور، شناخته‌شده

Mr. Thomas is a **known** physician.

«آقای توماس یک پزشک شناخته‌شده است.»

- ⇒ ≠ unknown (adj.) ناشناخته، ناشناس
- ⇒ knowledge (n.) دانش
- ⇒ know (v.) دانستن، شناختن
- ⇒ knowledgeable (adj.) مطلع، آگاه
- ⇒ knowing (adj.) دانا، فهمیده
- ⇒ knowingly (adv.) آگاهانه
- ⇒ knowledgeable (adv.) به طور آگاهانه

poet (n.) شاعر

Can you name some Iranian **poets**?

«آیا می‌توانید چند شاعر ایرانی نام ببرید؟»

- ⇒ poem (n.) شعر
- ⇒ poetry (n.) فنّ شاعری، شعر
- ⇒ poetical (adj.) شاعرانه
- ⇒ poetically (adv.) به طور شاعرانه

sometime (adv.) یک روزی، زمانی (در آینده)

We must get together **sometime**.

«ما باید یک روزی دور هم جمع بشویم.»

A.D. (abbr. of Anno Domini) بعد از میلاد

He was born in 1310 **A.D.** «او در سال ۱۳۱۰ بعد از میلاد متولد شد.»

childhood (n.) دوران کودکی

He spent most of his **childhood** in Egypt.

«او بیش‌تر دوران کودکی‌اش را در مصر گذراند.»

- ⇒ child (n.) بچه، کودک
- ⇒ childishness (n.) بچگی، کودکی
- ⇒ childish (adj.) بچگانه
- ⇒ childishly (adv.) به طرز بچگانه

by heart از حفظ، از بر

I know his poems **by heart**.

«من شعرهای او را از حفظ می‌دانم.»

mostly (adv.) اکثراً، بیش‌تر وقت‌ها

Mostly he eats in a restaurant.

«او اکثراً در رستوران غذا می‌خورد.»

poetry (n.) فنّ شاعری، شعر سُرابی، شعر

At school we had to learn a lot of **poetry** by heart.

«ما در مدرسه مجبور بودیم تعداد زیادی شعر را از حفظ یاد بگیریم.»

- ⇒ poem (n.) شعر
- ⇒ poet (n.) شاعر
- ⇒ poetical (adj.) شاعرانه
- ⇒ poetically (adv.) به طور شاعرانه

ethic(s) (n.) اخلاق، اصول اخلاقیThey have a very strong work **ethic**.

«آن‌ها اصول اخلاق کاری بسیار قوی‌ای دارند.»

⇒ ethical (adj.) مربوط به اصول اخلاق

⇒ ethically (adv.) اخلاقی، به طرز اخلاقی

countless (adj.) بی‌شمار، نامحدود، بسیار زیادShe had told the joke **countless** times before.

«او قبلاً آن لطیفه را به دفعات بسیار زیادی گفته بود.»

⇒ counter (n.) شمارنده، کنتور

⇒ count (v.) شمردن

⇒ countable (adj.) (≠ uncountable) قابل شمارش

including (prep.) شاملI've got three days' holiday **including** New Year's Day.

«من سه روز تعطیلی شامل روز عید را دارم.»

⇒ inclusion (n.) شمول، گنجایش

⇒ include (v.) شامل کردن، گنجاندن

⇒ inclusive (adj.) مشمول، گنجانده

⇒ included (adj.) شامل شده، گنجانده شده

inspiration (n.) الهام، الهام بخشی، منبع الهامHer **inspiration** comes from Asia.

«منبع الهام او از آسیا می‌آید.»

⇒ inspire (v.) الهام‌بخشیدن، الهام گرفتن

⇒ inspiring (adj.) (≠ uninspiring) الهام‌بخش ≠ ناامید کننده

⇒ inspired (adj.) (≠ uninspired) الهام‌شده ≠ بی‌الهام، بی‌روح

⇒ inspirational (adj.) الهام‌بخش

author (n.) نویسندهWho is your favorite **author**?

«نویسنده مورد علاقه تو چه کسی است؟»

pancake (n.) نوعی کلوچه، پن کیکThis **pancake** is very delicious.

«این کلوچه خیلی خوشمزه است.»

fix (v.) تعمیر کردنThe car won't start, can you **fix** it?

«اتومبیل روشن نمی‌شود. آیا شما می‌توانید آن را تعمیر کنید؟»

discover (v.) کشف کردن، فهمیدنWe are trying to **discover** the truth.

«ما سعی داریم حقیقت را کشف کنیم.»

⇒ discovery (n.) کشف، اکتشاف

⇒ discoverer (n.) مکتشف، کشف‌کننده

solution (n.) راه‌حلThere's no simple **solution** to this problem.

«هیچ راه‌حل ساده‌ای برای این مشکل وجود ندارد.»

⇒ solve (v.) حل کردن

⇒ solvable (adj.) (≠ unsolvable) قابل حل ≠ غیرقابل حل

⇒ unsolved (adj.) حل‌نشده

smartphone (n.) تلفن هوشمندHow much is this **smartphone**?

«قیمت آن تلفن هوشمند چه قدر است؟»

for instance برای مثال، به عنوان مثالWhat would you do, **for instance**, if you found a gold watch?

«شما به عنوان مثال اگر یک ساعت طلا پیدا می‌کردید، چه کار می‌کردید؟»

accidentally (adv.) به طور تصادفی، تصادفیAs I turned around, I **accidentally** hit him in the face.

«همین که من چرخیدم، به طور تصادفی به صورت او ضربه زدم.»

⇒ accident (n.) تصادف

⇒ accidental (adj.) تصادفی

microwave oven (n.) مایکروویوI took my lunch out of the **microwave oven**.

«من ناهارم را از داخل مایکروویو بیرون آوردم.»

tool (n.) ابزار، وسیلهAlways select the right **tool** for the job.

«همیشه برای کار، ابزار درست انتخاب کنید.»

dishwasher (n.) ماشین ظرفشوییAre these glasses **dishwasher** safe?

«آیا این لیوان‌ها در ماشین ظرفشویی در امان هستند؟»

ordinary (adj.) معمولی، عادیThe images can be printed on **ordinary** paper.

«تصویرها می‌توانند بر روی کاغذ معمولی پرینت شوند.»

omelet (n.) املتDo you like cheese and mushroom **omelet**?

«آیا شما املت پنیر و قارچ دوست دارید؟»

enjoyable (adj.) لذت‌بخش، خوشایندWe had an **enjoyable** weekend.

«ما آخر هفته لذت‌بخشی داشتیم.»

⇒ enjoyment (n.) لذت، خوشی

⇒ enjoy (v.) لذت بردن

rest (n.) استراحتTry to get some **rest**, you have a busy day tomorrow.

«سعی کن استراحت کنی، فردا روز پرمشغله‌ای داری.»

hate (v.) متنفر بودن از، تنفر داشتن ازI **hate** coming home late.

«من از دیر به خانه آمدن متنفر هستم.»

⇒ hate (n.) نفرت

⇒ hated (adj.) منفور

⇒ hateful (adj.) نفرت‌انگیز

install (v.) نصب کردنDid you **install** the program on the laptop?

«آیا آن برنامه را روی لپ‌تاپ نصب کردید؟»

yet

با این حال، با این وجود

He has a good job, and **yet** he never seems to have any money.

«او شغل خوبی دارد و با این حال هیچ وقت به نظر نمی رسد پولی داشته باشد.»

heritage (n.)

میراث

This building is part of our national **heritage**.

«این ساختمان قسمتی از میراث ملی ما است.»

regarding (prep.)

در مورد، راجع به

We have much to learn from our parents **regarding** our heritage.

«ما باید در مورد میراث مان، از والدین مان خیلی یاد بگیریم.»

belonging (n.)

تعلق

This heritage and history brings a sense of **belonging**.

«این میراث و تاریخ حس تعلق (را به ارمغان) می آورد.»

⇒ belong (v.)

تعلق داشتن، متعلق بودن

⇒ belongings (n.)

متعلقات

most importantly

از همه مهم تر

Most importantly, can he be trusted?

«از همه مهم تر، آیا می توان به او اطمینان کرد؟»

responsibility (n.)

مسئولیت

I don't feel ready to take on new **responsibilities**.

«من احساس آمادگی نمی کنم که مسئولیت های جدید را بپذیرم.»

⇒ responsible (adj.) (≠ irresponsible)

مسئول، مسئولیت پذیر ≠ بی مسئولیت

⇒ responsive (adj.)

پاسخگو

⇒ responsibly (adv.)

مسئولانه

generation (n.)

نسل

We need to keep the planet for future **generations**, too.

«ما باید این سیاره را برای نسل های آینده نیز نگه داریم.»

add (v.)

اضافه کردن، افزودن

Can I **add** your name to the list?

«آیا می توانم نام شما را به لیست اضافه کنم؟»

role (n.)

نقش

Every member of the team must have a clear **role**.

«هر عضوی از تیم باید نقش مشخصی داشته باشد.»

moral (n.)

اخلاق، سیرت

Young people these days have no **morals**.

«این روزها افراد جوان اصول اخلاقی را رعایت نمی کنند.»

⇒ morality (n.)

اخلاق

⇒ moralist (n.)

اخلاق گرا

⇒ moralize (v.)

اخلاقی کردن

⇒ moralistic (adj.)

اخلاقی

principle (n.)

اصل، قاعده

We must get back to first **principles**.

«ما باید به اصول اولیه بازگردیم.»

elders (n.)

بزرگ ترها، ریش سفیدها

Children have no respect for the **elders** nowadays.

«امروزه بچه ها هیچ احترامی برای بزرگ ترها قائل نیستند.»

either (conj.)

یا (or همراه)

She is the kind of person you **either** love or hate.

«او از آن افرادی است که شما یا دوستش دارید یا از او متنفرید.»

bring up (phr. v.)

پرورش دادن، بزرگ کردن

She **brought up** five children.

«او پنج فرزند را بزرگ کرد.»

set (n.)

ظرف (دست، مجموعه)

He bought a **set** of six chairs.

«او یک دست صندلی شش تایی خرید.»

willing (adj.)

مایل، راغب، مشتاق، خواهان

I'm perfectly **willing** to discuss the problem.

«من کاملاً مایل هستم در مورد آن مشکل بحث کنم.»

guideline (n.)

رهنمون، دستور العمل

It may help to have a few **guidelines** to follow.

«داشتن چند رهنمون و دنبال کردن آن ها ممکن است کمک کند.»

peaceful (adj.)

آرام، صلح آمیز

Mrs. Tyson had a **peaceful** life.

«خانم تایسون زندگی آرامی داشت.»

⇒ peace (n.)

صلح، آرامش

⇒ peacekeeper (n.)

حافظ صلح، صلح بان

⇒ peacefully (adv.)

صلح جوانانه

blessing (n.)

نعمت، موهبت، برکت

It's a **blessing** that nobody was in the house at the time.

«نعمتی است که در آن زمان هیچ کس در خانه نبود.»

⇒ bless (v.)

برکت دادن، تقدیس کردن

⇒ blessed (adj.)

مبارک، متبرک

Workbook Vocabulary

واژگان کتاب کار



note (v.) توجه داشتن
Please **note** that the office will be closed on Monday.
«لطفاً توجه داشته باشید که اداره در دوشنبه تعطیل خواهد بود.»

a few years hence تا چند سال دیگر
The true results will be known **a few years hence**.
«نتایج واقعی تا چند سال دیگر مشخص خواهند شد.»

failure (n.) شکست
The success or **failure** of the plan depends on you.
«موفقیت یا شکست برنامه به شما بستگی دارد.»

⇒ fail (v.) شکست خوردن
⇒ failing (adj.) شکست خورده
⇒ failed (adj.) شکست خورده

thus (adv.) بنابراین
He is the eldest son and **thus** should be respected.
«او بزرگترین پسر است و بنابراین باید مورد احترام قرار بگیرد.»

deserve (v.) لایق بودن، لیاقت داشتن
You really **deserve** a medal! «تو واقعاً لایق مدال هستی!»
⇒ deserved (adj.) (≠ undeserved) لایق، شایسته ≠ نالایق
⇒ deserving (adj.) (≠ undeserving) لایق، شایسته ≠ نالایق

unconditionally (adv.) بدون قید و شرط
I help my sister **unconditionally**.
«من به خواهرم بدون قید و شرط کمک می‌کنم.»
⇒ condition (n.) شرط، وضعیت
⇒ conditional (adj.) (≠ unconditional) شرطی ≠ غیرشرطی
⇒ conditionally (adv.) (≠ unconditionally) به طور مشروط ≠ به طور بی‌قید و شرط

honored (adj.) مفتخر
He was very **honored** to be chosen.
«او از این‌که انتخاب شد خیلی مفتخر بود.»
⇒ honor (n.) (≠ dishonor) افتخار ≠ ننگ، رسوایی
⇒ honest (v.) (≠ dishonest) درستکار ≠ متقلب
⇒ honorable (adj.) (≠ dishonorable) آبرومند، پرافتخار ≠ بی‌آبرو

duty (n.) وظیفه، تکلیف
It is my **duty** to report it to the police.
«وظیفه من است که آن را به پلیس گزارش دهم.»
⇒ dutiful (adj.) مطیع، فرمان‌بردار
⇒ dutifully (adv.) از روی وظیفه‌شناسی

handle (v.) مدیریت کردن، اداره کردن
We all have to learn to **handle** stress.
«همه ما مجبوریم یاد بگیریم که استرس را مدیریت کنیم.»

unreal (adj.) غیرواقعی
Many people have **unreal** expectations.
«بسیاری از مردم توقعات غیرواقعی دارند.»

⇒ reality (n.) واقعیت
⇒ realism (n.) واقع‌گرایی
⇒ realist (n.) واقع‌گرا
⇒ realize (v.) واقعی (محقق) کردن، فهمیدن
⇒ realistic (adj.) (≠ unrealistic) واقع‌بینانه ≠ خیالی
⇒ realistically (adv.) (≠ unrealistically) به طور واقع‌بینانه ≠ به طور غیر واقع‌بینانه

within (prep.) در، در مدت، ظرف
You should receive a reply **within** seven days.
«شما باید در مدت هفت روز پاسخ را دریافت کنید.»

lack (n.) عدم، فقدان
I've lost those skills through **lack** of practice.
«من آن مهارت‌ها را به علت عدم تمرین از دست داده‌ام.»

grateful (adj.) قدردان، سپاسگزار
I'll be **grateful** for your help.
«من به خاطر کمک شما سپاسگزار خواهم بود.»
⇒ ungrateful (adj.) ناسپاس
⇒ gratefully (adv.) از روی سپاسگزاری

toy (n.) اسباب‌بازی
We bought some **toys** for the baby.
«ما برای بچه تعدادی اسباب‌بازی خریدیم.»

end (v.) پایان یافتن، به پایان رسیدن
World War II **ended** in 1945.
«جنگ جهانی دوم در سال ۱۹۴۵ به پایان رسید.»

fridge (n.) یخچال
Place the butter in the **fridge**.
«گه را در یخچال قرار بده.»

butter (n.) کره
If you're hungry, have some bread and **butter**.
«اگر گرسنه هستی، مقداری نان و کره بخور.»

inform (v.) اطلاع دادن، مطلع کردن
Please **inform** me of when you go.
«لطفاً من را از این‌که چه موقع می‌روید، مطلع کنید.»

⇒ information (n.) (≠ misinformation) اطلاعات ≠ اطلاعات غلط
⇒ informant (n.) جاسوس، مخبر
⇒ informer (n.) خبرچین، جاسوس
⇒ misinform (v.) اطلاعات غلط دادن
⇒ informed (adj.) (≠ uninformed) مطلع ≠ نامطلع
⇒ misinformed (adj.) گمراه
⇒ informative (adj.) حاوی اطلاعات، آموزنده

result (n.) نتیجه

She died as a **result** of her injuries.
 «او در نتیجه جراحاتش از دنیا رفت.»

robber (n.) دزد، سارق

Police are searching for the **robbers**.
 «پلیس در جستجوی سارقان است.»

- ⇒ robbery (n.) دزدی، سرقت
- ⇒ rob (v.) دزدیدن، سرقت کردن

parrot (n.) طوطی

Parrots are beautiful birds.
 «طوطی‌ها پرندگان زیبایی هستند.»

cage (n.) قفس

I don't like seeing animals in **cages**.
 «من دوست ندارم حیوان‌ها را در قفس ببینم.»

steal (v.) دزدیدن، سرقت کردن

He **stole** money from the shop.
 «او از فروشگاه پول دزدید.»

واژگان مترادف و متضاد

کلمه	مترادف	متضاد
aloud	loudly	quietly
author	writer	---
boost	develop; raise	decrease; lower
calmly	peacefully	---
care for	look after; defend; support	destroy; endanger; harm
careful	---	careless
close	warm; near	cold; far
countless	many; lots of	few; limited
cruel	unkind	friendly; kind; good
dedicated	committed	uncommitted
distinguished	brilliant; well-known	ordinary
donate	give away	keep
elder	older	younger
elderly	aged; old	young
enjoyable	amusing; pleasant; fun	bad; boring; hateful
ethics	beliefs	---
forgive	excuse	---
found	start; create; form	end; finish
friendly	kind; helpful; close	bad; cold; unhelpful
function	action; work	inactivity
guess	think; believe	---
guideline	rule; instruction	---
hate	dislike	like; love
helpful	useful; valuable	unhelpful; useless
heritage	custom; tradition	---
hometown	motherland	---
improve	boost; develop; increase	decrease; lower; stop
increase	boost; rise	decrease
kind	friendly; loving	cold; cruel; disliking
lazy	inactive	active; energetic; hard-working
lovely	pleasant	unpleasant

کلمه	مترادف	متضاد
loving	friendly; warm	cold; disliking
lower	decrease	increase; develop
ordinary	normal; general	unusual; uncommon
pause	stop; discontinue	continue
peaceful	quiet; calm	noisy; unfriendly; wild
physician	doctor; specialist	---
polite	good-natured; respectful	impolite; disrespectful
poor	low; needy	rich; wealthy
reply	answer	---
score	mark; grade	---
solution	explanation; key	---
strength	power; energy	weakness
successful	lucky; fruitful	unsuccessful; unfortunate
sure	certain; confident	unsure; uncertain
take care of	look after; defend	destroy; harm; hurt
terrible	unpleasant; dangerous	good; nice; beautiful
thousands of	many	few
willing	eager; pleased	disinterested

واژگان هم نشین

اسم + فعل	
ask questions	سؤال پرسیدن
burst into tears	(ناگهان) به گریه افتادن
care for (somebody)	از کسی مراقبت کردن
check somebody's health condition	چک کردن وضعیت سلامت یک شخص
cure people / children	درمان کردن مردم / کودکان
discover penicillin	کشف کردن پنی سیلین
do exercise	ورزش کردن
do homework	انجام دادن تکلیف
feed pigeons	غذا دادن به کبوترها
find solutions	پیدا کردن راه حل
fix cars	تعمیر کردن اتومبیل
hate spaghetti / something / someone	متنفر بودن از اسپاگتی / چیزی / شخصی
have (enough) time	وقت (کافی) داشتن
install a mobile dictionary	نصب کردن فرهنگ لغت موبایل

اسم + فعل	
keep a diary	نوشتن دفتر خاطرات
learn Chinese	یاد گرفتن زبان چینی
lower blood pressure	کاهش دادن فشار خون
make mistakes	اشتباه کردن
make pancakes / an omelet	درست کردن کلوچه / املت
pass the exam	قبول شدن در آزمون
read a newspaper / book	خواندن روزنامه / کتاب
receive education / a diploma	کسب کردن تحصیلات / گرفتن دیپلم
record your thoughts / feelings	ثبت کردن افکار / احساسات
respect people / parents / others	احترام گذاشتن به افراد / والدین / دیگران
spare no pains	از چیزی دریغ نکردن
study / teach medicine	پزشکی خواندن / درس دادن
take temperature	گرفتن (میزان) تب
wash the dishes	شستن ظرفها
weave a carpet	بافتن فرش
اسم + صفت	
close friends	دوستان صمیمی
distinguished professor	استاد دانشگاه ممتاز
elderly people	افراد سالمند
famous / dedicated physician	پزشک معروف / متعهد
future generations	نسل های آینده
heavy rain	باران شدید
poor families / people	خانواده ها / افراد فقیر
quick meal	غذای سریع
strong winds	بادهای شدید
wonderful time	اوقات خوب (شگفت انگیز)
اسم + اسم	
blood pressure	فشار خون
brain function	عملکرد مغز
family members	اعضای خانواده
spring morning	صبح بهاری

واژگان موضوعی

افراد	
children	بچه‌ها، کودکان
elderly	سالمندان
elders	بزرگ‌ترها، سالمندان
father	پدر
grandchild	نوه
grandmother	مادر بزرگ
mother	مادر
parents	والدین
son	پسر
teenager	نوجوان
uncle	عمو؛ دایی

صفت‌های شخصیتی	
angry	عصبانی
calm	آرام، خونسرد
careful	دقیق، با احتیاط
cruel	ظالم، بی‌رحم
dedicated	فداکار، متعهد
distinguished	برجسته، ممتاز
friendly	صمیمی
generous	دست و دل‌باز
helpful	یاری‌رسان، مفید
kind	مهربان
lazy	تنبل
loving	با محبت، صمیمی
polite	مؤدب
proud	مفتخر، سربلند

ترجمه متن کتاب درسی

Hafez is known to be as one of the most famous Persian poets of all time. ⁽¹⁾ He **was born** sometime between the years 1310 and 1337 A.D. in Shiraz. ⁽²⁾ In his childhood, he received religious education. ⁽³⁾ He **is called** Hafez because he learned the Holy Quran by heart. ⁽⁴⁾ Hafez **is mostly remembered** for a special type of poetry that is called Ghazal. ⁽⁵⁾ Emotions and ethics **are used** in Ghazals a lot. ⁽⁶⁾ The collection of his poems **is called** Divan. ⁽⁷⁾ It **has been translated** into countless languages including German, English and French. ⁽⁸⁾ Hafez **is known** to be the inspiration for many poets and authors around the world. ⁽⁹⁾

حافظ به عنوان یکی از معروف‌ترین شاعران ایرانی تمام دوران شناخته شده است. ⁽¹⁾ او (زمانی) بین سال‌های ۱۳۱۰ و ۱۳۳۷ بعد از میلاد در شیراز متولد شد. ⁽²⁾ او در دوران کودکی اش، آموزش (مسائل) دینی دید. ⁽³⁾ او حافظ نامیده می‌شود زیرا قرآن کریم را از حفظ یاد گرفت. ⁽⁴⁾ حافظ بیش‌تر به خاطر نوع خاصی از شعر که غزل نامیده می‌شود معروف است. ⁽⁵⁾ احساسات و اخلاق در غزلیات (او) خیلی مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرند. ⁽⁶⁾ مجموعه شعرهای او دیوان نامیده می‌شود. ⁽⁷⁾ این (دیوان) به زبان‌های بی‌شماری شامل آلمانی، انگلیسی و فرانسوی ترجمه شده است. ⁽⁸⁾ حافظ به منبع الهام شاعران و نویسندگان زیادی در سراسر دنیا معروف است. ⁽⁹⁾

درسنامه

جمله مجهول "Passive Voice"

* جمله‌ای است که معمولاً یا فاعل آن «نامشخص» است یا در آن «مفعول» به «فاعل» ارجحیت دارد. فقط جمله‌هایی را می‌توان به صورت «مجهول» بیان کرد که دارای فعل متعدی و در نتیجه دارای «مفعول» باشند.

از جمله‌های مجهول در موارد زیر استفاده می‌کنیم:

۱- «عمل انجام شده» مهم‌تر از «انجام دهنده عمل» یعنی «فاعل» است.

⇒ Two people **were killed** in the accident.

«دو نفر در تصادف کشته شدند.»

۲- فاعل جمله، «ناشناخته و مجهول» است یا برای ما «مهم نیست».

⇒ My car **was stolen**.

«اتومبیل من دزدیده شد.»

۳- فاعل جمله «بیش از حد طولانی» است.

⇒ I **was surprised** by how well the students did in the test.

«من از این که دانش‌آموزان این قدر خوب در امتحان عمل کردند متعجب شدم.»

۴- بنا به شرایط، بیان جمله مجهول «مؤدبانه‌تر» است.

⇒ A mistake **was made**.

«اشتباهی رخ داد.» (به جای این که بگوییم «شما اشتباه کردید.»)

ساختار جمله‌های مجهول: در همه جمله‌های مجهول یک فعل «to be» (یعنی be, been, being, was, were, is, are, am) به همراه

«قسمت سوم فعل» وجود دارد.

قسمت سوم فعل + to be

* به ساختار جمله‌های معلوم و مجهول در مثال‌های زیر دقت کنید:

زمان	جمله معلوم	جمله مجهول
حال ساده	I write the letter. «من نامه را نوشته‌ام.»	The letter is written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته می‌شود.»
حال استمراری	I am writing the letter. «من دارم نامه را می‌نویسم.»	The letter is being written (by me). «نامه دارد (توسط من) نوشته می‌شود.»
گذشته ساده	I wrote the letter. «من نامه را نوشتم.»	The letter was written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته شد.»
گذشته استمراری	I was writing the letter. «من داشتم نامه را می‌نوشتم.»	The letter was being written (by me). «نامه داشت (توسط من) نوشته می‌شد.»
حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)	I have written the letter. «من نامه را نوشته‌ام.»	The letter has been written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته شده است.»
گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)	I had written the letter. «من نامه را نوشته بودم.»	The letter had been written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته شده بود.»
آینده ساده (will)	I will write the letter. «من نامه را خواهم نوشت.»	The letter will be written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته خواهد شد.»
آینده ساده (be going to)	I am going to write the letter. «من قرار است نامه را بنویسم.»	The letter is going to be written (by me). «قرار است نامه (توسط من) نوشته شود.»
جمله شامل (have / has to)	I have to write the letter. «من مجبورم (باید) نامه را بنویسم.»	The letter has to be written (by me). «نامه باید (توسط من) نوشته شود.»
جمله دارای فعل وجهی (can / may / ...)	I can / should write the letter. «من می‌توانم / باید نامه را بنویسم.»	The letter can / should be written (by me). «نامه می‌تواند / باید (توسط من) نوشته شود.»

همان طور که می‌بینید می‌توان فاعل جمله را به صورت «ضمیر مفعولی» بعد از حرف اضافه «by» در انتهای جمله به کار برد.



درسنامه

نکته طلایی اگر جمله‌ای دو مفعول داشته باشد می‌توان آن را در حالت «مجهول» به دو صورت بیان کرد:

- ⇒ **جمله معلوم**: Rita wrote a letter to me. «ریتا به من نامه‌ای نوشت.»
- ⇒ **جمله مجهول ۱**: A letter was written to me (by Rita). «یک نامه (توسط ریتا) به من نوشته شد.»
- ⇒ **جمله مجهول ۲**: I was written a letter (by Rita). «برای من نامه‌ای (توسط ریتا) نوشته شد.»

طریقه تبدیل یک جمله معلوم به جمله مجهول

به مثال زیر دقت کنید:

- ⇒ **جمله معلوم**: That man sells old cars here. «آن مرد در این جا اتومبیل‌های قدیمی می‌فروشد.»
- ⇒ **جمله مجهول**: Old cars are sold here. «اتومبیل‌های قدیمی در این جا فروخته می‌شوند.»

۱- فاعل را حذف می‌کنیم.

۲- مفعول را به اول جمله می‌آوریم. (ضمیر مفعولی باید به ضمیر فاعلی تبدیل شود.)

۳- با توجه به زمان جمله، از فعل «to be» استفاده می‌کنیم.

۴- قسمت سوم فعل اصلی را می‌نویسیم.

* پس برای تبدیل یک جمله معلوم به جمله مجهول

به مثال‌های زیر دقت کنید:

- ⇒ **جمله معلوم**: A young man stole my money in the park yesterday. «یک مرد جوان دیروز در پارک پول من را دزدید.»
- ⇒ **جمله مجهول**: My money was stolen in the park yesterday. «پول من دیروز در پارک دزدیده شد.»
- ⇒ **جمله معلوم**: They have seen me in the library. «آن‌ها من را در کتابخانه دیده‌اند.»
- ⇒ **جمله مجهول**: I have been seen in the library. «من در کتابخانه دیده شده‌ام.»

نکته از آن جایی‌که تقریباً در تمام جمله‌های مجهول «فعل کمکی» وجود دارد، برای سؤالی کردن جمله‌های مجهول فقط کافی است که اولین «فعل کمکی» را به اول جمله بیاوریم و برای منفی کردن جمله‌های مجهول، بعد از اولین «فعل کمکی»، قید منفی «not» را اضافه کنیم.

مثال:

- ⇒ The doors are closed at 7:00. «درها ساعت ۷ بسته می‌شوند.»
- Are the doors closed at 7:00? «آیا درها ساعت ۷ بسته می‌شوند؟»
- The doors are not closed at 7:00. «درها ساعت ۷ بسته نمی‌شوند.»
- ⇒ Many books have been sold. «تعداد زیادی کتاب فروخته شده‌اند.»
- Have many books been sold? «آیا تعداد زیادی کتاب فروخته شده‌اند؟»
- Many books have not been sold. «تعداد زیادی کتاب فروخته نشده‌اند.»

شکل درست فعل‌های داخل پرانتز را در جای خالی بنویسید.

1. Somebody their children next week. (look after)
2. Spanish in many countries. (speak)
3. The cows recently. (feed)
4. My neighbor me to dinner last Monday. (invite)
5. When I arrived, the hotel room (clean)

۱- "is going to look after / will look after"

«هفته آینده یک نفر از فرزندان آن‌ها مراقبت خواهد کرد.»

توضیح: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا باید پرسیم آیا «Somebody» (یک نفر) می‌تواند فعل جمله یعنی «look after» (مراقبت کردن) را انجام دهد یا خیر. پس می‌پرسیم: یک شخص «مراقبت می‌کند» یا «مراقبت می‌شود»؟ مشخص است که یک شخص هم می‌تواند «مراقبت کند» و هم «مراقبت شود». در این جمله چون «مفعول» یعنی «their children» (فرزندان آن‌ها) وجود دارد، پس این جمله، «معلوم» است و آن «یک شخص» «فاعل» جمله است. حالا به سراغ «زمان» جمله می‌رویم. عبارت «next week» (هفته آینده) یکی از نشانه‌های زمان «آینده ساده» است، پس باید شکل معلوم فعل را در زمان آینده بنویسیم.

۲- "is spoken"

«در بسیاری از کشورها به زبان اسپانیایی صحبت می‌شود.»

توضیح: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا باید پرسیم آیا «Spanish» (زبان اسپانیایی) می‌تواند فعل جمله یعنی «speak» (صحبت کردن) را انجام دهد یا خیر. پس می‌پرسیم: زبان اسپانیایی «صحبت می‌کند» یا «صحبت می‌شود»؟ مشخص است که به «زبان اسپانیایی» صحبت می‌شود. پس این جمله، «مجهول» است و فاعل جمله یعنی این‌که «چه کسی» به زبان اسپانیایی صحبت می‌کند مطرح نیست. حال چون جمله، «مجهول» است، فعل جمله باید شکلی از «to be» به همراه «قسمت سوم فعل» را داشته باشد. حالا به سراغ زمان جمله می‌رویم: برای بیان «حقایق» از زمان «حال ساده» استفاده می‌شود و از آن جایی که «Spanish» سوم شخص مفرد است باید از «is» همراه قسمت سوم فعل «speak» استفاده کنیم.

۳- "have been fed"

«گاوها اخیراً غذا داده شده‌اند.»

توضیح: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا باید پرسیم آیا «The cows» (گاوها) می‌تواند فعل جمله یعنی «feed» (غذا دادن) را انجام دهد یا خیر. پس می‌پرسیم: گاوها «غذا می‌دهند» یا «غذا داده می‌شوند»؟ مشخص است که به گاوها «غذا داده می‌شود». پس این جمله، مجهول است و فاعل جمله مطرح نیست. حالا به سراغ «زمان» جمله می‌رویم. کلمه «recently» (اخیراً) یکی از نشانه‌های زمان «حال کامل» (ماضی نقلی) است، پس باید از «have been» به همراه شکل سوم «feed» استفاده کنیم.

۴- "invited"

«دوشنبه گذشته همسایه‌ام من را به شام دعوت کرد.»

توضیح: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا به جمله دقت می‌کنیم و می‌بینیم جمله دارای مفعول یعنی «me» است، پس «My neighbor» فاعل جمله است و در نتیجه این جمله یک جمله «معلوم» است چون فاعل دارد. حالا به سراغ زمان جمله می‌رویم: عبارت «last Monday» یکی از نشانه‌های «زمان گذشته ساده» است و باید فعل جمله «ed» بگیرد.

۵- "was being cleaned"

«وقتی من رسیدم، اتاق هتل داشت تمیز می‌شد.»

توضیح: برای پاسخ به این سؤال مانند توضیحات قبلی متوجه می‌شویم «hotel» (هتل) «تمیز می‌شود»، پس جمله، مجهول است. حالا به سراغ «زمان» جمله می‌رویم. هنگامی که دو جمله با کلمه ربط «when» به هم مرتبط می‌شوند یکی از آن‌ها «گذشته ساده» (در این جا arrived) است و دیگری «گذشته استمراری» است، در نتیجه باید فعل «clean» را به صورت مجهول و به زمان «گذشته استمراری» بنویسیم، در نتیجه پاسخ درست «was being cleaned» است.

درستنامه

تست ۱ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

This hospital many years ago.

- 1) built 2) was built 3) was building 4) have built

«این بیمارستان سال‌ها قبل ساخته شد.»

پاسخ: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا باید پرسیم آیا «hospital» (بیمارستان) می‌تواند فعل جمله یعنی «build» (ساختن) را انجام دهد یا خیر. پس می‌پرسیم: بیمارستان «می‌سازد» یا «ساخته می‌شود»؟ مشخص است که بیمارستان «ساخته می‌شود»، پس این جمله، مجهول است چون فاعل جمله یعنی «سازنده بیمارستان» مطرح نیست. حال چون جمله، «مجهول» است، فعل جمله باید شکلی از «to be» به همراه «قسمت سوم فعل»، را داشته باشد، در نتیجه فقط گزینه (۲) پاسخ درست است.

تست ۲ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

Our car for a long time.

- 1) didn't wash 2) wasn't being washed 3) hasn't been washed 4) hasn't washed

«اتومبیل ما برای مدتی طولانی شسته نشده است.»

پاسخ: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا باید پرسیم آیا «Our car» (اتومبیل ما) می‌تواند فعل جمله یعنی «wash» (شستن) را انجام دهد یا خیر. پس می‌پرسیم: اتومبیل ما «می‌شوید» یا «شسته می‌شود»؟ مشخص است که اتومبیل ما «شسته می‌شود»، پس این جمله، مجهول است چون فاعل جمله یعنی «شوینده اتومبیل» در این جا مشخص نیست. چون جمله، «مجهول» است، فعل جمله باید شکلی از «to be» به همراه «قسمت سوم فعل»، را داشته باشد، در نتیجه گزینه‌های (۱) و (۴) نمی‌توانند پاسخ درست باشند. حالا به سراغ «زمان جمله» می‌رویم. کلمه «for» از نشانه‌های زمان «حال کامل» (ماضی نقلی) است، پس گزینه (۳) درست است.

تست ۳ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

My father a new Chinese car since 2010.

- 1) hasn't bought 2) didn't buy 3) wasn't bought 4) wasn't being bought

«پدر من از سال ۲۰۱۰ اتومبیل چینی جدید خریده است.»

پاسخ: برای پاسخ به این سؤال ابتدا باید پرسیم آیا «My father» (پدر من) می‌تواند فعل جمله یعنی «buy» (خریدن) را انجام دهد یا خیر. پس می‌پرسیم: پدر من «می‌خرد» یا «خریده می‌شود»؟ مشخص است که پدر من چیزی را «می‌خرد»، پس این جمله، «معلوم» است چون فاعل جمله یعنی «خریدار اتومبیل» مشخص است. از آن جایی که جمله «معلوم» است، فعل جمله نمی‌تواند شکلی از «to be» به همراه «قسمت سوم فعل» را داشته باشد، در نتیجه گزینه‌های (۳) و (۴) حذف می‌شوند. حالا به سراغ «زمان» جمله می‌رویم. کلمه «since» (از ... تا حالا) یکی از نشانه‌های زمان «حال کامل» (ماضی نقلی) است، پس گزینه (۱) پاسخ درست است.

See Also

سؤال‌های کوتاه "Tag Questions"

سؤال‌های کوتاه (Tag Questions) سؤال‌هایی دو کلمه‌ای (شامل یک فعل کمکی و یک ضمیر فاعلی) هستند که معمولاً در مکالمه‌های شفاهی در انتهای یک جمله خبری می‌آیند و آن جمله خبری را به یک جمله سؤالی تبدیل می‌کنند. با این کار معمولاً به دنبال دو هدف هستیم:

(۱) بررسی می‌کنیم که چیزی درست است و حقیقت دارد. در این جا ما در مورد پاسخ سؤال مطمئن نیستیم و در اصل سؤال را می‌پرسیم تا پاسخ بگیریم (در این صورت آهنگ آن rising است).

You are American, aren't you? (rising = خیر یا مطمئن نیستیم که این شخص آمریکایی است)

۲) از طرف مقابل می‌خواهیم گفته‌ها را تأیید کند، در این جا ما پاسخ سؤال را می‌دانیم و فقط تأیید طرف مقابل را می‌خواهیم (در این صورت آهنگ آن falling است).

You are American, aren't you? (falling = تقریباً مطمئن هستیم این شخص آمریکایی است)

- ⇒ You are from China, aren't you? «شما اهل چین هستید، این طور نیست؟»
- ⇒ Mary can't come, can she? «مری نمی‌تواند بیاید، این طور نیست؟»
- ⇒ They like pizza, don't they? «آن‌ها پیتزا دوست دارند، این طور نیست؟»

برای ساختن «Tag Question» قوانین ساده‌ای وجود دارد که به صورت زیر هستند:

- ۱) اگر جمله اصلی مثبت باشد، «Tag Question» منفی است و بالعکس.
 - ⇒ He is at home, isn't he? «او در خانه است، این طور نیست؟»
 - ⇒ We shouldn't go there, should we? «ما نباید به آن جا برویم، این طور نیست؟»
- ۲) فاعل «Tag Question» همیشه باید به صورت «ضمیر فاعلی» باشد.
 - ⇒ John wants to study medicine, doesn't he? «جان می‌خواهد پزشکی بخواند، این طور نیست؟»
 - ⇒ The children haven't broken the chair, have they? «بچه‌ها صندلی را نشکسته‌اند، این طور نیست؟»

نکته طلایی برای «... somebody, nobody, anybody» از ضمیر فاعلی «they» استفاده کنید.

- Somebody called, didn't they? «شخصی تماس گرفت، این طور نیست؟»
- Nobody knows, do they? «هیچ‌کس نمی‌داند، این طور نیست؟»

۳) اگر «Tag Question» منفی باشد، حتماً باید به صورت مخفف بیان شود.

- ⇒ Your father was angry, wasn't he? «پدر تو عصبانی بود، این طور نیست؟»
- ⇒ English is spoken in Canada, isn't it? «در کانادا به انگلیسی تکلم می‌شود، این طور نیست؟»

۴) این نوع سؤال‌های کوتاه معمولاً به فاعل و فعل جمله اصلی (پایه) برمی‌گردند.

They say she might be getting nervous, don't they?
 جمله پایه جمله وابسته
 «آن‌ها می‌گویند او ممکن است عصبی شود، این طور نیست؟»
 توضیح: در این جمله فاعل و فعل جمله اصلی «They» و «say» هستند، نه «she» و «might».

تبصره: اگر در چنین جمله‌هایی جمله پایه با فاعل «I» شروع شود، برای «Tag Question» از «فاعل» و «فعل» جمله وابسته استفاده می‌کنیم.

I believe he will come, won't he?
 جمله پایه جمله وابسته
 «من معتقد هستم او خواهد آمد، این طور نیست؟»

- ۵) در «Tag Question» به جای «this» و «that» از ضمیر «it» و به جای «these» و «those» از ضمیر «they» استفاده می‌کنیم.
 - ⇒ This is your car, isn't it? «این اتومبیل شما است، این طور نیست؟»
 - ⇒ These are expensive, aren't they? «این‌ها گران هستند، این طور نیست؟»

۶) اگر جمله‌ای با «There» شروع شود، در «Tag Question» آن، به جای «there» نمی‌توان ضمیر فاعلی جایگزین کرد و باید از خود «there» استفاده کرد.
 ⇒ There isn't any bread in the basket, is there? «هیچ نانی در سبد نیست، این طور نیست؟»

نکته طلایی موارد زیر را می‌توان به عنوان استثناء به خاطر سپرد:

- ۱) اگر جمله‌ای با «I am» شروع شود، «Tag Question» آن به صورت «aren't I?» است.
 - ⇒ I am talking to you, aren't I? «من دارم با تو صحبت می‌کنم، این طور نیست؟»
- ۲) برای جمله‌های امری، می‌توان از «will you?» هم برای جمله‌های مثبت و هم برای جمله‌های منفی استفاده کرد.
 - ⇒ Open the window, will you? «پنجره را باز کن، باز می‌کنی؟»
 - ⇒ Don't open your books, will you? «کتاب‌هایتان را باز نکنید، ممکنه؟»

درستنامه

۳) اگر جمله امری شما یک «خواهش مؤدبانه» باشد باید از «won't you» استفاده کنید.

⇒ Open the window, **won't you**?

«پنجره را باز کنید، ممکن است لطفاً؟»

۴) برای جمله‌هایی که با «Let's» شروع می‌شوند، «Tag Question» همیشه به صورت «shall we?» است.

⇒ Let's go home now, **shall we**?

«بیایید الان به خانه برویم، می‌آیید؟»

۵) اگر در جمله‌ای مثبت کلمه‌هایی مثل «never, rarely, hardly, little, few, nothing, ...» وجود داشته باشند که «بار منفی» دارند، آن جمله را منفی تلقی می‌کنیم و «Tag Question» را «مثبت» بیان می‌کنیم.

⇒ They **never** go abroad, **do** they?

«آن‌ها هرگز به خارج نمی‌روند، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ There's **little** money in the bag, **is** there?

«مقدار خیلی کمی پول در کیف است، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ You have **few** foreign friends, **do** you?

«تو دوستان خارجی خیلی کمی داری، این طور نیست؟»

The man is going to hunt the lion,?

تست ۴ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

1) isn't he

2) isn't it

3) is he

4) does he

«آن مرد قصد دارد آن شیر را شکار کند، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: فاعل جمله «The man» است که باید به جای آن «he» را قرار بدهیم، فعل کمکی جمله نیز «is» است. پس یا گزینه (۱) درست است یا گزینه (۳). از طرفی چون جمله اصلی «مثبت» است، پس سؤال کوتاه آن باید منفی باشد، در نتیجه گزینه (۱) پاسخ درست است.

Respect your parents,?

تست ۵ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

1) will you

2) do you

3) are you

4) did you

«به والدین‌تان احترام بگذارید، حُب؟»

پاسخ: برای جمله‌های امری، باید از «will you?» یا «would you?» استفاده کرد، فرق نمی‌کند جمله مثبت باشد یا منفی. پس گزینه (۱) پاسخ درست است.

I guess we've seen them many times here,?

تست ۶ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

1) don't I

2) don't you

3) haven't you

4) haven't we

«من حدس می‌زنم ما آن‌ها را تعداد دفعات زیادی در این جا دیده‌ایم، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: دقت کنید که «We've» شکل کوتاه‌شده «We have» است و جمله به زمان «حال کامل» بیان شده است، پس فعل کمکی مورد نیاز «have» است که باید در پاسخ به شکل منفی به کار برود. پس یکی از گزینه‌های (۳) یا (۴) درست هستند. گزینه (۳) نمی‌تواند درست باشد، زیرا در «Tag Question» فاعل‌ها تغییری نمی‌کنند و نباید «I» یا «we» را به «you» تبدیل کرد. پس تنها گزینه درست، گزینه (۴) است. (یادآوری: چون جمله پایه با فاعل «I» شروع شده است، از «فاعل» و «فعل» جمله وابسته استفاده می‌کنیم.)

We have a new classmate,?

تست ۷ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

1) don't we

2) don't you

3) haven't you

4) haven't we

«ما یک همکلاسی جدید داریم، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: در این جمله «have» به معنی «داشتن» است و «فعل اصلی» جمله است، پس باید برای ساختن سؤال کوتاه از «do» استفاده کنیم و از آن جایی که جمله اصلی «مثبت» است، سؤال کوتاه باید «منفی» باشد، در نتیجه فقط گزینه (۱) درست است.

Writing

«جمله‌های مرکب» «Compound Sentences»

قبلاً بیان شد که یک جمله انگلیسی باید حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل باشد. این‌گونه جمله‌ها را «جمله‌های ساده» (Simple sentences) می‌نامیم. حال اگر دو جمله ساده که هر کدام حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل می‌باشند را با کلمه‌های ربط (Conjunctions) مانند «and» (و)، «but» (اما)، «or» (یا) و «so» (بنابراین) به هم مرتبط کنیم، یک جمله مرکب (Compound sentence) تشکیل می‌شود. به توضیحات و مثال‌های زیر دقت کنید:

۱) کلمه ربط «and»: از این کلمه ربط برای اضافه کردن اطلاعاتی هم جهت با اطلاعات قبلی استفاده می‌کنیم.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina gets up early. «سینا زود بیدار می‌شود.»	Sina gets up early, and he goes to school. «سینا زود بیدار می‌شود و او به مدرسه می‌رود.»
Sina goes to school. «سینا به مدرسه می‌رود.»	

۲) کلمه ربط «but»: از این کلمه ربط هنگامی استفاده می‌کنیم که بخواهیم اطلاعاتی را در تضاد با اطلاعات قبلی بیان کنیم.

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

۳) کلمه ربط «so»: از این کلمه هنگامی استفاده می‌کنیم که جمله دوم «نتیجه» جمله اول باشد.

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

۴) کلمه ربط «or»: این کلمه ربط معمولاً «انتخاب» بین دو چیز را بیان می‌کند.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina can stay home. «سینا می‌تواند در خانه بماند.»	Sina can stay at home, or he can go to school. «سینا می‌تواند در خانه بماند یا او می‌تواند به مدرسه برود.»
Sina can go to school. «سینا می‌تواند به مدرسه برود.»	

درسنامه

نکته طلایی

در زبان انگلیسی هفت کلمه ربط وجود دارند که دو جمله ساده را به هم مرتبط می‌کنند و یک جمله مرکب می‌سازند. این هفت کلمه عبارتند از:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so ⇒ fanboys

و هنگامی که از آن‌ها استفاده می‌کنیم، قبل از آن‌ها از کاما (,) استفاده می‌شود.

- ⇒ Mary wishes she could be younger, **for** everyone else in the class is half her age.
«مری آرزو می‌کند می‌توانست جوان‌تر باشد، زیرا هر کس دیگری در کلاس نصف سن او را دارد.»
- ⇒ Alex likes to fish, **and** he is going fishing on Friday.
«الکس دوست دارد ماهی بگیرد و قصد دارد جمعه به ماهیگیری برود.»
- ⇒ He didn't return my calls, **nor** did he respond to any of my texts.
«او (نه) به من تلفن زد، نه به پیامک‌های من پاسخ داد.»
- ⇒ We've invited her, **but** she may decide not to come.
«ما او را دعوت کرده‌ایم اما او ممکن است تصمیم بگیرد نیاید.»
- ⇒ She is going to the store, **or** she is going to the mall.
«او (یا) دارد به فروشگاه می‌رود یا دارد به مرکز خرید می‌رود.»
- ⇒ I am very smart, **yet** I do not enjoy school.
«من خیلی زرنگ هستم، با این وجود از مدرسه لذت نمی‌برم.»
- ⇒ I am feeling hungry, **so** I make myself a sandwich.
«من احساس گرسنگی می‌کنم پس برای خودم ساندویچ درست می‌کنم.»

نکته

با توجه به نکات بالا دقت کنید که جمله زیر یک جمله مرکب نیست بلکه یک جمله ساده است:

- ⇒ Alice **and** his friend played in the yard **and** read in the house.
«آلیس و دوستش در حیاط بازی کردند و در خانه (کتاب) خواندند.»

تست ۸ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

I want to help you, I'm very busy.

- 1) and 2) or 3) but 4) so

«من می‌خواهم به تو کمک کنم اما خیلی سرم شلوغ است.»

پاسخ: در این جمله مرکب با توجه به معنی جمله، جمله دوم در تضاد با جمله اول است پس باید از کلمه ربط «but» استفاده کنیم، در نتیجه گزینه (۳) پاسخ درست است.

تست ۹ پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

My friends and I should be quiet, we should leave the class.

- 1) so 2) or 3) and 4) but

«من و دوستانم باید ساکت باشیم یا (وگرنه) باید کلاس را ترک کنیم.»

پاسخ: در این جمله مرکب با توجه به معنی جمله، باید یک «انتخاب» انجام شود، در نتیجه باید از کلمه ربط «or» استفاده کنیم، پس فقط گزینه (۲) درست است.

Lesson 1

PART 4

(Pages 29 - 41)

Grammar - Listening & Speaking - Writing - What You Learned

Vocabulary

تست‌های سطح 1

- 211 She has published more than 20 books novels, poetry and short stories.
 ① including ② from ③ since ④ across
- 212 She became a/an and a role model for a new generation of women.
 ① destination ② appreciation ③ inspiration ④ education
- 213 In the library, we should group together all the books by the same
 ① author ② heritage ③ diary ④ invention
- 214 They believe that science has that there are five types of human beings.
 ① founded ② discovered ③ paused ④ produced
- 215 We have planned to spend hours trying to find a to the problem.
 ① strength ② belonging ③ generation ④ solution
- 216 This morning, however, a fireman discovered the cause of the fire.
 ① accidentally ② morally ③ importantly ④ generously
- 217 This dictionary is a good learning for both students and professors.
 ① moral ② rule ③ tool ④ function
- 218 Their new model of is a great water and energy saver. Why don't you buy it?
 ① newspaper ② solution ③ dishwasher ④ problem
- 219 Listen to the recording. Read aloud and learn by the following 10 sentences.
 ① memory ② heart ③ ethic ④ author
- 220 After leaving school, she spent a year traveling, in Africa and Asia.
 ① mostly ② orally ③ morally ④ politely
- 221 His early draws heavily on his experience and memories of childhood.
 ① vase ② accident ③ emotion ④ poetry
- 222 The new drug tested by them could save Emma's life and the lives of others.
 ① countless ② ordinary ③ willing ④ historical
- 223 It is hard for people like you and me to buy a flat in this expensive city.
 ① comfortable ② conditional ③ ordinary ④ loud
- 224 As an experienced teacher I try to make my lessons more by using games.
 ① enjoyable ② probable ③ sociable ④ countable
- 225 Everybody knows the children in our family are always respectful to their
 ① elders ② strengths ③ mistakes ④ solutions

- 226 He soon made friends with the of young people who had already moved to the city.
 ① diary ② record ③ set ④ tool
- 227 When you want to start a new business, try to follow these general
 ① guidelines ② identities ③ strengths ④ energies
- 228 These works of art are considered of great importance to Russia's national
 ① heritage ② function ③ knowledge ④ respect
- 229 As parents we have a responsibility to give our children a sense of
 ① generation ② blessing ③ belonging ④ collocation
- 230 I remember that in my day, all the children were to respect the elderly.
 ① looked for ② checked in ③ given up ④ brought up
- 231 My in the office include answering the phone and typing letters.
 ① values ② generations ③ responsibilities ④ identities
- 232 Your new neighbor is to the police, so you'd better lock your door.
 ① known ② moral ③ elder ④ proud
- 233 My grandfather was an excellent scientist, and what is more, he was a great
 ① tool ② sense ③ role ④ poet
- 234 You and your family must really come here and have dinner with us.
 ① sometime ② aloud ③ enough ④ ever
- 235 He's always talking about his and saying how things were better then.
 ① heritage ② childhood ③ guideline ④ teenager
- 236 I believe the older prefer a darker and more traditional kind of clothing.
 ① responsibility ② principle ③ generation ④ product
- 237 I should that I do not agree with Doctor Mitchell, so I have to leave.
 ① make ② add ③ hug ④ feed
- 238 These days the media play a major in influencing people's opinions.
 ① role ② tool ③ vase ④ sofa
- 239 The novel, written by Hellen Moore, reflects the and customs of the time.
 ① scores ② poets ③ authors ④ morals
- 240 I'm sure that it is against those scientists' principles to kill any living thing.
 "Principles" is closest in meaning to
 ① identities ② generations ③ medicines ④ ethics
- 241 A / An is a book in which you can write down the experiences you have had.
 ① record ② diary ③ vase ④ oven
- 242 A black bird was singing and it was very quiet and in the local park.
 ① cruel ② willing ③ historical ④ peaceful
- 243 The booklet I sent you gives you some useful to help you in your work.
 ① guidelines ② generations ③ regards ④ creations

- 244 The team members are always to attend meetings and find out information.
 ① loving ② elder ③ willing ④ calm
- 245 the problem, quite a few newspapers are being published nowadays.
 ① Regarding ② Through ③ Across ④ Behind
- 246 Did you know that security cameras have been in the city center?
 ① installed ② replied ③ learned ④ paused
- 247 He hated the fact that his wife was more successful than he was. The opposite of "hate" is
 ① love ② know ③ accept ④ tell
- 248 What would you do, for, if you saw a famous actor in a fast-food restaurant?
 ① accident ② laughter ③ instance ④ regard
- 249 Fleming discovered the drug when he was researching something else.
 ① suddenly ② peacefully ③ politely ④ accidentally
- 250 Mr. Kingston is a deeply religious man with a highly developed sense.
 ① cruel ② moral ③ elder ④ hard

Workbook

- 251 The employee doesn't want anyone to think she can't the pressure.
 ① respect ② handle ③ need ④ steal
- 252 I her habit of looking at the floor whenever I asked her a question.
 ① inspired ② paused ③ noted ④ replied
- 253 The hunter kept most of the animals in small in two bedrooms.
 ① cages ② vases ③ scores ④ diaries
- 254 Your cousin has behaved really rudely and she what people say.
 ① respects ② steals ③ handles ④ deserves
- 255 The boy was caring for his parents out of a sense of rather than love.
 ① hate ② failure ③ share ④ duty
- 256 There have been a lot of important changes the department since I joined.
 ① after ② within ③ against ④ till
- 257 My little daughter was finally saved, and I am very to the firefighters.
 ① unconditional ② terrible ③ grateful ④ successful
- 258 I should say that what we see on the news every day seems increasingly to me.
 ① unreal ② oral ③ loving ④ calm
- 259 We do not own the building., it would be impossible for us to sell it.
 ① Thus ② Yet ③ After ④ For
- 260 Her parents believe that her death was a direct of medical error.
 ① center ② duty ③ result ④ cage

- 261 Unfortunately, a young employee was shot dead by bank this morning.
 ① failures ② robbers ③ scores ④ buildings
- 262 It is said that successful people often aren't very good at dealing with
 ① function ② blessing ③ failure ④ diploma
- 263 Tony science when he was at school because he wasn't any good at it.
 ① founded ② hugged ③ hated ④ shouted
- 264 Do you have any idea how much wildlife has been dead by the of water?
 ① lack ② duty ③ score ④ bottle
- 265 A yellow food made from milk that you eat with bread or use in cooking is
 ① pain ② tool ③ moral ④ butter
- 266 He walked into the kitchen, opened the, took out a bottle of water and drank it.
 ① cage ② fridge ③ vase ④ diary
- 267 Doctors should patients about the possible effects of any drugs they take.
 ① add ② hate ③ inform ④ repeat
- 268 The man ideas from her historical novel and used them in the movie.
 ① paused ② stole ③ fixed ④ knew
- 269 The African gray named Franklin disappeared from my pet shop yesterday.
 ① parrot ② function ③ note ④ duty
- 270 I am highly by the presence of all the famous scientists in my office.
 ① honored ② elder ③ loving ④ countless

تست‌های سطح ۲

- 271 He draws from ordinary scenes and simple places that he knows and loves.
 ① destination ② suggestion ③ collocation ④ inspiration
- 272 Tom tried everything that was suggested, but still couldn't the washing machine.
 ① fix ② hate ③ bake ④ lower
- 273 Scientists continue to new medicines, so there is always hope for people who are in comas.
 ① boost ② discover ③ repeat ④ belong
- 274 After running through the numbers in every possible combination, we finally hit on a
 ① vacation ② creation ③ solution ④ condition
- 275 A is one who can convert ordinary words into a meaningful and effective piece of writing.
 ① diary ② poet ③ score ④ tool
- 276 Going off on foreign holidays is all well and good, but you've got to get back to reality
 ① abroad ② whenever ③ sometime ④ wrong
- 277 When I ask my best friend about his, he remembers a parade of baby-sitters.
 ① childhood ② belonging ③ guideline ④ function

- 278 We had better learn as many English sentence patterns as we can.
 ① in memory ② by heart ③ with heart ④ from brain
- 279 I think you can't understand that feeling unless you're from the same
 ① inspiration ② creation ③ generation ④ collocation
- 280 All these facts together to give a hopeless picture of the country's future.
 ① sit ② add ③ play ④ tell
- 281 We need to better understand the of cold regions in the global climate system.
 ① vase ② role ③ life ④ end
- 282 All of the basic ideas that a person or group of people has about what is good and right is called
 ① morals ② diaries ③ histories ④ respects
- 283 Do you agree with the that everyone should pay something towards the cost of health care?
 ① blessing ② responsibility ③ principle ④ function
- 284 At a very early age, children learn to speak because they learn it from their who are doing it.
 ① cultures ② regards ③ morals ④ elders
- 285 He cut the top of his finger while he was cutting vegetables in the kitchen.
 ① accidentally ② peacefully ③ hopefully ④ generously
- 286 Using the computer environment as our, we can process all kinds of information perfectly.
 ① record ② tool ③ value ④ rest
- 287 It is surprising that a girl as attractive as Sarah is going to marry someone so
 ① compound ② ordinary ③ willing ④ comfortable
- 288 The famous director made many of the most films in Hollywood history.
 ① enjoyable ② conditional ③ countless ④ homeless
- 289 My friend it when his wife asks him to explain the same thing more than once.
 ① hates ② adds ③ uses ④ cries
- 290 When people don't know how to bring up or what to teach their children, their cultural is in danger.
 ① combination ② heritage ③ forgiveness ④ feeling
- 291 It is important to have a sense of, a feeling that you're happy and comfortable somewhere.
 ① strength ② hearing ③ identity ④ belonging
- 292 The company saw it as part of its social to provide education for its workers.
 ① generation ② blessing ③ responsibility ④ prediction
- 293 The poor man paused a moment and told me he was in a bad and dirty town.
 ① woken up ② brought up ③ given up ④ stayed up
- 294 My father would be willing to move with me and this would allow me to sell my present house.
 The opposite of "willing" is
 ① responsible ② repeated ③ successful ④ disagreeable
- 295 Sally had not seen her father for a long time because he worked on the ships.
 ① fluently ② mostly ③ rarely ④ lovingly

- 296 I think is simply the most beautiful, impressive and effective mode of saying things.
 ① success ② function ③ poetry ④ author
- 297 He told the police that he had thought honestly about the of what he was doing.
 ① ethics ② types ③ poets ④ additions
- 298 Smoking is a causative factor in the development of several serious diseases, lung cancer.
 ① against ② including ③ instead ④ abroad
- 299 The same general on when to dress formally apply to both men and women.
 ① inspirations ② discoveries ③ medicines ④ guidelines
- 300 The hotel's location ensures that you will enjoy a relaxing stay in a/an atmosphere.
 ① successful ② accidental ③ peaceful ④ impossible

Grammar

تست‌های سطح ۱

- 301 Jimmy Parker many times to stop talking in class.
 ① tell ② was told ③ told ④ is telling
- 302 The present to my sister by her friends recently.
 ① gave ② have been given ③ has given ④ has been given
- 303 The old man his sick son to the hospital tomorrow.
 ① will take ② will be taken ③ was taken ④ is taken
- 304 Charles and William aren't taking driving lessons, ?
 ① can they ② will they ③ do they ④ are they
- 305 Your little sisters couldn't find an answer to the problem, ?
 ① could she ② does she ③ could they ④ did they
- 306 She an award for her bravery during the fire.
 ① was given ② give ③ have given ④ gave
- 307 People different kinds of things to show respect for others.
 ① do ② are done ③ has done ④ was doing
- 308 I am speaking first at the meeting, ?
 ① am not I ② can't I ③ aren't I ④ don't I
- 309 The flight from Paris arrives at ten o'clock, ?
 ① does it ② doesn't it ③ do they ④ did it
- 310 The workers installing the windows soon.
 ① are going to finish ② will be finished ③ are being finished ④ have finished
- 311 The factory lost a lot of money and last Thursday.
 ① will be shut ② was shut ③ shuts ④ is going to shut

- 312** When the old bridge across the river ?
 ① did / repair ② has / repaired ③ will / repair ④ was / repaired
- 313** You will remember to get some gifts before you leave, ?
 ① did you ② do you ③ will you ④ won't you
- 314** Don't forget to turn off the computer before going out, ?
 ① will you ② do you ③ don't you ④ are you
- 315** Nowadays many tourists these beautiful old buildings in the city.
 ① are being visited ② has visited ③ visit ④ are visited
- 316** When I was booking the hotel, the bus timetable by my wife.
 ① checked ② will be checked ③ was checking ④ was checked
- 317** A new shopping mall is going to be in the city, isn't it?
 ① built ② building ③ builds ④ build
- 318** After ten years of hard work, the project in 2012.
 ① was finished ② finishing ③ has finished ④ has been finished
- 319** How many fish when I was eating lunch?
 ① was catching ② have caught ③ are caught ④ were caught
- 320** To have a clear image, stars should with a more powerful telescope.
 ① observe ② be observed ③ observing ④ observed
- 321** These wind turbines enough energy for 100,000 homes each year.
 ① are provided ② provides ③ provide ④ has provided
- 322** A: Who the light bulb? B: I think it by Edison.
 ① invented / was invented ② invented / invented
 ③ was invented / was invented ④ was invented / invented
- 323** Emily by his brother to participate in an online course.
 ① asks ② asked ③ was asked ④ has asked
- 324** The new houses have for local people recently.
 ① built ② been built ③ build ④ building
- 325** My uncle never expected to meet me in a place like that, ?
 ① wasn't he ② was he ③ didn't he ④ did he
- 326** Cigarettes to be bad for people's health.
 ① are known ② know ③ known ④ knows
- 327** I'm sorry this office is so dirty, but it can't until tomorrow morning.
 ① cleaned ② clean ③ be cleaned ④ have cleaned
- 328** I've promised you to invite your family to dinner sometime, ?
 ① haven't you ② haven't I ③ didn't I ④ didn't you

تست‌های سطح ۲

- ۳۴
- ۳۴۱ Everybody was very happy to see them again after a long time, ?
 ① wasn't he ② didn't he ③ didn't they ④ weren't they
- ۳۴۲ Nobody remembered to book the tickets before packing, ?
 ① did they ② didn't they ③ did he ④ didn't he
- ۳۴۳ I how golf by my father, who was a good amateur.
 ① taught / playing ② was teaching / to play
 ③ was taught / to play ④ have been taught / that play
- ۳۴۴ Ted a prize recently because of his success at school.
 ① has been given ② was giving ③ is given ④ has given
- ۳۴۵ I think our new neighbors used to live in New Orleans, ?
 ① didn't he ② didn't they ③ wasn't he ④ weren't they
- ۳۴۶ If he spoke better English, he would look for a job abroad, ?
 ① wasn't he ② doesn't he ③ didn't he ④ wouldn't he
- ۳۴۷ disappointed when you got your exam results, weren't you?
 ① You were ② I was ③ You weren't ④ I wasn't
- ۳۴۸ Daniel had the highest score in math at school, he a prize.
 ① and / gave ② but / gave ③ so / was given ④ because / was given
- ۳۴۹ The escaped prisoners to be travelling towards London.
 ① were reported ② were reporting ③ have reported ④ reported
- ۳۵۰ Certificates to all of the students who passed the exam now.
 ① have been sent ② have sent ③ are being sent ④ are sending
- ۳۵۱ I guess they've already sent you the invitation to the party, ?
 ① haven't they ② did they ③ have they ④ didn't they
- ۳۵۲ We'll have few choices to finish the project before next week, ?
 ① will you ② won't we ③ will we ④ won't you
- ۳۵۳ It that the Earth is over four and a half billion years old.
 ① has believed ② is believing ③ believes ④ is believed
- ۳۵۴ I why you don't have the report. It to you over a week ago.
 ① am not understood / was sent ② don't understand / was sent
 ③ am not understood / was sending ④ don't understand / sent
- ۳۵۵ I'm afraid we have to security. A computer from here yesterday.
 ① improve / was stolen ② improve / has been stolen
 ③ be improved / stole ④ be improved / was stealing
- ۳۵۶ He was making too much noise and was disturbing the guests. In the end, he to leave.
 ① was asked ② ask ③ was asking ④ have been asked

- 357** The accounts of this company regularly next month by an expert.
 ① are checking ② are going to be checked
 ③ have been checked ④ will check
- 358** No one can find an explanation over why Mr. Ertas last Monday.
 ① has been killed ② killed ③ was killing ④ was killed
- 359** Plastic bags, glass bottles and the labels removed.
 ① are recycling / are washing ② are being recycled / are washed
 ③ have recycled / have washed ④ has been recycled / washed
- 360** The soldiers and checked the people who wanted or leave.
 ① watched / to enter ② were watched / entering
 ③ were watching / to enter ④ watched / entering
- 361** The man tried to open the garage door, he couldn't because it was locked.
 ① because ② and ③ so ④ but
- 362** It is thought that his music thousands of people in the next years.
 ① will be influenced ② was influencing ③ was influenced ④ will influence
- 363** The painting by Picasso was considered worth of exhibition in the art gallery.
 ① made ② was made ③ making ④ makes
- 364** My bike which back only when a 20-pound-reward was offered.
 ① stole brought ② steals brings
 ③ was stolen was brought ④ was stolen has brought
- 365** These clothes for daily use, so you can them wherever you want.
 ① are designed / wear ② is designed / be worn
 ③ were designing / wear ④ has designed / be worn
- 366** Your uncle and his family out of the village, have they?
 ① have never been ② have been ③ never have been ④ have ever been
- 367** Don't talk to Peter during the lesson and when he's doing homework, ?
 ① don't you ② will you ③ do you ④ aren't you
- 368** Just stop for a second and listen to what I tell you, ?
 ① do you ② don't you ③ aren't you ④ will you
- 369** Which sentence is grammatically correct?
 ① There is no possibility of changing the exam time, isn't there?
 ② Many people are believed to have been killed by the earthquake.
 ③ The computer is working. It fixed while you were on holiday.
 ④ I don't think anyone will volunteer to help those people, won't they?
- 370** Which sentence is grammatically WRONG?
 ① Tom knows that his father is in the hospital, doesn't he?
 ② The bus timetable was always being changed by them.
 ③ There weren't any mistakes in my essay, were there?
 ④ All the songs on this new album was written by Lisa herself.

آزمون جامع درسا

Vocabulary

- 371 I would be if you could send the completed form back as soon as possible.
 ① repeated ② ordinary ③ known ④ grateful
- 372 I am pleased to you that you have won first prize in this month's competition.
 ① inform ② inspire ③ deserve ④ hate
- 373 They haven't won a game yet, but it isn't for of trying. There are some other problems.
 ① lack ② result ③ cage ④ rule
- 374 I felt very to be included in the team and finally be chosen as the head.
 ① countless ② honored ③ generous ④ heavy
- 375 The success or of the project depends on how experienced the managers are.
 ① author ② fridge ③ failure ④ advice
- 376 Everyone in the office was surprised by the way Tom the problem.
 ① handled ② deserved ③ replied ④ founded
- 377 I think we'd better do our and report the accident to the police as soon as possible.
 ① strength ② inspiration ③ generation ④ duty
- 378 The ship about which you read was finally rebuilt by a team of engineers.
 ① dedicated ② terrible ③ unconditional ④ historical
- 379 The manager feels a strong sense of towards the employees they have hired.
 ① function ② responsibility ③ guideline ④ generation
- 380 Do you think I'm in the group of going on the journey? (سراسری زبان ۸۷)
 ① worried ② improved ③ repeated ④ included
- 381 We are prices on all our products so that we can sell more of them. (سراسری ریاضی ۸۸)
 ① lowering ② recording ③ enjoying ④ employing
- 382 I have everything I saw in my notebook during my trip to Europe. (سراسری فارغ ۸۸)
 ① expected ② emphasized ③ protected ④ recorded
- 383 His greatest is his ability to communicate with different people. (سراسری تجربی ۸۹)
 ① health ② energy ③ weight ④ strength
- 384 In most, the drug has no side effects. (سراسری ریاضی ۸۹)
 ① sources ② principles ③ balances ④ instances
- 385 Can computers different objects without instructions? (سراسری ریاضی ۸۹)
 ① design ② compose ③ deserve ④ inform
- 386 Could you your voice a little? I'm trying to sleep. (سراسری هنر ۸۹)
 ① lower ② hate ③ fail ④ mention

387. The of advertising is to create a unique image for your company. (سراسری ریاضی ۹۱)
 ① prediction ② function ③ belonging ④ solution
388. I am not to take any risks in my business. (سراسری هنر ۹۱)
 ① possible ② willing ③ necessary ④ frightening
389. The research done produced that surprised almost everyone. (سراسری تجربی ۹۱)
 ① results ② teenagers ③ homelands ④ destinations
390. His own twelve pictures sold fairly well, to friends and family. (سراسری هنر ۹۲)
 ① recently ② suddenly ③ mostly ④ orally
391. At my school, almost everyone plays a sport. These sports tennis, volleyball and hockey. (سراسری هنر ۹۲)
 ① compose ② devote to ③ include ④ estimate
392. The president has been fully the recent advances. (سراسری ریاضی ۹۳)
 ① compared with ② bored with ③ frightened by ④ informed of
393. The sick man put his feet in cold water in the hope that it would help his body temperature. (سراسری زبان ۹۳)
 ① steal ② lower ③ predict ④ hate
394. When he said he was not to answer that particular question, we switched on to other questions quickly. (سراسری زبان ۹۵)
 ① calm ② exact ③ willing ④ suitable
395. I am tired of you; please don't complain about things that you are not to work hard to change. (سراسری فارغ ۹۶)
 ① willing ② social ③ specific ④ responsible
396. As the man is lazy and has no of responsibility, he does not work to make money for his family. (سراسری ریاضی ۹۶)
 ① sense ② duty ③ habit ④ amount
397. If your heart is, it makes thousands of ways, but if it is not, it makes thousands of excuses. (سراسری زبان ۹۶)
 ① deep ② active ③ unreal ④ willing
398. Parents often forget how important it is to talk to a child, and I think that lack of communication between these two makes understanding more difficult. (سراسری تجربی ۹۸)
 ① customs ② diversities ③ combinations ④ generations
399. All that we children can do is the mistakes of our parents; after all, no human being is perfect. (سراسری انسانی ۹۸)
 ① respect ② forgive ③ suppose ④ exchange

Grammar

400. Mr. Pritchard and his family have been to Scotland recently, ?
 ① didn't they ② have they ③ haven't they ④ did they
401. My friend and I won't call back until they come, ?
 ① will we ② won't we ③ do we ④ don't they
402. Mrs. Tyson's son can go to the cinema tomorrow if he's free, ?
 ① can he ② can she ③ can't she ④ can't he
403. I was feeling very hungry, I made myself a sandwich before 12 o'clock.
 ① so ② because ③ for ④ but

- 404 There are no pencils or pens on the student's desk,?
 ① are there ② aren't there ③ are they ④ aren't they
- 405 She her ticket to the woman at the check-in desk, didn't she?
 ① gives ② has given ③ gave ④ was given
- 406 The woman, who you met in my office, five children.
 ① was brought up ② bring up ③ has brought up ④ bringing up
- 407 The match by a large crowd when it started to rain. (سراسری ریاضی ۸۴)
 ① has been watching ② has watched ③ was being watched ④ was watching
- 408 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms (سراسری زبان ۸۴)
 ① have damaged ② has damaged ③ were damaged ④ were damaging
- 409 Teams from many countries to take part in the Olympic Games in 2012. (سراسری تجربی ۸۴)
 ① did not invite ② have not been invited
 ③ were not invited ④ have not invited
- 410 The land next to our house sold to the government recently. (سراسری تجربی ۸۵)
 ① is ② will be ③ have been ④ has been
- 411 Many apartments for the poor employees during the last five years. (سراسری هنر ۸۵)
 ① are built ② were building ③ have built ④ have been built
- 412 Do you know that Maria as a computer programmer? (سراسری ریاضی ۸۵)
 ① was inviting ② is inviting ③ has been invited ④ is going to invite
- 413 The Mona Lisa by Leonardo Da Vinci as far as I (سراسری زبان ۸۷)
 ① was painted / know ② was painted / am known
 ③ has been painted / am known ④ has been painted / knew
- 414 The dishes yet. Could you please wash them up? (سراسری ریاضی ۹۲)
 ① have been not washed ② have not been washed
 ③ are not being washed ④ had not been washed
- 415 I'm really looking forward to abroad by my company. (سراسری فارغ ۹۲)
 ① be sent ② being sent ③ having sent ④ have been sent
- 416 My bike! I am going to call the police. (سراسری هنر ۹۳)
 ① stole ② was stealing ③ has been stolen ④ was being stolen
- 417 Mrs. Hamidi has written a book about the plants in the forests of Iran. The book last year. (سراسری فارغ ۹۴)
 ① published ② was published ③ has published ④ that published
- 418 The new high-quality models of sunglasses are going to in our factory next year. (سراسری تجربی ۹۴)
 ① be produced ② be producing ③ produced ④ produce
- 419 Jane believes that her team members easily won the game because they are familiar with teamwork, ? (سراسری انسانی ۹۸)
 ① aren't they ② didn't they ③ didn't she ④ doesn't she
- 420 After breaking his leg in the skiing accident, to cut short his vacation and go back home. (سراسری ریاضی ۹۸)
 ① forced ② he forced ③ that forced ④ he was forced

Lesson 1

Cloze Test 1

What is respect? It's a feeling you have about someone. Respecting someone (1261) you won't hurt them. You know their feelings are important. You try very hard (1262) their feelings. Respect makes our lives easier and happier. Most children (1263) respect by watching their parents respect them. People who show respect for others are usually very (1264) in life. People who do not show respect for others usually have a very (1265) time. Respect is so important that people have made lists of how to show respect.

- | | | | | |
|------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1261 | ① boosts | ② means | ③ feeds | ④ shouts |
| 1262 | ① to not hurt | ② don't hurt | ③ not to hurt | ④ not to be hurt |
| 1263 | ① learn | ② are learnt | ③ learns | ④ learning |
| 1264 | ① forgiven | ② repeated | ③ ordinary | ④ successful |
| 1265 | ① calm | ② hard | ③ close | ④ loving |

Cloze Test 2

Respect is a basic moral value or need which makes us aware that we are human beings, not wild animals. So we should respect others and should (1266) by others to prove our humane identity among all other creatures present on this earth. The awareness about respect must be instilled in every human being from his (1267) whether he belongs to a lower social class or an aristocratic section of society. Respecting your parents, teachers and (1268) is the main step towards teaching the meaning and importance of respect in our life.

Respecting others is a silent way to express our feeling for them. It's an unspoken way of (1269) which builds unshaken and strong relations between people respecting each other. When a person (1270) respect for someone, then it means that the person have some value for him and his advice and suggestions are important to him.

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|------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1266 | ① are respected | ② be respected | ③ respected | ④ have respect |
| 1267 | ① function | ② childhood | ③ diary | ④ strength |
| 1268 | ① ethics | ② pigeons | ③ centers | ④ elders |
| 1269 | ① communication | ② inspiration | ③ collocation | ④ solution |
| 1270 | ① fixes | ② hates | ③ shows | ④ adds |

Cloze Test 3

Mother Teresa was a kind woman who devoted her time extremely to helping poor people. Mother Teresa, whose (1271) name was Agnes Gencha Bejaxhiu, was born in Skopje, Macedonia, the daughter of a grocer. (1272) she was 18 years old, she (1273) the Order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Loreto, in India. For 20 years she taught wealthy girls at the Order's School in Calcutta, which stood within sight of the city's worst slums. Then one night she (1274) what she herself described as "a call within a call." To sister Teresa the (1275) was clear. She must go among the poor and help them. (سراسری ریاضی ۹۰)

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|------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1271 | 1 final | 2 regular | 3 central | 4 original |
| 1272 | 1 As | 2 When | 3 Since | 4 Because |
| 1273 | 1 entered | 2 mentioned | 3 imagined | 4 caused |
| 1274 | 1 placed | 2 worked | 3 invented | 4 received |
| 1275 | 1 knowledge | 2 problem | 3 message | 4 interest |

Cloze Test 4

Developing a strong sense of self-respect can help you (1276) healthy relationships, and make everyone around you see you as a person who is (1277) of respect. If you truly want to respect yourself, then you have to accept yourself.

If you want to respect yourself, then you have to be able to (1278) yourself for wrong things you've done in the past that you're not proud of. Mention what you did was wrong, apologize to others if (1279), and work on moving forward. Know you're human. People (1280) mistakes. Making mistakes is the way we learn, so accept them and forgive yourself.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1276 | 1 regard | 2 develop | 3 include | 4 spare |
| 1277 | 1 worthy | 2 peaceful | 3 enjoyable | 4 serious |
| 1278 | 1 check | 2 receive | 3 burst | 4 forgive |
| 1279 | 1 surprising | 2 sudden | 3 necessary | 4 terrible |
| 1280 | 1 make | 2 are made | 3 has made | 4 makes |

Cloze Test 5

There are many ways you can respect the elders in your life, but I'll just mention a few of them here. You could always add more ways of (1281) respect towards elders.

Offer an elderly person your chair or seat if you see them standing (1282) you are sitting.

When an elder is speaking, everyone else should be silent and listen.

Don't shout at an elder thinking that he or she is deaf or (1283), of hearing. Being old doesn't mean they can't hear.

While driving an elder, offer them the front seat or ask them where they'd like to sit first. Also, help them get in and get (1284) the car.

Always open the door for an elder and hold it till they pass through before closing it. Seek the (1285) of your elders when you make important decisions of your life.

As they age, elderly people tend to repeat things. Be kind enough and hear them out.

- 1281 ① paying ② showing ③ getting ④ catching
 1282 ① because ② for ③ but ④ while
 1283 ① hard ② difficult ③ heavy ④ slow
 1284 ① up ② down ③ by ④ off
 1285 ① function ② strength ③ advice ④ solution

Passage 1

Respect is being careful and thoughtful with other people. Parents and children show respect with kind words and actions. Respect helps everyone feel welcome, comfortable and safe. Here are a few ways that people show respect at school.

Respect is carefully helping another person. There are many ways people in a school help each other. If someone in my school is carrying lots of books, I might be able to help. I could say, "Can I help you carry those books?"

Respect is using kind words with a gentle voice, often with a smile, too! When teachers read to children, they use a gentle voice. Many students feel comfortable and safe when their teachers read to them.

People keep learning about what respect is as they grow. They learn how respect looks and sounds. They learn how to use respect when working with others. My teachers and principals were children once. They grew up. They have been learning about respect for many, many years. If I have questions about respect, they may be able to answer them.

1286 According to the passage,

- ① carrying someone else's books is showing respect
 ② being careful at school is not a kind of respect
 ③ people never learn to respect as they grow older
 ④ being respectful means having a gentle voice

1287 The underlined word "They" in paragraph 4 refers to

- ① people ② others ③ children ④ teachers and principals

1288 All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT that

- ① students feel comfortable when their teachers read to them
 ② teachers can answer students' questions about respect
 ③ kind words and actions are used to show respect
 ④ many students respect their teachers at school

1289 Why does the writer mention "teachers and principals" in paragraph 4?

- ① To tell us that we can learn respect from them
 ② To mention how important they are at school
 ③ To say that they should be respected more
 ④ To show that they know what respect is

Passage 2

Dr. Mohammad Gharib was born in Garakan, Iran, on July 5, 1909. After completing high school in 1927, he went to Reims, France, where he studied at École de Médecine de Reims for two years and then enrolled at the Paris University Medical School. He received an M.D. degree in 1937 and after one year of training in pediatrics (the branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases) with Professor Ribadeau-Dumas in Paris, he returned home. On his return to Iran, Gharib was appointed the first professor of pediatrics at Tehran University by Dr. Charles Oberling, a French educator who was the head of the medical school. Subsequently, Gharib became head of the pediatrics department, a post he held until his death in 1975. In 1941, he was the author of the first Persian textbook on diseases of children. Throughout his life, he published many articles in Persian, French, and American medical journals.

During a span of 37 years, Gharib taught medicine to thousands of students. In 1960, he and his colleagues founded the Iranian Pediatrics Society, of which he was president until 1974. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the International Pediatrics Association from 1968 to 1974. In 1970, he was instrumental in the planning and building of Children's Hospital Medical Center in Tehran, and he served as its medical director from 1971 to 1975.

Gharib was respected as an effective and very popular teacher by his students and regarded as a dedicated physician by his patients. He was an important person in modern Iranian medicine and was regarded as the "Father of Iranian Pediatrics". Dr. Gharib died of cancer in Tehran on Jan. 20, 1975.

1290 The passage tells us that Dr. Gharib

- ① had a company that published textbooks
- ② made many medicines for children
- ③ was considered a dedicated physician
- ④ cured many patients who had cancer

1291 There's enough information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?

- ① How many patients did Dr. Gharib cure throughout his life?
- ② What kind of life did Dr. Gharib have in his childhood?
- ③ Why did Dr. Gharib come back to Iran after one year of training?
- ④ What kind of jobs did Dr. Gharib do when he was in Iran?

1292 Which of the following is defined in the passage?

- ① enroll
- ② pediatrics
- ③ department
- ④ instrumental

1293 Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE about "Dr. Gharib"?

- ① He came back to Iran after he got his M.D. degree.
- ② Dr. Charles Oberling was Dr. Gharib's student in Paris.
- ③ He was the head of pediatrics department to the end of his life.
- ④ He played an important role in building a medical center in Tehran.

Passage 3

When you show respect for others, you give value to their being and ideals. In addition, you'll make someone feel good by granting them respect, on the condition, of course, that it's something that they deserve.

One of the best ways to show respect for someone is to truly listen to another's point of view. Clearly, we do not always agree with one another on every topic (and you should never adopt a point of view with which you do not agree), but we should allow each other to have and express our own views – no matter we agree with them or not.

Keep this in mind: you owe everyone a basic level of respect for being a human being, but your level of respect for others will vary from person to person depending on your view of them and their own self-respect.

There's nothing wrong with showing some people more respect than others. You should be kind and polite to everyone – no question about that. But for some reasons, some of us simply deserve more respect than others. For example, I think we would all agree that a kind and honest person deserves more respect than a careless, forgetful one. So, always be kind and polite and have a basic level of respect for all the people around you, but you shouldn't show beyond basic respect to those who aren't working on ideals you believe to be important.

Respect is one of the most important things in people's lives. The highest levels of respect are always earned, never given. This is true of self-respect as well as respect for others. Before granting the highest level of self-respect or respect for others, make sure the person is worthy of the honor.

1294 All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT that

- ① some people deserve to be respected more
- ② listening to others is showing respect
- ③ we should respect people the same way
- ④ respect is an important factor in people's life

1295 What does the underlined word 'one' in paragraph 4 refer to?

- ① person
- ② reason
- ③ respect
- ④ example

1296 Which sentence in TRUE according to the passage?

- ① If you want to show respect, you should agree with what people say.
- ② Our level of respect for others may be different from person to person.
- ③ A forgetful person should be respected the same as an honest person.
- ④ The highest levels of self-respect are always given to people not earned.

1297 This passage is intended to

- ① give warning
- ② introduce a finding
- ③ inform us
- ④ make a suggestion

Passage 4

Robert Boyle (1627-1691) lived at a time when many young men in England were becoming interested in science and in making scientific experiments. He himself was a great scientist in chemistry. His life was spent in scientific research and he made a number of important discoveries. He was one of a group of learned men who often met together to discuss new developments and discoveries in science; this "invisible college", as it was called, eventually became the Royal Society in 1660.

Boyle was born in Ireland. When he was eight years old, he went to school at Eton, in England, and three years later he set off to travel in Europe with his French private teacher. While he was in Italy, he studied the work of the great scientist Galileo. Having returned home, he began carrying out his own experiments. He and his assistant, the inventor Robert Hooke, made an air-pump which enabled him to perform experiments with air and to discover, for example, that air is essential for breathing, for burning, and for the transmission of sound.

Boyle believed that all matter was made up of what he called "primary particles" and thus he anticipated modern atomic theories.

(سراسری تجربی ۹۴)

1298 Which of the following is NOT true about Boyle?

- ① He somehow predicted the emergence of modern atomic theories.
- ② He devoted his life to studying and doing scientific experiments.
- ③ He met the great scientist Galileo when he was in Europe.
- ④ He went to Europe when he was only 11 years old.

1299 What does the "invisible college" refer to in the first paragraph?

- ① Boyle's regular meetings with other scientists
- ② The Royal Society that Boyle established himself
- ③ Secret discussions on new developments in science
- ④ The building where Boyle did his scientific experiments

1300 Which of the following countries is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- ① Italy
- ② England
- ③ Ireland
- ④ France

1301 Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- ① Boyle was most probably born in a family with a good financial status.
- ② The air-pump enabled Boyle to develop his theory of primary particles.
- ③ It was Robert Hooke who helped Boyle make most of his discoveries.
- ④ While traveling in Europe, Boyle and Hooke made an air-pump.

Passage 5

In all societies, a section of the population is labeled as “old”. What is different from place to place is the age at which people are considered old, and the way old people are regarded. In modern industrialized societies, old age begins at 65 or 70; in contrast, in the 19th century old age began at 55.

In many poor countries, where people’s life expectations are much lower, someone as young as 40 may be an old person.

In some societies, elderly people are thought of as wise and experienced, and they may even be the leaders of the community. But in Western societies, the elderly are sometimes disregarded. Having reached a certain age, somewhere between 60 and 70, they may be expected to retire from their jobs, even if they are still able to work efficiently. Gradually their ties with the community are released, and in many cases they live in communities made up entirely of old people.

The rapid ageing of the populations of all the industrialized countries is due not only to people living longer, but also to a sharp decline from the 1970s onwards in the number of babies being born.

Women tend to live longer than men, so that in 1985 for every 100 women over the age of 70, there were only 63 men. It is also true that the better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the poorer, since they are generally better fed and have superior medical care.

(سراسری تجربی ۸۸)

1302 According to the passage,

- ① people are considered old depending on their country
- ② 200 years ago, an old person was at most 55
- ③ someone as young as 40 is usually called on old person
- ④ people in modern industrialized societies die sometime between 65 and 70

1303 According to the passage, the rapid ageing of the population is

- ① more related to women
- ② observed in industrialized societies
- ③ common in poor societies
- ④ specially observed in all western societies

1304 Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① Women may live longer than men.
- ② Sometime between 60 and 70, some people stop working.
- ③ Very young populations are decreasing in poor societies.
- ④ The better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the others.

1305 The passage is mainly about

- ① old age
- ② population size
- ③ different kinds of societies
- ④ the number of babies in different societies