इन्ड के विश्व हैं भे हैं। भिष्णिक इ

Lesson "Three" Vision Three

تقویتی - کنکوری:

تالـــيف و گـــردآوری

"جمال احمدی"

دبیر دبیرستانهای شهرستان بوکان / استان آذربایجان غربی

سؤالات تشریحی و ویـــرایش:

"حسن خاكپور"

دبیرستانهای نمونه شهر تهران

سالتحصيلي ١٤٠٠ – ١٣٩٩

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

توجه: در تهیه این جزوه، از مثال ها و تستهای تعدادی زیادی از کتب و جزوات عالی کنکوری استفاده شده که قطعاً در ویرایش نهایی با تست و مثالهای تألیفی جایگزین خواهند شد. در نسخه اصلی، چنانچه از منبعی استفاده شود، حتماً نام مؤلف و کتاب مربوطه ذکر شده و جنبه امانت داری کاملاً رعایت خواهد شد.

"با آرزوی سلامتی و موفقیت برای همه"

Lesson Three:

"Renewable Energy"

"انرژی تجدید یذیر"

"And of Allah's Signs of Power is the creation of the heavens and the earth and also the variation of the languages and the color of you people; verily, in all these are Signs for men of knowledge."

و از نشانه های قدرت خداوند، آفرینش آسمان ها و زمین و نیز تفاوت زبان ها و رنگ های شما انسان هاست؛ و به تحقیق در همه اینها نشانه هایی از حکمت الهی برای دانشمندان نهفته است.

"سوره روم ، آیه ۲۲"

رفے اشکال رایگان - پیشنهاد - انتهاد:

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لغات کلیدی و تکمیلی "درس سوم" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه اول"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
absence	غيبت - فقدان	chemical	شیمیایی
absorb	جذب كردن، مجذوب شدن - تحليل كردن	chemistry	شیمی
air conditioner	دستگاه تهویه هوا	chemist	شیمیدان – دارو ساز
alcoholic	الكلى، حاوى الكل	circulate	چرخش کردن، چرخیدن
alternative	جایگزین، جانشین - پیشنهاد، گزینه	circulation	گردش، جریان، دوران
anger	خشم، عصبانیت، غضب	clean energy	انرژی پاک
angry	عصبانی، خشمگین	client	مشتری – موکل
annual	ساليانه	climate	شرایط آب و هوایی
apologize	معذرت خواهي كردن	cloth	پارچه - دستمال
apology	معذرت خواهي	coal	زغال سنگ
application	تقاضا نامه، درخواست - ضمیمه	collect	جمع آوری کردن
apply	درخواست کردن، تقاضا کردن	collective	مشترک، جمعی، عمومی، اشتراکی
apply for	نام نویسی کردن برای	collector	فراهم کننده، جمع کننده
argument	جر و بحث، مشاجره	come from	سرچشمه گرفتن، اهل جایی بودن
arrangement	آرایش، چیدمان، ترتیب	community	جامعه، اجتماع
as a result of	در نتیجه - به دلیل	component	جزء سازنده، اجزاء
atmosphere	جو- فضا	conclude	نتيجه گرفتن- تمام كردن
attitude	نگرش، گرایش، روش و رفتار	conflict	کشمکش، نبرد - ناسازگاری، تضاد
awareness	هوشیاری، آگاهی	considerable	قابل توجه، شایان توجه، مهم
background	پس زمینه	consist of	تشکیل شدن از
balcony	ايوان – بالكن	constantly	پيوسته- دائماً
basis	اساس – اصل	consume	مصرف کردن
battery	باطرى	consumer	مصرف كننده
beach	ساحل	convert	تبديل كردن
beam	اشعه، پرتو، شعاع – تیر سقف، تیرک	cool	خنک- با حال، معرکه، محشر
beloved	محبوب، مورد علاقه	cooling	خنک سازی
benefit	سود، بهره، منفعت	cooler	خنک کننده
bill	صورتحساب - اسكناس	consumption	مصرف، استفاده
blow	وزیدن — فوت – دمیدن	convince	قانع کردن، راضی کردن، متقاعد کردن
broth	آبگوشت	cooperate	همیاری کردن، با هم کار کردن، همدستی
budget	بودجه	cost	هزینه- ارزش – ارزش داشتن
burn	سوختن، سوزاندن – مصرف کردن	counterpart	همكار، شريك – همتا، المثنى- نقطه مقابل
character	شخصیت — ماهیت - ویژگی	couple	زوج، زن و شوهر
charge		cross out	چیزی را خط زدن، اخراج کردن
check	بررسی کردن، چک کردن	deal with	سروكار داشتن با، پرداختن به

لغات کلیدی و تکمیلی "درس سوم" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه دوم"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
decade		fossil fuel	سوخت فسيلى
delivery	تحويل	fuel	سوخت – سوخت گیری کردن
deliver	تحويل دادن	gadget	وسیله، ابزار، اسباب
demand	تقاضا-نياز	garbage	آشغال – زباله
digest	هضم کردن – فهمیدن	gasoline	بنزين
disability	معلولیت - نقص	generate	تولید کردن، بوجود آوردن
distance	فاصله – مسافت	generation	تولید - نسل
document	مدرک - سند	give off	رها کردن - منتشر کردن
dread	ترس، بیم، وحشت، ترسیدن از	global	جهانی
dreadful	ترسناک	global warming	گرمایش جهانی
economy	اقتصاد	goal	هدف، مقصد، منظور
Egyptian	مصری(اهل کشور مصر)	gone	ناپدید - رفته - مرده
electric	برقى	gradually	به تدریج -کم کم
electrical	برقى	harm	آسیب زدن – صدمه، آسیب، زیان
electricity	برق	harmful	مضر، زیان آور
energy	انرژی	hatch	از تخم بیرون آمدن
energetic	پر انرژی، فعال	heart	مركز – قلب – دل و جرأت، رشادت
energetically	به طور جدی، از روی حرارت	heat	حرارت -گرما
ensure	مطمئن کردن، اطمینان دادن		گروه - دسته - گله
environment	محيط زيست		نگه داشتن، برگزارکردن
equivalent		holder	نگهدارنده، گره، گیرنده
except	به جزء ، به غیر از		چاله، سوراخ، گودال
exclamation	علامت تعجب – حرف ندا		خانگی، خانوار، خانواده
fall	افتادن – پاییز	_	عظیم - بزرگ
fall asleep	به خواب رفتن	-	دوگانه
fan	پنکه – طرفدار، هوادار		نیروی برق آبی
fantastic	عالی، معرکه، محشر		قابل شناسایی
feather	پر (پرندگان و حشرات و)		اصطلاح، تعبير ويژه - زبان ويژه
fitness	,	I'm afraid	شرمندم، متأسفم
flashlight		impression	اثر – احساس، ادراک
flock	دسته دسته رفتن - جمع شدن		اطلاع دادن - با خبر کردن
fly	پرواز کردن – مگس		ابتدایی، آغازین، نخستین
fond	علاقمند، مایل، مشتاق، شیفته، خواهان		نوآوری، ابداع
force	نيرو، اجبار - مجبور كردن		به جای- در عوض
forever	برای همیشه		شامل بودن، در برداشتن
formula	فرمول، راه حل	joint	مفصل - محل اتصال

لغات کلیدی و تکمیلی "درس سوم" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه سوم"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
kinetic	جنبشى	organized	سازمان یافته، آرایش داده شده
landfill	محل دفن زباله - گورستان زباله	organization	سازمان، نهاد
last	طول کشیدن، دوام یافتن – آخرین	outlet	پریز(برق)
lead	راهنمایی کردن - هدایت کردن	overcome	غلبه کردن – برتری یافتن
leader	رهبر- راهنما	panel	تابلو – صفحه
lead to	منجر شدن	particularly	به ویژه، به طور خاص
lettuce	كاهو	perfect	کامل - بی نقص
light	روشن کردن	permanently	به طور پایدار، ماندگار
likelihood	احتمال	place	قرار دادن – مکان
line	صف، خط	plug in	به برق وصل کردن
load	بار، محموله – مسئوليت – بار كردن	politics	سیاست
machine	دستگاه – ماشین	pollute	آلوده کردن
magic	جادویی - غیر معمولی	pollution	آلودگی
mammals	(موجودات) پستاندار	polluted	آلوده
margin	حاشیه - مرز - کناره	provide for	فراهم کردن برای
marketplace	بازار، میدان فروش کالا	portable	قابل حمل
material	ماده - عنصر - جنس	power	نيرو، برق – قدرت
meaningful	معنا دار، با معنی - مهم	practical	عملی - مفید
mechanical	مکانیکی	principal	مدیر – اصلی
mixed up	قاطی کردن، گیج شدن	principle	قانون – اصل
mouth	دهان	process	فرآیند - جریان
multiplication	افزایش، ضرب، تکثیر، ازدیاد	produce	تولیدکردن
namely	یعنی - بدین معنی	product	محصول
natural	طبيعي	proverb	ضرب المثل
natural gas	گاز طبیعی	quotation	نقل قول، اقتباس - سهمیه بندی
nephew	پسر خواهر، پسر برادر	radiation	اشعه- تابش
noise - free	بدون صدا	reach	رسیدن به – نائل شدن به
nonrenewable	تجدید ناپذیر	reasonable	منطقی، معقول
nuclear	هسته ای - اتمی	reduce	کم کردن، پائین آوردن
obey	اطاعت کردن - پیروی کردن	remind	یادآوری کردن
obedient	مطیع، فرمان بردار	remote	دور - پرت، دور افتاده
oil		renewable	تجدید پذیر
opposite	برعكس	repeat	تکرار کردن
other than	به جز، به غیر از	replace	جايگزين كردن
organic	طبيعى	require	نیاز داشتن، لازم داشتن – ملزم بودن
organize	سازماندهی کردن - مرتب کردن	resource	منبع-ذخيره

لغات کلیدی و تکمیلی "درس سوم" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه چهارم"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
result	نتيجه- حاصل	sunshine	نور خورشید
review	مرور کردن	supply	فراهم كردن
revolve	چرخیدن، گردش کردن، دور زدن	supporting	قانع کننده - مکمل
rise	افزایش — ترقی - طلوع	sweaty	خیس عرق
roll	چرخاندن	take a note	نکته برداری کردن
roof	طاق - سقف	take in	جذب کردن - به داخل کشیدن
roof beam	تير سقف	tendency	تمایل، میل، استعداد، علاقه – گرایش
roofless	بی سقف	throughout	سراسر، تمامأ، به كلى
rubbish	آشغال، زباله	tide	جزر و مد - موج
run	دویدن - اداره کردن - جریان داشتن	total	کل، محموع، جمع کل
running water	آب جاری - آب تصفیه شده		مسیر، راه، راه آهن، رد پا، اثر
screen	صفحه، صفحه تصوير	track and field	ورزش دومیدانی
select	انتخاب كردن	truck	كاميون
separate	جدا- مجزا -جدا كردن	turn	چرخیدن - نوبت
shelf	قفسه	use up	به طور کامل مصرف کردن، تمام کردن
shine (shone)	د <i>رخ</i> شیدن	variety	تنوع، گوناگونی
shiny	درخشان، تابناک، براق	videophone	تلفن تصويرى
sight	دید - قدرت بصری - چشم		مرئی، آشکار، قابل رؤیت
sign	تابلو – علامت، نشانه، امضاء كردن	warn	هشدار دادن
solar	- " "	warning	هشدار، اخطار
solar panel	صفحه خورشیدی	waste	آشغال - هدر دادن
source		weigh	وزن داشتن، وزن کردن
space	فضا — فاصله	weight	وزن، وزن داشتن، وزن کردن
space station	ایستگاه فضایی		در حالیکه، نظر به اینکه، از آنجائیکه
spoil	خراب کردن- لوس کردن	whether	که آیا - چه - خواه
stable	طویله- استوار، ثابت	-	به طور گسترده
store		wind machine	آسیاب بادی
stove		wind turbine	توربین بادی
string	,	work	اثر کردن – عملی بودن - کار
string light bulb	لامپ رشته ای	work out	خوب از آب در آمدن - حل کردن
structure	ساختار - ترکیب		کرم، سوسمار - خزنده، خزیدن
sunlight	نور خورشید	yard	حیاط - واحد اندازه گیری طول

Conversation (Student Book: Pages 75 - 76)

Emad and his father are traveling to Guilan. On the way, in Manjeel, Emad sees huge wind turbines.

عماد و پدرش در حال سفر به گیلان هستند. عماد در طی مسیر در منجیل، توربین های بادی بزرگی را می بیند.

Emad: Daddy, look at those big fans!

عماد: پدر، به آن ینکه های بزرگ نگاه کن.

Father: They are actually wind turbines.

پدر: در واقع آنها توربین های بادی هستند.

Emad: Wind turbines?

عماد: توربین های بادی؟

Father: Yes, wind turbines are used to produce electricity from wind power.

پدر: بله، توربین های بادی برای تولید برق از نیروی باد مورد استفاده قرار میگیرند.

Emad: I know electricity can be produced from water and sunlight. How might it be generated from wind?

عماد: من میدانم که نیروی برق می تواند از نور خورشید و آب تولید شود. اما چگونه ممکن است از باد تولید شود؟

Father: Well, a wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses wind to make electricity. It is a type of clean energy.

پدر: خوب، یک توربین بادی بر خلاف یک پنکه عمل میکند. به جای استفاده از برق برای تولید باد، توربین از باد برای تولید برق استفاده میکند. این یک نوع انرژی پاک است.

Emad: These wind turbines remind me of what I read about using wind power in Yazd's buildings.

عماد:: این توربین های بادی، چیزیکه درباره استفاده از نیروی باد در ساختمان های یزد خوانده بودم را به خاطرم می آورد.

Father: You mean wind towers?

پدر: منظور تو برج های بادی است؟

Emad: Yes, they are natural air cooling systems and can be used instead of electrical air conditioners. This is another source of clean energy, isn't it?

عماد: بله، آنها سیستم های خنک کننده طبیعی هوا هستند و می توانند به جای دستگاههای تهویه های هوای برقی استفاده شوند. این نوع دیگری از انرژی پاک است، اینطور نیست؟

Father: Yes, it is. An excellent type of clean energy!

پدر: بله، اینطور است. یک نوع عالی از انرژی پاک.

Emad: Daddy, can we travel to Yazd this Norooz?

عماد: پدر، ما می توانیم این نوروز به یزد سفر کنیم؟

Father: That's OK with me. Let's check it with others.

پدر: من مشکلی ندارم. بیا با بقیه هماهنگ کنیم.

Reading (Student Book: Pages 80 - 81)

"Earth for our Children" زمین برای بچه هایمان

Energy is the ability to do work. It can take a variety of forms: mechanical, electrical, chemical, and nuclear. To produce any type of energy, the resources of the earth are used. The main resources of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil, and coal. انرژی توانایی برای انجام کار است. انرژی میتواند شکل های متفاوتی داشته باشد: مکانیکی، الکتریکی، شیمیایی و انرژی، منابع کره زمین مورد استفاده قرار میگیرند. منابع اصلی کره زمین سوخت های فسیلی از قبیل گاز طبیعی، نفت و زغال سنگ هستند.

We get most of our energy from these fossil fuels, but this is harmful to the environment. Fossil fuels are nonrenewable and cannot be replaced easily. Once we use them up, they're gone forever. They are not clean as they pollute water or air ما بیشتر انرژیمان را از این سوخت های فسیلی میگیریم، اما این (سوخت) برای محیط زیست مضر است. سوخت های فسیلی تجدید ناپذیر هستند و به راحتی نمیتوان آنها را جایگزین کرد. اگر یک بار از آنها استفاده کنیم برای همیشه از بین میروند. آنها (سوختهای فسیلی) چون آب و هوا را آلوده میکنند، (انرژی)پاک نیستند.

In recent years, scientists try to use other types of energy resources. They call them clean energy resources because they do not pollute the earth. Clean energy is renewable. It is made from resources that can be replaced, like wind, water, sunshine, tides, and plants. When renewable energy resources are used, the demand for fossil fuels is reduced.

در سال های اخیر، دانشمندان سعی کرده اند از منابع دیگر انرژی استفاده کنند. چونکه سایر منابع انرژی زمین را آلوده نمی کنند، دانشمندان آنها را منابع انرژی پاک نامیده اند. انرژی پاک، تجدید پذیر است. این (نوع از انرژی) از منابعی تشکیل شده است که میتواند جایگزین شود، مانند باد، آب، نور خورشید، جزر و مد، و گیاهان. هنگامی که منابع انرژی تجدید پذیر استفاده شود، نیاز به سوخت های فسیلی کاهش پیدا می کند.

The most common type of clean energy is the solar power. Solar energy is produced by the radiation that reaches the earth. People have used the sun as a heat source for thousands of years. Iranians, for instance, use special designs and arrangements of windows, balconies and yards to get the most sunshine. Different types of materials might also be used in building the houses. This keeps people warm during cold seasons and cool during hot days of the year.

خورشیدی است. انرژی خورشیدی از تابش هایی که به زمین میرسد تولید میشود.	رایج ترین نوع انرژی پاک، انرژی
به عنوان منبع گرمایشی استفاده کرده اند. ایرانی ها به عنوان مثال از چیدمان و	مردم سال ها است که از خورشید و
بالکن ها و حیاط ها استفاده میکنند تا بیشترین نور خورشید را جذب کنند. انواع	طراحی های خاص برای پنجره ها،
ی ساختن ساختمان ها استفاده شوند. این (کار) مردم را در طول فصل های سرد،	متفاوتی از مواد هم ممکن است برای
ل، خنک نگه میدارد.	گرم کرده و در طی روز های گرم سا

Nowadays, solar energy can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat and electricity. Solar energy might be used for heating water and air in homes, buildings, or swimming pools. Maybe you've seen buildings or houses with big shiny panels on the roof. These are solar collectors that collect heat by absorbing sunlight and producing solar power. Also, solar energy can be used in generating electricity to provide power for watches, highway signs, houses and even space stations.

امروزه انرژی خورشیدی میتواند به انواع دیگر انرژی تبدیل شود, از قبیل گرما و الکتریسیته. انرژی خورشیدی ممکن است شما ممکن است برای گرم کردن آب و هوا در خانه ها، ساختمان ها، یا استخرهای شنا استفاده شود. ممکن است شما ساختمان ها یا خانه هایی با صفحه های بزرگ درخشان در پشت بام دیده باشید. این صفحه ها گرد آورنده انرژی خورشیدی همچنین خورشیدی هستند که گرما را با جذب کردن نور آفتاب جمع آوری کرده و انرژی خورشیدی تولید میکنند. همچنین انرژی خورشیدی می تواند برای تولید برق برای ساعت ها، تابلوهای بزرگراه ها، خانه ها و حتی ایستگاه های فضایی استفاده شود.

Clean energy resources are widely used in many countries to keep cities and villages clean. As a result, fewer fossil fuels are consumed each year and they are saved for the future generations.

منابع انرژی پاک به صورت گسترده ای در بسیاری از کشورها برای پاکیزه نگه داشتن روستاها و شهرها استفاده میشوند. در نتیجه، هر ساله سوخت های فسیلی کمتری استفاده شده و برای نسل های آینده ذخیره میشود.

يادداشت:

Reading (Workbook: Pages 47 - 48)

Many countries now think that cars that burn fossil fuels should be replaced by electric cars. Electric cars don't burn gasoline in the engine, so they don't pollute the air. They use electricity stored on the car in batteries.

امروزه بسیاری از کشورها فکر میکنند که اتومبیلهای برقی باید جایگزین اتومبیلهای شوند که سوخت فسیلی مصرف میکنند. اتومبیلهای برقی بنزین را در موتور نمی سوزانند، بنابراین هوا را آلوده نمی کنند. آنها از برقی استفاده میکنند که در باطری های ماشین ذخیره شده است.

Sometimes, 12 or 24 batteries, or more, are needed to power the car. Just like a remote-controlled car, an electric car has an electric motor that turns the wheels and a battery to run the motor.

گاهی اوقات ۱۲ یا ۲۴ باطری، یا بیشتر، مورد نیاز است تا ماشین به حرکت درآید. دقیقاً همانند یک ماشین کنترل از راه دور، اتومبیل برقی یک موتور برقی دارد که چرخ ها را میچرخاند و (دارای) یک باطری است که موتور را به جریان می اندازد.

Electricity, the same energy that lights your lamps and runs your TV, is stored in batteries on an electric car. The batteries can be like the batteries you find in flashlights or in regular gasoline cars.

برق که در باطریهای یک اتومبیل برقی ذخیره شده است، همان انرژی است که لامپ هایتان را روشن کرده و تلویزیونتان را بکار می اندازد. باطریها میتوانند مشابه باطریهایی باشند که در چراغ قوه ها یا ماشینهای بنزینی معمولی می بینید.

To get the battery ready to roll, you have to charge it. This process isn't much different from the way you charge the portable devices you carry around every day: your cell phone, MP3 player, or digital camera. The difference is that you deal with a much bigger gadget that carries you around instead.

برای اینکه باطری آماده کار شود باید آنرا شارژ کنید. این پروسه چندان با شیوه ای که هر روزه وسایل قابل حملی که با خود به اطراف میبرید، متفاوت نیست: گوشی موبایلتان، پخش کننده موسیقی و دوربین دیجیتالی. تفاوت این است که شما با یک وسیله ی بزرگتر در ارتباط هستید که شما را با خود به اطراف میبرد.

The electric car is usually plugged in at night. The car can be plugged into a special charging unit even at houses. Some electric cars can be plugged right into a regular electrical wall outlet. Others need a larger outlet, like the kind that a stove or a vacuum cleaner plugs into.

اتومبیل برقی معمولاً در شب به برق وصل میشود. اتومبیل میتواند به یک واحد شارژی مخصوص حتی در خانه ها وصل شود. بعضی از اتومبیل های برقی میتوانند به پریز های معمولی برق روی دیوار وصل شوند. بقیه به یک پریز بزرگتر نیاز دارند، همانند پریز هایی که گاز یا جارو برقی به آنها وصل میشوند.
The engineers are trying to make better batteries that hold more energy and last longer. To overcome the problem of charging electric cars, hybrid cars are also available. Hybrid cars combine the benefits of gasoline engines and electric motors. They can be designed to meet different goals, such as better fuel economy or more power.
مهندسان دارند تلاش میکنند که باطری های بهتری را تولید کنند که انرژی بیشتری را در خود ذخیره کرده و
بیشتر دوام داشته باشند. برای غلبه بر مشکل شارژ کردن اتومبیل های برقی، اتومبیل های هیبریدی نیز موجود
هستند. اتومبیل های هیبریدی مزیت موتورهای بنزینی و موتور های برقی را با هم ترکیب کرده اند. آنها میتوانند برای
رسیدن به اهداف متفاوتی، از قبیل صرفه جویی بهتر سوخت و قدرت بیشتر، طراحی شوند.
یادداشت:

(پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه)

"نمونه آزمون تشریحی واژگان"

۱. با استفاده از کلمات داده شده، جملات زیر را کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی می باشد)

remind / demand / blow / replaced / variety / plugged / convert / generate / absorb

1. A poet is one who can ordinary words into a meaningful and effective piece of writing.
2. Today more people buy smart phones, so the for smart phones are increasing.
3. Your phone can be into the cigarette lighter socket in your car.
4. In the opposite of fans, wind turbines use wind to electricity.
5. He made a few notes to himself of what he wanted to say.
6. My guess is we won't have to all this information.
7. The factory most of its workers with robots.
8. Those boys do a of fitness activities.
arrangement / fossil fuels / shiny / solar / resources / forever / pollute / consume / result
9. We all know that no one can live
10. We do not have the to update our computer software.
11. My friend made one big mistake, and, as a, lost his job.
12. Today some people use panels on the roofs to collect heat.
13. Every year, about 2.5 million joules of energy reach the earth.
14. Environmentalists would like to see replaced by renewable energy sources.
15. She made an with her employer whereby she worked a reduced number of hours.
16. The fact of the matter is that most people far more protein than they actually need
۲. جملات زیر را با نوشتن یک کلمه مناسب کامل کنید.
1. Carbon dioxide is produced in huge amounts when fossil fuels are (b).
2. Solar (p) is the conversion of the sun's energy into heat and electricity.
3. The (a) Egyptian civilization is one of the oldest in the world.
4. Vitamin D helps your body (a) calcium and phosphorus.
5. Nowadays the new light bulbs (c) less electricity.
6. Potential energy is convertible to (k) energy.
7. We can (c) some sofas into a bed.
8. Strong (t) make swimming dangerous.
Lesson Three – Vision Three Prepared By: Jamal Ahmadi / Hassan Khakpour 14

	ر می باشد)	نت دهید. (یک کلمه اضاف	را با تعاریف داده شده مطابق	۳. کلمات زیر ر	
<u>var</u>	riety / gadget / pollut	ion / forever / dema	nd / generate / overc	ome / resource / cons	<u>umer</u>
1. To յ	produce energy in a p	particular form:		()	
2. Son	Something that can be used to help you: (
3. Mai	ny different types of	things or people:		()	
4. The	amount of a product	t or service that peop	ple want:	()	
5. A sı	5. A small device or machine with a particular purpose: ()				
	erson who buys good	-		()	
-	defeat or succeed in			()	
		_	l substances or waste	,	
o. Dan	nage caused to water	, an, etc. by nammu	1 substances of waste	. ()	
		اندها کی ا	۴. بهترین گزینه را		
1. The			of different backgrou		
	a. variety	b. convertor	c. replacement	d. pollution	
2. The	problem with fossil fu	els is that they are no	t		
	a. creative	b. ancient	c. absorbant	d. renewable	
3. The:	re's a plan to	the farm building	s into private apartmen	ts.	
	a. combine	b. plug	c. convert	d. destroy	
4 3371					
4. wne	a. nuclear	b. chemical	a compound, a c. mechanical	1	
	a. nuclear	b. chemicai	c. mechanicai	d. physical	
5. Thos	se who bring	into the lives of o	others, cannot keep it fr	om themselves.	
	a. flock	b. sunshine	c. sight	d. fossil	
6. Foss	sil fuels are	and cannot be repla	aced easily.		
	a. effective	b. renewable	c. absorbent	d. nonrenewable	
7. Scie	ntists try to use clean a	energy because they d	lo not	the earth	
. Bele	a. pollute	b. clear	c. arrange	d. collocate	
			<u> </u>		
		e are others who may	hold the answers I	and I no	w hav
pians to	o get them as well.	b. combine	a damand	d conougto	
	a. create	v. comvine	c. demand	d. generate	
9. The	unexpected information	on was coming so fast	t it was hard to		
	a. convert	b. absorb	c. produce	d. remind	
10. Wi	nd towers are natural:	air systems a	nd can be used instead	of electrical air conditi	oners.
	a. production	b. destructive	c. generation	d. cooling	
Los	son Three – Vision	Three Propared	l By: Jamal Ahmadi	/ Hassan Khaknour	15
LUS	Son In Co - Vision	rice reputed	i Dy. Janua Ammali	, Hussun Miurpoul	13

11. When renewable energy	y is used, the	for fossil fue	ls is reduced.
a. presentation	b. offer	c. charge	d. demand
12. New research found that	at industrial	goes high in the at	mosphere and travels far.
a. garbage	b. conversion	c. pollution	d. reduction
13. The library was a valua	lble, and	he frequently made us	se of it.
a. waste	b. digest	c. arrangement	d. resource
14. Because of illness she of	lidn't get much	from her stay a	broad.
a. benefit	b. damage	c. collection	d. panel
15. The seeds from the aut before the winter period.	tumn flowers do not u	usually mature; the pla	ants the food sup
a. set in	b. appear	c. use up	d. arise
16. Part of the beauty of a l	oig city lies in the	of styles that car	be seen in the buildings.
a. alternative	b. variety	c. consumption	d. supportive
17. Scientists haven't yet re	eached a/an	on the causes	of this illness.
a. activation	b. charity	c. pollution	d. conclusion
18. The doctor recommend	ed that she lower her	of su	ıgar.
a. consumption	b. description	c. production	d. generation
19. Hybrid cars combine th	ne of	gasoline engines and	electric motors.
a. benefits	b. faults	c. variances	d. shapes
20. This dev of speaking.	rice enables deaf peop	ole to telephone the hos	spital by typing a message inst
a. immovable	b. stable	c. portable	d. changeless
· ·	· ·		ry, holding only about 30 perc
as much energy, but able to			
a. flashcard	b. flashlight	c. flashback	d. flasher
22. A graph which shows t	his v	with time is called a wa	aveform.
a. inaction	b. invariance	c. extension	d. variation
23. Parents are afraid that t on television.	heir children's minds	will be	with the violence that they
a. reminded	b. polluted	c. converted	d. won
24. A is a building on an upper level	an area with a wall o	r bars around it that is	s joined to the outside wall of
a. panel	b. turbine	c. balcony	d. source

۱۰۰ تست واژگان درس سوم پایه دوازدهم (پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه) <mark>توجه:</mark> سطح این تستها "م<mark>توسط</mark>" و "<mark>کنکوری</mark>" میباشند که میبایستی بعد از حفظ لغات درس سوم دوازدهم تمرین شوند. در ضمن بسیاری از تستهای زیر از منابع عالی موجود در بازار گردآوری شده که قطعاً در ویرایش نهایی با تستهای تألیفی جایگزین خواهند شد. 1. After finishing reading the novel, I ----- the book correctly on the shelf. b. defended a. replaced c. covered 2. In a natural process, nitrogen is ------ into nitrates in the soil which plants can then use. a. magnified b. visited c. consumed d. converted 3. As the number of population increases, power plants should ----- more fossil fuels to generate electricity. a. consider b. endanger c. consume d. expand **4.** They have greatly ----- the size and cost of most electronic products, while at the same time increasing their power and quality. a. reduced b. developed c. generated d. labeled **5.** I see China as a necessary part of a growing new ----- economy. b. renewable a. global c. suitable d. common **6.** The concert was a ----- to raise money for a young boy who had to have an expensive operation. a. benefit b. choice c. course d. ceremony 7. He believes that eating ----- food reduces one's chances of developing certain types of cancer. c. ordinary a. organic b. renewable **8.** This article teaches how you can permanently lose your weight by ----- the carbohydrates. b. absorbing c. increasing a. reducing d. tasting **9.** Some writers` memories make you so ----- of them that you wish you knew them personally. b. shiny c. fond d. invisible a. magic **10.** The market economy means peaceful ----- and peaceful exchange of goods and services. a. activity b. suggestion c. cooperation d. manner 11. The ----- of these three experiments suggest that there are many ways to feed young horses. c. results **b.** differences a. guidelines d. panels 12. Contracts are made for an initial 4 years, ----- up to an additional 4-year period. d. suitable a. countless b. global c. renewable 13. Last week a satellite weighing 12 tons was successfully ----- in orbit. a. revolved b. heated c. placed d. generated **14.** The makers of the car claim that hybrid cars use up to 50% less ------ than other similar cars. a. fuel b. heat c. pollution d. power 15. Scientists are looking for a ------ which will produce energy without polluting the air. b. gadget c. panel d. variety a. fuel

17. Researchers are looking at ways of ------ power using the action of the ocean's tides.

c. power

c. orbiting

16. Wind turbines are used to ----- electricity for the local community.

b. consume

b. pumping

a. generate

a. saving

d. generating

18. Fish is a key a. alternative	of omega 3 oils b. center	which have health ben c. absence	efits particularly for the heart. d. source
19. We can start by rea. separate	educing our energy consump b. portable	otion and turning to	d. renewable
20. If you are seriou your body can stay in a. diet	•	-	k food and more vegetables so d. fitness
	y about the afety of their children. b. considering	dangers, but at the end	of the day it depends on parents d. warning
22. You might love s a. fast food	heep or cow meat but you`ll b. veggie	find that a / anc. strong	meal is easier to digest. d. junk food
	ve an emergency operation sult of a heavy accident. b. sight	on her eyes to save he	d. life
24. Because they are a. like	mostly Muslim, Egyptians of b. consume	lo not c. absorb	alcoholic drinks. d. deliver
25. You should wear a. shiny	something light-colored wh b. visible	en you`re cycling at ni c. loving	ght so that you`re more d. fantastic
26. His family are co a. led to	nvinced the drug was the car b. gave off	use of the depression w c. worked out	hich his death. d. figured out
her trip back. a. there`s no plac b. out of sign, out c. birds of a feath	e like home of mind	s and has been saying	that all through
28. It seems reasonab a. conclude	ble to that per b. demand	ople`s behavior is influ c. allow	enced by what they see on TV. d. protect
29. Decisions could basis	b. expression	of price, delivery dat c. term	es, after- sales service. d. type
30. The first analysis to le	•	, whereas a number of	patients after two months was
a. applied	b. concluded	c. reduced	d. generated
31. Many people hav a. magic	e been ordered to stay indoo b. magnet	ors and some people are c. radiation	e suffering sickness. d. issue
32. Ted knows that h fears instead of running a. overcome		c. discover	would only his d. remind
33. Billy was a good a. power	student because he would acbey	ctively participate in cl c. discover	ass and all the rules. d. transmit
Lesson Three – 1	Vision <mark>Three Prepare</mark>	d By: <mark>Jamal Ahmadi</mark>	/ Hassan Khakpour 18

		leaner from
b. supplies	c. powers	d. formulas
_	•	
b. variety	c. demand	d. product
b. consume	c. cooperate	d. absorb
	not listening to her lect	
b. elicit	c. warn	d. consider
ble to th b. consume	e sugar lactose, which is c. digest	in cow's milk formulas. d. absorb
rbines, and hydroelectric	ity are renewable c. waste	sources of power. d. radiation
sons to	one another, the mother	was glad that they knew how
b. absorb	c. dread	d. spoil
if I hurt someone's : b. apologize	feelings and find a way t c. arrange	o show that I'm sorry d. disconnect
	•	
rld's population b. consumes	c. regards	e planet's resources. d. replace
from the bomb circulated b. feather	d through the air and kill c. radiation	ed thousands. d. garbage
experience in b. gone	n dealing with these kind c. practical	s of problems. d. supporting
write outside the b. diary	but instead stay c. margin	inside the lines. d. diploma
the orders given it by mo b. obey	en except where such ord c. combine	lers conflict with the first law. d. record
nmals.		•
		d. absorb
rce is not a b. practical	idea when crime is hi c. ancient	igh in our city. d. magic
b. roll	f those summer days who	en we were there. d. remind
will play an greater role i b. spoil	in the marketplace and, the c. reduce	herefore, more jobs. d. supply
	b. supplies mportant b. variety steam turbine is to b. consume bably I am b. elicit ble to th b. consume rbines, and hydroelectric b. light sons to s b. absorb if I hurt someone's b. apologize en so tha b. polluted eld's population b. consumes from the bomb circulate b. feather experience in b. gone write outside the b. diary the orders given it by months above ability to cooperate in sumals. b. overcome ree is not a te is not a b. practical ach me o b. roll will play an greater role in	mportant

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52. In addition to teaching a. source	g basic academic skills, we b. benefit	e offer a large c. variety	of activities for students. d. background
	h onto the ground. Do not g plastic bags for shopping		r. Use both sides of paper
a. use up	b. consume	c. waste	d. revolve
	eve to be running this progress sure your CD drive is sp	•	free environment, so
a. deal with	b. hold	c. plug in	d. work out
problems in his mind.	-		ime solving multiplication
a. disability	b. strength	c. identity	d. likelihood
them without problem.			so babies can generally eat
a. digestion	b. broth	c. joint	d. sweet
_	S. Department of Energy, at on heating and	_	ends over 40 percent of its
a. cooling	b. organic	c. string	d. stove
58. Because my father idamage to his liver.	is a huge	of alcohol, he has pr	robably done considerable
a. physician	b. consumer	c. researcher	d. discoverer
59. This display is update a. primarily	b. constantly		en is as accurate as possible. d. especially
60. The onlyand mayonnaise are fine.		t I do not like is the tom	nato, but the turkey, lettuce
a. combination	b. component	c. unit	d. device
61. There are about 13,00 a. series	00 identifiable b. varieties	of roses throughout c. products	the world. d. designs
62. When planning meals a. grocery	, you need to think about - b. variety	c. supply	as well as nutritional value. d. junk
beds – thus avoiding argu	ments over what to watch.		with TVs at the end of both
a. supporting	b. separate	c. alternative	d. remote
64. Over the last six deca	ides, several technological net and the smartphone.	innovations have change	ed how we communicate,
a. thus	b. namely	c. actually	d. calmly
65. Electronic Arts deve allows you to share news	_	Scrabble for iGoogle and	d the NPR
a. agreement	b. gadget	c. heritage	d. guideline
66. While European footh a. joint	ball is often mixed up with b. basis	American football, the t c. component	wo sports are not d. equivalent

67. My mother practiced as a result of having can		ques to help her	the pain she suffered
a. apply for	b. check with	c. provide for	d. deal with
68. There is a potential the spoken word.	educational	in allowing pictures	to tell the story, rather than
a. benefit	b. center	c. collocation	d. ethic
their baby all at the same	e time.		ut several major problems in
a. absorb	b. wonder	c. transmit	d. cooperate
	discuss ways to incre b. constantly	ase awareness and understa c. accidentally	anding of their problems. d. unsystematically
71. She was forced to a. describe	early from	n teaching because of her s c. retire	pecial medical condition. d. recite
72. On the afternoon of his Turkmen			he hotel where he stayed with
a. astronaut	b. component	c. collector	d. counterpart
73. The company has an worked to part-time.	gered its employees wit	h its decision to	the number of hours
a. claim	b. cooperate	c. reduce	d. obey
74. For most of the time	-	layed an important part in str.	the organization of world
a. power	b. reminder	c. travel	d. building
75. We, I mean Rachel a it comes to such issues a	• 110		views when
a. opposite	b. practical	c. impossible	d. following
76. In cold climates, hou	uses need to have walls t	hat willh	eat.
a. absorb	b. blow	c. dread	d. demand
77. Please call this numb a. reduce	b. collect	any further information. c. consider	d. require
78. I didn't like him at fin a. fond	rst, but in the end I actua b. available	ally got quite c. common	of him. d. excellent
79. The role of the police a. combined	e is to ensure that the lav	v is c. demanded	d. discovered
80. Within a short space a. essential	of time you could be sp b. perfect	eakingEı c. bilingual	nglish! d. dedicated
81. He returns to the Eng	gland team after a long - b. source	from inter c. formula	national football. d. absence
82. The wind farm may a. reduce	be able to b. generate	enough electricity for 2 c. increase	000 homes. d. flock

83. It's important to create a. broth	a good impression when yo b. client	ou meet a newc. distance	d. charger
84. The art department and a. meaningful	d the music department are i b. countless	n two b c. immediate	ouildings. d. separate
85. Good communication a. community	is an important b. outlet	of any relationship. c. component	d. device
86. He was careful to keep traffic light was red. a. vision	p out of be b. sight	cause he had not obeyed c. effect	the traffic rules when the d. sense
	hat after having your meal s b. hug		
88. I'm r a. collecting	ny English exam on writing b. reviewing	and I'm sure I'm going to c. dreading	o fail. d. attempting
89. He had walked for two a. change	o hours, so he took off his sl b. cool	c. convert	his sweaty feet. d. compare
90. He is a dedicated physical community	sician who helps poor people b. morality	e and he is well-known i c. heritage	n the local d. personality
91. I shone thea. bulb	into the dark room, a b. flashlight	nd it sent out a powerful c. outlet	beam of light. d. electricity
92. As I love my beloved a a. repeat	nephew a lot, I always try to b. save	c. require	chocolate to give to him. d. revolve
93. Marry didn't like Jack a. loud	at first, but in the end, she a b. cruel	actually got quite c. fond	d. fortunate
94. God helps, says the a. idiom	b. proverb	elp themselves. c. quotation	d. exclamation
95. You are disturbing me a. attitude	, and I'm afraid I have no b. tendency	but to ask	you to leave. d. item
96. All the students ran ou a. class	t in to the b. hall	happily to take break wh c. yard	en the bell rang. d. balcony
97. The English course has a. patterns	s four main b. points	-: reading, speaking, list c. components	ening and writing skills. d. situations
98. We should continue us a. cases	sing fossil fuels until we man	nage to find cleaner c. differences	d. sources
99. Reza is sick and the do a. produce	octor has advised him to b. reduce	the amoun c. prepare	t of fat in his food. d. destroy
100. He is not poor; he act a. required	tually has more money than b. transferred	for the c. handled	support of a family. d. involved

گرامـــر درس ســوم:

"Past Perfect Tense" (ماضی بعید) کذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)

<mark>تعریف:</mark> برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد، از زمان "**گذشته کامل**" یا "**ماضی بعید**" استفاده میکنیم.

به این مثال دقت کنید: "وقتی من به خانه رسیدم برادرم رفته بود." بخش دوم این جمله یعنی "برادرم رفته بود" نشان دهنده "زمان گذشته کامل" است. (چون قبل از اینکه گوینده به خانه برسد، انجام شده بود.) معادل فارسی این زمان در زبان فارسی، "ماضی بعید" است و بصورت (رفته بودم، رفته بودی، رفته بود و ...) ترجمه میشود:

When I arrived home, my brother had left.

	فاعل	had	شکل سوم فعل (p.p.)	مفعول	قىد حالت	قىد مكان	قىد زمان
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They **had killed** the man **before** the police arrived.

"آنها آن مرد را **کشته بودند** قبل از اینکه پلیس برسد."

همان گونه که از فرمول و مثال دیده میشود، فعل این زمان با استفاده از "فعل کمکیها"و "قسمت سوم فعل این زمان با استفاده از اضافه کردن فعل استفاده از اضافه از اضافه کردن فعل استفاده از اضافه کردن وطل استفاده از اضافه کردن وطل افعال بی قاعده از قواعد خاصی پیروی نمی کند و میبایستی آنها را حفظ نمود.

توجه: مخفف had بصورت (**'d**) نوشته میشود.

سؤالی و منفی کردن این زمان: برای سؤالی کردن این زمان، فعل کمکی had را به قبل از فاعل منتقل کرده و برای منفی کردن این زمان، بعد از فعل کمکی had ، قید منفی ساز not و یا مخفف آن n't را اضافه میکنیم.

جدول زیر، سه حالت جملات مثبت، سؤالی و منفی این زمان را نشان می دهد:

جملات مثبت:

They **had practiced** together **before** they **gave** the concert.

"آنها قبل از این که کنسرت را اجرا کنند، با هم تمرین کرده بودند."

جملات منفى:

They **hadn't practiced** together **before** they **gave** the concert.

"آنها قبل از این که کنسرت را اجرا کنند، با هم تمرین نکرده بودند."

جملات سؤالى:

Had they practiced together before they gave the concert?

"آیا آنها قبل از این که کنسرت را اجرا کنند، با هم تمرین کرده بودند؟"

مهم ترین کاربردهای "زمان گذشته کاملا":

کاربرد اول: برای بیان عمل یا کاری که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری اتفاق افتاده باشد از "زمان گذشته کامل" (ماضی بعید) استفاده می شود که نیازمند دو عمل است: عملی که در گذشته ی دورتر انجام شده به شکل "زمان گذشته کامل" و عملی که بعداً انجام شده به شکل "زمان گذشته ساده" بیان می شوند. به مثالهای زیر و ترجمه آنها توجه نمائید:

I <u>had eaten</u> my breakfast, **when** my little baby brother <u>got up</u>.
گذشته ساده

"هنگامی که برادر کوچکترم از خواب بیدار شد، من صبحانه ام را خورده بودم."

My mother <u>had gone</u> shopping before she <u>started</u> cooking dinner.

"مادرم قبل از پختن شام، به خرید رفته بود."

He <u>was</u> very tired **because** he <u>hadn't slept</u> well. گذشته کامل

"او خیلی خسته بود چون خوب **نخوابیده بود**."

When Sarah <u>arrived</u>, we <u>had finished</u> cooking.
گذشته کامل گذشته کامل

"وقتی سارا رسید، ما آشپزی را تمام کرده بودیم."

<mark>کاربرد دوم:</mark> برای بیان عمل یا حالتی که در گذشته شروع شده و تا انجام دادن عملی دیگر درگذشته ادامه داشته است، از '**زمان گذشته کامل"** استفاده میکنیم. مثال:

My teacher <u>had lived</u> in Paris **before** he <u>studied</u> art there. گذشته ساده

"معلم من قبل از اینکه تحصیل در رشته هنر را در پاریس آغاز کند، آنجا زندگی کرده بود."

کاربرد سوم: قبلاً یاد گرفته بودیم که برای بیان عمل یا حالتی که در زمان مشخص درگذشته اتفاق افتاده است (قید زمان گذشته در جمله موجود باشد.) از "زمان گذشته ساده" استفاده میکنیم. امروز یاد میگیریم که علاوه بر زمان گذشته ساده، از "زمان گذشته کامل" نیز می توان استفاده کرد. در این حالت، کلمات ربط "before" و "after" تعیین کننده هستند که کدام عمل ابتدا انجام شده است.

I <u>sent</u> an email on October 7th **before** she <u>asked</u> me on October 10th.

گذشته ساده گذشته ساده

"قبل از این که او در تاریخ دهم اکتبر درخواست کند، من ایمیل را در تاریخ هفتم اکتبر **فرستادم**."

I <u>had sent</u> an email on October 7th **before** she <u>asked</u> me on October 10th. گذشته ساده

"قبل از این که او در تاریخ دهم اکتبر درخواست کند، من ایمیل را در تاریخ هفتم اکتبر فرستاده بودم."

کاربرد چهارم: برای صحبت کردن درباره اتفاقی که در گذشته افتاده، اما تاثیرش بر زمانی در گذشته باقی مانده است و به زمان

حال نرسیده، از "**زمان گذشته کامل**" استفاده میکنیم. به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید:

I <u>couldn't get</u> into the house yesterday. I <u>had lost</u> my keys.

گذشـــــــته کامــــل گذشته ساده

"من ديروز نمي توانستم وارد خانه شوم. كليدهايم را گم كرده بودم."

Teresa wasn't at home. She had gone shopping.

گذشـــــــته کامــــل گذشته ساده

"ترزا در خانه نبود. او به خرید **رفته بود**."

<mark>کاربرد پنجم:</mark> برای صحبت کردن درباره اتفاقی که در گذشته شروع شده و تا زمانی مشخص در گذشته ادامه داشته، از "<mark>زمان</mark> **گذشته کامل**" استفاده میکنیم. به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید: When George died, he had married Elizabeth for nearly fifty years. "وقتی جرج فوت کرد او با الیزابت نزدیک به پنجاه سال بود که **ازدواج کرده بود**." She didn't want to move since she had lived in Liverpool all her life. گذشـــــته کامـــل گذشته ساده "او دوست نداشت نقل مکان کند از آنجائیکه او تمام عمرش را در لیوربول **زندگی کرده بود**." **کاربرد ششم (زبان تخصصی):** در جملات شرطی نوع سوم، برای نشان دادن فرضیهها و آرزوها اگر بخواهیم درباره گذشته صحبت کنیم همیشه از گذشته کامل استفاده می کنیم. (رجوع به گرامر درس دوم پایه دوازدهم) یعنی زمانی که شما انتظار یک شرایط و نتیجه خاصی را در گذشته داشته بودید. از گذشته کامل استفاده میکنید. If I had woken up earlier this morning, I wouldn't have missed the class. گذشــته کامـــل آینده در گذشته کامیل "اگر امروز صبح زودتر بیدار شده بودم، کلاس را از دست نمیدادم."

If you had cleaned the house, you could have gone to the park.

"اگر خانه را تمیز کرده بودی میتوانستی به پارک بروی."

نکات بسیار مهم زیر که در تمارین و تستهای مربوط به این گرامر، خیلی مفید هستند:

۱- قانون توالی زمانی: چنانچه جمله مرکبی را داشته باشیم که یک طرف آن (جمله پایه) زمان گذشته باشد، ادامه آن جمله هم (جمله پیرو یا وابسته) در زمان گذشته خواهد بود. با توجه به این نکته:

هرگاه قیدهای before, after, just, already, for در زمان گذشته بکار برده شوند، یک طرف آنها "زمان گذشته کامل" و طرف دیگر "زمان گذشته ساده" خواهد بود. و چنانچه در زمان حال بکار برده شوند یک طرف آنها زمان حال کامل و طرف دیگر زمان حال ساده میباشد. مثال:

When I <u>sent</u> the book to her, she <u>had</u> already <u>bought</u> it.

"زمانیکه من کتاب را برای او فرستادم، او قبلاً آن را **خریده بود**."

I knew I had seen that man somewhere before.

گذشــته کامــل گذشته ساده

"من میدانستم که قبلاً آن مرد را در یک جایی **دیده بودم**."

She **had just turned** on the TV when the electricity went off.

گذشته ساده گذشته کامـــل

"او تازه تلویزیون را **روشن کرده بود،** زمانیکه برق رفت".

Lesson Three - Vision Three

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'since", "because" برای نشان دادن رابطه علت و معلولی در زمان گذشته از "since", "because"
                                                                  استفاده میکنیم (در معنی "چونکه"، "از آنجائیکه"):
                               گذشته کامل + because / since + گذشته ی ساده
I <u>didn't have</u> any money because / since I <u>had lost</u> my wallet.
   گذشته ساده
                                                گذشـــته کامـــل
                                                            "من هیچ پولی نداشتم چونکه کیف پولم را گم کرده بودم".
He bought a new laptop because / since his son had broken his old one.
                                                         گذشـــته کامـــل
   گذشته ساده
                                          "او یک لپ تاپ جدید خرید چونکه پسرش لپ تاپ قدیمی او را خراب کرده بود".
She could understand the movie easily because / since she had read the book before.
        گذشـته سـاده
                                                                     گذشـــته کامـــل
                                               "او از آنجائیکه کتاب را قبلاً خوانده بود، به راحتی توانست فیلم را بفهمد."
<mark>۲-</mark> چنانچه چند عمل درگذشته با فاصله کم یا یکی پس از دیگری اتفاق بیافتند، فقط از "زمان گذشته ساده" استفاده میکنیم.
                                                              در این حالت استفاده از زمان گذشته کامل اشتباه میباشد.
I <u>arrived</u> home at 1:30, <u>ate</u> my lunch, <u>took</u> a nap, and <u>did</u> my homework.
گذشـته سـاده گذشـته سـاده گذشـته سـاده
                                      "ساعت یک و نیم به خانه رسیدم، ناهار خوردم، چرت زدم و تکالیفم را انجام دادم."
توجه مهم: اگر بخواهیم به مقایسه گذشته ساده و گذشته کامل اشاره کنیم، می توان گفت اگر دو عمل در گذشته پشت سر
هم یا با فاصله کوتاهی انجام شده باشند هر دو عمل به شکل "گذشته ساده" بیان می شوند و اگر عملی در گذشته قبل از عمل
                               دیگر با فاصله انجام شده باشد از "گذشته کامل" استفاده می شود. به دو مثال زیر دقت کنید:
When I arrived at the airport (at 7), the plane had landed (at 5).
        گذشته ساده
                                           "وقتی که به فرود گاه رسیدم، هواپیما به زمین نشسته بود." ( با فاصله زمانی زیاد)
When I <u>arrived</u> at the airport, the plane <u>landed</u> immediately.
        گذشته ساده
                                    "وقتی که به فرود گاه رسیدم، هواپیما به زمین نشست. " ( با فاصله زمانی کم و بلافاصله)
              by the time"," until", "till", "as soon as" -۴ از دیگر مشخصه های "زمان گذشته کامل" هستند:
The teacher didn't check our papers until everyone had finished.
                گذشته ساده
                                                              گذشــته کامل
                                                       "تا زمانی که همه تمام نشدند، معلم ما ورقه هایمان را چک نکرد."
By the time his uncle got a very good job, he had taken many risks.
                    گذشته ساده
                                                     گذشــته کامل
                                          "تا زمانی که عمویش شغل خوبی بدست آورد، ریسک های زبادی را کرده بود."
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Had you <u>cleaned up</u> the rooms by the time your parents <u>came back</u> home?

"آبا اتاقها را تمیز کرده بودی زمانیکه والدینت به خانه برگشتند؟"

م- فرمولهای مهم زیر را برای گرامر این درس بخاطر بسپارید:

گذشته ی ساده + before + گذشته کامل

گذشته کامل + when + گذشته ی ساده

گذشته کامل + گذشته ی ساده

گذشته کامل + گذشته ی ساده

گذشته کامل + گذشته کامل کاشته ی ساده

گذشته ی ساده + after + گذشته کامل

گذشته ی ساده + عنشته کامل کاشته کامل کاشته کامل کاشته ی ساده

برای فهم این گرامر، به مثالهای زیر و معانی فارسی آنها توجه نمائید:

گذشته کامل + until + گذشته ی ساده

گذشته کامل + till + گذشته ی ساده

گذشته کامل + if + آینده در گذشته ی ساده

After she'd studied a lot, she turned on the TV.

"بعد از اینکه زیاد درس خوانده بود، تلویزیون را روشن کرد."

They didn't get good marks because They hadn't studied well for the test.

" آنها نمرات خوبی را نگرفتند چونکه آنها برای امتحان خوب **درس نخوانده بودند**."

I'd been a professional chess player before my friend gave me a chess set.

"قبل از این که دوستم ست شطرنج به من بدهد، یک شطرنج باز حرفه ای بودم."

When Mrs brown **opened** the washing machine she realized she **had washed** the money bills.

"وقتی خانم براون لباسشویی را باز کرد متوجه شد که اسکناس ها را شسته است."

When my little baby brother got up, I had eaten my breakfast.

"هنگامی که برادر کوچکترم از خواب بیدار شد، من صبحانه ام را **خورده بودم**."

My mother had gone shopping before she started cooking dinner.

"قبل از پختن شام، مادرم خرید کرده بود."

My teacher **had lived** in Paris **before** he **studied** art there.

"معلم من قبل از اینکه تحصیل در رشته هنر را در پاریس آغاز کند، آنجا زندگی کرده بود."

When my mother **called**, I **hadn't done** my homework.

"وقتی مادرم تماس گرفت من تکالیفم را انجام نداده بودم."

We hadn't made dinn	ier <u>before</u> you <mark>came</mark> .	"قبل از این که شما بیائید ما شام درست نکرده بودیم ."
Had they called you L	pefore they came?	
Had you saved your d	ata <u>when</u> you closed the p	orogram ? "آیا وقتی برنامه را بستی، اطلاعاتت را ذخیره کرده بودی ؟"
He had never driven a	a car <u>before</u> he got his dri	
Alfred could have bot	u ght a nice car <u>If</u> he had ه زکرده بود."	
بعـــيد)	ذشته کامــل (مــاضي	مجهــول جمــلات زمــان گــــ
	ىتە كامل آشنا شديم:	یادآوری: در درس اول پایه دوازدهم با جملات مجهول زمان گذش
	ىتە كامل يا ماضى بعيد:	فرمول جمله مجهول زمان گذش
had + bo + مفعول	ت + شكل سوم فعل+ <u>een</u>	+ (فاعل + by) قيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حال
·	ور فرانسه سفر کنند." been learnt carefully (by	ore they traveled to France. "آنها به دقت زبان فرانسوی را یادگرفته بودند قبل از اینکه به کشو them) before they traveled to France. "زبان فرانسوی به دقت توسط آنها یاد گرفته شده بود قبل از اینک
	ت:	يادداش

تمرین زمان گذشته کامل: جاهای خالی را با شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز کامل کنید.

(پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه)

1- She never a bear before she went to the zoo. (to see)
2- When I at the party, my grandparents had already gone home. (to arrive)
3- I my homework before I left the house. (to do)
4- When she arrived, David pizza. (to cook)
5- After John had graduated from university, his family to California. (to move)
6- I already my room when the guests arrived. (to clean)
7- I hadn't traveled to Japan Before I on business trip. (to go)
8- She hadn't finished her class before I (to arrive)
9- They the money before I paid. (not to pay)
10- Had you finished your education when you married? (to get)
11- If I English literature, I would have studied engineering. (not to study)
12- She had changed her hair style before we her. (to meet)
13- We so many different places, before we came home. (to visit)
14- I never such a beautiful beach before I went to Babol. (to see)
15- My brother did not have any money since he my wallet. (to lose)
16 Susan ever Chinese before she moved to China? (to study)
17- We able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance. (not to be)
18- I at that restaurant before I met you. (not to eat)
19- They well for the test When they took it. (not to study)
20- I'd been a professional chess player before my friend me a chess set. (to give)
21- When we arrived at the cinema, the film (to start)
22- She in China before she went to Thailand. (to live)
23- After they the seafood, they began to feel sick. (to eat)
24- If you to me, you would have got the job. (to listen)
25- Julie didn't come to the party since she the address. (to lose)
26 - When we dinner, we went out. (to finish)
27- The garden was dead because it dry all summer. (to be)
28- He her somewhere before he came to this city. (to meet)
29- We were late for the plane because we our passports. (to forget)
30- She told me she a lot before the exam. (to study)
Lesson Three – Vision Three Prepared By: Jamal Ahmadi / Hassan Khakpour 29

توجه: در این درس با زمان گذشته کامل آشنا شدیم. در این بخش برای جلوگیری از لو رفتن زمان و برای تنوع و مرور، از تمامی زمانهای درسهای قبل هم سوال طراحی شده است.

کوری"	و "کنک	11	به زشی	"آه	تستها:	سطح
ーリア			ラニンエ	-,	. &	

a. want / have called c. wanted / have called			b. wanted / called d. have wanted / called		
2.	When Mr. Saee a. turn	edi on the radio b. turned		g home. d. is going to turn	
3.	I a. wrote / mo c. have writte		b. have written / ha d. wrote / have mo		
4.	A: "Did you wi a. will write	rite that letter for me B: "S b. am going to write		t, I it soon." d. wrote	
5 .]	I a. had taken	this exam twice up to now b. took	v. I am hopeful I will pass c. will be taking		
6.	My elder sister a. has taken	felt a little better after my mot b. was taking		the medicine. d. is taking	
7.		ny father's car while hedrive b. was driving	· ·	d. drive	
8.	Last week he re a. won't deci c. didn't deci		b. wasn't deciding d. hasn't decided	- what to do about it yet.	
9.		b. have bought		yesterday. d. will buy	
10	a. hadn't und	what the problem was un lerstood / explained lerstood / had explained	b. didn't unders	tand / would explain	
11	. I have decided a. invite	d to have a birthday party. I b. will invite	c. am going to invi		
12	a. was watchi	television at 8 o'cloc ing / arrived ing / were arriving	k yesterday when we b. watched / arrive d. watched / were a	d	
13	. My mother a. puts	the cookies or b. have put	n the table 2 hours ago. c. is putting	d. put	
14	. They were up a. do not go	set because I b. had not gone	•	•	

a. am reading b. had read c. reading d. reads 16. I hadn't ever been to any of Asian countries before I	15.			•	brother before they go to bed. d. reads	
a. travelling c. has traveled d. traveled d. traveled 17. I think your uncle a. is going to lend b. will lend c. lends d. won't lend 18. We were having dinner at the restaurant when we a. saw b. see c. were seeing d. are going to see 19. A: "Would you like something to have?" B: "No, thanks. I a. have just eaten b. just ate c. will just eat d. had just eaten 20. A: "Why did you buy a lot of paint?" B: "I my bedroom tomorrow." a. paint b. painted c. will paint d. am going to paint 21. While he a. read b. was reading c. had read d. has read 22. I a. finished / had arrived b. have finished / arrived c. finished / has arrived d. had finished / arrived d. had finished / arrived 23. Sara was very tired because she a. did b. does d. would do 24. A: The windows of your room are dirty. a. am going to wash b. have washed c. had written most parts of my book. a. calls b. will call c. called d. has been called 26. A: I don't have any money. B: Really? Well, don't worry. I a. am going to lend b. were losing c. lost d. had invited on the football game to Germany. a. lose b. were losing c. will lend d. have been 29. While I a. an going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we a. have been in the city. b. ever saw		a. am reading	o. nau reau	c. reading	u. reaus	
c. has traveled 17. I think your uncle	16.		any of Asian countries be			
a. is going to lend b. will lend c. lends d. won't lend 18. We were having dinner at the restaurant when we a. saw b. see c. were seeing d. are going to see 19. A: "Would you like something to have?" B: "No, thanks. I as andwich. a. have just eaten b. just ate c. will just eat d. had just eaten 20. A: "Why did you buy a lot of paint?" B: "I as paint b. painted c. will paint d. am going to paint 21. While he and b. was reading c. had read d. has read 22. I as a game of tennis with Mike when Mary as a finished / had arrived d. had finished / arrived d. had finished / arrived 23. Sara was very tired because she and done d. would do 24. A: The windows of your room are dirty as am going to wash b. have washed c. will wash d. wash 25. By the time you men. me, I had written most parts of my book. a. calls b. will call c. called d. has been called 26. A: I don't have any money. B: Really? Well, don't worry. I more you some. a. am going to lend b. am lending c. lost d. had lost 27. They have won all the other games easily since they most parts of my bock a. and lose b. were losing c. lost d. had lost 28. This is the second time I most expensive sport car that we most of your mistakes. a. am b. were c. was d. have been 29. While I material at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner. a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw		O		6 6	:1	
a. saw b. see c. were seeing d. are going to see 19. A: "Would you like something to have?" B: "No, thanks. I ———————————————————————————————————	17 .	•	•	• •		
19. A: "Would you like something to have?" a. have just eaten b. just ate c. will just eat d. had just eaten 20. A: "Why did you buy a lot of paint?" B: "I	18.	We were having dinr	ner at the restaurant when	we an ol	d friend.	
a. have just eaten b. just ate c. will just eat d. had just eaten 20. A: "Why did you buy a lot of paint?" B: "I		a. saw	b. see	c. were seeing	d. are going to see	
20. A: "Why did you buy a lot of paint?" B: "I	19 .	A: "Would you like s	something to have?"	B: "No, thanks. I	a sandwich.	
B: "I————————————————————————————————————		a. have just eaten	b. just ate	c. will just eat	d. had just eaten	
B: "I————————————————————————————————————	20 .	A: "Why did you buy	y a lot of paint?"			
21. While he———————————————————————————————————		B: "I	my bedroom tomorrov			
a. read b. was reading c. had read d. has read 22. I		a. paint	b. painted	c. will paint	d. am going to paint	
22. I	21.	While he	a newspaper, his dog	g was lying beside him.		
a. finished / had arrived c. finished / has arrived d. had finished / arrived 23. Sara was very tired because she		a. read	b. was reading	c. had read	d. has read	
23. Sara was very tired because she	22.	I a ;	game of tennis with Mike	when Mary	·	
23. Sara was very tired because she				b. have finished / arrived		
a. did b. does c. had done d. would do 24. A: The windows of your room are dirty. a. am going to wash b. have washed c. will wash d. wash 25. By the time you		c. Ilmisned / nas arri	vea	a. nad iinisned / arri	ivea	
24. A: The windows of your room are dirty. a. am going to wash b. have washed c. will wash d. wash 25. By the time you	23 .	•				
a. am going to wash b. have washed c. will wash d. wash 25. By the time you		a. did	b. does	c. had done	d. would do	
25. By the time you	24.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
a. calls b. will call c. called d. has been called 26. A: I don't have any money. a. am going to lend b. am lending c. will lend d. lent 27. They have won all the other games easily since they		a. am going to wash	b. have washed	c. will wash	d. wash	
26. A: I don't have any money. a. am going to lend b. am lending c. will lend d. lent 27. They have won all the other games easily since they	25 .	•		•	ook.	
 a. am going to lend b. am lending c. will lend d. lent 27. They have won all the other games easily since they the football game to Germany. a. lose b. were losing c. lost d. had lost 28. This is the second time I in such a hard situation because of your mistakes. a. am b. were c. was d. have been 29. While I at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner. a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw 		a. calls	b. will call	c. called	d. has been called	
27. They have won all the other games easily since they	26 .	A: I don't have any r	noney. B: Reall	ly? Well, don't worry. I	you some.	
 a. lose b. were losing c. lost d. had lost 28. This is the second time I in such a hard situation because of your mistakes. a. am b. were c. was d. have been 29. While I at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner. a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw 	;	a. am going to lend	b. am lending	c. will lend	d. lent	
 28. This is the second time I in such a hard situation because of your mistakes. a. am b. were c. was d. have been 29. While I at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner. a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw 	27 .	They have won all th	ne other games easily since	e they the foo	otball game to Germany.	
 a. am b. were c. was d. have been 29. While I at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner. a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw 		a. lose	b. were losing	c. lost	d. had lost	
 29. While I at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner. a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw 	28 .	This is the second tir	ne I in su	ach a hard situation beca	use of your mistakes.	
 a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study 30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we in the city. a. have ever seen b. ever saw 		a. am	b. were	c. was	d. have been	
a. have ever seen b. ever saw			•	-		
	30 .	We think that Ramar	has the most expensive s	port car that we	in the city.	
c. was ever going to see d. will ever see			_			
		c. was ever going to	see	d. will ever see		

سطح تستها: "آموزشی" و "کنکوری"

1. She felt a little better af a. have taken	b. was taking	er the medicine. c. had taken	d. am taking
2. The man sitting next to a. has / flown	me on the plane was ve b. had / flown	ry afraid because hene c. would / fly	verbefore. d. will / fly
3 they swi	imming when the phone b. Are	e rang? c. Do	d. Did
			u. Diu
4. Mary hasn't been able t a. is broking	o play volleyball since l b. broke	he his arm. c. was broking	d. had broken
5. He had eaten his dinner a. had gone	before heb. gone	to bed. c. went	d. go
6. Alex was very tired bec a. played	ause he b. had played	- football all afternoon yestero	day. d. will play
7. My friend, Jack, is a besome trouble with his left	_ •	nn I am, but in the last few m	nonths he
a. has have	b. is having	c. had have	d. has had
8. My mother a. had washed	b. have washed	guests had gone away. c. washed	d. wash
9. I couldn't buy ticket beca. had forgot	cause I b. forgot	- my money. c. forget	d. had forgotten
10. The woman told me th a. has worked	at she b. worked	in Isfahan before. c. had worked	d. work
11. I'm too tired to walk h a. am going to take		a taxi. c. take	d. took
12. I have been to Norway a. still	but I haven't been to S b. yet	weden c. already	d. recently
13 he man a. Had studied Joe Chad Joe studied Chad Studied C	ninese after	b. Had Joe studied Ch d. Have Joe studied C	
14. The football game had a. arrived	l already started when w b. had arrived	re there. c. were arrived	d. had been arriving
15. He hadn't left the shop a. will ask	o until I b. had asked	him to do so. c. asked	d. were asking
		sts home. c. had never gone	d. will go
17. Jack and David a. have worked	•	partners for ten years. c. were going to work	d. work
Laggar Three Vigio		d Rv. Iamal Ahmadi / Ha	ssan Khaknour 32

18. Will she a. visits	our grandmother next v b. visit	veek? c. visiting	d. to visit
19. We had just eaten two sa a. ring		the bell.	d. have rung
20. It's a great movie. I have a. saw	b. seen	nes. c. see	d. seeing
21. A: What would you like a. will have		B: Ic. am drinking	- a glass of milk, please. d. drink
22. I hadn't ever been to any a. travelling	of Asian countries before b. was going to travel		
23. She wo a. was looking	rried because she had faile b. looked	ed the test. c. has looked	d. is going to look
24. We TV a. watched	after we had lunch. b. will watch	c. watch	d. has watched
25. While hea. read		ns lying beside him. c. had read	d. has read
26. Sara was very tired beca a. did	use she a b. does	all her homework. c. had done	d. would do
27. My sistera. will clean	the room before the gue b. has cleaned		d. would clean
28. I a gam a. finished / had arrived c. finished / has arrived	l	en Mary b. have finished / arrived d. had finished / arrived	
29. A: There's no milk at ho a. will get	me. B: I know. I b. got	c. am going to get	n Mr. Amini's shop soon. d. get
30. He has nota. given back -/ already c. gave back / yet	my book	b. given back / yet d. already / given back	
31. They E a. speak / speak c. speak / have spoken	nglish very well. They	b. had spoken / spoke d. speak / had spoken	many years now.
32. I was surprised because I a. have / cleaned	he never- b. had / cleaned		nent before. d. was / cleaning
33. This is the second time I a. am	in such a b. were	a hard situation because of c. was	f your mistakes. d. have been
34. It hasn't rained herea. for	last month. b. after	c. since	d. from
35 . I in tha a. don't eat	t restaurant yet, but I'm go	ing to eat there soon.	

36 . The plane	36. The plane the airport when we got there.					
a. has left		b. has been leaving	c. will leave	d. had left		
37. My grades are good because I carefully.						
a. will stu	-	b. had studied	c. have studied	d. are studying		
38 . We arrive	d at work in th	ne morning and found th	at sb the win	dow during the night.		
a. had bro		b. has broken		d. would break		
39 . I saw my	close friend ye	esterday while she	a nice red dress			
a. wears	•	b. wore	c. was wearing	d. is going to wear		
40. Only after	r posting the le	etter did, I remember tha	t I to put	on a stamp.		
a. have for	rgotten	b. will forget	c. would forget	d. had forgotten		
41. When she	had read all th	ne greeting cards, she	a short than	nk-you speech.		
a. has ma	de	b. made	c. was making	d. had made		
42 . A: There	is a good movi	e on TV tonight.	B: Yes, I kno	w. I it.		
		b. will watch	c. watched	d. watching		
43. When I er	ntered the gard	en, I noticed that it was	completely dry. I think the	e owner it for weeks		
	-		c. isn't watering			
44. Despite th	ne imagination	of many people, over th	ne years, technology	amazing tools and		
	ormation at ou			C		
a. created		b. has created	c. creating	d. will create		
45 . By the tin	ne you	me, I had writt	en most parts of my book	about biology.		
a. calls		b. will call	c. called	d. has been called		
46. It was my	first time in a	n airplane. I was very ne	ervous because I	before.		
a. had jus			•			
c. had nev	er flew		d. had never flown			
47. Mr. Thom	nson has just re	eceived an offer for a job	but he	- what to do about it yet.		
a. didn't d	lecide	b. hadn't decided	c. hasn't decided	d. won't decide		
48. A: I don't	know how to	use this computer.	B: OK,	you.		
a. I'm goi	ng to show	b. I showed	c. I'm showing	d. I'll show		
49 . Amir didr	n't want to con	ne to the movies with us	because he	the film twice.		
a. was see	ing	b. had yet seen	c. would see	d. had already seen		
50. I haven't s	spoken Italian	since I a c	hild.			
a. am		b. was	c. were	d. have been		
51 . Mehran is	always late. I	'm sure he	late tomorrow even	ing.		
a. will be		b. is going to be	c. is	d. was		
52 . A: Hello	B: Hi M	um, it's me. I just want t	o say I safely	and everything is fine.		
a. had arr		b. was arriving	•	d. would arrive		
53 They were	upset because	e I to se	ee them before they left th	e city.		
a. do not g	*	b. had not gone		d. have not gone		

54	I haven't cleaned my frica. since two days	lge b. for two days ago	c. for a long time	d. since a week	
55	. We had shopped in that a. had closed	store for the past ten years to. will close	ntil it c. closed down	d. was closing	
56	. When I spoke to the wor a. have met	nan, I realized that Ib. would have met			
57 .	. Amir is very happy beca a. was getting	use hevery g b. has gotten	ood marks in his exam. c. got	d. would get	
58. While Reza was eating dinner, Kamrana. came / speaking c. came / spoke			and about the events of the day. b. came / was speaking d. was coming / spoke		
59	. The house was very quie a. will go	et when I got home. Everyb b. had gone	ody to l c. was going	bed. d. has gone	
60	. My fathera. drove / stopped c. was driving / stopped	at 70 km/h when a polic	eman him. b. drove / stops d. was walking / was stopping		
61	1. I my hand while I din a. burned / was cooking c. burned / cooked		nner last night. b burned / am going to cook d. burn / cook		
62		station exactly when the tra b. was leaving	in c. left	d. leaving	
	_	om Italy. I to b. had spoken		d. spoke	
64	64. I her for more than 11 years. It is because I is a. haven't seen / for c. didn't see / just don't		naven't been in her hometown we broke up. b. haven't seen / since d. see / since		
65	a. Which hotela. were / were losing c. did / were losing	you staying in when you	b. were / lostd. did / lost	oort?	
66	. Look! There is not a clo a. will be	ud in the sky. It b. is going to be	a beautiful day. c. is	d. was	
67	. She what a. hadn't understood / c c. hadn't understood / h	-	dvisorit to h b. didn't understand d. won't understan /	/ would explain	
68	. I much o a. didn't read	of the book yet, but I have to b. haven't read	finish it by the weekend c. will not reading		
69	. What a boring film! It's a. I ever see	the most boring film b. I ever saw	c. I've ever seen	d. had ever see	

70. As soon as she came in.a. saw	, I knew I b. have seen	her before. c. would see	d. had seen	
71. A: Why do you need to a. visited	borrow my suitcase? b. visit	B: I Mr. Kar c. will visit	ne in Scotland next month. d. am going to visit	
72. It was my first time in a a. had just		ervous because I c. had never flew		
73. I've traveled in Europea. I was going	a lot, and in 2001 b. I've gone	to Africa. c. I went	d. I'll go	
74. A: How long have they a. are	known each other? B: S b. were	c. have been		
75. A: "Did you send an e-range a. am going to send	mail to Marry?" B: b. will send	"NO, I forgot. I c. send	her tomorrow. d. sent	
76. A: "Can I borrow your car?" a. Did you ever drive a car? c. Have you ever driven a car?		b. Did you drive a ca	B: "?" b. Did you drive a car yet? d. Did you already driven a car?	
	<u>ت</u> :	يادداش		

مجهـــول کردن جمــلاتی که افعــال ناقــص (وجهی) دارند:

یادآوری: در درس چهارم پایه دهم به طور مفصل با افعال ناقص و کاربردهای آنها آشنا شدیم. همچنین در درس اول پایه دوازدهم ساختارهای مجهول آنها را یاد گرفتیم. بهتر است برای مرور مجدد، به درسهای ذکر شده مراجعه نمائید.

فرمول مجهول جملاتي كه فعل ناقص دارند:

(فاعل + be + فعل ناقص + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل + be + فعل ناقص + مفعول

Active: The principal should call the parents.

"مدير بايد به والدين زنگ بزند."

"به والدین باید زنگ زده شود. (توسط مدیر)" " Passive: The parents should be called (by the principal).

کاربرد افعال ناقص در ساختارهای زمان گذشته (زیان تخصصی):

یادآوری: در اینجا با یکی از مهمترین گرامرهای زبان انگلیسی که در کنکور نظام قدیم جزء اصلی ترین گرامرها برای طراحی سؤال بود آشنا میشویم. (چون در کتاب درسی این گرامر اصلاً نیامده است، اجباری برای یادگیری آن نمیباشد.)

نکته: چنانچه بعد از افعال ناقص، ساختار .have + p.p آمده باشد، به زمان گذشته اشاره دارد.

1 - should + have + p.p.

از این ساختار برای اشاره به عملی که میبایست (یا بهتر بود) در گذشته انجام بگیرد استفاده میکنیم. (برای نصیحت و توصیه و بیان سهل انگاری و بی توجهی در زمان گذشته):

Alfred failed the test. He **should have studied** so hard.

"آلفرد در آزمون قبول نشد. او میبایستی خیلی به سختی مطالعه میکرد." (اما مطالعه نکرد.)

You should have practiced more to win the competition. But you shouldn't.

"تو باید بیشتر تمرین میکردی تا در مسابقه پیروز بشوي. اما این کار را نکردی."

He lost his watch yesterday. He **should have been** more careful. (but he wasn't.)

"او ساعتش را ديروز گم كرد. بايد بيشتر مراقب مي بود. (اما نبود)"

2- shouldn't + have + p.p.

این ساختار حالت منفی ساختار شماره ۱ میباشد و برای اشاره به عملی بکار میرود که **نمیبایست** درگذشته انجام گیرد. (انجام گرفته است اما بهتر بود انجام نمی گرفت).

I hurt my back. I **shouldn't have lifted** that heavy box alone.

"پشتم درد میکنه. من نباید آن جعبه سنگین را به تنهایی برمیداشتم." (اما این کار را کردم)

The letter wasn't for her. She **shouldn't have opened** it. (but she did.)

"نامه برای او نبود. او نمی بایست نامه را باز می کرد." (ولی باز کرد).

It was very cold. You shouldn't have gone out without a coat. (but you did.)

"هوا سرد بود. شما نمي بايست بدون كت بيرون مي رفتيد." (اما بيرون رفتيد)

3- may / might + have + pp

این ساختار برای بیان **احتمال ضعیف وقوع عملی در گذشته** که احتمال آن کمتر از ۵۰٪ باشد، بکار برده میشود. (شک، تردید و عدم اطمینان)

Mary wasn't at the party. She may / might have been sick.

"مری در مهمانی نبود. احتمال داره مریض بوده باشد."

در جمله بالا، گوینده از مریض بودن "مری" مطمئن نمی باشد و تنها احتمال می دهد که او مریض است.

نکته: باید توجه داشت که might نسبت به may از درجه احتمال کمتری برخوردار میباشد.

4- may / might + not + have + pp

حالت منفی فرمول شماره $\frac{T}{2}$ میباشد. این ساختار برای بیان احتمال ضعیف عدم وقوع عملی در گذشته که احتمال آن کمتر از ۵۰٪ باشد بکار برده میشود. یعنی برای اشاره به عملی که احتمال ندارد در گذشته انجام گرفته باشد.(اما مطمئن نیستیم که انجام گرفته است یا نه)

I wonder why the math teacher didn't come to the meeting. He **might not have known** about it. "(شاید از جلسه خبر نداشت." (شاید از جلسه خبر نداشت.)" (شاید از جلسه خبر نداشت.)

A: "I was surprised that Maryam wasn't at the party." "عجیب بود که مریم در جلسه حضور پیدا نکرد." "B: I'm not sure. "She might not have been sick." "مطمئن نیستم. احتمال نداشت مربض باشد."

5 - must + have + pp

از این ساختار برای اشاره به عملی که **لابد** یا حتماً درگذشته انجام گرفته، استفاده میشود. (با دلیل، مدرک و یا استنباط منطقی) یعنی برای بیان عملی است که به احتمال قوی (بیش از ۹۵٪) در گذشته رخ داده است. از آن برای نتیجه گیری در زمان گذشته استفاده میشود. این ساختار حالت منفی ندارد و در تستها حالت منفی آن همواره اشتباه میباشد.

Raman passed all the final exams with the highest grades. He **must have studied** very hard during the academic year.

"رامان" تمامی امتحانات نهایی را با بالاترین نمرات قبول شد. او لابد در طی سال تحصیلی خیلی سخت درس خوانده است."

6- can't / couldn't + have + pp

فرمول شماره ۵ حالت منفی ندارد و این فرمول برای حالت منفی آن بکار میرود. از این ساختار برای اشاره به عملی که **لابد** یا **حتماً** (با دلیل، مدرک و یا استنباط منطقی) در گذشته **نمی توانسته** انجام گرفته باشد، استفاده می شود.

A: "Your grandfather answered the phone.

"یدر بزرگت جواب تلفن را داد."

B: "He can't/ couldn't have been my grandfather. He died many years ago."

"او نمى توانسته پدر بزرگم باشد چون او خيلى سالها قبل فوت كرد."

She passed the exam without studying for it. The exam can't have been very difficult.

"او بدون این که درس خوانده باشد در امتحان قبول شد. حتماً امتحان آن قدرها دشوار نبوده است."

7- could + have + pp

از این ساختار برای اشاره به عملی استفاده میکنیم که میتوانست انجام بگیرد اما انجام نگرفته است. (برای بیان عملی است که توانایی انجام آن در گذشته وجود داشته، ولی روی نداده است.) این ترکیب نشان میدهد که فاعل امکان، شانس و فرصت انجام کاری را در گذشته داشته ولی بنا به ملاحظاتی آنرا انجام نداده است.

There was an interesting film on TV. I could have watched it, but I went to the cinema. "تلویزیون فیلم عالی را نشان میداد. میتوانستم که فیلم را تماشا کنم (ولي تماشا نکردم) و به جاي آن به سینما رفتم."

He is a rich man. He **could have bought** an expensive car. (But he didn't.)
"او مرد ثروتمندی است. او میتوانست یک ماشین گران قیمت بخرد. (ولی نخریده است.)

They had enough time. They could have gone to park. (but they didn't.)

"آنها وقت كافي داشتند، ميتوانستند به پارک بروند. (اما نرفتند.)"

برای فهم بهتر گرامر کاربرد افعال ناقص در گذشته، به مثالهای زیر و ترجمه ی فارسی آنها به دقت توجه نمائید:

(زبان تخصصی)

1- Farid worked very hard all day long. So, he went to bed so early last night	nt.
He must have been too tired.	

"فرید در تمام طول روز خیلی به سختی کار کرد. بنابراین دیشب خیلی زود به بستر رفت. حتماً (لابد) بیش از حد خسته بوده است." (نتیجه گیری منطقی)

2- I wonder why she didn't answer the phone. She **may have been** asleep.

"نمى دانم چرا تلفن را جواب نداد. شايد او خواب بوده باشد." (احتمال ضعيف)

3- Farhad caught a bad cold last night. He must have stayed in the rain for a long time.

"فرهاد ديشب سرماخوردگي شديدي گرفت، بايد مدت طولاني زير باران مانده باشد." (يك نتيجه گيري منطقي و عقلايي)

4- This report is full of mistakes. You should have worked more carefully. "این گزارش پر از غلط املایی است، باید با دقت بیش تر کار می کردی. (اما با دقت بیش تری کار نکردی.)

5- A: I can't find my bag anywhere.

B: you might have left in the shop. I'm

B: you **might have left** in the shop. I'm not sure.

- "من كيفم را نمي توانم هيچ جا پيدا كنم.

- ممكن است شما آن را در مغازه جا گذاشته باشي. مطمئن نيستم." (احتمال ضعيف)

6- They aren't home. They **may have gone** out shopping.

"آنها خانه نيستند. ممكن است براي خريد بيرون رفته باشند."(احتمال ضعيف)

7- That was a bad place to go skiing. You may have broken your leg.

"مکان بدی برای اسکی کردن بود. ممکن بود پایت بشکند." (احتمال ضعیف)

8- That big box was very heavy. He can't / couldn't have taken it by himself.
"آن جعبه بزرگ خیلی سنگین بود. او به تنهایی نمی توانسته آن را برده باشد."(بر اساس شواهد موجود و یك نتیجه گیری منطقی و عقلایی)

9- You shouldn't have driven so fast! You might have had an accident. "نباید این قدر به سرعت رانندگی میکردی! ممکن بود تصادف کنی." (احتمال داست تصادفی روی دهد ولی میدانیم تصادفی رخ
نداده ا <i>ست.</i>)
10- We had enough food at home. They could have eaten lunch with us, but they ate at a restaurant.
"ما در خانه غذاي کافي داشتيم. آنها مي توانستند با ما ناهار بخورند اما در رستوران ناهار ميل کردند." (کاری که ميتوانست در گذشته روی دهد اما انجام نگرفته است.)
11- Why did you throw the bottle out of the window? It might have hit somebody. "چرا بطری را از پنجره بیرون انداختی؟ ممکن بود به کسی بخورد. (احتمال ضعیف)
12- She didn't tell her mother the truth. She should have told her the truth. (But she didn't.) "او حقیقت را به مادرش نگفت. او می بایست حقیقت را به او می گفت (ولی نگفت)."
13- Everywhere is very wet. It must have rained last night. "همه جا خیلی خیس است. حتما دیشب باران باریده است." (بر اساس یك نتیجه گیري منطقي و عقلایي)
14- A: "How did Mina hurt herself?" B: "I'm not sure. She might have fallen down ." "- مینا چه طوری به خودش صدمه زد؟ - نمی دانم. شاید از جایی افتاده باشد."
15- I'm feeling sick. I shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate. (اما خوردم." (اما خوردم.") الما خوردم." (الما خوردم.")
16- I can't find my keys. I might have left them in the house. (احتمال ضعیف) "نمیتوانم دسته کلیدم را پیدا کنم. شاید آن را در خانه جا گذاشته باشم."
17- We could have gone to the cinema, but we stayed at home. "ما می توانستیم به سینما برویم ولی در خانه ماندیم." (کاری که میتوانست در گذشته روی دهد اما انجام نگرفته است.)
یاددا <i>ش</i> ت:

۳۰ تست: "کاربــردهای افعــال ناقص" (پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه) سطح تستها: "ساده" و "آموزشي" (همراه با مرور درس ۴ پایه دهم) **1.** Mina ----- answer the letter last week. a. have to b. has to c. must d. had to 2. He didn't have a bicycle. He ------ walk to school. b. had to a. can c. must d. should 3. Reza couldn't ----- English 3 years ago. b. to learn a. learn c. learns d. learned 4. He must----- on that chair. a. sits b. sitting c. sit d. to sit 5. I was sick, I ------ to see the doctor last night. a. had b. could d. have **6**. He ----- the English alphabet when he was 8 years old. b. could be read c. could read a. should read d. shouldn't read 7. Some useful information on how to use this dictionary ----- at the beginning of the book. b. must found d. can be found a. can find c. must find 8. You may even find wide ranges of poor people in the US that ----- their basic needs. a, cannot be met b. must not meet c. cannot meet d. must not be met **9**. Traffic rules and regulations about how to drive safely ------ by drivers to reduce the number of accidents. a. can be obeyed b. might be obeyed c. must be obeyed d. will be obeved 10. Tom is 16 years old and a fast runner who ------ 200 meters in 22 seconds. a. can run b. must run c. can be run d. must be run 11. He will be having lessons for another two hours, so we ----- him now. a. may be visited b. can be visited c. should visit d. must not be visited 12. English language ----- better in different countries if language learners are exposed to great deal of authentic language. a. must be learned b. can learn c. must learn d. can be learned 13. Lots of trees----- regularly to make building by local people illegally right now. b. are being cut c. must be cut d. are cutting a. may cut **14**. Thank you for calling Zee Company, how ------ I help you? a. should c. must be d. can be b. may **15**. The bill ----- on time, or we won't have light next month. b. must be paid c. may be paid a. can be paid d. should pay 16. Some milk ----- for the night because we don't have enough milk in the fridge. b. must buy a. should be bought c. may buy d. can be bought 17. You really ----- TV too much because it may have harmful effects on your vision. a. can not watch b. may not watch c. should not watch d. must be watched

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18. You don't need to be wready to go.		·	•
a. must be waited	b. may wait	c. should be waited	d. can wait
19. The windowa. should close	because lots of dust b. must be closed	•	_
20. A: "Where are you goir B:"I am not completely a. should go	ng to go on your vacation sure. I to b. must be gone	Spain or England."	d. can be gone
21. I believe that this quarra. can be put	el an end t b. must be put	_	happens. d. should put
22. Children vaccina a. may be	ated against the major chi b. should be	ildhood diseases that are se	riously dangerous. d. must have
23. Do you think that less r a. can be spent	noney on l b. must spend	•	d. should be spent
24. The huge consumption forms in the near future. a. can be caused	b. must be caused	· ·	ne environment in various d. had to be caused
25. Some low-price stuff a. must buy		wntown mall because they c. should buy	_
26. Recently, an experiment in causing some diseases. a. has done	nt on bacte b. can do	c. has been done	
27. At least 200 jobs a. may be lost	b. may lose	stops working. c. will lose	d. must been lost
28. We have come to this c a. can make	conclusion that no decision b. was being		ext meeting. d. is making
29. My father has traveled a. may be spoken	to England many times. S b. can be spoken		sh well. d. can speak
30. If you want to learn a for a. must be practiced		ou it more. c. would practice	d. should be practiced
	شت:	ياددانا	

<u>۳۴ تست گرامبر جملات معلوم و مجهول"</u> (درس اول و سوم)

سطح تستها: "آموزشي" و "كنكوري" (پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه)

1. Someone must send this letter immediately. In other words, this letter ----- immediately. a. must send b. may send c. must be sent d. are sent 2. The house is very old. It ----- over 100 years ago. b. builds a. built c. is built d. was built 3. English ----- in schools, so many Iranian students know a little English. a. taught b. teaches c. is taught d. is to teach 4. The mail ----- when the secretary gets back from lunch. a. will be sent b. is going to send d. should send c. has sent 5. That picture----- by a great artist. a. will paint b. was painting c. has painted d. was painted **6**. This book----- to the library today. a. has to be return b. has returned c. has to return d. has to be returned **7**. All the coconuts----- by the monkey in those old days. a. pick quickly b. were quickly picked d. picked quickly c. are quickly picked **8.** I think our windows----- late in the evening. a. will clean b. are clean c. clean d. will be cleaned **9**. By the time I arrived at the theater, there were no tickets left. They------. a. have been sold b. were sold c. had been sold d. would sell **10**. All the windows----- last week. a. washed b. will wash d. are washed c. were washed 11. The music at the party was loud and----- from far away. a. could hear b. can be heard d, could be heard c. can hear **12**. Who wrote that letter? It----- by a student. a. is written b. is writing c. was written d. was writing 13. The television-----. It is working again now.

a. has repaired

c. was repaired

d. will be repaired

b. is repaired

14. People should plant tomatoes in the spring.a. should be plantedc. can be planted	"Tomatoes b. should plant d. they can plant	in the spring."
15. Computers in any field of activi a. should use c. can use	ty. b. can be used d. must be use	
16. I have heard that a new housen a. must build c. will be built	ext to ours next year. b. could be build d. has been built	
17. That's not my coat. It to Sara.a. is belongedc. may be belonged	b. belongs d. is belonging	
18. When I arrived at the airport yesterday, Ia. have been met b. could meet	by my cousin and a c	couple of her friends. d. met
19. If I to University, I would hav a. had went b. had gone	e studied computers. c. have gone	d. go
20. Marjan said she was really busy this week, but have to work overtime on Friday.a. should attendc. will be attended	b. will attend d. should be attende	- 1
21. The road over the mountainsi a. are closed c. those can close	f this rain turns to snow. b. can close d. may be closed	
22. It is expected that a new lawb a. is going to introduce c. will introduce	by the government next year b. would be introduce	ıced
23. Why the doctor a. had / been called c. has been / called	before I was told? b. had been / called d. has / been called	
24. The five great lakes of the worlda. can find c. can found	in Michigan. b. can be found d. can be find	
25. That new bridge before the first a. may been finished c. may finished be	st snow hits this winter. b. may be finished d. may finish	
26. The application form carefully a. should to be filled out c. should be fill out	to make sure we don't mi b. should be filled o d. should fill out	
27. The bill before leaving the resa. must be paidb. may be paid		d. may pay
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28 .	Some dangerous gases-	whe	n garbage is burned.	
	a. should be produced		b. may be prod	luced
	c. should produce		d. may produce	
20	. Mom says we	watch TV aft	ar wa hava finishad our l	nomawork
49.	a. can be	b. must be	c. can	d. must
	a. Can be	v. must ve	C. Can	u. must
30.	Problems with policies-	to th	e customer service mana	nger.
	a. should reported		b. be should re	ported
	c. should be reported		d. should repor	- t
31	. I believe more apartmer	nte muet	to the workers	
J1.	_	its illust		givo
	a. be built and given		b. be built and	
	c. be built given		d. built and giv	ve
32.	The new book has been	recently written	very soon.	
	a. will be published		b. will publish	
	c. would publish		d. are publishii	ng
33	A man's worth	hy his charac	eter rather than by his so	cial nosition
JJ.	a. should be judge	by ms charac	b. should be ju	-
	• •		_	ugeu
	c. should judge		d. judge	
34 .	A mere repetition of oth	ner people's research-	true scie	entific research.
	a. cannot be called		b. may be calle	\mathbf{d}
	c. cannot call		d. may call	
		:	یادداشت:	
_				

•	اهای خالی انتخاب کنید	_ک ی): بهترین گزینه را برای ج	های زمان گذشته (زبان تخصص	افعال ناقص در ساختاره
			<mark>ش اول سطح تستها: "استاذ</mark> e, you have le c. should d	
	Her parentsa. would have influence. might have influence	ced	niversity, of course I am not b. could have influence d. must not have influence	
	I'm beginning to get wo a. should write c. might write	orried. They	us long before this. b. should have written d. might have write	
4 .]		We on a p b. might have gone	oicnic, but we stayed home. c. should go	d. could have gone
	We hav a. shouldn't	e left the door unlocked w b. should	then we left the house. c. would	d. may
6 . <i>1</i>	A: "I wonder why he di a. could	dn't telephone." I b. should	B: "He have c. might	forgotten your number." d. would
7 . `	You looked much weak a. must have made c. could had made	er than yesterday. You	b. could make d. should have made	with a doctor then.
8.]	[have v a. could	vritten a letter to him, but l b. shouldn't	I telephoned him instead. c. would	d. must
9. ′	The children returned fr a. should	om the picnic very happy. b. must	They have ha	d a good time. d. would
10.	You shouldn't have le a. should steal c. must have stolen	•	b. could steal d. could have stolen	were lucky.
11.	His frienda. couldn't	have helped him when b. should	he was in trouble instead of c. would	laughing at him. d. must
12.	They ha. shouldn't	nave punished very little bo b. must	oy so severely yesterday. He c. couldn't	hurt a lot. d. would
13.	"Why didn't you take a. should	the test? It was very easy. b. must	You have go c. could	t a good mark." d. shouldn't
14.	You ha a. might not	ave told me that his mothe b. should	r was in hospital, but you did c. would	ln't. d. could not
15.	Everything outside wa a. should	s frozen in the morning. It b. would	have been v	ery cold last night. d. couldn't
	You had enough time a a. should come	and to our b. might have come	party, why did you stay hom c. would come	ne? d. could have come

" 35 تستهای مربوط به کاربردهای افعال ناقص (زبان تخصصی)" (پاسخنامه صفحه: جزوه) بخش دوم سطح تستها: "استاندارد" و "كنكورى" 1. The man does not know the ABC of driving; I wonder why he ----- to take the car. a. could allow b. must have allowed c, should be allowed d. might have allowed 2. You have to prepare yourself for the interview in which you----- a number of unexpected questions. a. must have asked b. may be asked c. have to be asked d. should have asked 3. It is not enough to do the task; what is more important is that it----- as carefully as possible. b. might have done a. maybe done c. must have done d. should be done **4.** The plant is dead. You----- it more water. a. could give b. should gave c. must be given d. should have given 5. You----- my grandmother, she died before you were born. a. couldn't meet b. couldn't have met c. shouldn't meet d. shouldn't have met **6**. I knocked at the door, but nobody answered. They----- out. a. might have gone b. should have gone c. should go d. must go 7. Reza doesn't feel sleepy today. He----- very well last night. b. should have slept a. must have slept c. would have slept d. could have slept 8. I sent a telegram to my uncle a few days ago. He-----it by now. a. could have received b. must have received c. should have received d. would have received 9. The host was rich and----- more and better food for the guests, but he didn't. a. could prepare b. must have prepared c. must prepare d. could have prepared 10. What a beautiful painting! It----- by a famous painter. a. must have painted b. should have been painted d. should have painted c. must have been painted 11. In the morning the streets were wet. There----- a heavy rain during the night. a. would have been b. must have been c, should have been d. could have been 12. I can't find my bag anywhere. You----- in the shop. a. could leave b. should have left c. would leave d. might have left 13. My shirts are nice and clean. My mother----- and pressed them. a. should wash b. must have washed c. must wash d. should have washed

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		too heavy. I almost died." a telephone taxi. There	are plenty of them." b. must have taken d. could have taken	
15.	A: The police stopped a. should have stopped c. could have stopped		b. must have stopped d. may have stopped	e traffic light was red.
16	Fatima caught a bad co a. must stay c. should stay	old last night. She	b. must have stayed d. would have stayed	long time.
17.	James did not know at a. should be c. must be	oout the trip. He	b. should have been d. might have been	earlier.
18	A: "Where is that cold a. must leave c. should leave	l air coming from?" B:	"Someone b. must have left d. should have left	the door open."
	A: "Do you know whe a. must have left c. might have left	ere Ali left the car keys?"	B: "He them b. should have left d. would have left	on the table; I am not sure."
20	Ali had failed in the exa. must study c. should study	xam. Heh	arder last semester. b. must have studied d. should have studied	
21.	Steve didn't go to work a. must have	k in his car. His car b. would have		d. could have
22	A: "I saw Henry at the	* *		
	a. will have	He went abroad last we b. shouldn't have	eek." c. could have	d. couldn't have
23.	She is afraid of going a. could	into the yard. Sheb. might	have seen a cat. c. shouldn't	d. should
24	A: "Why is he still at lat a. might	home?" B: "He b. should	have gone to school c. must	by now." d. could
25.	In the morning the light a. should	ht was still on. She b. might	have forgotten to c. could	turn it off. d. would
26	You've caught a bad on a. might	old. You ha b. shouldn't	eve gone out without war c. couldn't	m clothes. d. should
27	Mary knew everything a. must listen c. might listen	g about our decision. She	b. must have listened d. should have listened	
28	-		_	

29 .	He didn't give a rep a. could have forgo c. might have forgo	otten		to write the addressshould forgetmight forget	on the envelope.
30 .	A: "Why did you st a. must have stayed c. could have stayed	d		B: "You b. could stay d. should stay	with us."
31.	A: Why didn't you a. shouldn't treat c. mustn't treat	let her buy what s		B: "Youb. shouldn't have tre d. might not have tre	
32.	A: "All the cake has a. could have eaten c. couldn't have ea	ı		B: "Ramanb. should have eaten d. shouldn't have eat	it. He is in Tehran." en
33 .	The little boy's eyes	s are red and wate b. must		have cried a c. could	lot. d. shouldn't
					u. snoutun t
34.	He failed all his exa a. could	ms. He b. should		udied much harder. c. must	d. might
35.	Let's take an umbre a. could have raine c. might have raine	d		get out of the theater. b. may rain d. should rain	
			شت:	ياددا	
-					

نگارش درس سوم: ضرب المثل ها Proverbs

"ضرب المثل" عبارت، جمله، مصرع یا بیتی از شعری معروف است که نصیحتهایی آموزنده و مفید را درباره زندگی میدهد. ما در زندگی روزمره بارها با ضرب المثلها برخورد میکنیم. چه در منزل باشیم وچه در مدرسه یا سرکار و یا در خلال یک مکالمه با یک دوست، احتمال شنیدن یک ضرب المثل بالاست. ضرب المثلهایی که به صورت پررنگتر و با رنگ قرمز نوشته شده اند. در کتاب درسی آمده و بقیه مخصوص دانش آموزان علاقمند و یا داوطلبان کنکور منحصراً زبان میباشند:

Proverbs	Persian Meanings
A big head has a big ache.	هر که بامش بیش برفش بیشتر.
Accidents can happen.	حادثه خبر نمیکنه.
A poor workman blames his tools.	عروس نمی توانست برقصد، می گفت زمین کج است.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.	سرکه ی نقد، به از حلوای نسیه.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder.	دوری و دوستی.
A burnt child dreads the fire.	مار گزیده از ریسمان سیاه و سفید میترسه.
Actions speak louder than words.	دو صد گفته چون نیم کردار نیست.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.	دوست آن باشد که گیرد دست دوست در پریشانحالی و درماندگی.
A good beginning makes a good ending.	خشت اول چون نهد معمار کج؛ تا ثریا می رود دیوار کج.
A jack of all trades is master of none.	همه کاره و هیچ کاره.
A lie has no legs.	دروغ که دست وپا نداره.
A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.	نيمطبيب خطر جان، نيمفقيه خطر ايمان.
A merry heart makes a long life.	دل شاد بودن، عمر انسان را طولانی می کند.
A miss by an inch is a miss by a mile.	آب که از سر گذشت چه یک وجب چه صد وجب.
A penny saved is a penny earned.	قطره قطره جمع گردد وانگهی دریا شود.
A person is known by the company he keeps.	تو اول بگو با کیان دوستی؛ پسآنگه بگویم که تو کیستی.
A picture is worth a thousand words.	شنیدن کی بود مانند دیدن.
A sound mind in a sound body.	عقل سالم در بدن سالم است.
All cats love fish but hate to get their paws wet.	نابرده رنج، گنج میسر نمی شود؛ مزد آن گرفت جان برادر که کار کرد.
All flowers are not in one garland.	گل بیعلت و بیعیب خداست.
All good things come to an end.	هرچیز خوبی به پایان میرسد.
All hat and no cattle.	همه من هستند، هیچ کس نیممن نیست.
All roads lead to Rome.	هرجا بری آسمون همین رنگه.
All's well that ends well.	شاهنامه آخرش خوش است.
All that glisters are not gold.	هر گردی گردو نیست.
All things come to he who waits.	گر صبر کنی ز غوره حلوا سازی.
An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.	چشم در برابر چشم و دندان در برابر دندان.
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.	پیشگیری بهتر از درمان است.
April showers bring May flowers.	رنج امروز، آسایش فردا.

ها "صفحه دوم"	ضرب المثل
Proverbs	Persian Meanings
Ask me no questions, I'll tell you no lies.	از من نپرس تا به تو دروغ نگویم.
Ask no questions and hear no lies.	نپرس تا دروغ نشنوی.
As you make your bed, so you must lie in it.	آش کشک خالته، بخوری پاته نخوری پاته.
As you sow, so shall you reap.	هرچه بکاری، همان بدروی.
You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.	چیزی که عوض داره، گله نداره
A word to the wise is enough.	عاقلان را اشارتی کافیست.
A word spoken is past recalling.	تیری که رها شد به چله باز نگردد.
Barking dogs seldom bite.	از آن نترس که های و هویی دارد، از آن بترس که سر به تویی دارد.
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.	علف به دهن بزی باید شیرین بیاد.
Beggars can't be choosers.	دندان اسب پیش کشی را نمی شمرند.
Better be alone than in bad company.	دلا خو کن به تنهایی که از تنها بلا خیزد.
Better late than never.	دیر رسیدن بهتر از هرگز نرسیدن است.
Better safe than sorry.	چرا عاقل کند کاری که باز آرد پشیمانی.
Birds of a feather flock together.	کبوتر با کبوتر، باز با باز.
Blood is thicker than water.	چراغی را که به خانه رواست، به مسجد حرام است.
Brain is better than brawn.	عقل، بهتر از زور بازو است.
Bread is the staff of life.	شکم از همه چیز مهمتره.
Business is business.	حساب حسابه کاکا برادر.
Clothes make the man.	آستین نو پلو بخور - احترام مرد به لباس است.
Clothes don't make the man.	نه همین لباس زیباست نشان آدمیت.
Cross the stream where it is the shallowest.	بی گدار به آب نزن.
Cry wolf.	چوپان دروغگو.
Curiosity killed the cat.	فضولی موقوف.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.	پا را به اندازه گلیم خود دراز کن.
Charity begins at home.	چراغی که به خانه رواست به مسجد حرام است.
Delays are dangerous.	کار امروز را به فردا مَیَفکَن.
Do as you would be done by.	آنچه را برای خود نمی پسندی برای دیگران نیز مپسند.
Don't bite the hand that feeds you.	نمک خوردن و نمکدان شکستن.
Don't burn your bridges before they're crossed.	پل های پشت سرت را خراب نکن.
Don't change horses in midstream.	وسط دعوا، نرخ تعيين نكن.
Don't count your chickens before they hatched.	جوجه را آخر پاییز می شمارند.
Don't cross a bridge until you come to it.	چو فردا رسد فکر فردا کنیم.
Don't cry over spilt milk	آب ریخته جمع شدنی نیست.
Don't look a gift horse in the mouth	دندون اسب پیشکشی رو نمیشمارند.

ها "صفحه سوم"	ضرب المثل
Proverbs	Persian Meanings
Don't put all your eggs in one basket.	همهی داراییات را روی یک چیز سرمایه گذاری نکن.
Don't put the cart before the horse.	سرنا از ته نمیزنند.
Don't spit into the wind.	مثل تف سربالا ميمونه.
Do or die.	انجام بده یا بمیر.
Eagles don't catch flies.	شاهین حشره شکار نمیکنه.
The Early bird catches the worm.	سحرخيز باش تا كامروا باشي.
Easy come, easy go	باد آورده را باد میبرد.
Eat to live, don't live to eat.	بخور تا زندگی کنی، زندگی نکن برای خوردن.
East or West, home is best.	هيچ جا خونه خود آدم نميشه.
The person who has nothing to say, often speaks most.	طبل هرچه توخالی تر صدایش بلندتر.
Every cloud has a silver lining.	در نا امیدی بسی امید است.
Every day is a new beginning.	روز از نو، روزی از نو.
Every disease will have its course.	هر علتی، معلولی داره.
Every man has a price.	هر کسی یه قیمتی داره.
Every rule has its exception.	حکمت خدا بی دلیل نیست.
Everything comes to him who waits.	گر صبر کنی ز غوره حلوا سازی.
Every why has a wherefore.	هیچ دردی بی دلیل نیست - هر علتی، معلولی داره.
Friend in need is a friend indeed.	دوست آن باشد که گیرد دست دوست در پریشان حالی و درماندگی
God helps those who help themselves.	از تو حرکت از خدا برکت.
Good fences make good neighbors.	مواظب مالت باش همسایه ات رو دزد نکن.
Good men are scarce.	آدم خوب کم پیدا میشه.
Half a loaf is better than none.	چراغ موشی بِه زِ خاموشی - نصف نان بهتر از هیچی.
Haste makes waste.	عجله کار شیطان است.
Health is better than wealth.	سلامتی بهتر از توانگری است.
He is a button short.	یه تخته اش کمه.
He that will steal an egg will steal an ox.	تخم مرغ دزد شتردزد میشود.
He who hesitates is lost.	کسی که تردید میکند، میبازد.
His bark is worse than his bite.	واق واق کردنش بدتر از گاز گرفتنش است.
His bread is buttered in both sides.	نونش تو روغنه.
His fingers are all thumbs.	دست وپا چلفتى.
Home is where the heart is.	آنجا خوش است که دل آنجاست.
Home is where you hang your hat	خونه اونجائیه که کلاهت رو آویزان میکنی.
Horses for courses.	هر کسی را بهر کاری ساختن.
It's easy to be wise after the event.	معما چو حل گشت آسان شود.

ها "صفحه چهارم"	ضرب المثل ه
Proverbs	Persian Meanings
It's never too late to mend.	ماهی را هروقت از آب بگیری تازه است.
I would sooner die than lie.	مردن را به دروغ گفتن ترجیح میدهم.
Kill two birds with one stone.	با یک تیر دو نشان زدن.
Laughter is the best medicine.	خنده بر هر درد بی درمان دواست.
Liars ought to have good memories.	دروغگو کم حافظه است.
Like a duck in thunderstorm.	مثل خر در گل ماندن.
Like father like son.	پسر کو ندارد نشان از پدر.
Little by little and bit by bit.	قطره قطره جمع گردد وانگهی دریا شود.
Long absent, soon forgotten.	از دل برود هر آن که از دیده برفت.
Love is blind.	عشق کور است.
Make hay while the sun shines.	تا تنور گرم است باید نان را چسباند.
Make love not war.	تا توانی دلی به دست آور دلشکستن هنر نمیباشد.
Money does not grow on trees.	پول علف خرس نیست.
Money makes the world go around.	دنیا رو پول میچرخونه.
Necessity is the mother of all invention.	نياز مادر اختراع است.
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	کار امروز به فردا مَیفکن.
No gain, no pain.	نابرده رنج گنج میسر نمی شود.
No news is good news.	بی خبری خوش خبریست.
Once bitten, twice shy.	مارگزیده از ریسمان سیاه و سفید می ترسه.
One swallow doesn't make summer.	با یه گل بهار نمیشه.
Out of sight, out of mind.	از دل برود هر آنکه از دیده رود.
Practice makes perfect.	کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن است.
Prevention is better than cure.	پیش گیری بهتر از درمان است.
Rome wasn't built in a day.	گر صبر کنی ز غوره حلوا سازی.
Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave.	ز گهواره تا گور دانش بجویی.
Smell fishy.	کاسه ای زیر نیم کاسه است.
Smile, and the world smiles with you. Cry, and you cry alone.	تا پول داری رفیقتم، قربان [عاشق] بند کیفتم.
Still waters are the deepest.	درخت هر چه پر بارتر، سر به زيرتر.
Strike while the iron is hot.	تا تنور گرم است باید نان را چسباند.
Sweet nothing.	حرفهای صد من یه غاز.
Talk of the devil – and the devil appears.	مثل جن میماند اسمش را میبرند میآید.
The better, the best.	هر چه بیشتر، بهتر.
The bigger they are, the harder they are.	هر که بامش بیش، برفش بیشتر.

ها "صفحه پنجم"	ضرب المثل
Proverbs	Persian Meanings
The cat dreams of mice.	شتر در خواب بیند پنبه دانه.
The miles of God grind slowly.	چوب خدا صدا نداره.
The pot calls the kettle black.	دیگ به دیگ میگه روت سیاه.
The sooner the better.	هرچه زودتر، بهتر.
There's no place like home.	هیچ جا خونه خود آدم نمیشه.
There's something in the wind.	کاسه ای زیر نیم کاسه است.
Third time lucky.	تا سه نشه، بازی نشه.
Think before you speak.	سخن را سنجيده بزن
Time is money.	وقت طلاست
This too, shall pass.	این نیز بگذرد
To carry coals to Newcastle.	زيره به كرمان بردن.
To dance with a person's tune.	با ساز کسی رقصیدن.
To each his own.	عیسی به دینش، موسی به دینش.
To fall from the frying pan into the fire.	از چاه درآمدن و تو چاله افتادن.
To get out of bed on the wrong side.	از دنده چپ برخاستن.
To go the stream.	هم رنگ جماعت شدن.
To have a finger in every pie.	نخود هر آش بودن.
Tomorrow is another day.	فردا هم روز خداست.
Too many cooks spoil the broth.	آشپز که دو تا شد، آش یا شور می شه یا بی نمک.
To pour oil on the fire.	آتش بيار معركه بودن.
Two heads are better than one.	یه دست صدا نداره.
Variety is the spice of life.	تنوع چاشنی زندگی است.
We all make mistakes.	انسان جايز الخطاست
When in Rome do as the Romans do.	خواهی نشوی رسوا همرنگ جماعت باش!
We are all in this together.	ما هممون دستمون توی یه کاسه است.
What goes around comes around.	هر چی بکاری همون رو درو میکنی.
What doesn't kill you, makes you stronger.	هر چی که نکشدت، قویترت میکنه.
When the cat's away, the mice will play.	موش که چشم گربه رو دور ببینه، دم در میاره.
Where one door shuts, another opens.	خدا گر ز حکمت ببندد دری گشاید ز رحمت در دیگری
If something is good for one person, it is good for everyone.	هر چه را برای خود میپسندی، برای دیگران هم بپسند.
Where there's a will, there's a way.	خواستن، توانستن است
While there's life, there's hope.	هر جا زندگی باشه، امید هم هست.
Who keeps company with the wolves, will learn to howl?	عاقبت گرگ زاده گرگ شود.
You pay your money, you take your choice.	هر چقدر پول بدی، همون اندازه آش میخوری.
Lesson Three – Vision Three Prepared By: Jan	nal Ahmadi / Hassan Khakpour 54

ها "صفحه ششم"	ضرب المثل ه
Proverbs	Persian Meanings
You are responsible for you.	هر کسی رو تو گور خودش میذارند
You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.	زبون نرم، مار رو از سوراخش میکشونه بیرون
You can't have your cake and eat it too.	هم خر و میخوای هم خرما؟
You can't judge a book by its cover.	نمیشه از روی ظاهر آدما قضاوت کرد
You can't mend a broken egg.	آب رفته به جوی برنمیگرده.
You can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.	شریک دزد و رفیق قافله
You can't teach an old dog new tricks.	نرود میخ آهنین در سنگ
You can't teach grandma to suck eggs.	جلوی قاضی و معلق بازی
You have to crawl before you can walk.	قبل از اینکه بتونی راه بری حتما باید بخزی

یادداشت:

(پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه)

"نمونه آزمون تشریحی گرامر"

۱. با استفاده از کلمات داده شده، جمله معلوم بسازید و سپس آن را مجهول کنید.

1. obey / rules / you / traffic / must / the / . Active:
Passive:
2. damage / should / the / who / pay / ? Active:? Passive:?
3. win / Benjamin / competition / must / the / . Active:
4. may / rules / quickly / you / the / forget / . Active: Passive:
5. office / not / today / they / the / clean / should / . Active:
6. repeatedly / the / you / study / should / lessons / . Active:
7. may / English / today / our / give / an exam / teacher / . Active:
8. build / location / they / new / this / a / at / house / cannot / . Active:
9. them / the job / Reza / information / about / can / some / give / . Active:
10. leaving / the bill / do / the restaurant / have to / before / you / pay / ? Active:

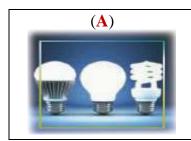
	موم یا مجهون) را بنویسا	صحیح افغال داخل پرانار رمع	, ma . 1
1. The project	(must finish) by	tomorrow.	
2. Some interesting animals	s (ca	n find) at the zoo.	
3. A mystery is something t	hat ((can not explain).	
4. My grandmother	(may make	e) a tasty meal for lunch.	
5. New workers	(will employ) t	by the factory in two week	S.
6. This medication			
7. Trees (s	·	•	
3. The situation is serious. S			
On't wear that old hat!	_	*	
10. We haven't decided yet		•	_
	(همراه با مرور درس ۱)	هتربن گزبنه را انتخاب کنید. (۳. د
A. one-hades in-in-			
l. A: anybody inju a. Were - were taken	b. Was - were taken		d. Is / took
			u. 15 / 100k
2. Behnam always does rea a. mustn't study	lly well on exams. He b. must study	c. mustn't be studied	d. must be studied
u. musin t sinay	v. musi siuuy	c. musin i be sinuten	u. musi be studied
3. A: What happens if some			
a. must pay	b. must to be paid	c. must to pay	d. must be paid
1. Some streets are in bad s	hape. Will they	?	
a. repair	b. repaired	c. be repaired	d. should be repaired
. This button	while the experin	nent is in progress.	
a. mustn't be touched	1	c. weren't touched	d. are not touched
6. The parents are often not	to t	heir words.	
a. attention pay	b. pay attention	c. attention paid	d. paid attention
. In some countries people		•	
a. are believed	b. believe	c. is believed	d. have been believed
a. to answer	b. be answered	pils. c. answer	d. to be answered
			oo wish of ow
The police		•	d is called
a. should be called	b. should call	c. was called	d. is called
10. A: Does somebody look	after the child? B:	Yes, the child	
a. looks after	b. is after be looked	c. is looked after	d. after be looking
Lesson Three – Vision	Three Prepare	ed By: <mark>Jamal Ahmadi</mark> /	Hassan Khakpour

11.	Drivers	of their rights.		
	a. must be informed	b. has been informed	c. should inform	d. was informed
12.	My neighbour	to hospital in an	ambulance.	
	a. were taken	b. takes	c. was taken	d. is taken
13.	A lot of homework	by me tome	orrow.	
	a. is going to write	b. should to be written	c. must write	d. must be written
14.	Garbage should be colle	ected and	to a landfill by worke	rs.
	a. take	b. taken	c. to be taken	d. is taken
15.	You soon	people or things that	are no longer visible or	present.
	a. forget	b. will be forgotten	c. are forgotten	d. were forgotten
1. 9	Sorry I'm late. The car	خل پرانتز را بنویسید. (break) dow	۴. شکل صحیح افعال دا- n on my way here.	
2.]	I felt very tired when I go	ot home, so I	(go) straight to bed.	
3.	The house ((be) dirty. They	(not clean) it for we	eeks.
4.	The house was very quie	t when I got home. Ever	ybody (go)	to bed.
5.	A: Was your friend at the	e party when you arrived	? B: No, he	(go) home.
6.]	tried to phone Zahra thi	is morning, but there	(be) no answer. Sh	ne (go) out.
7. 1	The man sitting next to n	ne on the plane	(be) very nervous. He	(not fly) before.
8. '	We were driving along the	he road when we	(see) a car which -	(break) down,
S	so we (stop) to help.		
9.	At first I thought I	(do) the right thin	ng, but soon realized tha	t I (make) a
1	oig mistake.			
10.	We arrived at work in t	he morning and	(find) that someboo	ly (break)
	into the office during th	ne night, so we	(call) the police.	
11.	I met Parviz a few days	ago. He'd just	(come back) from h	oliday.
	He (look)	very well.		
12.	Yesterday I	(get) a phone call from	n my friend. I was very s	urprised.
	I (send) hi	im lots of emails, but he	(never rep	ly) to them.

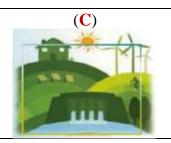
"نمونه آزمون جامع تشريحي درس سوم زبان دوازدهم" (پاسخنامه صفحه جزوه)

A: Vocabulary:

1- Match the pictures with the given sentences: (1)









- **1.** Wind towers are natural air cooling systems. ()
- **2.** The new light bulbs consume less electricity. ()
- **3.** The main sources of renewable energy are wind, water and sun. ()
- **4.** The wind turbine will replace both the coal mine and the oil well. ()

2- Fill in the blanks with the proper words. One word is extra: (2)

<u>demand / blow / generate / pollute / common / absorb / forever / remind / opposite</u>

- **1.** Solar cell can ----- sunlight and convert it into electricity.
- **2.** Factories are no longer allowed to ----- the air with black smoke.
- **3.** There's increasing ------ for cars which are more economical on fuel.
- 4. I had to ----- myself that being confident is not the same as being perfect!
- **5.** In England you must drive on the ----- side of the road to the rest of Europe.
- **6.** The company should be able to ------ business on the back of existing contracts.
- 7. The winds ----- across the sea, pushing little waves into bigger and bigger ones.
- 8. The results of the research should be used for the ----- good rather than for individual profit.

3- Make collocations by matching the exact words: (1)

1. fossil ()	a. instance
2. kinetic ()	b. balcony
3. for ()	c. fuels
4. main ()	d. energy
	e. sources

4- Match the definitions with the given words. One word is extra: (1)

generation / replace / conversion / consumption / pollution

1. To put something back in the right place:	1. (
2. The act of using energy, food or materials:	2. (
3. The process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty:	3. (
4. The production of something, especially electricity, heat, etc:	4. (

B: Grammar:			
	5- Choose	e the best item: (1)	
1. The police reported the	at they finally	the thief.	
a. had been captured	b. had captured	c. will be captured	d. capture
2. They didn't want to go	to the cinema because	they	the film the week before.
a. saw	b. may be seen	c. had been seen	d. had seen
3. They	something about globa	ıl warming, or some typ	pes of animals will die out.
a. should do	b. had done	c. should be done	d. have to be done
4. A fish salad	for dinner by th	e cook.	
a. may make	b. may be made	c. had made	d. have been made
	6- Write the passive f	orm in the correct ten	ses: (1)
1. The bill	(must / pay)) before leaving the res	taurant.
2. Some dangerous gases	;	(may / produce) when	garbage is burned.
3. It is important to know	that not all types of wa	aste	(can / use) to produce fuel.
			arned about the possible harms.
7- Ma	ke active and passive	sentences with the giv	ren words: (2)
1. must / rules / the / obe	_	0	· ,
Active:			
Passive:			
2. electricity / can / scien	tists / into / change / wi	ind / .	
Active:	-		
Passive:			
9 Dut th	a work into the correct	t form nost simple or	nost norfacts (2)
	e verb into the correct	· -	
_			, the meeting (finish).
			(be) at his mother's house.
3. We (have	e) the car for ten years b	pefore it (I	break) down.
4. We (play			
	Order the words to n	_	itence: (2)
1. already / at the party /	my friends / I / when /	_	
			·
2. possible / should / abo	ut / be / students / the / 		
2.			

C: Writing:	
10- Write topic sentence, supporting sentences, and cor	icluding sentence in their proper place: (1)
1- We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, to	cook our food and grow vegetables and fruits.
2- Thus, water is very important to our life and planet.	
3- Water is the most essential element in our life.	
4- Water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc.	
Topic sentence: () Supp	orting sentence: ()
Supporting sentence: () Conc	luding sentence: ()
D: Cloze Test:	
11- Read the passage and then cho	ose the best items: (1.5)
One of my favorite Persian (1) is "You cannot c	arry two watermelons in one hand." It's often
said when a person is taking on too much work or too ma	ny challenges. It means that you need to focus
on one important task at a time and do it well. (2) in	English is "Don't bite off more than you can
chew." (3) like the first one better because it's a (-	4) metaphor. Whenever I have to decide
about a new project, I (5) myself trying to carry two	watermelons, and I stop and think about (6-

1	a. conversations	b. proverbs	c. abbreviations	d. barbecues
2	a. It is an equivalent	b. Its equivalent	c. It has an equivalent	d. It's equivalent
3	a. But I	b. So I	c. But	d. So
4	a. fantastic	b. concluding	c. similar	d. confusing
5	a. can be seen	b. must be seen	c. can see	d. must see
6	a. how many works	b. how much works	c. how many work	d. how much work

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

12- Read the passage and then choose the best items: (2.5)

Wind is a form of (---1---) energy. Winds are caused by the uneven heating of the atmosphere by the sun, the irregularities of the earth's surface, and rotation of the earth. Wind flow patterns are modified by the earth's terrain, bodies of water, and vegetative cover. This wind flow, or motion energy, when "harvested" by modern wind turbines, (---2---) to generate electricity. The terms "wind energy" or "wind power" describe the process by which the wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. Wind turbines (---3---) the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. This (---4---) power can be used for specific tasks (such as grinding grain or pumping water) or a generator can convert this mechanical power into electricity to (---5---) homes, businesses, schools, and the like.

1	a. cool	b. solar	c. upset	d. rich
2	a. may use	b. must be used	c. used	d. can be used
3	a. present	b. count	c. convert	d. apply
4	a. mechanical	b. cool	c. solar	d. excellent
5	a. waste	b. power	c. warn	d. use up

1. 2.	3.	4.	5.
-------	----	----	----

--) I can handle.

	-		- 1	•		
E :	ĸ	Ag		ın	Œ	•
•		va	u.	ш	~	•

13- Read the passage and then choose the best items: (2)

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea. Stories of them that help drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more **complex** than people have previously imagined. Dolphins look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers, and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language, but it is much more probable that they communicate with one another without needing words.

Are dolphins more intelligent than man? Certainly, the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them is that man can kill them more easily than they can kill us; however, this argument is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

1.	It i	s c	lear	from	the	passage	that	dolphins	
----	------	-----	------	------	-----	---------	------	----------	--

- a. are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans
- b. don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them
- c. are proven to be less intelligent than once thought
- d. have a reputation for being friendly to humans
- 2. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks man can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us
 - a. means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are
 - b. shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated from of communication
 - c. does not mean that we are superior to them
 - d. proves that dolphins have linguistic skills far beyond what we previously thought
- **3.** One can understand from the passage that -----.
 - a. communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins
 - b. dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have, such as the ability to think
 - c. it is not usual for dolphins to communicate with one another

b. strong

- d. dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans
- **4.** In line 3, **complex** is the synonym of -----.

یادداش <u>ت</u> :

c. dedicated

d. reliable

a. complicated

		، تعـــالي	دان دا		
۱۲	تاریخ آزمون: ۲۹ / ۳ / ۹۸	رشته: کلیه رشته ها	<u> </u>		
	مدت آزمون: ۱۲۰ دقیقه			طلب روزانه، بزرگسال و داوطلبان آزاد م	داه
S		ترتیب در پا <mark>سخنامه جواب دهید.</mark>			R
	Listening:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
۶	هد شد و پس از شنیدن هر			دانش آموزان عزیز در این قسمت ش سؤال به شما فرصت داده خواهد ک	١
4/40				دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به	۲
	7- Which one is clean	energy? Wind or coal?			
	8- Scientists try to use a. do not pollute th c. cannot be replace		are harmful to the	 environment nto other forms of energy	
	9- When renewable en a. is produced	ergy is used, the demand b. is made	for fossil fuels c. is reduced		
1/0	ید.	س گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کن	، دقت گوش دهید، سپ	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به	٣
	10- Bijan didn't tell M a. it was an emerg c. he didn't need a	<u> </u>	b. it was a secret d. he had no mo		
	11- Why has Bijan sav a.to buy a new pair c. to help Mehran	-	b. to solve his fr d. to buy a new	-	
۲/۲۵		 س گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کن	، دقت گوش دهید، سی	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به	ę
	12- Ali is doing resear a. heart attack			c. air pollution	,
	13- Where does air polar a. big cities	llution mostly happen? b. roads		c. highways	
	14- Pollution air cause a. reasons	d different b. diseas		c. ways	
1	Vocabulary :				۸
			ت زیر را کامل کنید.	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده جملاد	۵
	_	louder, because my gra		-	
	10- In opposite to far	ns, (s) use	wind to generate	electricity.	

۲	برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است.)	9
	17- There are some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary more <u>effectively</u> . 18- she agreed some part of her personal <u>diary</u> to be published. 19- Strong <u>tides</u> make swimming dangerous. 20- We can <u>convert</u> some sofas into a bed.	
	 a. the rise and fall the sea b. in a quiet way c. a book in which you record your thoughts and feelings 	
	d. to change in form or charactere. in a way that is successful and achieves what you want	
1/0	جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است.)	٧
	combination / compile / dedicated / consume	
	 21- Nowadays the new light bulbs less electricity. 22- As a great artist, he has used a of paints in his works. 23- Dr. Gharib was regarded as a physician and he spared no pains to help sick people. 	
1/8	جملات زیر را با کلمه اي مناسب از دانش خود کامل کنید. 24- Plants (a) carbon dioxide from the air 25- H is the chemical (s) for hydrogen 26- In Germany people usually (h) each other when they meet.	٨
	Grammar:	q
۲	مکالمه زیر را بخوانید و شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جاهاي خالی بنویسید. Ali: Hi, Amir. How are you?	ľ
	Amir: Hi, Ali. Just fine Ali: It27 rather cold today, doesn't it? (to seem)	
	Amir: Yes. I28 to go swimming before I left home. (to decide)	
	Ali: It's a pity! If it were fine, We29 swimming today. (to go) Amir: by the way, let's go to a restaurant and eat something.	
	Ali: OK. I know a restaurant in which a variety of sea foods30 (to serve) Amir: Umm! That's a great idea.	
۲	پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه ها <i>ي</i> داده شده انتخاب کنید.	١.
	31- The train he catches early in the morning is not very crowded. a. whom b. which c. who d. whose	
	32- Some dangerous gases when we burn garbage. a. was produced b. produce c. may produce d. may be produced	
	33- The old man wasn't very and kept to himself.a. communicateb. communicationc. communicatived. to communicate	
	34- I did not read the introduction and jumped the next part. a. into b. on c. up d. over	

با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید. 35- rained / brown / for months / everything / because / hadn't / in the garden / was / it. 35. -----**36-** famous / lives / the woman / professor / next door / is / who / a. 36. -----Writing: جملات زبر را با کلمات ربط داده شده کامل کنید. (and / or / but / so) 37- The early bird catches the worm, ----- if you want to succeed, wake up and start work early. **38-** He bought a house, found a job, ------ chose a school for his children last year. **39-** The glass fell down to the floor, ----- it didn't break. **40-** You can pay now, ----- when I finish your painting. یک پاراگراف با عنوان save our Earth بنویسید و از تمام موارد ذیل در آن استفاده کنید. پاراگراف باید شامل جملات (supporting sentence),(topic sentence) و (supporting sentence) باشد. 41-- Plant trees - Use less fossil fuels - Increase the use of solar and wind energy - Change waste to energy ۱۴ جملات زیر را مرتب کرده و به شکل یک باراگراف درآوربد. جملات (supporting sentence), (topic sentence) و در جدول مشخص کرده داده شده در پاسخنامه بنونسید. **42-** We cannot think of life without water. 43- so, water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc. **44-** Water is the most essential element in our life. **45-** Thus, water is very important to our life and our planet. **46-** We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on a large and commercial scale. 47- Besides, no living-being can exist for long without water, the most valuable liquid. **Reading:** ۱<mark>۵ متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید .</mark> Some people prefer to provide help and support directly to those in need. However, others prefer to give money to national and international charity organizations. Giving money to those in need can be a personally good experience, but there is a choice between donating nationally and internationally through charities or giving directly to those around you. One of the advantages of providing direct support is that you can know exactly how your money is spent. Another benefit is that you can see the impacts on those you are helping, which can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do.

There are advantages in giving to charities that are national and international. First and the best is helping in problems of global importance, such as curing diseases and human rights or helping those who are in bad environmental events like earthquakes and floods.

In conclusion a person should make their own choice in helping others. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves.

- **48-** What can it lead to when you see the impacts on those you are helping?
- **49-** What is the important point in helping others?
- **50-** What is the closest synonym for the word "benefit"?
 - a. experience
- b. advantage
- c. choice

- d. effect
- 51- Helping people in bad environmental events has the global importance.
 - a. True
- b. False
- **52-** All people feel great personal happiness when they help others.
 - a. True
- b. False

4/0

۱۶ متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده یاسخ دهید .

A dictionary is a collection of words ranging from letters A-Z. When reading or writing a story, an essay, a paragraph or even a sentence, using a dictionary is a great help.

There are many advantages of using a dictionary. So, using a dictionary is important for students.

The first advantage of using a dictionary is pronunciation. We can also listen to the pronunciation of the words if we use an audio dictionary. The second advantage of using a dictionary is checking out a word's right spelling. The third advantage of using it is learning a word's part of speech. It is one of the types into which words are divided in grammar according to their use, such as noun, verb, or adjective.

Lastly, example sentences are mostly available. Seeing specific words used in a sentence can provide more context and help you better understand proper usage. However, searching words by using a dictionary takes a lot of time. By using a talking dictionary, we are able to look the words up in a few minutes.

As a result, a dictionary is a great help for everyone, especially students who are learning a language and who are interested in language learning.

- **53-** How can a talking dictionary help us?
- **54-** What is the use of example sentences?
- **55-** When is a dictionary a great help for us?
- **56-** What does the pronoun (it) in line 7 refer to?
 - a. pronunciation
- b. spelling
- c. part of speech
- d. example sentence
- **57-** What is the opposite of the underlined word "available"?
 - a. out of reach
- b. valuable
- c. repetitive
- d. accessible
- 58- Learning a word's part of speech helps us better understand proper usage of it.
 - a. True

b. False

جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره

موفق باشيد

		تعـــالى	باســمه		
	تاریخ آزمون: ۱۲/۱۲/۹۸	رشته: کلیه رشته ها	سؤالات امتحان نهایی درس زبان انگلیسی پایه دوازدهم		
	مدت آزمون : ۱۲۰ دقیقه	شروع امتحان: ۸ صبح	وطلب روزانه، بزرگسال و داوطلبان آزاد در نوبت شهریور ۹۸	دا	
S		رتیب در پاسخنامه جواب دهید	دانش آموزان عزیز، سؤالات را به تر	R	
Ŷ			دانش آموزان عزیز در این قسمت شش سؤال خواهید شنید سؤال به شما فرصت داده خواهد که پاسخ خود را برای سؤ	١	
۲/۵	نه پاسخ دهید. 7- What are they talkir a. playing volleybal	ng about ?	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپ ographs c. picnic	۲	
	8- When did they havea. in the morning9- What did they do in	b. at midnight the afternoon?	<u> </u>		
۲	ر دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپس به سؤالات به شکل خواسته پاسخ دهید. 10- How was the street at night?				
1/8		o is that man in the pictu	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپ re ? ver heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib ?	۴	
	Sara: I guess I have o	only seen his name in my	English book, but I'm not (12) about it.		
	Nurse: Dr. Gharib wa	as a famous physician.			
	Sara: Oh, can you tel	l me a little about his (-13)?		
	Nurse: Dr. Gharib wa to study medicine.	us born in Tehran in 1288	8. After receiving his diploma, he went (14)		
١	Vocabulary:		با توجه به تصاویر داده شده جملات زیر را کامل کنید.	۵	
	15- My grandfather fee	eds the in th	ne park every morning.		

16- The new light bulbs ----- less electricity.

۲	برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است.)	9
	$\underline{\mathbf{A}}$	
	17- No one can live forever.	
	18- Those sofas convert into bed.	
	19- Mom will forgive me for breaking the vase.	
	20- We'll need to arrange the chairs around the table	
	\mathbf{B}	
	a. to change in form or character	
	b. to put things in a neat, attractive, or useful order	
	c. to suddenly decide to do something	
	d. to stop being angry with someone	
	e. for all time	
1/8	جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است.)	٧
	Origin / generous / effectively / share 21- Being able to communicate is one of the most important life skills.	
	22- Elders have a lot to with us: their life experiences, failures, successes and	
	many more.	
	23-A complete dictionary tells you about the of words and the story behind them.	
	23-A complete dictionary tens you about the or words and the story bennia them.	
1/8	جملات زیر را با کلمه ای مناسب از دانش خود کامل کنید.	٨
	24- I have recorded my thoughts and feelings on my (d) every day for 10 years.	
	25- This book has only a two-page (i). It is about the writer and his success.	
	26- Nowadays (d) for organic food is increasing.	
	Grammar:	
۲	شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جاهای خالی بنویسید.	٩
•	27-I think more money should on education. (to spend)	•
	28- Paul had gone home before I at the party. (to arrive)	
	29- Last night my father home very late, didn't he? (to come)	
	30-If we found two hundred dollars, we it to the police station. (to give)	
	30-11 we found two hundred donars, we It to the police station. (to give)	
۲		١.
	31- I to play ping pong when I was six years old.	
	a. had taught b. was taught c. taught d. will be taught	
	32- She answered all the questions correctly she had studied well a. before b. although c. because d. when	
	a. before b. although c. because d. when	
	33- The woman my sister met in the hospital is a nurse	
	a. where b. what c. which d. whom	
	34- Aida burst tears when she saw her score.	
	a. into b. on c. up d. over	
	_	

. *	با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید.	١١
	35- very fast / the dog / is / can /which /runs / brown.	
	26 applicated / dyning / a lot of / the last five years / have been / yearly as	
	36- employed / during / a lot of / the last five years / have been / workers.	
	·	
	Writing:	
,	جملات زیر را با کلمات ربط داده شده کامل کنید.	1 7
	(and / or / but / so)	
	37- You can buy a shirt you can save your money.	
	38- There was nothing at home to eat I went to a restaurant.	
	39- My friend had a lot of problems she didn't tell me anything.	
	40- He wrote some books for children translated a lot of story books.	
٣	یک پاراگراف با عنوان smoking بنویسید و از تمام موارد ذیل در آن استفاده کنید. پاراگراف باید شامل جملات	۱۳
	(supporting sentence),(topic sentence) و (concluding sentence) باشد.	
	41-	
	- causing diseases such as lung cancer	
	- increasing stress and depression	
	- a common terrible habit among people	
	- being addictive and difficult for smokers to quit	
٣		14
	جملات (supporting sentence), (topic sentence) و و در جدول	
	مشخص کرده داده شده در پاسخنامه بنویسید.	
	42- You can often see them playing at school or in the street.	
	43- If a player is very good, he may go on to play for a famous team.	
	44- In high schools, students may play football on a team.	
	45- There are many popular sports in my country, but the most popular one is football.	
	46- Football is really a national sport in my country.	
	47- Many children begin learning to play football when they are very young.	
	Reading:	
	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.	۱۵
۴	Suppose that you have a very small vocabulary. Also suppose that you don't know how to get the	
	meanings of new words. When you come across an unfamiliar word, that word may stop your	
	understanding of the passage. Your eyes pause too long on the word as you try to get its meaning.	
	You go back and read the word again, try to get its meaning from the context. As a result, you read	
	much more slowly than you should, and you find that the difficult word is a wall to your	
	comprehension.	
	Suppose that you know many words and you are skilled in finding the meanings of new words. Your eyes move quickly and you read rapidly. You comprehend what you are reading. If you have a good	
	vocabulary, you are more interested in reading.	
	, some wind, you are more interested in reading.	

48- What may happen when you come across an unfamiliar word? **49-** How does having a good vocabulary influence your reading habit? **50-** What is the closest synonym for the word "**suppose?**" a. believe d. imagine b. accept c. understand **51-** Unknown words in a passage may make comprehension easier. a. True b. False a. True **52-** The meaning of a new word may be guessed from the text. b. False ۱۶ متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده یاسخ دهید . What do people need to light their homes and drive cars? Energy! Energy gives power to many things we need and use. Most of the energy people use comes from coal, oil, and gas. They are called fossil fuels. Those fuels come from fossils under the ground. Fossils are the remains of plants and animals that lived long ago. Burning fossil fuels pollutes the air. The air becomes dirty. That can be harmful to people, animals, and plants. Now more people are using clean energy. Such energy does not pollute the air. Two kinds of clean energy are wind power and solar power. **Solar power**: The sun gives Earth heat and light. Some homes have solar panels on the roof. The panels collect sun light and turn it into electricity. That is a kind of energy. It lets people do many things. For example, we use electricity to light our homes and watch television. Solar power can also be used to warm up the water in our homes. Wind power: People can turn wind energy into electricity. Wind turbines are machines that spin when the wind blows. They make electricity. 53- Where does most of the energy that people use come from? b. plants a. the wind c. fossil fuels d. the sun **54-** What are two examples of clean energy? a. solar power and electricity b. wind power and solar power c. fossil fuels and wind power d. electricity and fossil fuels 55- What is the main goal of using clean energy? a. to replace the sun and wind with man-made energy sources b. to remove pollution from the air as quickly as possible c. to stop destroying fossils from long ago d. to create electricity without creating pollution **56-** What is the closest synonym for the word "spin?" b. run c. fly d. climb a. turn جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره موفق باشيد

) · · ·	1		
1 40	94/\./*	تاریخ آزمون : ۲	مه تعـــالی رشته: کلیه رشته ها	•		
	۱۲۰ دقیقه	مدت آزمون: مدت آزمون:	رشنه: نبیه رشنه ها شروع امتحان: ۸ صبح	سؤالات امتحان نهایی درس زبان انگلیسی پایه دوازدهم وطلب روزانه، بزرگسال و داوطلبان آزاد در نوبت دی ۹۸		
S	-0255 117		به ترتیب در پاسخنامه جواب ده <mark>.</mark>			
3	Listoni		ب دربیب در پست سه جواب دند	المان عرير، سورون عرير، سورون	, N	
ç	<u>Listeni</u> <i>ش</i> نیدن هر	واهد شد و پس از ا		دانش آموزان عزیز در این قسمت شش سؤال خواهید ، سؤال به شما فرصت داده خواهد که پاسخ خود را برای	١	
۲/۵	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپس به سؤالات به شکل خواسته پاسخ دهید.					
	7- Zohreh was upset because she couldn't invite to her birthday. a. Mina's mother b. her close friend c. Maryam's sister					
		sn't available ti ina's mother	ll next Wednesday? b. Zoheh's m	other c. Maryam's sister		
	9- Where does Mina live?					
۲	۳ دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپس به سؤالات به شکل خواسته پاسخ دهید.					
	10- Whe	re did Michelle	's father study?			
	11- Wha	t are Michelle's	brothers interested in?			
1/0	Correct Co	. d: d l		آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت گوش دهید،	۴	
		•	a good year, Andy? tty good, thanks. How abo	out you?		
	_	had a good year		at you.		
		•	hing (12) this year?			
	Sara: W	Vell, I took a jud	lo class. That was fun. And	d you?		
	•		a for a (13). It was ten			
		•	est experience in Canada?			
		•	s. I went skiing every day.			
	•	enjoyed it.	I (11) navt yaar is ay	ran hattar		
			I (14) next year is ev	en benet.		
١	Vocabu	lary:		با توجه به تصاویر داده شده جملات زیر را کامل کنید.	۵	
				Oxford in Dictionary of English		

Lesson Three – Vision Three

15- "Where is your father, Ahmad?" -----.

16- My brother always uses a m ----- dictionary.

۲	B یک تعریف اضافی است.) ۸	ن B ا نتخاب کنید. (در ستون B	متون A یک تعریف از ستور	برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از س	9		
	17- calmly 18- tide 19- figure out 20- remind	c. in a quiet wayd. the rise and fa	y remember somethi				
۲		ا افی است.)	 ده کامل کنید.(یک کلمه اض	 جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شد	٧		
	sl	shared / cooling / radiation / effectively / replaced					
	21- He played his role v	-					
	22- My sister		•	_			
	23- My mother carefull		•				
	24- Wind towers are na conditioners.	tural aır	systems and can be us	ed instead of electrical air			
١			 ماهنگی ندارد را پیدا کنید.		٨		
	25 - a. water26 - a. pollution27 - a. effective28 - a. generate	b. treeb. wasteb. usefulb. use up	c. coalc. garbagec. confusingc. absorb	d. sund. resourced. helpfuld. digest			
۲	<u>Grammar</u> :	••	ِ را در جاها <i>ي خ</i> الی بنویسید	شكل صحيح افعال داخل پرانتز	٩		
	29- I think Mina	a new mobil	e phone, hasn't she? (t	o buy)			
	30- Three people	in the car ac	ecident last week. (to k	ill)			
	31- Before my brother n						
	32- The letter must	to the con		send)			
۲					١.		
	33- I was sure I a. meet	b. have meet	c. had met	d. would meet			
	34- What a. would	you do if you were b. will	my father? c. may	d. had			
	35- The book a. whose	you want isn't a b. who	available now. c. which	d. whom			
	36- A: When do they co a. should collect	llect the waste every ni b. collect	ight? B: The waste c. collected	about at 9. d. is collected			

۲.	با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید.	۱۱
	37- went/ my brother/ to the library/ at all/ he/ didn't/ but/ study.	
	38- watching/ bought/ her father/ is/ the DVD/ has/ she/ that/.	
۲	Writing: جملات زیر را با کلمات ربط داده شده کامل کنید.	۱۲
	(and / or / but / so)	
	39- He can buy the dictionary, he can borrow it from the library.	
	40- There was no bread at home, my mother went out to buy some.	
	41- My sister loves apples, she hates bananas.	
	42- Ali bought a new coat, he wore it for two years.	
1/8		۱۳
	43-	
	a. They also cause rain.	
	b. The rain makes the air fresh and clean.	
	c. Trees are very valuable.	
	d. Thus, trees play a big and important role in our life.	
	e. They supply us with many necessary things of everyday life.	
	f. For example, they take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and fill it with oxygen	
1/0		14
	44- Doctors	
	They have a lot to do. They get up early in the morning and go to the hospital. They work without taking a break. Since doctors work so hard, we must realize their value.	
	45- Fruits Most of them have a good	
	taste. They are really delicious. Examples of fruits are apples, oranges and bananas. Fruits	
*	have many vitamins and minerals, including Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and Potassium. For these	
	reasons, it is a good idea to eat lots of fruits to stay healthy.	
	46- Forests We depend on forests for	
	our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Besides providing habitats for	
	animals and livelihoods for humans, forests also offer watershed protection, and climate	
	change.	
٣	 با استفاده از اطلاعات داده شده یک پاراگراف درباره ابوعلی سینا در پاسخنامه بنویسید.	۱۵
	Birth: 359 Shamsi, Bokhara Job: scientist, physician, philosopher	
	Books: Ghanoon in medicine ,Shafa in philosophy	
	Death: 419 Shamsi, Hamedan	
	47-Avicenna was one of the most famous Iranian	

Reading:

متن زبر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده یاسخ دهید.

Many countries now think that cars that burn fossil fuels should be replaced by electric cars. Electric cars don't burn gasoline in the engine, so they don't make the air dirty and unclean. They use electricity stored on the car in batteries. The electric car is usually plugged in at night. The car can be plugged into a special charging unit even at houses. Some electric cars can be plugged right into a regular electrical wall outlet. Others need a larger outlet, like the kind that a stove or a vacuum cleaner plugs into.

The engineers are trying to make better batteries that hold more energy and last longer. To overcome the problem of charging electric cars, hybrid cars are also available. Hybrid cars combine the benefits of gasoline engines and electric motors. They can be designed to meet different goals, such as better fuel economy or more power.

- **48-** Why don't electric cars make the air dirty and unclean?
- **49** When is usually the electric car plugged in?
- **50** Why do people use hybrid cars?
- **51** Electric cars use both fossil fuel and electricity.
- a. True
- b. False

52- Not all electric cars have batteries.

- a. True
- b. False

1 7

متن زبر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.

The size and shape of your ears show your character more than any other part of the face. Other parts of the face change shapes as we get older, but ears do not change their shapes. They only change in size. Reading people's character from their ears is a very old science. In the past people thought that a person's ears with color were dangerous. They also thought that the shape of the ears showed if a person was musical or not.

Today, too many people believe that the size and shape of the ears help you know if a person is musical. Ears are all different, and each different thing has a meaning. Next time you look at a person, see if his or her ears are large, medium-size, or small. Look at the lobes (گوش) نرمه). Ears that are always red mean that a person may get angry easily. Ears that are always cold and nearly white color mean that a person has a nervous character.

- **53-** When we grow up, -----.
 - **a.** our ears will not change in size
- **b.** our ears will be the same size.
- c. our ears will get colder
- **d.** our ears will not change in shape.
- 54- If someone's ears are red, it means ----
 - **a.** he/she is a kind person
- **b.** he/she is very happy
- **c.** he/she may get angry easily
- **d.** he/she drinks a lot
- 55- If you look at someone's ears, the right way is to see -----.
 - **a.** his face, ears and nose

- **b.** the size, color and shape
- **c.** his mouth, eyes and nose
- **d.** the hair, eyes and color
- 56- How can we find out a person has a nervous character through his/her ears?
 - a. When they are cold

- **b.** When they are medium-size
- c. When they are not white color
- **d.** When they are musical

جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره

موفق باشيد

		ـمه تعــــالى	باس		
١	تاريخ آزمون: ٥ /٤/ ٣٩٩	رشته: تجربی / ریاضی	ن انگلیسی پایه دوازدهم	سؤالات امتحان نهایی درس زبا	
	مدت آزمون : ۱۲۰ دقیقه	شروع امتحان: ۸ صبح	بی در نوبت خرداد ۹۹	داوطلب روزانه ریاضی / تجر	
S	يد.	به ترتیب در پاسخنامه جواب ده	انش آموزان عزيز، سؤالات را	د	R
٣	• •	ید و سپس به سؤالات به شکل خ laptop to the computer shop ne in the head.		e	١
٣	4. Why does the woman vector and the woman vector seems of the woman doing a. She is trying to im	agine. b.	the window? Because نی شماره 2 به دقت گوش ده She is trying to invite so	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوت	۲
۴	 a. energy source 7. The woman thinks recy 8. The man thinks that the 9. Does the man like the s 10. Does the man appreci 	ntioned in the dialog you he b. fuel c. coal cling unwanted food to fuel e woman is doing something smell?	d. renewable will happen in the future g new.	a) True b) False a) True b) False	٣
۲	14. The key to their successions. What was his idea about		at they		
		ه مناسب براي هر تصوير را انتخ	،جملات زیر را بخوانید وجما	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده	۴
		(17) perature can help them fig s rays through a magnifying		(19) t will start to burn.	
	d. Wind tower is a type	others are more successfu of natural air cooling syst out what the teacher was	em.		

1/0	جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید.(یک کلمه اضافی است.)	۵
	suppose / honored / demand / overcome	
	20. Elders feel when we appreciate them.	
	21. People use hybrid cars to the problem of charging electric cars.	
	22. Let us for a moment that the news is really true.	
1/8		q
	23. Dictionaries are usually in three levels: elementary, (i) and advanced.	
	24. The factory could (r) most of its workers with robots two years ago.	
	25. The two words at the top of each page of a dictionary are called (g) words.	
	Grammar:	
۲	پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه هاي داده شده انتخاب کنید.	٧
	26. She was the person everyone regarded as trustworthy.a) which b) when c) whom d) whose	
	27. Scientists believe that hot weather is often the corps.a) endanger b) endangering c) endangered d) dangers	
	28. Zhila never says a word when she is sad,? a) isn't she b) did she c) doesn't she d) does she	
	29. My father might buy a new car if some more dollars by the family.a) could save b) were saved c) had saved d) were saving	
١		٨
۲	Babak: I met Javid this morning.	٦
	Ali: Do you know Javid's birthday is this Friday? You(31) (invite) to his birthday party,	
	haven`t you?	
	Babak: No, nothing(32) (say) about it while I was talking to him.	
	Ali: He may call you tomorrow. He always(33) (decide) to do things at the last moment, doesn't he?	
	Babak: You are right! But if he told us sooner we(34) (choose) a better gift to buy. Ali: Exactly!	
	1 mile Linuouy.	

Reading:

متن زير رابخوانيد و به سوالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهيد.

There are many languages in the world, some of which may seem harder to learn for second or foreign learners. But which is the most difficult language to learn? Well, it's not easy to reply because there are many factors to discuss.

A native speaker of French, for example, will find English easier to learn than Chinese, because English is very similar to French, while Chinese is very different. As a result, first Language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and the first, the harder **it** will be to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. Besides, the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese letters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Teachers and the conditions in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it for a living, they often learn it faster than people who study a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Read the questions and choose the best choice.

- **35.** The word "<u>it</u>" in paragraph 2 line 4 refers to ------.
 - a) learning first language
 - b) second language
 - c) difference of languages
 - d) Chinese language
- **36.** Hardness of learning a language can depend on -----.
- a) how different it is from one's mother tongue
- b) whether it is French or English
- c) whether you are learning Japanese or Chinese
- d) how long it takes to master pronunciation

True / False

- **37.** Being familiar with writing system of the second language makes it harder to learn.
 - **a)** True **b)** False
- **38.** The reason behind learning a language can slow down or speed up learning.
 - a) True b) False

Answer the following questions.

- **39.** Which language is easier for French people to learn, English or Chinese? Why?
- **40.** Why does a Japanese speaker find the Chinese writing system less difficult?

متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید.

The research for new sources of energy has led into various ways. To produce any type of energy, the resources of the earth are used. The main resources of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil and coal. Electricity is generated from coal, oil and natural gas, but the process has been proven to be expensive.

Experimental works are in progress to produce energy from other resources. Scientists and experts spared no pains to search for new ways of producing new source of energy. For instance, electricity has been produced with giant wind turbines. Geothermal power or the heat from the earth is also being tested to produce energy. Many societies are burning rubbish and other biological waste products to generate electricity. Not only changing unwanted products to gas or oil is a cheap way to produce energy, but also it is an effective way to get rid of waste.

Some experts expect service companies to expand hydroelectric power generated from streams and rivers. As an example, 50 years ago hydroelectric power provided one-third of the electricity used in the United States but today it includes only 4%. The oceans are another possible source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of oceans' tides and waves into electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

Clean energy resources are vastly respected, valued, and used all over the world to keep the environment clean. As a result, scientists try to introduce new types of energy resources called clean energy resources to nations of the world.

Read the questions and choose the best choice.

- **41.** Which is the best title for this passage?
- a) The use of waste products for energy
- b) The search for new sources of energy
- c) Effective ways of producing hydropower
- d) New discoveries in geothermal power
- **42.** Which of the following is **NOT** offered in the passage as a source of energy?
 - a) Electrical power

b) Clean energy

c) Nuclear energy

- d) Hydroelectric power
- **43.** Changing waste products to gas or oil is an expensive way to generate energy, but I is very effective.
 - **a**) True **b**) False
- **44.** Geothermal power is the heat from the Earth.
 - a) True b) False

Answer the following questions.

- **45.** What is hydroelectric power produced from?
- **46.** What will happen if the nations of the world use clean sources of energy?

Writing:

متن زیر را با کلمات ربط (but, and, so, or) کامل کنید.

Teachers work hard every day to make sure you have learnt your lessons, ---(47)--- they deserve your respect. You should know their values, ---(48)--- tell them that you are grateful to them for their help. You may sometimes forget their kindness, ---(49)--- you need to remember that they shape your lives like your parents. Treat them well when they are still around, ---(50)-- you will be sorry one day.





51. Many people are still becoming sick because of the COVID 19, so ------

52. Jimmy seems very tired, but -----.

برای هر یک از پاراگرافهای زیر یک Topic Sentence بنویسید.

۱<mark>۵ ت</mark>وجه: دانش آموز عزیز در این قسمت ؛ بخشهای مختلفی ارائه شده است در هر قسمت طبق دستور العمل <u>فقط</u> به یکی از دو بخش به دلخواه یاسخ دهید.

در این قسمت فقط به یکی از بخشهای (الف) یا (ب) به اختیار پاسخ دهید.

الف) برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون Aیک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است).

<u>A</u>

- **55.** Our parents have a lot to share with us like their experiences and **failures**.
- **56.** I really like the **variety** the store has to offer.
- **57.** The factory **polluted** the river.
- **58.** Try to avoid foods that **contain** a lot of fat.

<u>B</u>

- a. to make water, air, etc. dirty
- b. lack of success in doing something
- c. have something inside
- d. an arrangement in a particular order
- e. many different types of things or people

ب) مفهوم و تعریف ضرب المثل ها ي ستون A را از ستون B انتخاب نماييد . (در ستون B يک تعريف اضافه است).

- **55.** God helps those who help themselves
- **56.** Two heads are better than one
- 57. Action speak louder than words
- 58. A burnt child dreads the fire

<u>B</u>

- **f.** Just saying that you will do something doesn't mean much. Actually, doing it is harder.
- g. Don't just wait for good things to happen to you. Work hard to achieve your goals.
- **h.** Someone who has experienced some kind of negative situation will try to avoid making the same mistake.
 - i. People like to spend time with others who are similar to them.
 - j. When two people cooperate with each other, they come up with better idea.

در سوالهاي ٥٩ و ٦٠ به دلخواه فقط يكي از بخشهاي (a) يا (b) را انتخاب كرده و با هر گروه از كلمات يك جمله بنويسيد.

59. a) more free time / Mina / would / had / help / you / if / she / with your homework /.

یا

- b) was / because / he / my mother / hadn't / angry / my brother / washed / with / his hands /.
- **60.** a) bought / the students / which / their teacher / some / useful / suggested / books /.

ىا

b) cold weather / into / converted / water / in / ice / be / can / ?

در این قسمت <u>فقط</u> به یکی از بخشهای (ج) یا (د) به اختیار پاسخ دهید.

ج) با استفاده از تصاویر داده شده برای عنوان های زیر یک <u>Topic Sentence</u> در پاسخنامه بنویسید.









د) با استفاده از اطلاعات داده شده یک پاراگراف درباره شهید محمد حسین فهمیده در پاسخنامه بنویسید.

Birth: May 6, 1967, Qom

Death: (Martyred) October 30, 1980, Khorramshahr

Job: Student

War: Iran-Iraq War, in Khorramshahr



جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره

موفق باشيد

	باســـمه تعـــالى				
١	تاریخ آزمون: ۷ / ۶ / ۳۹۹	<u> </u>		سؤالات امتحان نهایی درس زبان انگلیسی	
	مدت آزمون: ۱۲۰ دقیقه	شروع امتحان: ۸ صبح		اوطلب روزانه ادبیات و علوم انسانی در نو	د
S	ید.	نیب در پاسخنامه جواب ده	ن عزیز، سؤالات را به ترن	دانش آموزار	R
	Listening:				
٣	واسته شده، پاسخ دهید.	سپس به سؤالات به شکل خ	به دقت گوش دهید و	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شماره ۱	1
	1. A: Why is the man shou a) he is very angry c) she can't hear at a	C		rom the woman hear clearly	
	2. The woman thinks that	she should see a doctor.	a) True	b) False	
	3. Why is she asking peop	le to repeat themselves?	,		
	4. What is the problem acc	cording to what the man	says?		
٣/٥	 واسته شده، پاسخ دهید.	 سپس به سؤالات به شکل خ	 به دقت گوش دهید و ر		۲
	5. A: What was the problema) broken	m with the woman's cor b) full	mputer? B: The batto c) out of order	ery was d) low	
	6. The woman said the bat a) replaceable	tery of her computer wa b) rechargeable	c) convertible	d) b & c	
	7. A: What was she lookin a) outlet	g for? B: She was look b) computer	ing for a/anc) radio	 d) TV set	
	8. Why couldn't she watch	the movie on her phon	e?		
	9. What did the woman ne	ed to finish watching th	e movie?		
٣/٥	واسته شده، پاسخ دهید.	سپس به سؤالات به شکل خ	به دقت گوش دهید و	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شماره 3	٣
	10. When speaker looks at his inbox, he gets stuck into reading and to emails.			Ť	
	11. He has a/an email account and an account for work.				
	12. Does it take him a lot of time to answer the emails?				
	13. What does the man do	with his unwanted ema	ils?		
	14. What kind of approach	n does the man take with	his work emails?		
J	Vocabulary:				
'	خاب کنید.	ناسب برا ي هر تصوير را انتخ	یر را بخوانید و جمله ما	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده، جملات ز	۴
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
	a. There are lots of free ap	•		them.	
	b. It is believed that huggic. Teenagers who help oth				
	d. Hydropower is produce				
	e. Tides can usually happe	9	•	or a sea.	

۵ ا	جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است.)
	introduction, dedicated, alphabetically, conditioner
]	9. A: Why is he so famous?
	B: Because he is a/an university professor.
2	20. A: How do you keep this room cool?
	B: We use a perfect air to keep here cool.
2	21. A: How should we find a book written by a great poet at this library? B: The books are arranged by authors' names.
۵ ا	جملات زیر را با کلمه ای مناسب از دانش خود کامل کنید.
2	22. You should tell him the truth one day. You can't keep it a secret f
	3. In order to be healthy, try to avoid foods that c a lot of fat.
2	4. The baby enjoys sitting on her mother`s I
1	Grammar.
۵	Grammar:
	پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه های داده شده انتخاب کنید. B: The cars parked there belongs to him.
	a) which b) when c) whom d) whose
2	26. A: Can she get a good mark now? B: No, but she could get a good score if she more.
	a) have studied b) studied c) studies d) would study
2	7. There is a new building in the neighborhood. The workers it very well.
	a) have built b) are built c) were built d) have been built
2	28. Their sister bought a new dress at a very low price,?
	a) doesn't she b) don't they c) didn't she d) didn't they
2	9. He is not very, thus he doesn't feel comfortable to talk to people.
	a) communicatively b) communicate c) communication d) communicative
۵	
	•
	30. His job became difficult because of his illness. (increase) 31. They the waste every night and send it to the landfill, don't they? (collect)
	32. A: Is there any medicine for the disease?
	B: A new medicine by the doctors to cure it since last month. (discover)
	33. Smart phones and tablets by lots of hard work some years ago. (invent)
3	34. They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be)
	Dooding:
	Reading: متن رابخوانید و به سوالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید.
	ين ين
	Albert Einstein, a physicist, was born on March 14, 1879, in Germany. He could change people's
	understanding of the physical world, therefore, he has been considered as one of the greatest thinkers
	in science. After graduating in 1900, Einstein had a hard time finding a job. He finally got a job at the
	Swiss Patent Office in 1902. This job gave him the time to do some of his important works like
	writing theoretic papers on physics, especially his Theory of Relativity.
	He became a professor at the German University in Prague. He began working at the Prussian
	Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1914, and soon finished his work on his General Theory of Relativity, which was published in 1916. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.
	In 1933, he left Germany because of the strict rules of Hitler. He went to work at the Institute of
	Advanced Study at Princeton University in New Jersey. He later became a U.S citizen. During World

War II, he wrote a letter to President Roosevelt expressing his worry about the atomic bomb.

After stopping his work in the institute in 1945, he spent much of his time giving lectures and speeches and working on theories. In his final years, he lost his health. He was hospitalized with stomach pains several times, and he died on April 18, 1955.

35.	Before the	World War II	. Einstein left Germany	y and became a/an
JJ.	Derore me	vvolla vval II	, Emstem tert Oerman	y and became a/an

- a) president
- b) American citizen
- c) physicist
- d) student

- **36.** He died because of his -----.
 - b) Relativity Theory
- b) scientific research
- c) health problems
- d) academic studies

- **37.** His job helped him to think about his theory.
- a) True
- **b)** False

- **38.** He found a job easily after graduation.
- a) True
- **b**) False

- **39.** When was the Nobel Prize awarded to Einstein?
- **40.** What did Einstein do for expressing his fear of the atomic bomb?

متن زير رابخوانيد و به سؤالات داده شده هر قسمت ياسخ دهيد.

All of our energy comes from the sun which is our nearest star. The sun sends out huge amounts of energy through its rays every day. We call this energy solar energy or radiant energy. Life on earth would not exist without the sun because our planet would become totally frozen. We use this solar energy in many different ways. The sunlight lets us see and warms us. Plants use light from the sun to grow and they store it as chemical energy. This process is called Photosynthesis. The energy is stored in their roots, fruits, and leaves. This energy feeds every living thing on the earth. When we eat plants and the food made from plants, the energy is stored in our bodies especially in our muscles and brain cells. We use this energy for everything we do. We use energy when we sing a song, think a thought, tell a joke or climb mountains. Everything needs energy.

Just as humans store energy in their bodies, the earth stores the sun's energy too. The sun's energy has also been stored in coal, oil, and natural gases which are known as fossil fuels. We may use the energy in these fossil fuels to make electricity. We light and heat our homes, schools, and offices and also run our computers by electricity. Our cars and planes run on gasoline which comes from oil. Fossil fuels are known as non-renewable sources of energy, so they can't be used over and over again. This means that one day they will run out!

Luckily, there are some renewable energy sources we can use, and we can keep using. Unlike non-renewable fossil fuels, **they** will not run out. Three forms of renewable energy are: solar energy, water energy and wind energy. Solar energy can be caught through solar panels. People put solar panels on the top of houses to help capture the sun's energy and transform it into heat and electricity. Water is also used to produce electricity. Wind is a third form of renewable energy. Wind turbines can get the energy of the moving air and turn it into electricity. All these renewable energy sources are essential for us because they will not run out, so we need to get better and better at using them.

- **41.** What does "**they**" in paragraph3, line 2 refer to?
 - a) fossil fuels

- b) non-renewable energy sources
- c) renewable sources of energy
- d) solar panels
- **42**. What is this passage mostly about? It is about -----
 - a) how long it takes for light to reach the earth from the sun
 - b) the importance of energy for human life and where energy comes from
 - c) different types of non-renewable sources of energy used by people
 - d) how fossil fuels were formed

43. Our nearest star is the source of all the energy we need on earth. a) True **44.** The sun's energy can only be stored in the form of coal, oil, and natural gases. a) True b) False **45.** Where is energy stored in plants? **46.** What are the three forms of renewable energy? Writing جملات مناسب را براي ستون A از ستون B انتخاب كرده و در پاسخ نامه a) I didn't have your number. **47.** You can use mobile dictionary, or **48.** The roads were covered with ice, so **b**) I looked out. **49.** I wanted to call you, but c) you can buy a pocket one. **50.** I went to the window, and **d)** it was not safe to drive. متن زیر را با کلمات ریط (but, and, so, or) کامل کنید. Amin is a student, ---(51)--- he goes to a school near his house. He can come home by taxi,---(52)--he can come on foot. He usually gets back on time, --- (53)--- yesterday he came home late because one of his friends got sick, --- (54)--- Amin waited until his friend's father arrived. برای هر کدام از پاراگراف هاي زير يک Topic sentence بنويسيد. 55. Plants -----. There are some plants which grow inside a house. They are cared for each day with water and sunlight. On the other hand, there are some other types which grow with no care from Human. These plants are easily found in nature. You can simply see different kinds of plants throughout the world, on every continent. Some of them can only live in a few environments, while others can live in almost any condition. -----. It is used by the body to form strong bones and **56.** Vitamin D----teeth. That is why growing children need it. It is called sunshine vitamin. Long before people knew what vitamin D was, they learned that sunshine was important. As a result, it is a good idea to eat kinds of food with Vitamin D or to have more sunshine to stay healthy. vocabulary دراین قسمت فقط به یکی از بخشهای (الف) یا (ب) به اختیار پاسخ دهید. الف) برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستونAیک تعریف از ستون Bانتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی **57.** I may **forgive** myself for the accident, but it is very difficult to forget. **58.** They really liked the **combination** of colors in my painting. **59.** Scientists work <u>effectively</u> to find new ways to make life easier for us. **60.** These days the **demand** for oil is decreasing in many areas in the country. \mathbf{B} a. cry suddenly **b.** the amount of a product or service that people want c. in a way that is successful and achieves what you want **d.** stop being angry with someone e, an arrangement in a particular order

ب) مفهوم و تعريف ضرب المثل ها ي ستون A را از ستون B انتخاب نماييد . (در ستون B يک تعريف اضافه است).

\mathbf{A}

- **57.** Out of sight, out of mind
- 58. Too many cooks spoil the broth
- **59.** Birds of a feather flock together
- **60.** Practice makes perfect

B

- **f.** People like to spend time with those who are similar to them.
- g. When two people cooperate with each other, they come up with better ideas.
- h. When there are too many people trying to lead and give their opinions, it's confusing and leads to bad results.
- i. You soon forget people or things that are no longer visible or present.
- **j.** You have to practice a skill a lot to become good at it.

۲ در سؤالهاي 61 و 62 به دلخواه <u>فقط</u> يكي از بخشهاي (a) يا (b) را انتخاب كرده و با هر گروه از كلمات زير يك جمله بنويسيد.

- **61. a)** talking / to the neighbors / the woman / bought / that apartment / who / was / in the yard /.
 - **b)** met / their son / had / happy / after / his parents / they / became /.
- 62. a) a good runner / to practice / could be / if / free time / had / he / John / more/.

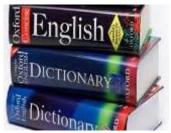
یا

b) about / informed / they / today / must / the result / be /.

۱۶ در این قسمت فقط به یکی از بخشهای (ج) یا (د) به اختیار پاسخ دهید.

ج) با استفاده از تصاوير داده شده براي عنوان هاي زير يک <u>Topic Sentence</u> در پاسخنامه بنويسيد.









د) یک پاراگراف با عنوان Firefighters در پاسخنامه بنویسید و ازتمام موارد ذیل در آن استفاده کنید. پاراگراف باید شامل جملات (Concluding Sentence), (Supporting Sentence), باشد.

- Keeping others safe
- being always ready



- wearing uniform for

جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره

موفق باشيد

Answer Keys

"پاسخنامـه"

(صفحه جزوه)

"نمونه آزمون تشریحی واژگان"

۱. با استفاده از کلمات داده شده، جملات زیر را کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی می باشد)

1. convert	2. demand	3. plugged	4. generate
5. remind	6. absorb	7. replaced	8. variety
9. forever	10. resources	11. result	12. shiny
13. solar	14. fossil fuels	15. arrangement	16. consume

۲. جملات زیر را با نوشتن یک کلمه مناسب کامل کنید.

1. burned	2. power	3. ancient	4. absorb
5. consume	6. kinetic	7. convert	8. tides

٣. كلمات زير را با تعاريف داده شده مطابقت دهيد. (يك كلمه اضافي مي باشد)

1. generate	2. resource	3. variety	4. demand
5. gadget	6. consumer	7. overcome	8. pollution

۴. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. variety	2. renewable	3. convert
4. chemical	5. sunshine	6. nonrenewable
7. pollute	8. demand	9. absorb
10. cooling	11. demand	12. pollution
13. resource	14. benefit	15. use up
16. variety	17. conclusion	18. consumption
19. benefits	20. portable	21. flashlight
22. variation	23. polluted	24. balcony

یادداشت:

کلید و ترجمه تستهای واژگان (صفحه تا جزوه) a) – ۱) پس از اتمام خواندن رمان، کتاب را به درستی در قفسه سر جای خودش گذاشتم. - (d) در فرایند طبیعی، نیتروژن به نیترات در خاک تبدیل می شود که گیاهان می توانند از آن استفاده کنند . **۲- (C)** با افزایش تعداد جمعیت، نیروگاه ها باید سوخت های فسیلی بیشتری برای تولید برق **مصرف کنند**. <mark>a) –۴)</mark> آن ها اندازه و هزینه بسیاری از محصولات الکترونیکی را به میزان قابل توجهی **کاهش داده اند**، درحالی که در همان زمان قدرت و کیفیت آنها را افزایش دهند. <mark>a - (a)</mark> من چین را به عنوان بخشی لازم از یک اقتصاد **جهانی** جدید رو به رشد می بینم. <mark>۶- (a)</mark> این کنسرت **خیریه ای** بود برای جمع آوری پول برای یک پسر جوان که مجبور بود یک عمل جراحی گران قیمت داشته باشد. <mark>- (a)</mark> او معتقد است که خوردن مواد غذایی ا<mark>رگانیک (طبیعی)</mark> احتمال ابتلا به انواع خاصی از سرطان را کاهش می دهد. <mark>a) – ۸</mark> این مقاله به شما می آموزد که چگونه می توانید به طور دائم وزن خود را با **کم کردن** کربوهیدرات ها کاهش دهید. c) بعضی از خاطرات نویسندگان، شما را ع<mark>لاقمند (دلبسته)</mark> به خودشان میکند که آرزو میکنید آنها را شخصاً می شناختید. - <mark>(c)</mark> اقتصاد بازار به معنای همکار**ی** صلح آمیز و تبادل صلح آمیز کالا و خدمات است. <mark>(C) -۱۱ نتایج</mark> این سه آزمایش اشاره می کند که راه های زیادی برای تغذیه اسب های جوان در حال رشد وجود دارد. <mark>C) – ۱۲)</mark> قراردادها برای ۴ سال بسته می شوند و برای یک دورهٔ ۴ سالهٔ اضافی قابل **تمدید** خواهند بود. <mark>C) –۱۲)</mark> هفتهٔ گذشته ماهواره ای به وزن۱۲ تن با موفقیت در مدار **قرار داده شد**. <mark>a) –۱۴)</mark> سازندگان خودرو ادعا میکنند اتومبیلهای هیبریدی کمتر از ۵۰ درصد نسبت به سایر خودروهای مشابه **سوخت** مصرف میکنند. <mark>a) – ۱۵)</mark> دانشمندان به دنبال **سوختی** هستند که انرژی را بدون آلوده کردن هوا تولید کند. <mark>a) – ۱۶)</mark> توربین های بادی برای **تولید** برق برای جامعه محلی استفاده می شوند. <mark>d) -۱۷</mark> محققان به دنبال راه هایی برای **تولید** انرژی با استفاده از عمل جزر و مد اقیانوس هستند. <mark>(d) –۱۸</mark> ماهی یک **منبع** کلیدی روغن امگا۳ است که به ویژه برای قلب مفید است. d) - ۱۹ ما می توانیم با کاهش مصرف انرژی مان و تبدیل آن به منابع **تجدید پذیر** شروع کنیم. <mark>-۲- (d)</mark> اگر برای **آمادگی جسمانی** جدی هستید، باید هله و هولهٔ کمتر و سبزیجات بیشتری مصرف کنید تا بدن شما بتواند شکل بگیرد.

<mark>(d)</mark> ما دائماً در مورد خطرات هشدار می دهیم، اما در پایان روز به والدین بستگی دارد تا از ایمنی فرزندانشان مطمئن شوند.	<u>-۲1</u>
(b) شما ممکن است گوشت گوسفند یا گاو را دوست داشته باشید، اما پی خواهید برد که یک وعدهٔ غذایی با سبزیجات برای هضم آسان تر است.	<u>-۲۲</u>
(b) او برای نجات بینایی چشمانش به عمل جراحی فوری نیاز دارد، چونکه به علت یک تصادف وحشتناک درحال کور شدن است.	<u>-۲۳</u>
(<mark>b)</mark> از آنجا که آن ها عمدتاً مسلمان هستند، مصری ها نوشیدنی های الکلی مصرف نمی کنند .	<u>-۲۴</u>
(b) هنگامی که شما در شب در حال دوچرخه سواری هستید، باید چیزی به رنگ روشن بپوشید تا بتوانید بیشتر قابل مشاهده باشید.	<u>-۲۵</u>
<mark>(a)</mark> خانواده اش متقاعد شده اند که مواد مخدر باعث افسردگی او بود که منج ر به مرگش شد .	<u>-۲۶</u>
<mark>(a)</mark> خواهر کوچکم بعد از ۱۲ سال به خانه میآید و گفته است که در طول سفرش به این نتیجه رسید که: هیچ جا خانه آدم نمیشود .	<mark>– ۲۷</mark>
(a) این نتیجه گیری منطقی، به نظر می رسد که رفتار مردم تحت تأثیر آنچه که در تلویزیون می بینند قرار دارد.	<u>-۲۸</u>
<mark>(a)</mark> تصمیم گیری می تواند بر اساس قیمت، تاریخ تحویل، خدمات پس از فروش یا هر متغیر دیگر اتخاذ شود.	<u>-۲۹</u>
<mark>(c)</mark> اولین تحلیل بر اساس همهٔ۴۳۴ بیمار صورت گرفت ، درحالی که تعداد بیماران بعد از دو ماه به کمتر از ۲۰۰ نفر <mark>کاهش یافت</mark> .	<u>-٣•</u>
<mark>(c)</mark> به صدها هزار نفر دستور داده شده که در داخل خانه بمانند وتعدادی از مردم در حال رنج بردن از بیماری <mark>رادیواکتیو</mark> هستند.	<u>-٣1</u>
(a) تد می داند که او هیچ مشکلی در صحبت کردن در جمع (مکان عمومی) نخواهد داشت اگر او تنها بر ترسش غلبه کند به جای اینکه از آن فرار کند.	<mark>-47</mark>
. (<mark>b)</mark> بیلی یک دانشجوی نمونه برای معلمانش بود زیرا او به طور فعال در کلاس شرکت کرده و از تمام قوانین اطاعت می کرد .	<u>-٣٣</u>
(a) اخیراً یک متخصص خاطر نشان کرد که جهان به تدریج به سمت سوخت های پاک تر از چوب به زغال سنگ، از زغال سنگ به نفت و از نفت به گاز طبیعی در حال حرکت است.	<mark>-46</mark>
<mark>(a)</mark> این میوه همچنین یک جزء (بخش) مهمی از بسیاری از داروهای سنتی چین است.	<u>-۳۵</u>
<mark>(a)</mark> هدف از توربین بخار تبدیل گرمای موجود در بخار به انرژی مکانیکی است.	<u>-٣۶</u>
(<mark>a)</mark> معلم احتمالا نتیجه می گیرد که من به سخنرانی او گوش نمی دهم، زیرا من چشم هایم را بسته ام.	<u>-٣٧</u>
<mark>(c)</mark> برخی از نوزادان قادر به هضم لاکتوز قند نیستند که در فرمول های شیر گاو وجود دارد.	<mark>–۳</mark> ለ
(<mark>a)</mark> پانلهای خورشیدی، توربین های بادی و برق آبی، منابع جایگزین انرژی تجدید پذیر برق هستند.	<u>-۳9</u>
(<mark>a)</mark> مادر هنگامیکه شنید پسرانش از یکدیگر عذر خواهی کردند، خوشحال بود که آنها می دانستند چگونه اختلاف نظر را حل کنند.	<u>-4.</u>
Lesson Three – Vision Three Prepared By: Jamal Ahmadi / Hassan Khakpour 8	39

- (<mark>b)</mark> من همیشه **عذر خواهی می کنم** اگر به احساسات شخصی آسیب برسانم و راهی پیدا می کنم تا نشان بدهم که متأسفم. <mark>b) -۴۲ (b)</mark> بسیاری از رودخانه ها خیلی آ**لوده شده اند** طوری که دیگر نمی توانند برای آب آشامیدنی استفاده شوند. **۴۳– (b)** ۲۵درصد از جمعیت جهان، ۸۰ درصد از منابع این سیاره را **مصرف می کنند**. <mark>c) -۴۴ (شعه)</mark> بمب از طریق هوا پخش شد و هزاران نفر کشته شدند. **(C) - ۴۵)** او در برخورد با این نوع مشکلات، تجربه کاربردي (مفید) زیادی دارد. <mark>(C) - ۴۶</mark> دانش آموزان نباید خارج از **حاشیه** بنویسند بلکه در عوض (باید) داخل خطوط بمانند. <mark>۴۷ – (b)</mark> یک ربات باید از دستورات داده شده توسط انسان ا**طاعت کند**، مگر آن که دستورات با قانون اول در تضاد باشند. **۴۸– (b)** تکنولوژی و توانایی ما برای همکاری در جوامع به ما اجازه می دهد تا بر بسیاری از چیزهایی که سایر پستانداران را می کشند، **(b) -۴۹)** قطع کردن نیروی پلیس، وقتی جنایت در شهر ما زیاد است، یک ایده **مفید (کاربردي)** نیست. <mark>·۵− (d)</mark> سنگ های این ساحل مرا **به یاد** آن روزهای تابستان که در انجا بودم انداخت. <mark>d) -۵۱)</mark> امید ما این است که ما به طور فزاینده ای نقش بزرگ تری را در بازار بازی کنیم و به همین دلیل، مشاغل بیشتری را **عرضه** <mark>C)-۵۲)</mark> علاوه بر أموزش مهارت های آکادمیک پایه، ما **انواع** زیادی از فعالیت ها را برای دانش آموزان ارائه (عرضه) می کنیم. <mark>c) -۵۳</mark> زباله را روی زمین نریزید. آب را هدر ندهید. هنگام نوشتن از هر دو طرف کاغذ استفاده کنید. از کیسه های پلاستیکی برای **(c)−۵۴** توجه داشته باشید که شما باید این برنامه را در یک محیط نسبتاً بدون سر و صدا اجرا کنید، بنابراین هدفون های خود را **وصل کنید** و مطمئن شوید که درایو سی دی شما یایین کشیده شده است. <mark>a)-۵۵)</mark> به دلیل **ناتوانی اش** در یادگیری، دانش آموز زمان دشواری را صرف حل مسائل ضرب در ذهن خود کرده بود. <mark>a)-۵۶)</mark> نتایج نشان داد که کلوچه ها برای هضم بسیار مفید هستند، به طوری که نوزادان عموماً می توانند آن ها را بدون مشکلی بخورند. a) -۵۷ طبق گفته وزارت انرژی ایالات متحده، خانوارهای متوسط، بیش از ۴۰ درصد کل بودجهٔ انرژی سالانه خود را صرف هزینه های گرمایش و خنک کننده مینمایند. <mark>۵۸– (b)</mark> از آن جا که پدرم یک **مصرف کننده** قهار الکل است، احتمالا آسیب زیادی(قابل توجه ای) به کبدش وارد کرده است. <mark>۵۹– (b)</mark> این صفحه نمایش **به طور مداوم** به روز شده بطوری که اطلاعات نشان داده شده برروی صفحه نمایش تا حد ممکن دقیق است.

۶- (۵) تنها بخش ساندویچ که من دوست ندارم گوجه فرنگی است، اما بوقلمون، کاهو و سس مایونز خوب هستند.
<mark>b)-۶</mark> حدود ۱۳۰۰۰ انواع گل رز قابل شناسایی در سراسر جهان وجود دارد.
<mark>۶–(b)</mark> هنگام برنامه ریزی وعده های غذایی ، شما نیاز دارید به اندازهٔ ارزش غذایی، به نوع (گوناگونی) و طعم فکر کنید.
<mark>b)-۶۱</mark> اتاق های خانوادگی (خانه) دارای یک فضای خواب جداگانه برای کودکان با دستگاه تلویزیون در انتهای هر دو تخت هستند، در نتیجه از بحث و جدل درباره تماشای برنامه های مختلف (متمایز) جلوگیری می کند.
<mark>9- (b)</mark> طی شش دهه گذشته، در اینکه ما چگونه ارتباط برقرار میکنیم، چندین نوآوری تکنولوژیکی تغییر کرده است، برای مثال اینترنت و گوشی های هوشمند.
<mark>6-(b)</mark> هنر های الکتریکی یک نسخه ویژه از اسکرابل را برای iGoogle توسعه داد و ابزار NPR به شما اجازه می دهد که داستان های خبری را با دوستان خود به اشتراک بگذارید.
<mark>d)-۶</mark> در حالی که اغلب فوتبال اروپایی با فوتبال آمریکایی اشتباه گرفته می شود، این دو ورزش مشابه هم نیستند.
<mark>d)-۶')</mark> مادر من بعضی از تکنیک های آرامش را برای کمک به او برای مقابله (کنار آمدن) با دردی که در اثر سرطان می کشد، انجام داد.
<mark>a)-۶۰)</mark> یک مزیت آموزشی بالقوه در این که اجازه دهیم تصاویر داستان بگویند، به جای گفته شدن کلمه وجود دارد.
a)-۶ عموماً برای والدین تحلیل کردن اطلاعات درباره چندین مشکل اصلی راجع به کودکشان در یک زمان به طور کلی مشکل است.
<mark>(C) – ۷</mark> او به خاطر شرایط ویژه پزشکیش مجبور بود زودتر از تدریس ا ستعفا بدهد.
<mark>d)−۷</mark> در بعد از ظهر۸ مه، ۲۰۰۵، هوجینتائو، رئیس جمهور چین، در هتلی که اقامت داشت با همتاي ترکمن خود، صفرمراد نیازوف ملاقات کرد.
<mark>(c)−۷' این شرکت کارکنان خود را با تصمیم خود برای کاهش دادن تعداد ساعات کاری به طور نیمه وقت خشمگین کرده است.</mark>
<mark>a)-۷</mark> ما، منظورم ریچل و من است، زوج واقعاً خوشبختی هستیم، اگرچه در مسایلی مانند سیاست و دین دیدگاه هایی متضاد داریم.
<mark>a)-۷</mark> در آب و هوای سرد، خانه ها نیاز به دیوار هایی دارند که گرما را جذب کنند .
<mark>(d)-۷'</mark> لطفاً در صورت نیاز به اطلاعات بیشتر، با این شماره تماس بگیرید.
<mark>c)-۷</mark> نقش پلیس این است که اطمینان حاصل شود که قانون مورد احترام (اطاعت) قرار گرفته است.

<mark>b)-۸۰)</mark> در فواصل کوتاهی شما می توانید انگلیسی کامل (بی نقص) صحبت کنید.
<mark>d)-۸۱</mark> او پس از غیبت طولانی از فوتبال بین المللی، به تیم انگلیس بازگشت.
b)-۸۲ منطقه ای با توربین های بادی ممکن است قادر به تولید برق کافی برای ۲۰۰۰خانه باشد.
<mark>d)−۸۴</mark> بخش هنری و بخش موسیقی در دو ساختمان جداگانه قرار دارند.
<mark>c)-۸۵</mark> ارتباط خوب، یک جزء مهم هر رابطه است.
<mark>b)-۸۶</mark> او مراقب بود که (توسط پلیس) دیده نشود به خاطر این که وقتی چراغ قرمز بود از قوانین ترافیک پیروی نکرده بود.
<mark>c)-۸۷)</mark> پزشکان توصیه می کنند که بعد از وعده های غذایی خود نشسته و اجازه دهید که آن، به آرامی هضم شود.
<mark>c)-۸۸</mark> من از امتحان انشای انگلیسی خودم می ترسم و مطمئن هستم که آن را پاس نمی کنم.
<mark>b)-۸۹</mark> او دو ساعت راه رفته بود، پس کفش هایش را برای خنک کردن پاهای عرق کرده اش در آورد.
<mark>b)-۹۱) چراغ قوه</mark> را به سمت اتاق تاریک تاباندم و پرتوی قدرتمندی از نور بیرون داد.
<mark>(b) عک ضرب المثل می گوید، از تو حرکت از خدا برکت.</mark>
<mark>c)-۹۵</mark> شما مرا ناراحت کرده اید و من هیچ چاره ای جز این ندارم که از شما بخواهم اینجا را ترک کنی.
<mark>c)-۹۶</mark> همه دانش آموزان وقتی زنگ خورد برای استراحت کردن با خوشحالی به سمت حیاط دویدند.
<mark>c)-۹۷</mark> دوره انگلیسی دارای چهار جزء (بخش) اصلی است: مهارت خواندن، صحبت کردن، گوش دادن و نوشتن.
d)-۹۸) ما باید به استفاده از سوخت های فسیلی تا پیدا کردن منابع پاکتر انرژی ادامه دهیم.
<mark>(b) ر</mark> ضا بیمار است و دکتر به او سفارش کرده است که مقدار چربی موجود در غذایش را کاهش دهد.
او فقیر نیست؛ او در واقع پول بیشتری از آن چه برای حمایت از یک خانواده نیاز باشد دارد.

پاسخنامه کلیدی تستهای واژگان (صفحه تا جزوه)

							Voc	cabu	ılar	y Te	sts								
1	a	11	c	21	d	31	c	41	b	51	d	61	b	71	c	81	d	91	b
2	d	12	c	22	b	32	a	42	b	52	c	62	b	72	d	82	b	92	b
3	c	13	c	23	b	33	b	43	b	53	c	63	b	73	c	83	b	93	c
4	a	14	a	24	b	34	a	44	c	54	c	64	b	74	a	84	d	94	b
5	a	15	a	25	b	35	a	45	c	55	a	65	b	75	a	85	c	95	c
6	a	16	a	26	a	36	a	46	c	56	a	66	d	76	a	86	b	96	c
7	a	17	d	27	a	37	a	47	b	57	a	67	d	77	d	87	c	97	c
8	a	18	d	28	a	38	c	48	b	58	b	68	a	78	a	88	c	98	d
9	c	19	d	29	a	39	a	49	b	59	b	69	a	79	c	89	b	99	b
10	c	20	d	30	c	40	a	50	d	60	b	70	b	80	b	90	a	100	a

پاسے تمرین گرامر "زمان گذشته کامل" (صفحه جزوه)

1- had - seen	9- hadn't paid	17- were not	25- had lost
2- arrived	10 - got	18- had not eaten	26 - finished
3- had done	11- hadn't studied	19- hadn't studied	27- had been
4- had cooked	12- met	20 - gave	28- had met
5- moved	13- had visited	21- had been started	29- had forgotten
6- had - cleaned	14- had - seen	22- had lived	30 - had studied
7- went	15- had lost	23- had eaten	
8- arrived	16- Had - studied	24- had listened	

<u>يادداشت</u> :

پاسخ و ترجمه تمرین گــرامر "زمـان گذشـته کامـل" (صفحه جزوه)

در این سؤالات با جملات مرکبی در زمان گذشته طرف هستیم. عملی که در گذشته دورتر انجام شده و کامل شده است به شکل "گذشته کامل" و عملی که بعدأ انجام شده و کوتاه تر بوده، به شکل "گذشته ساده" بیان می شوند.

- ۱- ترجمه: "او قبل از اینکه به باغ وحش برود هرگز یک خرس را ندیده بود."
- ۲- ترجمه: "زمانیکه به مهمانی وارد شدم، پدربزرگ و مادر بزرگم قبلاً به خانه رفته بودند."
 - <mark>٣- ترجمه</mark>: "من قبل از اینکه خانه را ترک کنم، تکالیفم را نوشته بودم."
 - ٤- ترجمه: "زمانیکه او وارد شد، دیوید پیتزا را پخته بود."
- ، <mark>۵- ترجمه</mark>: "بعد از اینکه جان از دانشگاه فارغ التحصیل شد، خانواده اش به کالیفورنیا اسباب کشی کردند."
 - <mark>۶- ترجمه</mark>: "زمانیکه مهمان ها وارد شدند، من اتاقم را قبلاً تمیز کرده بودم."
 - ۷- ترجمه: "من به کشور ژاپن سفر نکرده بودم قبل از اینکه به یک سفر کاری بروم."
 - ۸- ترجمه: "او کلاسش را تمام نکرده بود قبل از اینکه من وارد بشوم."
 - <mark>٩- ترجمه</mark>: "آنها پول را پرداخت نکرده بودند قبل از اینکه من پرداخت کنم."
 - ۱۰<mark>- ترجمه</mark>: "آیا تحصیلاتت را تمام کرده بودی زمانیکه ازدواج کردی؟"
 - ۱۱- ترجمه: "اگه من ادبیات انگلیسی را مطالعه نکرده بودم،مهندسی را مطالعه میکردم."
 - ، <mark>۱۲- ترجمه</mark>: "او مدل مویش را عوض کرده بود قبل از اینکه ما او را ملاقات کنیم."
 - ۱۳- ترجمه: "ما قبل از اینکه به خانه بیائیم، مکانهای خیلی زیادی را دیدن کرده بودیم."
 - 1٤ ترجمه: "من هرگز چنین ساحل زیبایی را ندیده بودم تا قبل از اینکه به بابل بروم."
 - ، <mark>۱۵-</mark> ترجمه: "برادرم هیچ پولی نداشت چونکه او کیف پولش را گم کرده بود."
 - 1٦- ترجمه: "آیا سوزان قبل از اینکه به چین وارد بشود، چینی را مطالعه کرده بود؟"
 - ۱۷- ترجمه: "ما قادر نبودیم وارد هتل بشویم چونکه از قبل آن را رزرو نکرده بودیم."
 - ۱۸- ترجمه: "من قبل از اینکه تو را ملاقات کنم، در آن رستوران غذا نخورده بودم."
 - ، <mark>۱۹- ترجمه</mark>: "آنها به خوبی برای آزمون مطالعه نکرده بودند، زمانیکه آن را دادند."
 - ۲۰- <u>ترجمه</u>: "قبل از اینکه دوستم به من یک دست شطرنج بدهد، من یک شطرنج باز حرفه ای بودم."
 - ۲۱- ترجمه: "زمانیکه ما به سینما وارد شدیم، فیلم شروع شده بود."
 - ، ۲۲- ترجمه: "او قبل از اینکه به کشور تایلند برود، در کشور چین زندگی کرده بود."
 - ، <mark>۲۳- <u>ترجمه</u>: "انها احساس مریضی میکردند بعد از اینکه غذای دریایی خورده بودند."</mark>
 - ۲٤- <u>ترجمه:</u> "اگه به من گوش داده بودی، آن شغل را به دست آورده بودی."
 - <mark>۲۵- <u>ترجمه</u>: "جولی به مهمانی نیامد چونکه آدرس را گم کرده بود."</mark>
 - <mark>۲٦- ترجمه</mark>: "وقتی که ما شام را تمام کردیم، بیرون رفتیم."
 - ، ۲۷- <u>ترجمه</u>: "باغچه از بین رفت چونکه در تمام طول تابستان خشک بوده است."
 - ، ۲۸- <u>ترجمه:</u> "قبل از اینکه به این شهر بیاید او را در یک جایی دیده بود."
 - ۲۹- <u>ترجمه</u>: "ما دیر به هواپیما رسیدیم چونکه پاسپورتمان را فراموش کرده بودیم."
 - ٣٠- ترجمه: "او به من گفت که او قبل از امتحان خیلی مطالعه کرده بود."

پاسخنامه تستهای گرامر مرور زمانها "بخش اول" (صفحه جزوه)

شیوه کلی حل تستهای گرامر: عموماً برای حل تستهای گرامر ابتدا به گزینه های سؤال نگاه کرده و سعی کنید گرامر مربوطه را حدس بزنید. آنگاه در قبل و بعد از جای خالی، به دنبال نکته مربوطه در آن گرامر، برای به دست آوردن پاسخ صحیح باشید.

هرگاه به گزینه های یک تست نگاه کردید و گزینه ها، حالتهای مختلف "فعل اصلی و کمکی" بودند، آن تست مربوط به "زمان" میباشد، پس در قبل و بعد از جای خالی آن تست، دنبال "قید زمان" یا "مشخصه زمانی" بگردید.

•<mark>1- گزینه (C)</mark> چنانچه زمان دقیق یک عمل در گذشته ذکر شود (three days ago)، آن جمله در زمان "گذشته ساده" میباشد. (شکل <mark>دوم فعل + فاعل</mark>). پس گزینه aوd حذف میشوند.

بعد از جای خالی دوم since و twice آمده اند که از مشخصه های زمان "حال کامل" میباشند. ترجمه: "من ۳ روز قبل خواستم او را ببینم. از آن روز، دو بار به او زنگ زده ام."

•2- گزینه (B) چنانچه عملی در زمان گذشته عملی دیگر که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده است را قطع کند، از ساختار زیر استفاده میکنیم: گذشته استمراری ,گذشته سادهwhen

در این حالت عملی که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده در "زمان گذشته استمراری" و عملی که آن عمل را قطع میکند و نسبت به عمل قبلی کوتاه تر است، در "زمان گذشته ساده" خواهد بود.

ترجمه: "زمانیکه آقای سعیدی رادیو را در ماشینش روشن کرد، در حال رانندگی کردن به سمت خانه بود."

• <mark>3- گزینه (C)</mark> قبل از جای خالی since آمده که مبدأ زمان را در "زمان حال کامل" (have written) نشان میدهد و جمله بعد از since ، "زمان گذشته ساده" (شکل دوم فعل + فاعل) میآید. فرمول: زمان گذشته ساده since زمان حال کامل ترجمه: "من از وقتیکه به این شهر نقل مکان کرده ام، دو کتاب شعر را نوشته ام."

•4- گزینه های cوجه به وجود soon جمله در "زمان آینده ساده" میباشد.(گزینه های d₉c حذف میشوند). چنانچه قبل از تستی مربوط به زمان آینده کلمه forgot (گذشته forget) آمده باشد، جواب فقط will خواهد بود چون برنامه ریزی قبلی ندارد و آنی تصمیم میگیرد.

ترجمه: "- آیا آن نامه را برایم نوشتی؟ - شرمنده. کاملاً فراموش کردم. به زودی آن را خواهم نوشت."

، <mark>5- گزینه (D)</mark> بعد از جای خالیtwice و up to now آمده اند که هر دو از مشخصه های "زمان حال کامل" میباشند. (بیان عملی که در گذشته انجام گرفته و تا زمان حال ادامه یافته است.)

ترجمه: " من تا به حال دو بار این امتحان را داده ام. امیدوارم که در آن قبول بشوم."

• 6- گزینه (C) در قسمت ابتدایی این جمله مرکب، زمان "گذشته ساده" داریم(C) در قسمت ابتدایی این جمله مرکب، زمان "گذشته ساده" داریم (C) و (C) در زمانهای حال کامل و حال استمراری هستند جمله طبق قاعده توالی زمانی، باید در زمان گذشته باشد. (گزینه های (C) و (C) و (C) د خواهند شد.).

میدانیم که برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد از "زمان گذشته کامل" استفاده میکنیم. کلمه ربط after را در ساختارهای گذشته با فرمول روبرو را به یاد بسپارید: زمان گذشته کامل after زمان گذشته ساده ترجمه: " خواهر بزرگترم بعد از اینکه مادرم بهش دارو داد، حالش بهتر شد."

7- گزینه (B) چنانچه عملی در زمان گذشته عملی دیگر که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده است را قطع کند، از ساختار روبرو استفاده میکنیم:

در این حالت عملی که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده در "زمان گذشته استمراری" و عملی که آن عمل را قطع میکند و نسبت به عمل قبلی کوتاه تر است، در "زمان گذشته ساده" خواهد بود.

ترجمه: " درختی بر روی ماشین پدرم افتاد، درحالی که به سمت منزل در حال رانندگی کردن بود."

• <mark>8- گزینه yet (D) به معنی"هنوز"</mark> معمولاً در انتهای جملات منفی "زمان حال کامل" میآید. برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته انجام گرفته (یا انجام نگرفته) و اثر و نتیجه آن تا زمان حال باقیمانده است.

ترجمه: "او هفته گذشته پیشنهاد یک شغلی را در لندن دریافت کرد اما هنوز درباره اینکه چه چیزی در مورد آن انجام دهد، تصمیم نگرفته است."

• <mark>9- گزینه (A)</mark> چنانچه عملی در زمان گذشته انجام گرفته و تمام شود و زمان دقیق یک عمل در گذشته ذکر گردد (yesterday)، آن جمله در زمان "گذشته ساده" خواهد بود. تنها گزینه ای که در زمان گذشته آمده است گزینه a میباشد.

ترجمه: "رامان دیروز یک پاکت نامه و یک تمبر را از اداره پست خرید."

• 10- گزینه (A) طبق قاعده توالی زمانی، در یک جمله مرکب، باید دو جمله با هم مطابقت داشته باشند. (گزینه های d و dکه که از این قاعده پیروی نکرده اند حذف خواهند شد). به زبان ساده تر باید با توجه به وجود was جمله در زمان گذشته باشد. میدانیم: برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد از "زمان گذشته کامل" استفاده میکنیم. کلمه ربط until را در ساختارهای گذشته با فرمول زیر به یاد بسپارید:

زمان گذشته ساده **until** زمان گذشته کامل

ترجمه: " او تا زمانیکه مشاورش در زندان مشکل را برایش توضیح نداد، آن را نفهمیده بود."

• 11- گزینه (C) با توجه به قید زمان(next Monday) جمله در زمان "آینده ساده" میباشد. پس گزینه های d و a اشتباه هستند. چنانچه برای انجام کاری در زمان آینده تصمیم گیری شود، از ساختار be going to استفاده میکنیم. ترجمه: "من تصمیم گرفته ام یک مهمانی تولد بگیرم. قراره تعداد زیادی از دوستانم را برای چهارشنبه آینده دعوت کنم."

كرجمه: من معهميم كرعمه ام يت مهمى كوند بميرم. كراره معماد رودي از دوست من براي چهارستبه اينده دخوت عما.

12- گزینه (A) چنانچه عملی در زمان گذشته عملی دیگر را که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده است را قطع کند، از ساختار زیر استفاده میکنیم:

در این حالت عملی که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده در "زمان گذشته استمراری" و عملی که آن عمل را قطع میکند و نسبت به عمل قبلی کوتاه تر است، در "زمان گذشته ساده" خواهد بود.

ترجمه: " زمانیکه ما وارد شدیم، رامان مشغول تماشای تلویزیون بود."

• 13- گزینه (D) چنانچه عملی در زمان گذشته انجام گرفته و تمام شود و زمان دقیق ان در گذشته ذکر گردد (A است که در زمان گذشته نام شود و زمان "گذشته ساده" خواهد بود. تنها گزینه ای که در زمان گذشته آمده است گزینه ای میباشد. فراموش نکنیم که در زمان گذشته ساده بعد از فاعل "شکل دوم فعل" را بکار میبریم و شکل دوم فعل یا باقاعده ست و ed میگیرد و یا اینکه بی قاعده بوده و شکل دوم آن همان put است). ترجمه: "مادرم بیسکویتها را دو ساعت قبل بر روی میز گذاشت."

• 14- گزینه (B) برای نشان دادن رابطه علت و معلولی در زمان گذشته میتوانیم از "because", "since" استفاده میکنیم (در معنی "چونکه"، "از آنجائیکه"): گذشته کامل + because / since + گذشته ی ساده

ترجمه: "آنها ناراحت بودند از آنجاییکه من قبل از اینکه آنها شهر را ترک کنند، به دیدنشان نرفته بودم."

<usually گزینه (D) وجود قید تکرار usually قبل از جای خالی نشان دهنده تکرار شدن فعل جمله است و میدانیم برای نشان دادن تکرار و عادت از "زمان حال ساده" (شکل ساده فعل + فاعل) استفاده میکنیم.</p>

نکته: در زمان حال ساده چنانچه فاعل جمله سوم شخص مفرد باشد، فعل اصلی جمله، S سوم شخص مفرد میگیرد. ترجمه: " معمولاً قبل از اینکه پری و برادر کوچکش به تختخواب بروند، مادرشان یک داستان کوتاه را برای آنها میخواند."

16- گزینه (D) در قسمت ابتدایی این جمله مرکب، زمان "گذشته کامل" داریم(...I hadn't gone) پس ادامه جمله طبق قاعده توالی زمانی، باید در "زمان گذشته ساده" باشد. میدانیم که برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد از "زمان گذشته کامل" استفاده میکنیم و این زمان معمولا با زمان گذشته ساده بکار میرد.

کلمه ربط before را در ساختارهای گذشته با فرمول روبرو به یاد بسپارید: زمان گذشته ساده before زمان گذشته کامل ترجمه: " من تا قبل از اینکه به چین سفر کنم، به هیچ کشور آسیایی نرفته بودم."

، <mark>17- گزینه (b)</mark> برای بیان نظر شخصی در زمان آینده، از will استفاده میکنیم. (با توجه به عبارت I think) پس جواب تست فقط گزینه b خواهد بود.

ترجمه: " من فكر ميكنم كه عمويت به تو، پولى را كه لازم دارى، قرض خواهد داد. او مرد ثروتمندى است."

1<mark>8- گزینه (A)</mark> چنانچه عملی در زمان گذشته عملی دیگر را که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده است را قطع کند، از ساختار زیر استفاده میکنیم:

در این حالت عملی که در حال انجام گرفتن بوده در "زمان گذشته استمراری" و عملی که آن عمل را قطع میکند و نسبت به عمل قبلی کوتاه تر است، در "زمان گذشته ساده" خواهد بود.

ترجمه: " ما مشغول خوردن شام در رستوران بوديم زمانيكه يكي از دوستان قديميم را ديدم."

1<mark>9- گزینه (A)</mark> در گزینه ها just به معنی" تازه" آمده است که از مشخصه های "زمان حال کامل" بوده و به عملی اشاره میکند که در گذشته انجام گرفته و تازه تمام شده است.

ترجمه: "- مایلید چیزی برای خوردن بخورید؟ - نه متشکرم. من تازه یک ساندویج خورده ام."

، <mark>20- گزینه (D)</mark> با توجه قید زمان (tomorrow)، جمله در "زمان آینده ساده" میباشد و گزینه های a و b حذف خواهند شد. چنانچه برای انجام کاری در زمان آینده برنامه ریزی شود، از ساختار be going to استفاده میکنیم. ترجمه: " – چرا آن همه رنگ را خریدی؟ - قصد دارم اتاق خوابم را فردا رنگ آمیزی کنم."

• 21- گزینه (B) چنانچه دو عمل در گذشته هر دو به صورت همزمان در حال انجام گرفتن باشند، هر دو طرفین کلمه ربط while به صورت زمان "گذشته استمراری" بیان میشوند.

ترجمه: " در حالیکه او مشغول خواندن روزنامه بود، سگش در کنار او دراز کشیده بود."

• 22- گزینه (D) طبق قاعده توالی زمانی، در یک جمله مرکب، باید دو جمله با هم مطابقت داشته باشند. (گزینه های c و که که از این قاعده پیروی نکرده اند حذف خواهند شد).

برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد از "زمان گذشته کامل" (had finished) استفاده میکنیم. همراه با زمان گذشته کامل، "زمان گذشته ساده" میآید.

کلمه ربط when را در ساختارهای گذشته با فرمول روبرو به یاد بسپارید: زمان گذشته ساده when زمان گذشته کامل ترجمه: " زمانیکه مری وارد شد من بازی تنیس را با مایک تمام کرده بودم."

• <mark>23- گزینه (C)</mark> برای نشان دادن رابطه علت و معلولی در زمان گذشته میتوانیم از "because", "since" استفاده میکنیم (در معنی "چونکه"، "از آنجائیکه").

گذشته کامل + because / since + گذشته ی ساده

ترجمه: "سارا چونکه همه تکالیفش را انجام داده بود، خیلی خسته بود."

وط اشتباه هستند. چنانچه قبل از جای خالی (\mathbf{A}) با توجه به قید زمان(later) جمله در زمان "آینده ساده"میباشد. پس گزینه های \mathbf{b}_{e} اشتباه هستند. چنانچه قبل از جای خالی know آمده باشد، بدین معنی است که از انجام آن عمل در آینده از قبل خبر داشته ایم پس ساختار درست میباشد.

ترجمه: " – پنجره ها ی اتاقت کثیف هستند. – میدونم. قراره بعداً آنها را بشویم."

25- گزینه (C) در قسمت دوم این جمله مرکب، زمان "گذشته کامل" داریم(... I had written) پس جمله اول طبق قاعده توالی زمانی، باید در "زمان گذشته ساده" باشد. میدانیم که برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد از "زمان گذشته کامل" استفاده میکنیم و این زمان معمولا با زمان گذشته ساده بکار میرود. ساختار ربط by the time را در ساختارهای گذشته با فرمول روبرو به یاد بسپارید: زمان گذشته کامل, زمان گذشته ساده با فرمول روبرو به یاد بسپارید:

ترجمه: " زمانیکه تو به من زنگ زدی، من بیشتر قسمتهای کتاب را نوشته بودم."

- <mark>26- گزینه (C)</mark> چنانچه از قبل در مورد عملی اطلاع نداشته باشیم و در لحظه صحبت کردن تصمیمی گرفته شود، جواب " زمان آینده ساده" بوده و ساختار فعل جمله، فقط will با شکل ساده فعل خواهد بود.

ترجمه: "- من هیچ پولی ندارم. – واقعاً؟ نگران نباش. من بهت کمی(پول) قرض خواهم داد."

- 27 گزینه (C) قبل از جای خالی since آمده که مبدأ زمان را در "زمان حال کامل" (have won) نشان میدهد و جمله بعد از since، "زمان گذشته ساده" خواهد بود. فرمول روبرو را حفظ کنید: زمان گذشته ساده since زمان حال کامل ترجمه: " آنها همه بازیهای دیگر را به آسانی برده اند از زمانیکه بازی فوتبال را به آلمان باختند."
- ترمان حال کامل" میآید:

 This / That/ It is the (first, second, third, ..) time از عبارات 28 گزینه (D) بعد از عبارات عبارات This is the second time I have been in such a hard situation because of your mistakes.

ترجمه: "این دومین بار است که من بخاطر اشتباهات تو در چنین وضعیت سختی قرار گرفته ام."

- 29- گزینه (B) چنانچه یک عملی در گذشته در حال انجام گرفتن بوده و عمل دیگر در خلال آن روی دهد از ساختار روبرو استفاده میکنیم:

 گذشته ساده , گذشته استمراریWhile
 ترجمه: "دیروز در همین مواقع، در حالی که مشغول مطالعه کردن بودم، برادرم زنگ زد و ما را برای شام دعوت کرد."
- ، <mark>30- گزینه (A)</mark> ever به معنی "تا به حال" که در گزینه ها آمده، در جملات مثبت زمان حال کامل هم میآید که در این حالت معمولاً "صفت عالی" (**the most expensive**) قبل از آن جمله بکار میرود.

ترجمه: "ما فكر ميكنيم كه "رامان" گران قيمت ترين ماشين اسپرتي را كه ما تا به حال در اين شهر ديده ايم، دارد."

پاسخنامه تست: "کاربردهای افعال ناقص" (صفحه جزوه)

	G	ram	ıma	r Te		(Modals)					
1	d	6	c	11	c	16	a	21	b	26	c
2	b	7	d	12	d	17	c	22	b	27	a
3	a	8	c	13	b	18	d	23	d	28	c
4	c	9	c	14	b	19	b	24	c	29	d
5	a	10	a	15	b	20	c	25	b	30	b

پاسخنامه تستهای گرامر جملات معلوم و مجهول (صفحه جزوه)

	Grammar Tests (Passive & Active Sentences)												
1	c	6	d	11	d	16	c	21	d	26	b	31	a
2	d	7	b	12	c	17	b	22	d	27	b	32	a
3	c	8	d	13	c	18	c	23	a	28	a	33	b
4	a	9	c	14	a	19	b	24	b	29	c	34	a
5	d	10	c	15	b	20	b	25	b	30	c		

پاسخنامه تستهای افعال ناقص در ساختارهای گذشته: (صفحه جزوه)

G	rami	mar	5	(Mo	odals	s)	
1	a	5	a	9	b	13	c
2	c	6	c	10	d	14	b
3	b	7	d	11	b	15	c
4	d	8	a	12	a	16	d

پاسخنامه تستهای مربوط به افعال ناقص (زبان تخصصی) (صفحه جزوه)

	Grammar Tests								(Modals)				
1	c	6	a	11	b	16	b	21	a	26	b	31	b
2	b	7	a	12	d	17	b	22	d	27	b	32	c
3	d	8	b	13	b	18	b	23	b	28	c	33	b
4	d	9	d	14	d	19	c	24	b	29	c	34	b
5	b	10	b	15	a	20	d	25	b	30	c	35	b

(صفحه جزوه)

"پاسخنامه نمونه آزمون تشریحی گرامر"

۱. با استفاده از کلمات داده شده، جمله معلوم بسازید و سپس آن را مجهول کنید.

1. Active: You must obey the traffic rules. **Passive:** The traffic rules must be obeyed.

2. Active: Who should pay the damage?

Passive: By whom should the damage be paid?

3. Active: Benjamin must win the competition.

Passive: The competition must be won by Benjamin.

4. Active: You may forget the rules quickly. **Passive:** The rules may be forgotten quickly.

5. Active: They shouldn't clean the office today.

Passive: The office shouldn't be cleaned by them today.

6. Active: You should study the lessons repeatedly.Passive: The lessons should be studied repeatedly.

7. Active: Our English teacher may give an exam today.

Passive: An exam may be given by our English teacher today.

8. Active: They cannot build a new house at this location.

Passive: A new house cannot be built by them at this location.

9. Active: Reza can give them some information about the job.

Passive (1): Some information can be given about the job by Reza.

Passive (2): They can be given some information about the job by Reza.

10. Active: Do you have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant?

Passive: Does the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?

٢. شكل صحيح افعال داخل پرانتز (معلوم يا مجهول) را بنويسيد.

1. must be finished	2. can be found	3. cannot be explained
4. may make	5. will be employed	6. shouldn't be taken
7. shouldn't be cut	8. must be done	9. will be laughed
10. may go		

۳. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. (همراه با مرور درس ۱)

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. c
5. a	6. d	7. b	8. b
9. a	10. c	11. a	12. c
13. d	14. b	15. a	

۴. شكل صحيح افعال داخل برانتز را بنويسيد.

1. broke	2. went
3. was / hadn't cleaned	4. had gone
5. had gone	6. was / had gone
7. was / hadn't flown	8. saw / had broken / stopped
9. had done / had made	10. found / had broken / called
11. come back / looked	12. got / had sent / had never replied

"پاسخنامه نمونه آزمون جامع تشریحی درس سوم" (صفحه جزوه)

1- Match the pictures with the given sentences: (1)

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B

2- Fill in the blanks with the proper words. One word is extra: (2)

1. absorb	2. pollute	3. demand	4. remind
5. opposite	6. generate	7. blow	8. common

3- Make collocations by matching the exact words: (1)

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. e

4- Match the definitions with the given words. One word is extra: (1)

1. replace	2. consumption	3. pollution	4. generation

5- Choose the best item: (1)

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. b

6- Write the passive form in the correct tenses: (1)

1. must be paid	2. may be produced	3. can be used	4. should be informed
-----------------	--------------------	----------------	------------------------------

7- Make active and passive sentences with the given words: (2)

1. Active: People must obey the traffic rules.

Passive: The traffic rules must be obeyed by people.

2. Active: Scientists can change wind into electricity.

Passive: Wind can be changed into electricity.

	ð- I	rut the ver	o into the c	orrect form, past	simple or past	periect: (2)	
1. a	rrived / had	finished		2. phone	d / had been		
3. h	ad had / bro	oke		4. played	l / had gone		
4 337	T . 1			s to make a mean	ingful sentence	: (2)	
				ad already gone.			
2. Stude	ents should b	e informed	about the p	ossible harms.			
10- W	rite topic se	entence, suj	pporting se	ntences, and conc	luding sentence	e in their proper	place: (1)
Topic s	entence: (3)						
Support	ting sentence	e: (1)					
Support	ting sentence	e: (4)					
Conclu	ding sentence	e (2)					
		44 D				(4.8)	
				ge and then choose			
1. b	2	. b	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. d	
		12- Read	the passag	ge and then choose	e the best items	: (2.5)	
	1. b	2. d		3. c	4. a	5. b	
		42 D				(4)	
		13- Rea	_	ge and then choos			7
	1. d		2. c	3. d	4.	a	
				•. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
				<u>یادداشت</u> :			

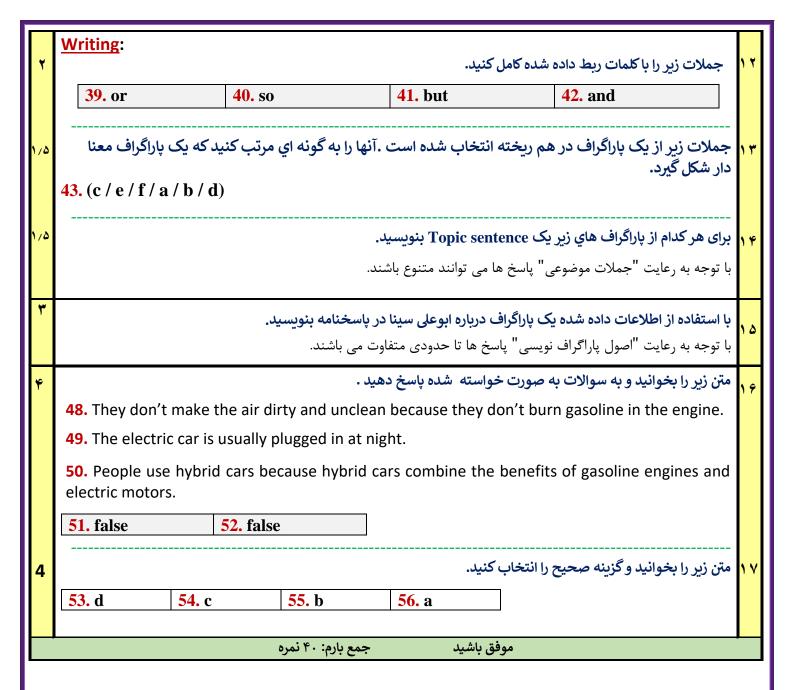
		، تعـــالى	باســـمه		
	تاریخ آزمون: ۱۳۹۸ /۳/ ۱۳۹۸	رشته: کلیه رشته ها	دهم نوبت خرداد ۹۸	پاسخنامه امتحان نهایی پایه دواز	
S	دهید.	ترتیب در پاسخنامه جواب	يش آموزان عزيز، سؤالات را به	دانا	R
۶	Listening: خواهد شد و پس از شنیدن هر خنامه بنویسید.			دانش آموزان عزیزدر این قسم سؤال به شما فرصت داده خو	١
	 take temperature Solar power Natural gas, oil, and 	coal	2. Dr. Gharib4. English6. I would take a phot	to / photos	
۲/۲۵	ب کنید. <mark>7. wind 8. a</mark>		 وټی به دقت گوش دهید، سپ	 دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل ص	۲
1/0	ب کنید. 10. b 11. d	 بس گزینه صحیح را انتخاب	 وټی به دقت گوش دهید، سپ	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل ص	٣
۲/۲۵	ب کنید. 12. c 13. a	س گزینه صحیح را انتخار 14. b	 وتی به دقت گوش دهید، سپ	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل ص	۴
١	Vocabulary: 15. hard	16 win	جملات زیر را کامل کنید. d turbines / turbines	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده ·	۵
		•			H
1	ون B یک تعریف اضافی است.) 17. e 18. c	ین B انتخاب دنید.ردر ست 19. a	ر سنون A یک تعریف از سنو 20. d	برای هر همه مشخص شده از	۶
1/0		ا افی است.)	 ىدە كامل كنيد.(يک كلمه اض		٧
	21. consume	22. combination	23. dedicated		
1/0			 ب از دانش خود کامل کنید.		٨
	24. absorb	25. symbol / sign	26. hug		
۲	Grammar:	ر جاهاي خالى بنويسيد.	صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را د	مکالمه زیر را بخوانید و شکل ۰	٩
	27. seems 28	3. had decided	29. would / could go	30. are served	
۲			هاي داده شده انتخاب كنيد.	پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه	١.
	31. b 32	2. d	33. c	34. a	

۲	۱ با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید.					
	35- Everything in the garden was brown because it hadn't rained for months.					
	Or : 35 - Everything was brown in the garden because it hadn't rained for months.					
	36- The woman who lives next door is a famous professor.					
J	Writing:					
۲	جملات زيررا با كلمات ربط داده شده كامل كنيد.	۱۲				
	37. so 38. and 39. but 40. or					
٣		۱۳				
	در این بخش با توجه به رعایت اصول پاراگراف نویسی و نوشتن جملات موضوعی، پشتیبان و نتیجه گیری و همچنین استفاده از عبارات داده شده پاراگراف های متنوعی می توان نوشت.					
٣	جملات زیر را مرتب کرده و به شکل یک پاراگراف درآورید.	14				
	Water is the most essential element in our life. We cannot think of life without water. So,					
	water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc. Besides, no living-being can exist for					
	long without water, the most valuable liquid. We need huge resources of water to generate					
	electricity on a large and commercial scale. Thus, water is very important to our life and our					
	planet.					
r/Δ	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید . 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who					
٣/۵	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد .	۱۵				
7/4	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید. 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who					
7/4	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد . 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than					
7/4	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد . 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves. 50. b 51. true 52. true					
4/0	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید. 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves.					
	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد . 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves. 50. b 51. true 52. true					
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	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد . 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves. 50. b 51. true 52. true 53. By using a talking dictionary, we are able to look the words up in a few minutes. 54. Seeing specific words used in a sentence can provide more context and help you better	18				
	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد . 48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves. 50. b 51. true 52. true 53. By using a talking dictionary, we are able to look the words up in a few minutes. 54. Seeing specific words used in a sentence can provide more context and help you better understand proper usage. 55. When reading or writing a story, an essay, a paragraph or even a sentence, using a	18				
	48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves. 50. b 51. true 52. true 53. By using a talking dictionary, we are able to look the words up in a few minutes. 54. Seeing specific words used in a sentence can provide more context and help you better understand proper usage. 55. When reading or writing a story, an essay, a paragraph or even a sentence, using a dictionary is a great help.	18				
	48. It can lead not only to great personal happiness but also to respect from others who appreciate the work you do. 49. The important point is that we continue to give to those who are more in need than ourselves. 50. b 51. true 52. true 53. By using a talking dictionary, we are able to look the words up in a few minutes. 54. Seeing specific words used in a sentence can provide more context and help you better understand proper usage. 55. When reading or writing a story, an essay, a paragraph or even a sentence, using a dictionary is a great help.	18				

		، تعـــالى	باســـمه		
	تاریخ آزمون: ۱۲/ ۲/ ۱۳۹۸	رشته: کلیه رشته ها	هريور ۹۸	سؤالات امتحان نهایی پایه دوازدهم نوبت ش	
S	واب دهید.	ترتیب در پاسخنامه ج	عزيز، سؤالات را به	دانش آموزان ع	R
Ŷ		دانش آموزان عزیزدر این قسمت شش س سؤال به شما فرصت داده خواهد که پاس	١		
	1. stories		2. wind	,	
	3. We can carry it.5. I feel proud or happy.			und a company. which contain fat.	
	or receipt out of happy.		V. THE TOTAL	William Contain Iaw	
۲/۵	انتخاب کنید.	پس گزینه صحیح را ا	ن گوش دهید، س	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت 	۲
	7. c 8. a	9.	They flew the	eir kites.	
۲	 نتخاب کنید.	 پس گزینه صحیح را ا	 ن گوش دهید، س		.
	10. It was dark and quiet.		11. The driver	**	,
1/0	انتخاب کنید.	پس گزینه صحیح را ا	ن گوش دهید، سر	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به دقت	۴
	12. sure	13. life		14. abroad	
	Vacabulawa				
,	Vocabulary:		یر را کامل کنید.	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده جملات زب	۵
	15. pigeons		16. consume		
۲	در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است.)	ون B انتخاب کنید.(۱	یک تعریف از ستو	برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A ب	ç
	17. e 18. a		19. d	20. b	Í
1/0		 نبافی است.)	 کنید.(یک کلمه اه		٧
	21. effectively	22. share		23. origin	
1/0			 ئ <i>ن خ</i> ود كامل كنيد		٨
	24. diary	25. introduction	on	26. demand	
۲	Grammar:	ا در حاهای خال بنور	عال داخل بانة را	مکالمه زیر را بخوانید و شکل صحیح اف	٩
	27. be spent 28. arrived			ould/might/could give	
۲		•	 شده انتخاب کنید		١.
	31. b 32. c		33. d	34. a	

۲۰				امل بنويسيد.	با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله ی ک	11
	35- The dog which can run very fast is brown. Or: 35- The dog which is brown can run very fast. 36- A lot of workers have been employed during the last five years.					
۲	Writing:					
		20	20.1		جملات زیررا با کلمات ربط داده شده کا ا	1 4
	37. or	38. so	39. but	40. and		
٣					یک پاراگراف با عنوان save our Earth	۱۳
	نتیجه گیری و	صوعی، پشتیبان و	و نوشتن جملات موظ	ول پاراگراف نویسی	در این بخش با توجه به رعایت اص	
			ی توان نوشت.	اگراف های متنوعی مے	همچنین استفاده از عبارات داده شده پار	
٣				، پاراگراف درآورید.	جملات زیر را مرتب کرده و به شکل یک	14
					et popular one is football. Many	
					young. You can often see them ay play football on a team. If a	
	_ , ,		_		Football is really a national sport	
	in my countr	ry.				
4	Reading:					
	40. 701	1	•	_	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صور	۱۵
	48. That wo	ord may stop my	understanding of	the passage.		
	49. If we ha	ive a good vocal	oulary, we are mo	re interested in re	ading.	
	50. d	51. fa	alse 4	52. true		
\Vdash						Н
4		T		1	متن زير را بخوانيد و به سوالات به صور	19
	53. c	54. b	55. b	56. a		
			جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره	فق باشید	هه ا	
			المالية	عي بسيد	<u></u>	

		مه تعـــالی	باس		
	تاریخ آزمون : ۲۲/ ۱۰/ ۱۳۹۸	رشته: کلیه رشته ها	یه دوازدهم دیماه ۹۸	ؤالات امتحان نهایی زبان انگلیسی پا	س
S	عواب دهید.	به ترتیب در پاسخنامه ج	موزان عزيز، سؤالات را	دانش آ	R
Ŷ	1. do exercise	ه تا شش در پاسخنامه بنویر 2.	خود را برای سؤالهای یک dishwasher	شما فرصت داده خواهد که پاسخ	١
	3. renewable energy 5. sun or sunshine		at the top of each You can carry it o		
	5. sun or sunsinne	0.	10u can carry it c	ever y where.	
۲/۵	سته شده پاسخ دهید.	ں به سؤالات به شکل خوار	 به دق <i>ت گ</i> وش دهید، سپس	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی ب	۲
	7. b 8. c	9. She lives in	another neighborh	100d.	
۲	سته شده پاسخ دهید. 10. He studied in Canada		به دقت گوش دهید، سپس ey are interested in	دانش آموزان عزیز به فایل صوتی به	٣
	10. He studied in Canada		ey are interested in ley are crazy about		
1/0		<i>ن جاهای خالی را پر کنید.</i>	ِه دقت گوش دهی <i>د،</i> سپس	دانش آموزان عزيز به فايل صوتي ب	۴
	12. special	13. vacation	14. ho	pe	
	Vocabulary:				
1				با توجه به تصاویر داده شده جملا	۵
	15. balcony		. monolingual		
۲				برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستر	9
	17. c 18. d	19.	<u>e</u>	20. b	
۲		ا افی است.)	 کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضا	 جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده	٧
	21. effectively 22. sh	ared 23.	. replaced	24. cooling	
•			·	کلمه ای که با سه گزینه دیگر هم	٨
	25. c 26. d	27.	c	28. a	
۲	<u>Grammar</u> :		ا در جاهاي خالی بنویسید	شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را	٩
	29. has bought 30. wer	e killed 31. had	d learned/learnt	32. be sent	
ų.			 داده شده انتخاب کنید.	 پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه های	١.
1	33. c 34. a	3.	5. c	36. d	, ,
	57. u				
۲	37- My brother went to the lik	rary hut he didn't st	"	با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله	١١
	38 - She/Her father is watchin			ght.	



	باســمه تعـــالى					
	تاریخ آزمون: ۵/۱/۱۳۹۹	لته: تجربي / رياضي	خرداد ۹۹ رش	ؤالات امتحان نهایی زبان انگلیسی پایه دوازدهم	,w	
S	، دهید.	یب در پاسخنامه جوآب	، سؤالات را به ترن	دانش آموزان عزيز	R	
٣	<u>Listening</u> :				1	
	خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.	سپس به سؤالات به شکل	قت گوش دهید و ۱	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شماره 1 به د		
	1. false		2. false			
	3. She had the money	•	4. Because it	is so slow.		
٣						
	، خواسته شده پاسخ دهید. 	سپس به سوالات به شکل	قت گوش دهید و ۱	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شماره 2 به د 	۲	
	5. c 6.		7. true	8. false		
	9. No, he doesn't like 10. No, he doesn't app		ı's ioh			
	to, ne doesn't app					
۴	, خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.	سپس به سوالات به شکل	قت گوش دهید و ۰	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شماره 3 به د	٣	
	11. false	12. true		13. creative		
	14. Respect each othe	r's abilities.				
	15. He didn't enjoy w	orking in a team e	nvironment a	year ago.		
	Vocabulary:					
۲		سب برا ي هر تصوير را انن	بخوانيد وجمله منا	با توجه به تصاویر داده شده،جملات زیر را	۴	
	16. d 17.	. e	18. b	19. a		
1/0		نبافی است.)	ئنید.(یک کلمه ام	جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل ک	П	
	20. honored	21. overcome		22. suppose	۵	
1/0			خود کامل کنید.	جملات زیر را با کلمه ای مناسب از دانش	ç	
	23. intermediate	24. replace		25. guide		
	Grammar :					
۲			ه انتخاب کنید.	پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه ها <u>ي</u> داده شد	٧	
	26. c 27	7. b	28. d	29. b		
	\.:<	1 of which I whom	who	جمله ي زير را با استفاده از ضمير موصول		
١				جمعه ي رير را با المتعدد الر طمير موصور	٨	
	30. A pigeon is a bird w	nich can fly in the	SKy.			
۲		ىنە ىسىد.	ل را در جای خالی	مكالمه زير را بخوانيد و شكل صحيح افعاا	9	
	21 have been 14 12		- "		,	
	31. have been invited		32. was said			
	33. decides		34. would/co	Duiu Choose		

۴	Reading: زیر رابخوانید و به سوالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید.								
	35. b	36. a		37. false		38. true			
	 39- English is easier for French people to learn because it is very similar to French. 40- Because they already use Chinese letters in their own language. 								
عوانید و به سؤالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید.							۱۱م		
	41. b	42. c		43. false		44. true			
	45- It is produced from streams and rivers/oceans/water.46- It will keep the environment clean.								
۲	Writing: متن زير را با كلمات ربط (but, and, so, or) كامل كنيد.								
	47. so	48. and	49. but	50. or					
	با توجه به مفهوم جمله اول و تصویر داده شده، در ادامه یک جمله بنویسید. 51 they should stay at home. 52 he has to do his homework.								
				 Topic ىنوىسىد.	: Sentence		۱۴ بر		
,	۱ براي هر یک از پاراگرافهاي زیر یک Topic Sentence بنویسید. با توجه به رعایت "جملات موضوعی" پاسخ ها می توانند متنوع باشند.								
۲	توجه: دانش آموز عزیز در این قسمت ؛ بخشهای مختلفی ارائه شده است در هر قسمت طبق دستور العمل <u>فقط</u> به یکی از دو بخش به دلخواه پاسخ دهید.								
	(سؤال	(0	(الف		(ب)			
		55 56		<u>b</u>		g			
		57		a		<u> </u>			
		58		C		h			
			1		1				
	در سوالهاي ٥٩ و ٦٠ به دلخواه <u>فقط</u> يكى از بخشهاي (a) يا (b) را انتخاب كرده و با هر گروه از كلمات يک جمله بنويسيد. 59. (a) Mina would help you with your homework if she had more free time. (b) My mother was angry with my brother because he hadn't washed his hands.								
	60. (a) The students bought some useful books which their teacher suggested. (b) Can water be converted into ice in cold weather?								
					ع میباشد.	<i>ع</i> واب های این بخش هم، متنوع	>		
		٥	جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمر	يد	موفق باش				

باســمه تعـــالى									
	امتحان نهایی زبان انگلیسی پایه دوازدهم نوبت خرداد ۹۹ رشته: انسانی تاریخ آزمون: ۷/ ٤/ ۱۳۹۹								
S	جواب دهید.	به ترتیب در پاسخنامه -	دانش آموزان عزیز، سؤالات را	R					
0	<u>Listening</u> :								
3	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شما ره ۱ به دقت گوش دهید و سپس به سؤالات به شکل خواسته شده، پاسخ دهید.								
	1. d	lse							
	3. Because she can't hear well.								
	4. It might be something as simple as <u>an infection or more serious</u> .								
3.5			بزیز به فایل صوتی شماره ۲ به دقت گوش ده 	۲ دانش اموز ع					
		. b	7. a						
	8. Because her phone battery was running low.								
	9. She needed enough electricity to finish watching movie.								
2 5									
3.5	دانش آموز عزیز به فایل صوتی شماره ۳ به دقت گوش دهید و سپس به سؤالات به شکل خواسته شده، پاسخ دهید.								
	10. responding		personal						
	12. Yes, it does. It takes h	im a lot of time to	answer the emails.						
	13. He deletes them.	1	1 9 .						
	14. He takes an <u>organized</u> approach with work emails.								
	Vocabulary:								
2		ِ جمله مناسب براي هر تـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	صاویر داده شده، جملات زیر را بخوانید و 	ع با توجه به ت					
	15. d 16. a 17. b 18. e								
1.5		اضافی است.)	را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه	ملات زير					
	19. dedicated	20. conditioner	21. alphabetically						
1.5		يد.	را با كلمه اي مناسب از دانش خود كامل كن	ع جملات زير					
	22. forever	23. contain	24. lap						
	<u>Grammar</u> :								
2.5		ئنيد.	یح را از بین گزینه های داده شده انتخاب ک	۷ پاسخ صح					
	25. a 26. b	27. a	28. c 29. d						
2 -									
2.5			ح افعال را در جاي خالى بنويسيد.	۸ شکل صحیع					
	30. increasingly	31. collect	32. has been discover	ed					
	33. were invited 34. were								

4	Reading: متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات پاسخ دهيد.								
	35. b	36. c	37. true	38. false					
	39- The Nobel Prize was awarded to Einstein in 1912.								
	40- He wrote a letter to President Roosevelt expressing his worry about the atomic bomb.								
.4	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات پاسخ دهید.								
	41. c	42. b	43. true	44. false					
	45- The energy is stored in their roots, fruits, and leaves.								
	46- Three forms of renewable energy are: solar energy, water energy and wind energy.								
1	Writing: جملات مناسب را براي ستون A از ستون B انتخاب كرده و در پاسخ نامه بنويسيد.								
	47. c	48. d	49. a	50. b					
2									
	51. and	52. or	53. but	54. so					
1	برای هر کدام از پاراگراف های زیر یک Topic sentence بنویسید.								
	با توجه به رعایت "جملات موضوعی" پاسخ ها می توانند متنوع باشند. 								
2	دراین قسمت فقط به یکی از بخشهای (الف) یا (ب)به اختیار پاسخ دهید.								
	سؤال		(الف)	(ب)					
	57 58		d e	h h					
	59		С	f					
	60		b	j					
2	۱ در سؤالهاي ٦١ و ٦٢ به دلخواه فقط يكي از بخشهاي (a) يا (b) را انتخاب كرده و با هر گروه از كلمات زير يك جمله بنويسيد.								
	61. (a) The woman who bought that apartment was talking to the neighbors in the yard.								
	(b) His parents became happy after they had met their son.								
	62. (a) He could be a good runner if he had more free time to practice.(b) They must be informed about the result today.								
4									
	جواب های این بخش هم، متنوع میباشد.								
موفق باشید جمع بارم: ۴۰ نمره									