



به نام خدا

وبلاگ کنکور حسابداری (آسترکی)

منبع داتلود جزوات حسابداری

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چاپ هشتم



پوران پبلیشرز

کتاب ارشد

زبان انگلیسی عمومی
ویژه آزمون کارشناسی ارشد

و
تافل دکتری

«جلد اول»

گرامر

همراه با پاسخ تشریحی آزمون‌های ۷۶ تا ۸۹

نویسنده:

مهرداد امیری

بهار ۱۳۸۹

سرشناسه	: امیری، مهرداد، ۱۳۵۰-
عنوان و پدیدآور	: زبان انگلیسی عمومی: ویژه آزمون کارشناسی ارشد و تافل دکتری، همراه با پاسخ تشریحی آزمون‌های ۷۶ تا ۸۶/مؤلف مهرداد امیری.
مشخصات نشر	: تهران: پوران پژوهش، ۱۳۸۶.
مشخصات ظاهری	: ۲ جلد: جدول.
فروست	: سری کتاب ارشد.
شابک	: ج. ۱. 978-964-2547-98-2 ؛ ج. ۲. 978-964-2547-99-9
یادداشت	: فیپا
یادداشت	: پشت جلد به انگلیسی: M. Amiri. General English for MA, MS and Ph.D.
یادداشت	: ج. ۱ و ۲ (چاپ دوم: ۱۳۸۷) (فیپا).
یادداشت	: کتابنامه.
مندرجات	: ج. ۱. گرامر = Grammar. ج. ۲. لغات و درک مطلب.
موضوع	: دانشگاه‌ها و مدارس عالی -- ایران -- آزمون‌ها.
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- راهنمای آموزشی (عالی).
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- آزمون‌ها و تمرین‌ها (عالی).
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- دستور.
موضوع	: آزمون دوره‌های تحصیلات تکمیلی -- ایران.
رده‌بندی کنگره	: ۱۳۸۶ ز ۱۶۷۸۷/الف LB۲۳۵۳
رده‌بندی دیویی	: ۳۷۸/۱۶۶۴
شماره کتابخانه ملی	: ۱۱۱۷۶۷۹

انتشارات پوران پژوهش

نام کتاب:	گرامر
تألیف:	مهرداد امیری
ناشر:	پوران پژوهش
حروفچینی:	پوران پژوهش
چاپ:	آرش
صحافی:	سیدالشهدا
شمارگان:	۲۰۰۰ نسخه
نوبت چاپ:	ششم - بهار ۱۳۸۹
قیمت:	۷۳۰۰۰ ریال
شابک:	۹۷۸-۹۶۴-۲۵۴۷-۹۸-۲
	ISBN 978-964-2547-98-2

دفتر مرکزی: میدان انقلاب - ابتدای کارگر جنوبی - کوچه مهدیزاده - پلاک ۹ - واحد ۴ تلفن: ۶۶۹۲۷۰۴۰

تقديم به:

پدر و مادر

مهربانم

به نام تنها پرستیدنی که قلم را آفرید

پیش‌گفتار ناشر

نگاهی به شمار داوطلبان آزمون کارشناسی ارشد نشان می‌دهد که در این سال‌ها درخواست برای تحصیل در دوره‌های تحصیلات تکمیلی دانشگاه‌ها رشد چشمگیری داشته است. دشواری پیش روی بیشتر داوطلبان، گوناگونی منابع درسی و دسترسی نداشتن به آنها هم‌چنین نمونه آزمون‌های مناسب برای تمرین و فهم بیشتر مفاهیم درسی است. موسسه‌ی انتشاراتی پوران پژوهش با بیش از ۱۵ سال تلاش در راستای برآورده کردن نیاز آموزشی داوطلبان، آماده‌سازی و چاپ سه مجموعه‌ی گوناگون با سه هدف معین را در دستور کار داشته است. مجموعه‌ی نخست با نام کتاب ارشد (با جلد آبی رنگ) که تاکنون به دست داوطلبان رسیده با استقبال چشمگیری همراه بوده است. در هر کتاب ارشد پس از شرح کامل درس در هر فصل، پرسش‌های چهار گزینه‌ای آزمون‌های سراسری و آزاد چند سال گذشته با پاسخ تشریحی آورده شده است. شرح درس در هر کتاب از این مجموعه به گونه‌ای است که برای دانشجویان ترم‌های پایین‌تر مفید بوده و نیز یک منبع درسی مناسب برای دانشجویان و استادان دانشگاه‌ها می‌باشد. کتاب ارشد نخستین بار در مهر ماه سال ۱۳۸۰ در قالب پانزده عنوان به داوطلبان شناسانده شد و اینک ۱۶۰ عنوان را در بر می‌گیرد. مجموعه‌ی دوم با نام چند آزمون ارشد (با جلد سیاه رنگ) به گونه‌ای گردآوری شده است که دانشجویان دفترچه‌ی آزمون‌های سراسری چند سال گذشته را با پاسخ‌های تشریحی در یک کتاب خواهد داشت. مجموعه‌ی سوم با نام بانک پرسش‌های چهار گزینه‌ای ارشد (با جلد نارنجی رنگ) در دروس پایه و تخصصی هر رشته، یک کتاب کار به شمار می‌رود که در آن پرسش‌های طبقه‌بندی شده به همراه پاسخ‌های تشریحی آورده شده تا دانشجویان با حل و بررسی پرسش‌های آن، مهارت لازم برای پاسخ‌گویی در آزمون‌ها را به دست آورند.

بسمه تعالی

پیش‌گفتار

سپاس می‌گویم پروردگار بزرگ را که همیشه در انجام هر کاری، چه بزرگ و چه کوچک و ناچیز راهنما و روشن‌گر راه من بوده است. همکاران و دانشجویان گرانقدر به خوبی می‌دانند که آنچه به عنوان کتاب یا مقاله به یاری پروردگار بزرگ نگاشته یا گردآوری کرده‌ام کوششی بوده است در جهت رفع مشکل دانشجویان و هموار کردن راه و روش یادگیری برای این عزیزان.

کتاب حاضر نیز تلاشی است در جهت کمک به دانشجویان و داوطلبان عزیزی که مایلند در آزمون‌های ورودی کارشناسی ارشد و یا دکتری شرکت کنند.

از آنجا که بسیاری از دوستان یا از درس زبان انگلیسی خاطره‌ای خوش ندارند و یا هنوز به لذت و زیبایی آن، آن‌طور که باید و شاید پی نبرده‌اند، در این کتاب سعی کرده‌ام در کنار معرفی شیوه‌های صحیح مطالعه‌ی زبان انگلیسی مطالب به زبانی ساده و همراه با مثال‌های فراوان ارائه شود تا هم به جذابیت کار بیافزاید و هم مسیر یادگیری را تسهیل کند.

از آنجا که حجم اطلاعات ارائه شده در کتاب بسیار زیاد بوده است مجبور به تقسیم کتاب به دو جلد شده‌ام. در جلد اول کتاب به آموزش گرامر زبان انگلیسی و جلد دوم آن به آموزش لغت و درک مطلب پرداخته‌ام.

البته لازم به ذکر است که هر کتاب هویت و شکل کاملاً مجزاً و مخصوص به خود را دارد و به تنهایی نیز قابل استفاده است.

تقدیر و تشکر

در اینجا لازم می‌دانم از تمامی کسانی که در مراحل آماده‌سازی کتاب حاضر به یاری من آمدند تشکر کنم.

برادر خوبم آقای بهداد امیری، مدرس زبان انگلیسی خانم‌ها سعیده جماعتی و فرشته سعیدی کار دشوار نمونه‌خوانی و ویرایش کتاب را عهده‌دار شدند که از ایشان سپاس‌گزارم.

سرکار خانم خسروی تایپ مجموعه و جناب آقای نیری زحمت صفحه‌آرایی و ویرایش رایانه‌ای را به عهده داشته‌اند و همواره با موشکافی تلاش کرده‌اند کتاب‌ها با نقص کمتری در دسترس مخاطبان قرار گیرد و جناب آقای رحیمی نظارت چاپ مجموعه را عهده‌دار بوده‌اند. از تمامی این عزیزان نیز بسیار متشکرم.

آقایان هژبر و علی‌دوست و سرکار خانم عبیدی مدیران محترم مؤسسه پوران پژوهش نیز همواره با حمایت‌های دل‌گرم‌کننده‌ی خود مشوق اینجانب بوده‌اند و راه را برای تألیف و نگارش کتاب‌های مختلف هموار کرده‌اند، از ایشان نیز بی‌نهایت متشکرم.

سخن آخر:

تلاش و کوشش فراوانی به کار رفته است تا کتاب به شکلی بی عیب و نقص همراه با اطلاعات مورد نیاز داوطلبان آزمون‌های ورودی کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری داخل کشور به مخاطبین گرامی ارائه شود، اما نمی‌توانم ادعا کنم که هیچ عیب و ایرادی در کتاب وجود ندارد، بنابراین از تمامی دانشجویان عزیز و همکاران محترم تقاضا دارم، پیشنهادات و راهنمایی‌های ارزنده‌ی خود را از طریق پست الکترونیکی زیر و یا تماس با انتشارات پوران پژوهش در اختیار این جانب قرار دهند تا در چاپ‌های بعدی به کار ببندم.

پیروز و سربلند باشید.

مهرداد امیری

بهار ۸۹ تهران

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دانشجوی عزیز:

جلد نخست این مجموعه به بررسی مسائل مهم گرامر زبان انگلیسی اختصاص داده شده است. از آنجا که درک عمیق نکات دستوری می‌تواند راهنمای شما در پاسخگویی به پرسش‌های احتمالی در این زمینه باشد در این بخش، مطالب درسی به شکل زیر ارائه شده است.

الف: تست الگو:

ابتدا نکته‌ی گرامری در قالب چند تست ارائه می‌شود تا توجه شما را به مطلب مورد نظر بیشتر جلب کند. البته پاسخ تست‌ها نیز ارائه می‌شود.

ب: توضیح نکته‌ی گرامری مربوط به تست الگو:

در این قسمت تمام نکات دستوری مربوط به تست الگو توضیح داده می‌شود، این بخش در حقیقت به تدریس مبحث گرامری می‌پردازد.

ج: تست‌های نمونه:

در این بخش تعدادی تست از مطالب تدریس شده ارائه می‌شود تا بتوانید از آنچه تدریس شده است درک بهتری داشته باشید.

د: پاسخ تست‌های نمونه

ه: تست جامع

پس از توضیح کامل مطالب و تدریس کلیه‌ی مباحث دستور زبان انگلیسی - مجموعه تست‌های کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری به صورت (mixed) مخلوط ارائه می‌شود. در گزینش تست‌ها تنوع و نوآوری آنها مدنظر بوده است.

General English
for
MA-MS & Ph.D

Candidates

Vol. 1.

Grammar

By

M. Amiri

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(Tenses)

بخش 1

زمانها

الف: تست‌های الگو

ابتدا با دقت پرسش‌های زیر را خوانده و به آنها پاسخ دهید.

1. The man ... a new house next summer.

- 1) had bought 2) has bought 3) is bought 4) will buy

2. Nobody ... to help you get better except yourself.

- 1) can 2) is able 3) could 4) was able to

3. She ... the office before the bomb exploded.

- 1) will have 2) would leave 3) has left 4) had left

4. The old man ... in this area since 1990.

- 1) has been living 2) had lived
3) will live 4) is living

5. When it gets cold, we usually ... our warm clothes.

- 1) used 2) uses 3) use 4) had used

اکنون به پاسخ‌های صحیح نگاه کنید.

Answers

- 1) 4 2) 2 3) 4 4) 1
5) 3

Tenses

ب- توضیح مطالب مربوط به مبحث زمانها

ساختار جمله در زبان انگلیسی به یکی از سه زمان حال، آینده و گذشته دلالت می‌کند. در این جا هر یک از این حالت‌ها را به طور جداگانه بررسی می‌کنیم.

بخش 2

معلوم و مجهول (Active and Passive)

الف - تست های الگو

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. The film ... now.

- 1) shows 2) is showing 3) is shown 4) is being shown

2. The compositions must ... in ink.

- 1) write 2) be written 3) be writing 4) have written

3. The committee must ... all the events.

- 1) organize 2) be organized 3) was organized 4) organized

4. The letter ... a week ago.

- 1) sent to him 2) sent him 3) was sent to him 4) was sent him

5. Nothing will frighten him.

- 1) He won't frighten anything.
2) He will be frighten by anything.
3) He will not be frightened by nothing.
4) He won't be frightened by anything.

6. They didn't look after the child well. The child wasn't

- 1) looked well after 2) well looked after
3) well looking after 4) looking after well

7. Metals expand if they

- 1) are heated 2) heat 3) will heat 4) will be heated

8. A: I'll water your plants tomorrow.

B: But they should ... every day.

- 1) water 2) watered 3) be watered 4) have watered

بخش 4

جملات شرطی (Conditional Sentences)

الف- تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. If you have any question, please ... for sometime.

- 1) wait 2) will wait 3) waited 4) would wait

2. If you have some money, ... it in your pocket.

- 1) don't keep 2) won't keep 3) can't keep 4) may not keep

3. If I had time, I ... the movie.

- 1) will see 2) would see
3) would have seen 4) saw

4. If I ... you, I would practice more.

- 1) was 2) were 3) had been 4) be

5. "I'm not feeling well today at all."

- 1) If I am, I will go on a picnic
2) If I had been, I would have gone on a picnic.
3) If I were, I would go on a picnic.
4) If I were, I would have gone on a picnic.

پاسخ تست‌های الگو

1- گزینه 1

2- گزینه 1

3- گزینه 2 (شرطی نوع دوم)

4- گزینه 2 (شرطی نوع دوم)

5- گزینه 3- از آنجائی که فعل to be در جمله شرط به کار رفته و این فعل در زمان حال بیان

گردیده، لذا از فعل حال، شرطی نوع دوم را می‌سازیم.

بخش 5

I wish عبارات

الف- تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. I believe that the exam is hard. I wish it ... easy.

- 1) is 2) had been 3) were 4) will be

2. Peyman will lend you some money. But I wish he

- 1) wouldn't 2) won't 3) will not 4) would

3. "Can you play a musical instrument?"

"NO, but I wish I"

- 1) can 2) could have 3) was able 4) could

4. My mother is a wonderful writer. I wish she ... also a good cook.

- 1) were 2) will be 3) is 4) had been

5. I don't know many people and I'm lonely, ...

- 1) I wish I know more people 2) I wish I will know more people
3) I wish I had known more people 4) I wish I knew more people

پاسخ تست‌های الگو

1- گزینه 3- پس از wish در مفهوم آرزو کردن همیشه فعل یک زمان عقب‌تر از حالت معمولی عنوان می‌شود:
مثال:

آرزو در زمان حال:

I wish I were younger.

ای کاش جوانتر بودم.

گذشته ساده

I wish I had studied more yesterday.

ای کاش دیروز بیشتر مطالعه می‌کردم.

ماضی بعید

بخش 6

جملات (ساختار) سببی (Causative Structure (s))

الف - تست‌های الگو

- 1- My shirt is dirty. I should have it
1) clean 2) cleaned 3) cleaning 4) to clean
2. At last, I've decided to have our house
1) be painted 2) paint 3) painted 4) to paint
3. The teacher had to ask the class ... talking loudly.
1) stop 2) stopped 3) sopping 4) to stop
4. They are going to the photographer's to have their picture
1) take 2) took 3) taken 4) taking
5. When we passed by the book-shop, my son made me ... him a story book.
1) to buy 2) buy 3) buying 4) bought
6. She made the baby ... before leaving the house.
1) clean 2) cleans 3) cleaning 4) to clean
7. Their house has become very beautiful because they have already had it
1) painted 2) paint 3) painting 4) to paint
8. My mother has got a bad toothache. She is going to have a dentist ... her tooth out.
1) pull 2) pulled 3) pulling 4) to pull
9. Majid's father never repairs his car. He always has it
1) repair 2) repairing 3) repaired 4) to repair
10. We are going to get our apartment ... next week.
1) paint 2) painting 3) painted 4) to paint

بخش 7

عبارت‌های وصفی (وجه وصفی) (Dangling Structures)

الف - تست‌های الگو

- 1. The young man ran ... to catch the bus to town.**
1) to hope 2) that hopes 3) hoped 4) hoping
- 2. ... the finish line first, the runner gave up.**
1) He failed to reach 2) That he failed reaching
3) Having failed reaching 4) Having failed to reach
- 3. ... Which sentence is grammatically wrong?**
1) It's raining. I wish it would stop raining.
2) Don't phone at 8:30 I might be watching TV.
3) Let's go. It's not worth waiting any longer.
4) Traveling a lot, she knows a lot about other countries.
- 4. ... the film twice, I didn't want to go to the cinema.**
1) After watching 2) While watching
3) Having already seen 4) Because I have seen
- 5. ... , we could hardly refuse to go.**
1) Being invited 2) Having been invited
3) After being invited 4) Having invited

پاسخ تست‌های الگو

- 1- گزینه 4- hoping تشکیل شده است از hope + ing می‌دانیم «ing + فعل» صفت فاعلی می‌سازد، این صفت در این سؤال «مرد جوانی» را توصیف می‌کند که در ابتدای صورت سؤال آمده است.
مهیج exciting → /excite جالب interesting → interest
معنی: مرد جوان دوید به امید آن که اتوبوسی که به شهر می‌رفت را بگیرد.
- 2- گزینه 4- چنانچه جمله‌ای حاوی 2 فعل، یکی ماضی بعید و دیگری ماضی ساده داشته باشیم، می‌توانیم به ترتیب زیر جمله را تغییر دهیم:
1) کلمه ربط را حذف کنیم.

بخش 8

نقل قول (Reported Speech)

الف: تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. He said, "She has promised to help me." He said (that)

- 1) she had promised to help him 2) he had promised to help her
3) she had promised to help me 4) she had promised to help her

2. I replied, "She saw him only two days ago." I replied (that)

- 1) she was him only two days ago
2) she had seen him only two days ago
3) she had seen him only two days before
4) she saw him only two days before

3. He said to me "Look at page 22", He told me ... at page 22.

- 1) look 2) to look 3) that look 4) that to look

4. He ordered me "Don't interfere in my business." He ordered me ... in his business.

- 1) didn't interfere 2) not to interfere
3) to not interfere 4) not interfere

5. She promised, "I won't do it until he arrives."

- 1) she won't do it until he came 2) I wouldn't do it until he comes
3) she wouldn't do it until he came 4) she wouldn't do it until he comes

پاسخ تست‌های الگو

1- گزینه 1- در تست فوق فاعل جمله نقل شده با فاعل جمله ناقل کاملاً متفاوت است لذا در تبدیل به غیر مستقیم هیچگونه تغییری در فاعل نقل نشده بوجود نمی‌آید. بنابراین گزینه 2 غلط است، اما در این جمله مفعول جمله نقل شده با فاعل ناقل همخوانی ندارد بنابراین در تبدیل به غیرمستقیم ضمیر مفعولی me را با توجه به فاعل ناقل (he) به ضمیر مفعولی him تبدیل می‌کنیم.

بخش 9

فعل دوم (V1 + V2 → ing/to~/~/)

الف: تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. George wanted Bill

- 1) go 2) gone 3) went 4) to go

2. The sun's light and heat make our plants

- 1) drowsy 2) grow 3) prepared 4) sticky

3. Mrs. Miller is ... about going to Paris.

- 1) excite 2) exciting 3) excitement 4) excited

4. I am looking forward to ... a book from him.

- 1) have received 2) received 3) receive 4) receiving

5. When he saw his friend he stopped

- 1) to work 2) work 3) working 4) worked

6. These exercises are used for ... your vocabulary.

- 1) develop 2) develops 3) developing 4) development

7. I asked him to let her ... what she liked.

- 1) did 2) do 3) done 4) to do

8. "Did you see Ahmad today?"

"Yes, I saw him ... for a bus as I was driving past the street.

- 1) waiting 2) wait 3) to wait 4) waited

9. We heard him ... out of the house.

- 1) had gone 2) gone 3) goes 4) going

10. Did you yourself see him ... it?

- 1) did 2) do 3) does 4) done

بخش 10

ضمایر (Pronouns)

الف- تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. My cat can go very fast, and ... can too.

- 1) his 2) her 3) your 4) their

2. There is not ... in this group who likes to go to the meeting.

- 1) anyone 2) someone 3) no one 4) none

3. "I think I understand his point." "Then ..."

- 1) explain for me it 2) explain it for me
3) explain it to me 4) explain me it

4. There's some milk in my bottle but there's ... in yours.

- 1) no any 2) any 3) not one 4) none

5. John made his sister a sandwich

- 1) hereslef 2) himself 3) myself 4) yourself

پاسخ تست‌های الگو

1- (1) درست است.

نقطه‌چین پس از and در ابتدای یک جمله آمده است لذا فاعل است. فاعل یا اسم یا ضمیر، در گزینه‌ها اسم

نداریم و تنها 1 گزینه است که می‌تواند ضمیر ملکی تلقی شود.

یادآوری: گزینه‌های 2 تا 4 صفت ملکی هستند.

نکته: صفت ملکی his و ضمیر ملکی his مشابه هم نوشته می‌شوند. در حقیقت his/ اینجا به معنی his cat است.

معنی: گربه من می‌تواند خیلی سریع راه برود و مال او نیز (گربه او نیز).

2- (1) درست است.

جمله صورت سؤال منفی است لذا گزینه‌های 3 و 4 که خود منفی هستند، نمی‌توانند صحیح باشند. در

ضمن some در جملات مثبت می‌آید ولی any در جملات منفی یا سؤالی به کار می‌رود.

بخش 11

شدت دهنده‌ها (Intensifiers)

الف - تست های الکو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. If you have ... money, perhaps you can buy it.**
1) a lot 2) enough 3) many 4) too
- 2. My brother is ... to reach the shelf.**
1) too tall 2) tall too 3) enough tall 4) tall enough
- 3. Some doctors' handwriting is ... ugly.**
1) enough 2) much 3) too 4) very
- 4. 1) This apartment is ... small for the two of us.**
2) Yeah, we must start looking for a bigger one.
1) most 2) too 3) so 4) many
- 5. Bacteria, however, are ... tiny that they can pass through even the finest filters.**
1) enough 2) so 3) too 4) very
- 6. She shouldn't get married yet. She's not**
1) too old 2) old enough 3) very old 4) enough old
- 7. The amount of chlorine added to the water is ... small that it is harmless to human.**
1) enough 2) very 3) too 4) so
- 8. The students were eager ... to use the computers.**
1) enough 2) so 3) such 4) too
- 9. "Did you hear what he was saying?"**
"No, we were ... for away to hear what he was saying."
1) so 2) such 3) too 4) very
- 10. Nobody could move the piano. It was ... to move.**
1) heavy enough 2) so heavy
3) too heavy 4) such heavy

بخش 12

بیان توافق (Agreement)

الف - تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. They won't go to the store, and I ...

- 1) neither will 2) so will 3) won't either 4) will too

2. We did not go to their party, ... did my friend.

- 1) so 2) too 3) also 4) nor

3. I fought for my country and ... before me.

- 1) my father too 2) so my father did
3) so did my father 4) also my father did

4. He couldn't answer ... the questions I asked.

- 1) none of 2) nor of 3) either of 4) neither of

5. 1) Jan doesn't want to go to the meeting tonight.

2)

- 1) I am too 2) So do I. 3) I am not either 4) neither do I.

6. 1) You know, my husband doesn't like shrimps.

2) Don't worry, my husband ...

- 1) does either 2) doesn't either 3) does too 4) doesn't too

7. Mahdi might not be here tomorrow, and Mohsen might not

- 1) either 2) neither 3) so 4) too

8. I won't be eager to go there, ...

- 1) nor will John be 2) nor will be John
3) nor John will be 4) John will be nor

9. Coffee contains caffeine, and

- 1) so does tea 2) neither does tea 3) tea does either 4) too does tea

10. My brother is not going to eat in the restaurant, and

- 1) my sister is too 2) my sister isn't either
3) neither isn't my sister 4) so is my sister

بخش 13

صفت و قید (Adjective & Adverbs)

الف) تست‌های الگو:

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. Your books are interesting, and mine are too. Your books are ... interesting as mine.**
1) as 2) more 3) most 4) the same
- 2. He unlocked the door as ... he could.**
1) quick 2) quickly 3) quick as 4) quickly as
- 3. He has ... books than I do.**
1) few 2) fewer 3) less 4) little
- 4. In fact, this is ... information that I have read about the subject.**
1) important 2) most important
3) less important 4) the least important
- 5. Tape recordings and computers have made ... to store data conveniently and accurately.**
1) it easier 2) easier than 3) it is easier 4) easier
- 6. George has ... books than John and Paul**
1) fewer 2) least 3) less 4) most
- 7. Paul has ... time than George and Jack.**
1) fewer 2) less 3) many 4) much
- 8. She entertained the guests ... than we did.**
1) most beautifully 2) more beautiful
3) beautifully 4) more beautifully
- 9. John's car is very expensive, but it isn't ... mine.**
1) as expensive as 2) so expensive than
3) so expensive as 4) very expensive than
- 10. This is a delicious food. It smells ...**
1) good 2) well 3) the best 4) better

بخش 14

بیان نتیجه. هدف و علت

Resulting, Reasoning, and Goal Setting

الف) تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. Our teacher speaks ... that I can't pick a word.**
1) fast 2) fast too 3) so fast 4) too fast
- 2. The night was ... cold and dark that we could hardly do a thing.**
1) so 2) such 3) much 4) that
- 3. "The weather is lovely, isn't it?"**
"I didn't expect it to be"
1) such a nice day 2) such nice day
3) so nice day 4) what a nice day
- 4. We took a taxi ... we might get there on time.**
1) so as 2) so that 3) for that 4) until
- 5. The test was ... that nobody passed.**
1) as hard as 2) very hard 3) such hard 4) so hard
- 6. We took a taxi ... we might get there on time.**
1) so as 2) so that 3) until 4) for that
- 7. He left ... we didn't have time to say goodbye.**
1) such quickly that 2) very quickly to
3) too quickly to 4) so quickly that
- 8. The test was ... that everybody passed.**
1) very easy 2) such easy 3) so easy 4) as easy as
- 9. The weather was ... we went to the beach most weekends.**
1) such good last summer that 2) so good last summer that
3) too good last summer to 4) good enough last summer to
- 10. In order ... learn Physics, one should do experiments.**
1) so that 2) that 3) to 4) for

بخش 15

حروف اضافه: (Prepositions)

الف - تست‌های الگو:

گزینه‌های مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. Jack won the first prize because he ran the whole distance ... three minutes.
1) in 2) at 3) for 4) during
2. How much did you pay ... this book?
1) with 2) for 3) on 4) upon
3. The teacher explained the first lesson ... the students.
1) at 2) for 3) to 4) with
4. If you look carefully, you might find the letter ... those paper pieces.
1) between 2) among 3) inside 4) into
5. I know Amir, I first met him six months ago, I have known him ... six months.
1) since 2) before 3) for 4) after
6. I have wanted to visit your city ... I met you.
1) during 2) before 3) since 4) when
7. He doesn't seem to care ... the effect smoking has on him.
1) for 2) at 3) in 4) about
8. Minoo said, "I like history. It's very interesting." I think she is interested ... history.
1) to 2) of 3) at 4) in
9. How long did they study?
They studied ... two hours ... the afternoon.
1) during - since 2) since - for
3) during - for 4) for - during
10. When I got up ... dawn, there was snow on the ground.
1) in 2) on 3) to 4) at

بخش 16

افعال 2 کلمه‌ای (Two - Word Verbs)

الف) تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌های مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. Put ... your jacket if you are going out in this weather.
1) off 2) on 3) up 4) out
2. You must look ... the new words in a dictionary.
1) on 2) in 3) up 4) out
3. The printer has ... two lines from this paragraph.
1) broken up 2) caught up 3) left out 4) put out
4. The electricity ... out while I was studying Arabic.
1) got 2) put 3) took 4) went
5. To know the exact meaning of a word, one has to ... in a good dictionary.
1) call it up 2) put it on 3) look it up 4) turn it on
6. I've ... everywhere ...my pen but I cannot find it.
1) looked - after 2) looked- for
3) looked - on 4) looked – out
7. A: Did he turn on the radio?
B: No, he'll ... in a minute.
1) on it turn 2) it turn on 3) turn it on 4) turn on it
8. Please ... the garden while we are out on the journey.
1) look out 2) look on 3) look for 4) look after
9. Look ... for cars when you want to cross the street.
1) at 2) in 3) out 4) up
10. Please ... your shoes before entering the room.
1) turn down 2) take off 3) put out 4) look up

پاسخ تست‌های الگو

1. (2) درست است.

بخش 17

کلمات ربط (Connectives)

الف - تست‌های الگو

گزینه مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

1. **Bob often sees John, we don't see him.**
1) and 2) but 3) or 4) so
2. **I could carry the parcel it was not so heavy.**
1) because 2) because of 3) in spite of 4) unless
3. **The sick person needed blood-transfusion I did what I could.**
1) because 2) however 3) so 4) yet
4. **He won't study he has to.**
1) because 2) if 3) whether 4) unless
5. **He acts like a poor man of his large amount of money.**
1) although 2) because 3) despite 4) in spite
6. **We got to the airport on time the traffic held us up.**
1) although 2) because 3) if 4) whether
7. **I didn't get the job I had all the necessary qualifications.**
1) although 2) because 3) besides 4) otherwise
8. **I took the children's picture they were having lunch.**
1) while 2) when 3) how 4) that
9. **People are the same all over the world, however**
1) their habits may be different
2) they plant different vegetables
3) they work in different departments
4) their vacations are in different seasons
10. **Television is entertaining,, it is instructive.**
1) but 2) nevertheless 3) furthermore 4) so

بخش 18

سوالات انتهایی (تأکیدی) (Tag Questions)

الف) تست‌های الگو

گزینه‌ی مناسب را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. The man couldn't move well,?**
1) couldn't he 2) could he 3) did he 4) didn't he
- 2. The gardener had never left the door open,?**
1) did he 2) hadn't he 3) had he 4) didn't he
- 3. Nobody worked so carefully as Jane did, ?**
1) didn't they 2) did they 3) would she 4) did she
- 4. Some strangers tired to enter the hall,?**
1) didn't they 2) wouldn't they 3) could they 4) won't they
- 5. I think it is getting cold, ?**
1) don't I 2) isn't it 3) don't you 4) would she

ب) پاسخ تست‌های الگو

1. (2) درست است.
2. (3) درست است.
3. (2) درست است.
4. (1) درست است.
5. (2) درست است.

ب) بررسی مبحث سوالات انتهایی (Tag Questions)

1- عبارت کوتاه سوالی آخر جمله را سؤال تأکیدی می‌گویند که مشتمل بر فعل کمکی و ضمیر فاعلی می‌باشد.

سؤال تأکیدی	جمله خبری
ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی	بقیه جمله + فعل + اسم/ضمیر فاعلی

بخش 19

چند نکته مهم درباره‌ی some, any, no, none, few, little, a few, a little و ...

some به معنی تعدادی و مقداری صفت و ضمیر می‌باشد و در جملات مثبت به کار برده می‌شود.
I don't want any more money. I've still got some.

پول بیشتری نیاز ندارم، هنوز مقداری دارم.

نکته: some در جملات سؤالی که انتظار جواب مثبت داشته باشیم به کار برده می‌شود.

Would you like some more cake?

Can I have some of this paper?

Any به معنی هیچ، صفت و ضمیر می‌باشد و در جملات منفی یا سؤالی و نیز بعد از without به کار می‌رود.

He doesn't have any money.

او هیچ پولی ندارد.

He typed the letters without any mistakes.

او نامه‌ها را بدون هیچ اشتباهی تایپ کرد.

He has come to school without any books.

بدون کتاب به مدرسه آمد.

any به معنی هر (همه)، در جملات مثبت نیز به کار می‌رود.

Take any book you want.

هر کتابی را که می‌خواهی بردار.

I'll take any book that you don't want.

هر کدام را که شما نخواهید من برمی‌دارم.

Come around any time. I'm usually in.

هر وقت خواستی بیا، من معمولاً خانه هستم.

no به معنی هیچ صفت است و با فعل مثبت به کار برده می‌شود زیرا خود منفی کننده می‌باشد. و معادل (not any) می‌باشد.

I have no time to talk now.

حالا وقت صحبت کردن ندارم.

No two days are the same.

هیچ دو روزی مثل هم نیستند.

none: به معنی هیچ ضمیر است و با فعل مثبت به کار می‌رود زیرا خود منفی کننده می‌باشد.

"Could you pass me the cake, please?"

لطفاً نوشابه را بده به من؟

"I'm afraid there's none left."

متأسفانه هیچی نمانده.

none of: به معنی (هیچ‌یک از) قبل از اسم و با فعل مثبت به کار می‌رود.

1. They gave me a lot of information but none of it was very helpful.

او اطلاعات زیادی به من داد ولی هیچ‌کدام مفید واقع نشد.

بخش 20

کلمات پرسشی (Question Words)

کلمات پرسشی به کلماتی گفته می‌شود که در ابتدای جمله به کار برده می‌شوند این کلمات به سه دسته کلی زیر تقسیم می‌گردند.

1- قیدهای پرسشی (Interrogative Adverbs)

قیدهای پرسشی عبارتند از:

When: این قید دربارهٔ زمان وقوع کار پرسش می‌کند.

He went out at night.

او در ساعت 8 بیرون رفت.

When did he go out?

کی او بیرون رفت؟

Why: قید پرسشی فوق درباره دلیل انجام کار و یا دلیل حالت پرسش می‌کند.

Why is she tired?

چرا او خسته است؟

She had many guests yesterday.

او دیروز میهمانان زیادی داشت.

Where: این قید دربارهٔ مکان پرسش می‌نماید.

He went to school?

او به مدرسه رفت.

Where did he go?

او کجا رفت؟

How: قید فوق در مورد چگونگی انجام عمل و یا حالت وقوع آن پرسش می‌نماید.

How is your father?

پدر شما چطور است؟

He is happy.

او خوشحال است.

How does our teacher work?

معلم شما چگونه کار می‌کند؟

He works very hard.

او خیلی زیاد کار می‌کند.

How often: قید فوق درباره تکرار قید زمان پرسش می‌نماید.

He goes to his grandfather's house once a week.

او هفته‌ای یک مرتبه به خانه پدربزرگش می‌رود.

How often does he go to his grandfather's house.

چند وقت یکبار او به خانه پدربزرگش می‌رود؟

How soon: قید فوق درباره قید زمان پرسش می‌نماید.

بخش 21

آزمون گرامر پایه - سطح مقدماتی

1. When you telephoned, I was talking to a friend of
1) I 2) myself 3) me 4) mine
2. Reza's parents aren't interested in watching TV and my parents aren't
1) so 2) too 3) either 4) neither
3. "Does the postman bring you any letters every week?" "Yes, but only"
1) a few 2) a little 3) few 4) little
4. You'd better see a doctor if you don't feel well, you?
1) had 2) hadn't 3) would 4) wouldn't
5. The students asked the teacher to explain the problem them.
1) at 2) by 3) for 4) to
6. The lady the dinner before her husband arrived.
1) will cook 2) would cook 3) had cooked 4) has cooked
7. Why didn't you let her buy what she wanted? You her like a child yesterday.
1) shouldn't treat 2) mustn't have treated
3) shouldn't have treated 4) mustn't treat
8. The boy you were quarreling with is my cousin.
1) which 2) whom 3) who 4) whose
9. The doctors did their best to save my grandfather's life, it was too late.
1) although 2) because 3) otherwise 4) unless
10. I'm sure your friend will let me his dictionary for a few minutes.
1) to use 2) used 3) using 4) use
11. The gardener said that the flowers the night before.
1) had been watered 2) had watered
3) have been watered 4) were watered

بخش 22

(آزمون گرامر سطح پیشرفته)

Part One
Structure And Written Expressions
Time: 25 Minutes
40 Questions

Directions: Questions 1 to 15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence are four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase which best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the answer you have chosen.

- 1. When he was going away for the weekend, he his neighbor water the lawn.**
1) got 2) has 3) requested 4) had
- 2. Not only did many people volunteer to bring food for the picnic,**
1) but also drinks and games.
2) many people offered to bring drinks and games.
3) many people did not offer to bring drinks and games.
4) they brought food.
- 3. Vasco Nunez de Balboa the Pacific Ocean in 1513.**
1) was discovered 2) had discovered
3) discovered 4) discover
- 4. While my brother has excellent eyesight, he hard of hearing.**
1) has 2) is 3) was 4) isn't
- 5. My cousin lives a farm.**
1) at 2) on 3) in 4) within
- 6. When she was a young girl, she used to wish she a princess.**
1) were 2) was 3) is 4) became
- 7. Travelers checks are useful when one is traveling because people refuse to accept them.**
1) quite a few 2) few 3) a few 4) many

بخش 23

گزیده‌ای از تست‌های گرامر سال‌های گذشته کنکور کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری

Grammar:

1. "Are you waiting for someone?"

"Yes for John, We home together most days."

- 1) walk 2) are walking 3) walked 4) were walking

2. He his lunch when the telephone began ringing.

- 1) has 2) is having 3) was having 4) had

3. Mike has been to California. He there for a Physics conference.

- 1) goes 2) went 3) is going 4) was going

4. We in Florida for ten years. But now we live in Texas.

- 1) lived 2) had lived 3) have lived 4) had

5. The company will give a reward to the sales representative who the highest rate.

- 1) have 2) has 3) will have 4) have had

6. You can borrow only three books each time. would you like?

- 1) which 2) whatever 3) which one 4) which ones

7. The kitchen is in a mess. Let's clean it,?

- 1) will you 2) won't you 3) shall we 4) shan't we

8. The old education system failed to train research - oriented students, and

- 1) so did the new one. 2) so didn't the new one
3) either did the new one 4) the new one didn't either

9. "Could we borrow your lawnmower?"

"I'm afraid"

- 1) no 2) not 3) neither 4) couldn't

10. "Will the Iranian football team win the match?"

"I don't suppose"

- 1) either 2) so 3) neither 4) no

ضمائم

ضمائم

- 1- تست تافل نمونه (1)
- 2- تست تافل نمونه (2)
- 3- ضمیمه 2
- 4- پیشوندها و پسوندهای مهم
- 5- افعال بی قاعده
- 6- منابع

تستهای زبان انگلیسی عمومی - صبح چهارشنبه 86/12/1 - کنکور 87

PART A: Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the number of the answer (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the sentence. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

1. The most likely ... seemed to be that both parties would agree to remain friends.
1) context 2) target 3) contrast 4) outcome
2. Her management skills were the ... on which she built her career.
1) restraints 2) foundations 3) innovations 4) implications
3. Unfortunately there has been a substantial increase in human rights
1) violations 2) proportions 3) consultations 4) perspectives
4. I'm afraid she has a very busy ... at the moment and she doesn't have time for interviews.
1) schedule 2) procedure 3) commitment 4) interaction
5. If you are rude to other people, your child will ... that this kind of behavior is acceptable.
1) invoke 2) conform 3) assume 4) estimate
6. The government has ... strong opposition to its plans to raise income tax.
1) resolved 2) encountered 3) marked 4) transformed
7. More details of the plan ... at yesterday's meeting.
1) evolved 2) debated 3) emerged 4) released
8. Russia ... a group of islands near Japan at the end of the Second World War.
1) founded 2) displaced 3) occupied 4) eliminated
9. Since retiring Martha has been doing ... work for the Red Cross.
1) mutual 2) voluntary 3) arbitrary 4) inevitable
10. She can stay here ... , while she's looking for an apartment.
1) specifically 2) consistently 3) considerably 4) temporarily

PART B: Grammar

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each blank. Then mark your choice on your answer sheet.

Health is clearly an important concern ...(11)... both individuals and the planet as a whole. ...(12)... many illnesses have been eradicated, others remain a threat, and the overuse of antibiotics ...(13)... to the development of resistant types of

تستهای صبح چهارشنبه 87/11/23 - کنگور 88

PART A : Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1) ,(2), (3),or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- A politician suggested that Churchill was wrong not to have peace with Hitler in 1941.
1) equated 2) pursued 3) featured 4) specified
- 2- An angry crowd through the gates of the president's palace.
1) surged 2) triggered 3) coincided 4) approximated
- 3- The divers have begun toto the surface of the water.
1) retain 2) transmit 3) ascend 4) encounter
- 4- The Central Bank in the currency market today to stabilize the exchange rate.
1) violated 2) intervened 3) attained 4) attempted
- 5- Unemployment has resulted in the public's with social conditions.
1) submission 2) fluctuation 3) discrimination 4) disenchantment
- 6- Drugs have affected every of American society.
1) scope 2) route 3) range 4) stratum
- 7- A modern piece of was used in the language laboratory.
1) portion 2) scheme 3) apparatus 4) manual
- 8- Dispite the lecturer's explanation, the audience failed to understand the of the problem.
1) insight 2) magnitude 3) interjection 4) appreciation
- 9- Many of the homeless behave, which strengthens the idea that homelessness is really a psychiatric problem.
1) bizarrely 2) virtually 3) predominantly 4) alternatively
- 10- Those explosions must have been to our departure because we didn't hear anything.
1) subsequent 2) conclusive 3) exceeding 4) intermediate

PART B: Grammar

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1) ,(2), (3),or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

The job of the scientist has always been to search out explanations for things that happen in the Universe. Such ...(11)... events or happenings are often known as phenomena. The simplest science arose from observing phenomena ...(12)... questions

تستهای عصر چهارشنبه 87/11/23 - کنکور 88

PART A : Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1) ,(2), (3),or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- **There was once a big difference between the two theoreticians, but now there is some of opinions between them.**
 1) conviction 2) partnership 3) presumption 4) convergence
- 2- **The treatment that used to be given for this illness is now out of**
 1) vogue 2) impact 3) prospect 4) dimension
- 3- **Talks are being held about who should have over the island.**
 1) sovereignty 2) sustainability 3) establishment 4) implementation
- 4- **The new law allows the members to make decisions by majority vote, rather than by**
 1) enormity 2) unanimity 3) proponent 4) constitution
- 5- **Now that English is used as the main language , the country 's native language has been**
 1) contradicted 2) violated 3) marginalized 4) differentiated
- 6- **The responsibilities of the different people working in this department are clearly**
 1) attributed 2) interacted 3) orientated 4) demarcated
- 7- **The museum is planning to increase the amount of space to modern art.**
 1) endorsed 2) promoted 3) allotted 4) displayed
- 8- **Women's employment opportunities are often severely by family commitments.**
 1) embraced 2) conflicted 3) reprimanded 4) constrained
- 9- **Although these research topics are all related to linguistics , they can be divided into four categories.**
 1) integral 2) discrete 3) adjacent 4) ultimate
- 10- **A new treatment causes the disease to enter a(n) phase, but the sufferer will never be fully cured.**
 1)latent 2) focal 3) erosive 4) underlying

PART A : Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1) ,(2), (3),or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- **There was once a big difference between the two theoreticians, but now there is some of opinions between them.**
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تستهای صبح پنجشنبه 87/11/24 - کنکور 88

PART A : Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- **What is the formula for pounds into kilos?**
1) compiling 2) converting 3) associating 4) assembling
- 2- **The government tried tothe book because of the information it contained about the security services.**
1) pursue 2) sanction 3) suppress 4) undertake
- 3- **The study to show an increase in the incidence of breast cancer.**
1) purports 2) contends 3) sustains 4) implements
- 4- **The research indicates that 4 out of 10 passengers the law by not wearing their belts.**
1) flout 2) submit 3) revenge 4) eliminate
- 5- **You must be able to make all plans in the event of enemy attacks.**
1) restraint 2) anticipation 3) consequence 4) contingency
- 6- **In the eyes of the law, these two offences are each other.**
1) on the verge of 2) on a par with 3) in view of 4) in the course of
- 7- **In a number of developing countries, war has been an additional to progress.**
1) mediation 2) supplement 3) impediment 4) retradation
- 8- **The company is reported to have of nearly \$ 90,000.**
1) ledgers 2) equations 3) insertions 4) liabilities
- 9- **The effect of using so many harmful chemicals on the land could be considerable.**
1) distorted 2) cumulative 3) diminishing 4) compensatory
- 10- **They have saved up a lot of money, so they can afford to buy a bigger apartment.**
1) equivocally 2) accessibly 3) analogously 4) presumably

Part A : Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or phrase (1) , (2) , (3) or (4) that best completes each sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 1- **The number of unemployed workers between two and three million.**
1) emerges 2) regulates 3) fluctuates 4) distributes
- 2- **toxic chemicals tend to in the body.**
1) convene 2) enforce 3) segregate 4) accumulate
- 3- **In some countries, it is a that guests wear black clothes.**
1) strand 2) convention 3) framework 4) participation
- 4- **We do not know which behavioral are inborn and which acquired.**
1) traits 2) conducts 3) schedules 4) requirements
- 5- **The poems are supposed to be by Milton, but they are actually of doubtful**
1) revision 2) transition 3) controversy 4) authenticity
- 6- **The main features of this theory are clearly in the first chapter of this book.**
1) involved 2) exceeded 3) delineated 4) comprised
- 7- **The replies to the questionnaire broadly into three groups.**
1) assign 2) segment 3) transmit 4) incorporate
- 8- **Research shows that it is not divorce..... that harms children, but the continuing conflict between parents.**
1) per se 2) ad hoc 3) vis-à-vis 4) per capita
- 9- **They have identified serious in the design of the solar-powered car.**
1) ruins 2) bidding 3) flaws 4) prohibition
- 10- **You are more to illness when you are tired.**
1) prone 2) tense 3) definite 4) explicit

PART B: Grammar

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

All living things need to be protected from heat, cold and weather conditions, injury, other animals and germs. The skin ...(11)... this work of protection. Birds are greatly

ضمیمه 2

تطابق فعل با فاعل (Agreement)

هرگاه اسم (فاعل) در ابتدای جمله قبل از فعل قرار گیرد، فعل می‌بایست از نظر تعداد و شخص با آن اسم مطابقت داشته باشد. گاهی تشخیص مفرد و جمع بودن اسم به آسانی امکان‌پذیر نیست لذا در این جا بعضی از این موارد توضیح داده می‌شود.

فعل مفرد + (s/es) + قسمت اول فعل (is/was/has) + اسم مفرد
فعل جمع (قسمت اول فعل (are/were/have) + اسم جمع

Ali is a student.

Ali and his brother were present yesterday.

1- بعد از اسم‌های shoes, police, crowd, people, trousers جمع به کار برده می‌شود.

The police have been looking for the murderer for 5 years.

Your shoes are dirty.

2- بعد از اسم‌های news (خبر) information (اطلاعات)، furniture (مبلمان)، money (پول)، advice (توصیه، نصیحت) فعل به صورت مفرد به کار می‌رود.

Your furniture is very old.

3- چنانچه جمله با There are / were, There is / was شروع شده باشد فعل جمله با اسم بعد از آن مطابقت می‌کند.

اسم مفرد + There is / was
اسم جمع + There are / were

There is no water in the jug.

There are some books on the table.

4- چنانچه (اسم + صفت ملکی) در موقعیت فاعل قرار گیرد فعل می‌بایست با اسم بعد از صفت ملکی مطابقت داشته باشد.

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد + صفت ملکی
فعل جمع + اسم جمع + صفت ملکی

My brother is playing tennis.

برادرم دارد تنیس بازی می‌کند.

His friends are going to visit the museum.

دوستانش قصد دارند از موزه دیدن کنند.

5- بعد از عبارتهای زیر اسم به صورت جمع ولی فعل به صورت مفرد به کار می‌رود.

neither of هیچیک از (دو تا)	فعل مفرد + اسم جمع +
either of هر یک از (دو تا)	
each of هر یک از (چند تا)	
one of یکی از (چند تا)	