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😐 نمونه سوال 😐 گام به گام

😐 امتحاننهایی 😐 جزوه

😐 دانلود آزمون های آزمایشی

É

متوسطه اول: هفتم ... هشتم ... نهم

متوسطه دوم: دهم ... یازدهم ... دوازدهم

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Lesson One:

"Sense of Appreciation"

"حــس قــدر شــناسى"

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لغات کلیدی و مهم "درس یک" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه اول"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
accidental	تصادفي	at all	اصلاً، ابداً، به هيچ وجه
accidentally	تصادفآ، اتفاقي	at last	سرانجام، در نهایت
A.D.	بعد از میلاد مسیح، میلادی	at least	حداقل
a set of	مجموعه ای از	attempt	تلاش، كوشش
abroad	خارج از کشور	author	نویسنده، مؤلف
active	فعال، فعالانه	authorized	مجاز – مختار
active voice	جمله معلوم (دستور زبان)	authority	صلاحیت، اختیار – معتبر
addition	جمع، اضافه	babysit	از بچه پرستاری کردن
advice	نصيحت، توصيه	babysitter	پرستار بچه
advise	نصیحت کردن، توصیه کردن	bear	خرس- به دنیا آوردن – تحمل کردن
advisement	مشورت، تأمل	be born	متولد شدن، به دنیا آمدن
advisor	مشاور، رهنما – معاون	because of	به خاطر
again and again	بارها، دوباره و دوباره	belonging	تعلق، وابستگي
agreement	توافق، موافقت، قرارداد	bless	دعا کردن، مبارک خواندن
after a while	بعد از مدتی	blessed	مبارک، سعید، خوشبخت
airbag	کیسه هوا	blessedness	سعادت، بركت، خوشبختي
airplane	هواپیما	blessing	رحمت، برکت، دعای خیر، نعمت
along with	به علاوه، افزون بر، همراه با	boost	بالابردن، افزایش دادن، تقویت کردن
aloud	بلند، با صدای بلند	booster	تقویت کننده، حامی
although	اگرچه، گرچه، با اینکه	bother	آزار، اذیت، دردسر
analyze	بررسی کردن، آنالیز کردن	bring up	تربیت کردن، مطرح کردن
analyzer	تحلیل کننده، تحلیل گر	broken-heart	دلشكسته، نا اميد
anniversary	سالگرد	burst	تركيدن، منفجر شدن
antonym	متضاد، ضد	businessman	تاجر، بازرگان
appropriate	مناسب، شایسته	by heart	از حفظ، از بر
appreciation	قدردانی، درک، فهم	by the way	راستی، بگذریم، به هر حال
appreciative	قدردان، قدرشناس	cage	قفس، قفسه، محفظه
appreciate	قدردانی کردن، درک کردن، فهمیدن	calmly	آرام، راحت، به آرامی، آهسته
article	مقاله – ماده قانون – شیئی	cancer	سرطان، مصيبت
as	از آنجائیکه - وقتی که - به عنوان	capable of	قادر بودن به
as follows	به شرح زیر	care for	مراقبت کردن از ، پرستاری کردن از
a sign of	یک نشانه از	carry	حمل کردن، با خود بردن، منتقل کردن
as well	همچنین (در انتهای جمله میآید)	carry no risk	خطر نکردن، ریسک نکردن
as well as	همچنین	Caspian Sea	دریای خزر

لغات کلیدی و مهم "درس یک" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه دوم"

Words	Dansina Manairas	Wan Ja	Dansina Manairas
Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
catch	گرفتن، قاپیدن - فهمیدن	definition	تعریف، معنی
center	مرکز، وسط، کانون	description	توصيف، تشريح
chapter	فصل(کتاب)، شعبه	descriptive	توصیفی، تشریحی، وصفی
chess	شطرنج	detective	كاراگاه(پليس)، بازرس
childhood	بچگی،کودکی، دوران بچگی	diary	دفتر خاطرات، دفتر یادداشت
choose	انتخاب کردن، تصمیم گرفتن	diploma	مدرک تحصیلی، دیپلم
close friend	دوست صمیمی، دوست نزدیک	discover	کشف کردن، پی بردن، پیدا کردن
college	دانشكده، كالج	discovery	كشف، اكتشاف
collocation	هم نشینی، ترکیب، همآیند	distinguish	تشخیص دادن، متمایز کردن
combine	ترکیب کردن، ترکیب شدن	distinguished	برجسته، ممتاز، سرشناس
combination	تركيب	dish	غذا، ظرف غذا – بشقاب
come back	برگشتن	doer	انجام دهنده، اهل عمل
complain	شکایت کردن، گلایه کردن	deserve	استحقاق داشتن، سزاوار بودن
compound	مرکب، ترکیبی، مخلوط، ترکیب	divorce	طلاق، جدایی
comprehension	درک مطلب، فهم	documentary	مستند، سند دار
concern	دغدغه، نگرانی، تشویش	duty	وظیفه،کار، خدمت، تکلیف
conference	كنفرانس، جلسه	economically	از نظر اقتصادی
confirm	تائید کردن، ثابت کردن	effortless	بدون تلاش، آسان، ساده
confirmation	تصديق، تائيد - تثبيت	either or	يا يا - هر يک (از دو)
connecting	رابط، ربط دهنده	elder	بزر <i>گ</i> تر، بزر <i>گ</i>
countless	بی شمار، بی اندازه، بسیار زیاد	elderly	سالخورده، پیر، قدیمی، کهنه
cousin	خاله يا عمه زاده - عمو يا دايي زاده	elicit	بیرون کشیدن، به دست آوردن
critic	منتقد، انتقاد كننده	emotion	احساس
criticize	نقد کردن	end in	ختم شدن به، پایان یافتن با
cry	گریه کردن، فریاد کشیدن	enjoyable	لذت بخش، مطبوع، خوشايند
culture	فرهنگ	ethic	اخلاق، اخلاقیات، اصول اخلاقی
cultural	فرهنگی	evidence	مدرک، گواهی، دلیل – شاهد
cure	درمان، چاره، درمان کردن	expert	متخصص، كارشناس
custom	رسم، سنت – گمرک	feed	غذا دادن به، تغذیه کردن
customer	مشتری، خریدار	feedback	بازخورد، بازده، فیدبک
dear	عزیز، گرانمایه	feeding	تغذیه، خوراک
dedicate	وقف كردن، اختصاص دادن	fingerprint	اثر انگشت
dedicated	متعهد – وقف شده - ایثارگر	fix	تعمیر کردن، محکم کردن
dedication	اهداء، وقف، تخصیص - فداکاری	forgive	بخشيدن، عفو كردن
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لغات کلیدی و مهم "درس یک" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه سوم"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
forgiveness	بخشش، عفو، گذشت	(sit on) lap	روی (ران) پا نشستن
forgiver	بخشنده، عفو كننده	lawyer	وكيل
found	تأسيس كردن، ايجاد كردن	lie	دروغ، دروغ گفتن – دراز کشیدن
founder	تآسیس کننده، مؤسس، بنیان گذار	location	محل، جا، موقعیت
failure	شكست، سقوط	loving	مهربان، بامحبت، محبت آميز
fridge	يخچال	lower	پایین آوردن،کم کردن، پایین آمدن
generate	تولید کردن، به وجود آوردن	lack	فقدان، نبود، كمبود، نداشتن
generation	تولید، نسل	major	اصلی، عمده – سرگرد
go together	با هم همراه بودن، با هم جور بودن	marketing	بازارىابى
grandchild	نوه	meaningful	با معنی، معنی دار
guideline	رهنمود، توصيه، دستور العمل	moral	درس اخلاقی، نتیجه ی اخلاقی
grateful	سپاسگزار، متشکر، خوشحال	most importantly	مهم تر این که، از همه مهمتر این که
gulf		mother-in-law	مادر شوهر – مادر زن
handle	کنترل کردن، از عهده برآمدن	muscle	ماهیچه
hard of hearing	گوش (کسی) سنگین بودن	North Pole	قطب شمال
hate	نفرت داشتن از، نفرت	Not surprisingly	تعجبی نداره که، معلوم است که
hear of	با خبر بودن از، خبری داشتن	note	توجه کردن به، دقت کردن، ملاحظه
hence	بنابراین - از حالا به بعد، دیگر	object	شيئ- (دستور زبان) مفعول
heritage	میراث، هرثیه	once	یک بار روزی، روزگاری، یه زمانی
homeland		on the other	از طرف دیگر
honor	گرامی داشتن - افتخار، احترام	ordinary	معمولی، عادی
honorable	محترم، پسندیده، بزرگوار	_	طوطی
hug	در آغوش گرفتن	passive	(دستور زبان) مجهول، صیغه مجهول
icy	یخی، سرد	pause	مکث کردن، مکث
identity	هویت	pay raise	افزایش حقوق
immigration		peaceful	آرام، صلح طلب، صلح آميز
immoral	غير اخلاق، بد اخلاق	<u> </u>	جریمه، مجازات، تاوان
inappropriate	'	physician	پزشک، طبیب
inspiration	الهام، منبع الهام		كبوتر
inspirator	الهام دهنده، تزريق كننده		ترحم، دلسوزی، جای تأسف
interestingly	جالب است که، شگفت است		شعر، شاعری، اشعار
inform	مطلع کردن، با خبر کردن	_	حاضر - حال، فعلى، كنوني – كادو
informer	خبر چین، جاسوس، اطلاع دهنده	- '	قابلیت ارائه
judge	قضاوت كردن – قاضي		اصِل، قاعده، اصِل اخلاقی
kindly	با مهربانی، با ملایمت	•	فرآیند، جریان، روند، روش
kindness	مهربانی، لطف، محبت	-	سود، فایده، فایده داشتن
kiss	بوسه، بوسیدن	profitable	سود آور، مفید، سودمند

لغات کلیدی و مهم "درس یک" پایه دوازدهم "صفحه چهارم"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
provide	تامین کردن، تهیه کردن	sometime	زمانی، روزی، یک روزی
psychologist	روانشناس	sound	به نظر رسیدن - صدا دادن - صدا
punish	تنبیه کردن، مجازات کردن	spare	دریغ کردن، چشم پوشی کردن
punisher	تنبیه کننده، مجازات گر	steal	دزدی <i>دن</i> ، دزد <i>ی ک</i> ردن
punishment	تنبیه، مجازات	strength	قدرت، نیرو، توان، استحکام، شدت
qualitative	کیفی، از نظر کیفیت	strict	سخت گیر
quantity	كميت، مقدار، تعداد	substance	ماده اصلی، جنس، جسم، شئ
quantitative	از نظر کمیت، کمی، مقداری	such	چنین، اینطور، چنان، آنقدر
rather than	به جای، به جای اینکه	suddenly	ناگهان، یک دفعه ، یکهو
receive	دریافت کردن، بدست آوردن	tag question	عبارت الحاقي - پرسش تاكيدي
record	ثبت کردن، یادداشت کردن	take a rest	استراحت كردن
refuse	امتناع، رد کردن، نپذیرفتن		اشک
regard	در نظر گرفتن، ملاحضه کردن	U	نوجوان
regarding	در ارتباط با، با توجه به		درجه حرارت، دما، حرارت بدن، تب
release	رها کردن، آزاد کردن	terrible	وحشتناک، خیلی بد، افتضاح
religion	مذهب	textbook	کتاب درسی
religious	مذهبی، مؤمن		بدین ترتیب، بنابراین، این طور
repeatedly	بارها، بارها و بارها، به کرات		ابزار، وسیله، لوازم
replace	جايگزين كردن، قرار دادن		حقیقت، راستی
reply	جواب دادن، جواب		قابل اعتماد، درستكار
responsibility	مسئوليت، وظيفه	uncertainty	عدم قطعیت ، شک، تردید، بی ثباتی
rub	سائیدن، مالیدن	unnatural	غیر طبیعی، غیر عادی، ساختگی
robber	سارق، دزد	umbrella	چتر، حافظ، پوشش
rubbish	آشغال، زباله	unconditionally	بدون قید و شرط
salary	حقوق، دستمزد	unreal	غیر واقعی، باور نکردنی
score	نمره، امتياز، نتيجه	vase	گلدان
scoreboard	تابلو امتياز	voluntarily	به طور داوطلبانه
sensation	احساس، حس، شور	warn	هشدار دادن، اخطار دادن
sense	حس، احساس، عقل، فهم، شعور	wealthy	ثروتمند
series	رشته، سلسه، سری، مجموعه	what's wrong?	مشکل چیه؟
shameful	شرم آور، ننگین	whereby	که با آن،که از طریق آن
shout	فریاد کشیدن، فریاد	while	در حالی که
signal	علامت، علامت دادن، خبر دادن	willing	مایل، مشتاق، موافق
sofa	مبل، کاناپه	wisdom	حكمت، دانايي، عقل، معرفت
solution	راه حل - محلول	within	در، در محدوده ی، در داخل

Conversation (Student Book: Pages 19 - 20)

Sara has been in the Children's Medical Center for a week. She has caught a terrible flu. The doctor told her to stay there to get better. There is a photograph of an old man on the wall. While the nurse is taking her temperature, they start talking.

سارا به مدت یک هفته در مرکز درمانی کودکان بوده است. او یک آنفولانزای وحشتناک گرفته است. دکتر به او گفته است که برای بهتر شدن باید در بیمارستان بماند. بر روی دیوار عکسی از یک مرد مسن وجود دارد. در حالی که پرستار درجه تب او را میگیرد، آنها شروع به صحبت کردن می کنند.

Sara: Excuse me, who is that man in the picture?

سارا: ببخشید آن مرد داخل عکس چه کسی است؟

Nurse: Oh, don't you know him? Have you ever heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib?

پرستار: او را نمیشناسی؟ آیا هیچوقت در مورد دکتر محمد قریب چیزی شنیده ای؟

Sara: I guess I have only seen his name in my English book, but I'm not sure about it.

سارا:حدس میزنم که فقط اسم او را در کتاب زبان انگلیسی ام دیده ام، اما در موردش مطمئن نیستم.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was a famous physician.

پرستار: دکتر قریب یک پزشک معروف بود.

Sara: Oh,... can you tell me a little about his life?

سارا: میتونید کمی در مورد زندگی ایشان به من بگویید.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in 1288. After receiving his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine. In 1316 he became a physician and then came back to his homeland. In 1347 this center was founded by Dr. Gharib and one of his close friends.

پرستار: دکتر قریب در سال ۱۲۸۸ در تهران متولد شد. او پس از دریافت مدرک دیپلم، به خارج از کشور رفت که پزشکی بخواند. در سال ۱۳۱۶ دکتر قریب و یکی از دوستان نزدیکش ۱۳۱۶ ایشان پزشک شد (مدرک پزشکی را دریافت کرد) و به زادگاهش باز گشت. در سال ۱۳۴۷ دکتر قریب و یکی از دوستان نزدیکش این مرکز را تاسیس کردند.

Sara: Really? I didn't know that.

سارا: واقعا؟ من اين را نميدانستم.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was also a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a dedicated physician.

پرستار: همچنین دکتر قریب مرد سخاوتمندی بود. او از هیچ فرصتی برای درمان کودکان بیمار دریغ نمیکرد. او نسبت به خانواده های فقیر بسیار صمیمی و یاری رسان بود. دور از انتظار هم نیست که به عنوان دکتری ایثارگر در نظر گرفته شود.

Sara: It's a pity! I didn't know such a great man.

سارا: جای افسوس داره. من چنین مرد بزرگی را نمیشناختم.

Nurse: He was known as a distinguished university professor, too. The first Persian textbook on children's diseases was written by him. He taught medicine to thousands of students.

پرستار: او همچنین به عنوان یک پروفسور برجسته دانشگاه شناخته شده بود. اولین کتاب درباره ی بیماریهای کودکان به زبان فارسی توسط ایشان نوشته شد. او علم پزشکی را به هزاران دانشجو تدریس کرد.

Sara: Oh, what a great man he was!

سارا: چه مرد بزرگی بوده است!

Nurse: By the way, it might be interesting to know that your physician was one of Dr. Gharib's students! **پرستار:** راستی، هچنین ممکنه جالب باشد که بدانی، دکتر شما یکی از دانشجوهای دکتر قریب بوده است.

Sara: Really?! That's interesting!

سارا: واقعا؟ جالبه!

Reading (Student Book: Pages 24 -25)

به پدر و مادر خود احترام بگذارید. "Respect your Parents."

On a spring morning, an old woman was sitting on the sofa in her house. Her young son was reading a newspaper. Suddenly a pigeon sat on the window.

در یک صبح بهاری یک زن پیر در خانه اش بر روی کاناپه نشسته بود. پسر جوانش در حال روزنامه خواندن بود. ناگهان یک کبوتر بر روی پنجره نشست.

The mother asked her son quietly, "What is this?" The son replied: "It is a pigeon". After a few minutes, she asked her son for the second time, "What is this?" The son said, "Mom, I have just told you, "It is a pigeon, a pigeon". After a little while, the old mother asked her son for the third time, "What is this?" This time the son shouted at his mother, "Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? Are you hard of hearing?"

مادر به آرامی از پسرش پرسید"این چیه؟" پسر جواب داد:"این یک کبوتر است". بعد از چند دقیقه برای دومین بار از پسرش پرسید "این چیه؟"پسر گفت: "تازه من به تو گفتم این یک کبوتر است کبوتر". بعد از مدت کمی، مادر پیر برای سومین بار از پرسید "این چیه؟" این بار پسر بر سر مادرش فریاد کشید: " چرا همش داری سؤال های تکراری میپرسی؟ مگه مشکل شنوایی داری؟"

A little later, the mother went to her room and came back with an old diary. She said, "My dear son, I bought this diary when you were born". Then, she opened a page and kindly asked her son to read that page. The son looked at the page, paused and started reading it aloud:

کمی بعد، مادر به اتاقش رفت و با یک دفتر چه خاطرات برگشت. او گفت "پسر عزیزم من این دفتر خاطرات را وقتی که تو متولد شدی، خریدم". سپس او صفحه ای را باز کرد و با مهربانی از پسرش خواست که آن را بخواند. پسر به صفحه نگاهی انداخت و مکثی کرد و شروع به خواندن نمود:

Today my little son was sitting on my lap, when a pigeon sat on the window. My son asked me what it was 15 times, and I replied to him all 15 times that it was a pigeon. I hugged him lovingly each time when he asked me the same question again and again. I did not feel angry at all. I was actually feeling happy for my lovely child.

امروز پسر کوچکم بر روی پایم نشسته بود، زمانیکه که یک کبوتر بر روی پنجره نشست. پسرم ۱۵ بار از من پرسید که این چی بود و من هر ۱۵ بار برای او تکرار کردم که این یک کبوتر است. هر بار که او همان سؤال تکراری را از من میپرسید من او را با مهربانی در آغوش میگرفتم. من اصلاً احساس عصبانیت نکردم. در واقع من به خاطر فرزند دوست داشتنی ام، احساس خوشحالی می کردم.

Suddenly the son burst into tears, hugged his old mother and said repeatedly, "Mom, mom, forgive me; please forgive me." The old woman hugged her son, kissed him and said calmly, "We must care for those who once cared for us. We all know how parents cared for their children for every little thing. Children must love them, respect them, and care for them".

ناگهان پسر شروع به گریه کردن کرد و مادر پیرش را در آغوش گرفت و مکرراً تکرار میکرد که" مادر، مادر من را ببخش لطفاً من را ببخشید". زن پیر پسرش را در آغوش گرفت و او را بوسید و با خونسردی گفت: "ما باید از کسانی که یک زمانی از ما مراقبت کرده اند، مراقبت کنیم. ما همه میدانیم که پدر و مادر برای هر مسئله ی کوچکی چگونه به فرزندانشان اهمیت میدهند. بچه ها باید آنها را دوست داشته باشند و به آنها احترام بگذارند و از آنها مراقبت کنند".

Reading (Workbook: Page 10)

It is very important for us to respect our elders. It is also important to note that elders were not born elders; they were kids like us and now have grown old. A few years hence we will also grow older. If today we respect them, our present and future generations will carry those values and will learn to respect us as well when we grow old.

برای ما بسیار مهم است که به بزرگترهایمان احترام بگذاریم. همچنین مهم است که بدانیم بزرگترها، بزرگ به دنیا نیامده اند. آنها همانند ما کودک بوده اند و اکنون بزرگ شده اند. چند سال بعد ما نیز مسن تر خواهیم شد. اگر امروز ما به آن ها احترام بگذاریم نسل امروز و آینده ما نیز آن ارزش ها را حفظ خواهند کرد و یاد می گیرند که هنگامی که ما هم پیر شدیم به ما احترام بگذارند.

Elders have a lot to share with us: their life experiences, their failures, their successes and many more. Thus, we need to care for them because they deserve to be cared for. Respect and care for elders start with our parents as they are our first teachers in our life. expect and care for elders start with our parents as they are our first teachers in our life. eximilation equal eximilation elder elder eximilation elder elder eximilation elder elder

No matter what we do in our lives, who we are, and where we live, we must love them as they love us unconditionally. They feel honored when we appreciate their love and respect them. So, it is our duty to help them when they need us because they are not young enough to handle things on their own like before.

مهم نیست چه کاری را در زندگیمان انجام میدهیم، چه کسی هستیم، کجا زندگی میکنیم، ما باید آنها را همانگونه که آنها ما را بی قید و شرط دوست دارند، دوست داشته باشیم. آنها احساس افتخار میکنند هنگامی که ما قدردان عشق آنها هستیم و به آنها احترام میگذاریم. پس این وظیفه ما است که هنگامی که به ما نیاز دارند به آنها کمک کنیم زیرا آنها به اندازه کافی جوان نیستند که مانند قبل بتوانند به تنهایی از عهده کارها برآیند.

Note:	

"Collocations" (هـم آيي) کلـمات هـم نشـين(هـم آيي)

Collocations	Persian Meanings
after a (little) while	پس از مدتی (کوتاه)
make a mistake	اشتباه کردن، مرتکب اشتباه شدن
not surprisingly	جای تعجب نیست
fast food	غذای سریع، غذای آماده
put in order	مرتب کردن- به ترتیب
fire station	ایستگاه آتشنشانی
study lesson	مطالعه درس
at the end	در پایان، در انتها
bake a cake	پختن کیک
health condition	وضعيت سلامتى
be regarded as	به عنوان در نظر گرفتن
police station	ایستگاه پلیس
be rich in sth	غنی بودن از سرشار بودن از
board the plane	سوار هواپیما شدن
geographical position	حالت یا شرایط جغرافیایی
geographical location	موقعیت جغرافیایی
between sth and sth else	بین یک چیز و چیز دیگر
do experiment	آزمایش انجام دادن
blood pressure	فشار خون
tell a story	داستان گفتن
brain function	عملکرد مغز
burst into tears	به گریه افتادن
by accident	به طور تصادفی
by heart	از حفظ، از بر
text a massage	پيام فرستادن
by the way	بگذریم، به هر حال، راستی
heart attack	حمله قلبى
catch a flu	آنفلوانزا گرفتن
grow old	بزرگ شدن
comfortable shoe	کفش راحتی
get ready	آماده شدن جمله ی مرکب
compound sentence	جمله ی مرکب

Collocations	Persian Meanings
experiment on	آزمایش انجام دادن بر روی
family members	اعضای خانواده
get depressed	افسرده شدن
smart phone	تلفن هوشمند
solution to	راه حل برای
strong wind	باد شدید
regard to	در رابطه با
ask kindly	با خوش رویی پرسیدن
be angry with	عصبانی بودن از
registration form	فرم ثبت نام
make a noise	سر و صدا کردن
recreational activities	فعالیت های تفریحی
break the window	پنجره را شکستن
pay attention to	توجه کردن به
hold a game	برگزار کردن بازی
the key to success	كليد موفقيت
pack for a trip	جمع کردن وسایل برای سفر
take temperature	درجه حرارت(تب) را گرفتن
develop a product	توسعه دادن یک محصول
sore throat	گلو درد
take photos	عكس گرفتن
narrate a story	داستان روایت کردن
mother tongue	زبان مادری
heavy rain	شدید
heavy snow	برف سنگین
public transportation	وسایل حمل و نقل عمومی
do homework	تكليف انجام دادن
spare no pain	مضایقه نکردن، دریغ نکردن
balanced diet	رژیم متعادل
do exercise (not to make exercise)	ورزش کردن
exchange money	تبدیل پول
feel angry	احساس عصبانیت کردن، عصبانی شدن
national anthem	سرود ملی
take turn	به نوبت
gift shop	مغازه كادو فروشي

Collocations	Persian Meanings
desert touring	تور صحرایی
hard of hearing	مشکل شنوایی داشتن، گوش کسی سنگین بودن
read a newspaper	روزنامه خواندن
light a lamp	لامپ روشن کردن
make a dialogue	گفتگو کردن
sit on the sofa	روی مبل نشستن
feel well	احساس سلامتي كردن
pay toll	پرداخت عوارض
living languages	زبان های زنده
make a voyage	به سفر طولانی رفتن
travel around the world	دور دنیا سفر کردن
lose weight	كاهش وزن
gain weight	افزایش وزن
have access to	دست یافتن به
fix the car	ماشین را تعمیر کردن
sore eyes	چشم درد
follow a rule	قانونی را دنبال کردن، از قواعد پیروی کردن
by means of	با استفاده از، به وسیله
produce a movie	تولید فیلم
nervous system	سيستم عصبى
find a solution	راه حل یافتن
attend a program	در برنامه شرکت کردن
sign language	زبان اشاره
foreign language	زبان خارجي
technology addict	معتاد فن آوری
running nose	آبریزش بینی
pump blood	پمپاژ خون
meet the needs	نیازها را بر آورده کردن
express train	قطار سريع السير
put emphasis on sth	تأکید کردن بر روی چیزی
flat tire	لاستیک پنچر
have lunch/ dinner / breakfast	نهار/ شام/ صبحانه خوردن
make a suggestion	پیشنهاد دادن
military parade	رژه نظامی
go abroad	به خارج از کشور رفتن

Collocations	Persian Meanings
follow the steps	مراحل را طی کردن,گام ها را دنبال کردن
body organ	اندام بدن
native language	زبان مادری / محلی
contrastive stress	استرس مقایسه ای
forgive sb for sth	کسی را بابت چیزی بخشیدن
distinguished professor	پروفسور برجسته
during the experiment	در طی آزمایش
after a (little) while	پس از مدتی (کوتاه)
make a mistake	اشتباه کردن، مرتکب اشتباه شدن
feel happy	احساس شادی کردن
at the turn of the year	هنگام تحویل سال
baggage reclaim	ترخیص چمدان
health advise	مشاوره سلامتي
travel agency	آژانس مسافرتی
make movies	ساختن فيلم
in a hurry	در عجله بودن
at the same time	به طور همزمان
in the middle of	در وسطه، در میانه ی
the opposite of	متضاد
on the way (home, school,)	در مسیر(خانه، مدرسه،)
in a line	در صف
at once	فورأ، بلافاصله
at least	حداقل
at first	در ابتدا
at last	سرانجام
in prison	در زندان

<u>Note:</u>

(پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۵۶)

1. Our geometry teacher always speaks slowly and -----.

"آزمون تشریحی واژگان درس اول"

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

combination / forgive / dedicated / calmly / hard / pigeon / diary / born / hug

2. Albert Einstein was in Germany on 14 March 1879.
3. As a great artist, he has used a of paints in his works.
4. She agreed some parts of her personal to be published.
5. In Germany people usually each other when they meet.
6. We have to speak louder, because my grandfather is of hearing.
7. I know what he did was wrong but don't you think it's time to and forget.
8. Dr. Gharib was regarded as a physician and he spared no pains to help sick people
founded / appreciation / discover / strength / distinguished / regarded / function / shouting / choices
9. Scientists around the world are working to a cure for a new disease.
10. We aim to help students make more informed career
11. Please accept this gift in of all you have done for us.
12. The of the heart is to pump blood through the body.
13. They people outside their own town with suspicion.
14. There are few things that get me at the television.
15. My uncle has had a long and career in medicine.
16. Their marriage was on love and mutual respect.
۲. جملات زیر را با نوشتن یک کلمه مناسب کامل کنید.
1. My son can recite the holy Quran from (m).
2. Dr. Gharib (s) no pains to cure sick children.
3. My little sister (b) into tears when she saw her score.
4. Kindness (b) energy and strength in elderly people.
5. Students show their (r) for the teacher by not talking.
6. Listening to the (a) of older people improves our lives.
7. A (c) is two or more words that often go together.
8. Rich people can help poor people by (d) what they need.
17

٣. کلمات زیر را با تعاریف داده شده مطابقت دهید. (یک کلمه اضافی می باشد)

distinguished / generation / compound / elderly / boost / homeland / forg	aina Latuamath Laafa
aisiinyuisnea / yeneraiion / combouna / eiaeriv / boosi / nomeiana / ior:	21ve / Strength / Sola

1. A long comf	ortable seat v	with a back and arm	s, for two or more pe	eople to sit on: (
2. A thing consisting of two or more separate things combined together:								
3. To make sor	nething incre	ase, or become bett	er or more successful	1: (
4. The producti	The production of something, especially electricity, heat, etc.:							
5. Very success	Very successful and admired by other people:							
6. The quality of	6. The quality of being physically strong:							
7. The country	The country where a person was born:							
8. To stop bein	g angry with	someone:		(
		انتخاب كنيد.	۴. بهترین گزینه را					
1. Most people i	n the country	have a strong	of national ident	ity.				
a. poi	nt	b. vase	c. sense	d. member				
2. The sound qu	ality was pooi	so we couldn't fully	the music	o.				
a. app	reciate	b. decrease	c. donate	d. shout				
3. A high protein	n diet	your body's sup	plies of an amino acid	called taurine.				
a. low		b. reduces	c. drops	d. boosts				
4. Most	nour	ns form their plurals i	n the usual way.					
a. ded		b. distinguished	c. compound	d. quantity				
5. The company	may be force	d to	prices in order to stay	competitive.				
a. boo		b. increase	c. lower	d. raise				
6. The children i	in our family a	are always	to their elders.					
	ropriate	b. respectful	c. interested	d. aloud				
			the average being as lo	ow as 20° to 5° Eahr				
	peratures	b. descriptions	c. opinions	d. collocations				
a. tem	peraiures	v. descriptions	c. opinions	a. conocanons				
		ls showed that he was		T				
a. nat	ural	b. development	c. generation	d. medical				
		on in cities and also l	ive in woods and fields	s where people shoot				
them for sport of a. Dia		b. Pigeons	c. Tears	d. Diseases				
		f an b. energy	d her eyesight is starting c. appreciation	ng to fail. d. hearing				
a. pres	CCIIPO	I A OM OMONI						

11. The	new principal is cor	npletely	to his work.	
	a. surprised	b. dedicated	c. regarded	d. generous
12. Pleas	se give up vour seat	to a/an	or disabled person in	f they requite it.
	a. elderly	b. capable	c. young	d. powerful
				1 3
13. She t	thanked the nurses v	who had	her children.	
	a. boosted	b. received	c. cared for	d. shouted
14. Whe	n she welcomed the	em with a	, she burst into tear	·s.
	a. lap	b. hug	c. score	d. function
15. Man	y teenagers are	ignorant	about current politics.	
•	a. cruelly	b. respectively	c. appropriative	d. surprisingly
16 Had	avaloned narvous n		egan	
10. HC u	a. calmly	b. repeatedly		
	a. camiy	v. repetitetty	c. generally	a. oramarny
17. She 1	replied to their angr	y question by	walking out o	f the room.
	a. mainly	b. possibly	c. calmly	d. essentially
18. The	brochure tries to giv	ve a fair and correct	of each	hotel.
	a. description	b. process	c. reception	d. occasion
19. The	bus company	extra buses	because there were so	many people.
	a. destroyed	b. describe	c. provided	d. qualify
20. Faull	kner has been know	n as the greatest Amer	ican novelist of his	·
	a. generation	b. temperature	c. neighborhood	d. local
21. My 1	nother's eyes filled	with tears as she looke	ed at 1	ne.
•	a. awfully	b. horribly	c. terribly	d. lovingly
22. Exer	cise will not only	blood pressure	but possibly protect ag	ainst heart attacks.
	a. increase	b. lower	c. boost	d. donate
23. The	school was	with the express purp	ose of teaching deaf ch	ildren to speak.
	a. destroyed	b. founded	c. paused	d. cared
24. Incre	easingly, smoking is	s as ar	n anti-social habit.	
	a. regarded	b. asked	c. decreased	d. hugged
25. The 1	two universities are	to cooperate in the dev	velopment of a new inc	lustrial
	a. setback	b. admiration	c. estimation	d. process
		1		1

۱۰۰ تست واژگان درس اول

سطح تستها "متوسط" و "كنكورى"

1. Their	r first to clin	mb Everest ended in fai	ilure.	
	a. test	b. attempt	c. temperature	d. exercise
2. As pa	arents, it's our moral d	uty to teach our childre	en to other p	people's opinions.
1	a. produce	b. honor	c. power	d. burst
3 It is s	surely the of the	wealthy members of t	he society to help those	who are economically weak.
J. 10 15 5	a. duty	b. matter	c. point	d. case
4 7.				
4. It wa		1	really don't know how	
	a. hate	b. describe	c. appreciate	d. burst
5. Mary	am seems to be	the job of running the	company very well, but	tit's really too soon to judge.
	a. promoting	b. protecting	c. handling	d. boosting
6. He ha	ad been caught while try	ing to steal the bike, but	the police had to release	him because of evidence.
0. 110 110	a. strategy	b. lack	c. while	d. availability
- A C:	.1 1 1 1	.1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	1. 1	11
7. After	a. shameful	b. cruel	c. peaceful	e all were for his great help. d. grateful
	a. snamejai	v. cruet	c. peacejui	a. graiejui
8. Thos	e people who donate the	heir blood voluntarily t	to help sick people are	of our respect.
	a. lovely	b. worthy	c. main	d. ancient
9 Icy re	oad conditions in Tehr	an in two road	ds being closed as well	as major road accidents.
J. Icy Iv	a. replied	b. ended	c. checked	d. matched
10 I		1		
10. I go			times I find it really bo	
	a. times	b. periods	c. rings	d. sizes
11. Afte	er that terrible earthqua	ake in Kermanshah, ma	any people were ready	to blood to the patients.
	a. prepare	b. donate	c. produce	d. save
12. Afte	er our teacher gave a le	ecture, he expected us t	to ask him que	estions about his speech.
	a. unnatural	b. confused	c. confident	d. meaningful
13 One	of our relatives starte	d his own business in l	[efahan industrial city a	nd over 1500 jobs.
13. One	a. generated	b. built	c. reflected	d. weaved
		1		
14. We			etween this week and the	
	a. often	b. rarely	c. sometimes	d. sometime
15. We	want to show our	to all the staff who	try in providing our lo	ocal National Health Services.
	a. recognition	b. dedication	c. situation	d. appreciation
16. He	complained that the do	octor`s toward	s him had been inappro	opriate.
	a. location	b. behavior	c. rule	d. conversation
17 I	t as the Apple source	untar appared to	aggarahara -	company called Adaha 1
	et as the Apple comp oed the laser printer.	outer appeared, two re	esearchers a	company called Adobe and
ac velop	a. founded	b. discovered	c. narrated	d. installed
	جمال احمدی / حسن خاکبور"			20 جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی"بایه
	جمال احمدی / حسن حادثور	يحي رهيه و درداوري.	دواردهم نسی - نسر	20 جروه جامع ربان انعلیسی پیه

3. Th	is year, scientists -	water instead of	ice at the North Pole for	or the first time.
	a. invented	b. discovered	c. lowered	d. provided
). Nui	rses who t	he elderly in Tehran are	to explain their role at	a special meeting next mont
1 (6)	a. respect	b. care for	c. deserve	d. check
0 00	1 1 1		6 11 1	1
U. To		1 1		ple quantitative techniques.
	a. attention	b. competition	c. definition	d. combination
1. So	far, managers have	refused to or de	eny reports that up to 2	00 jobs are to go.
	a. spare	b. confirm	c. regard	d. distinguish
) The	a driver chould	at a yellow signal a	nd come to a complete	cton at a red light
2. 111€	a. pause	b. record	c. catch	d. boost
			'	
3. She				he didn't increase her salar
	a. duties	b. feelings	c. values	d. inspirations
4. Exc	cuse me, I think vo	u've a mistake i	n our bill.	
	a. had	b. made	c. done	d. given
= 13 7 -	:11	CC 4 4	1.41.1.	·
J. We	a. forgive	fforts to find out who did	c. confirm	d. dedicate
	a. jorgive	b. spare	c. conjirm	a. aeaicaie
6. Нај	ppiness isn't about	getting what you want. It	s's about loving and bei	ng for what you
eceive	ed.		- 	
	a. grateful	b. powerful	c. meaningful	d. depressed
7 W.	received your invi	tation and are corry to	you that we wo	n't attend the conference.
7. VV C	a. connect	b. confirm	c. inform	d. dedicate
	u. connect	j v. conjuni	C. Hyorm	a. acateate
8. Thi		nts doesn't seem to care		
	a. tradition	b. inspiration	c. installation	d. generation
9. I w	ould be most	if you would send me	e the book immediately	1
) · 1 vv	a. hopeful	b. dedicated	c. grateful	d. responsible
	rop sym		Tr grandy m	
0. The		man will not be released	until his relatives have	
	a. invited	b. appreciated	c. respected	d. informed
1 Ko:	alas and humans are	the only animals with u	nique fingernrints and i	n fact, koala fingerprints car
	from human f		inque imgerprints una, i	iii ruot, kouru riiigorpriiits cur
	a. distinguished	b. replaced	c. informed	d. discovered
		•		
2. A p				between a lie and a tru
	a. forgive	b. dedicate	c. mention	d. distinguish
3. Jan	e suddenly	- tears thinking about lea	aving this place and all	of her friends for 3 years.
	a. look for	b. care for	c. take care of	d. burst into
4 (22)				
4. The		t the party, and		
	a. whereby	b. by accident	c. hence	d. aloud
5. Alti	hough the excellen	t worker a nav i	aise, his strict boss refu	uses to give him extra mone
~• 1 11t.	a. inform	b. boost	c. deserve	d. provide
		0.0000	1	p
	احمدی / حسن خاکپور"	ی تهیه و گردآوری:" <mark>جمال</mark>	<mark>ازدهم</mark> " تستی - تشریح	جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی" <mark>پایه دو</mark>

	book I got out of the litetter one.	ibrary the info	rmation I needed to fin	ish my report, so I'll have to
	a. born	b. lacked	c. improved	d. signaled
	ious actions must be ta and our rules seem not t	o effectively.	T	t capable of carrying heavy
	a. protect	b. function	c. disagree	d. defend
38. He -	his little broth	er for breaking his toy a	airplane, but warned hin	m to be more careful.
	a. forgave	b. signaled	c. mentioned	d. distinguished
39 . Che	eck that any medicine y	ou are taking ı	no risk for vour develor	ning hahy
	a. builds	b. identifies	c. generates	d. carries
	nough it may not be the save money.	best, we are l	noping that closing the	center two days a week will
	a. inspiration	b. solution	c. location	d. connection
41. Poli	a. lower	the missing girl's face b. compare	on the news would	new interest in her case. d. generate
42 . We	are a one-income famil	ly now· we wi	ll not be taking two yac	eation trips this year
12. ***	a. sometime	b. when	c. hence	d. once
12 No.4	:4 xxx o a max o la	amma ai ata di bay III tilan a	ad the Nesi immi sustice	. 1
43. Not	a. unconditionally	b. hopefully	c. surprisingly	d. seriously
	a. unconditionally	v. nopejuny	c. surprisingly	u. seriousty
44. Bec				se New Year every year.
	a. difference	b. process	c. heritage	d. generation
45. It is	our that make	es us who we are and ho	ow we are different from	m everybody else.
	a. sense of belonging	•	b. sense of appreciati	
	c. sense of identity		d. sense of responsibility	Elity
46. I'd r	never myself in	f anything happened to	the kids.	
	a. shout	b. forgive	c. found	d. regard
47 She	has always been encou	uraged to swim to build	un the of her	muscles
Tr. Sile	a. feeling	b. difference	c. description	d. strength
		•		
	enever she tried to hav to a new one.	e a conversat	ion with her friend, her	r friend always changed the
	a. countless	b. meaningful	c. religious	d. compound
-	ou do not you nat they would worry ab	-	ı will be when you lea	ve the house, it only makes
	a. inform	b.feed	c. provide	d. confirm
	soldier is remuld help anyone in need	•	and friends as a trustwo	orthy person who
	a. honorable	b. curious	c. unreal	d. passive
51. The	beautiful forests of thi	s country are part of ou	r national and	must be protected.
	a. elicitation	b. generation	c. heritage	d. inspiration
	المال			عند حام دان انگاب البا

Researchers have fou	nd that one of the br	ain is to produce substa	nces that can improve your heal
a. collection	b. distribution	c. function	d. solution
2 Although I don't als	vova ahovy it I	y mathan in lavy as a v	voman of wiedom
a. shout	ways show it, I my	c. boost	d. born
a. snout	b. regard	c. voosi	a. born
. The clinic provides	free for elderly an	nd infirm people who	lack health insurance
a. look	b. dedicate	c. care	d. ask
w rook	o. wewrette	- C. Car C	w. usiv
. The happiest are no	t those who own all the bes	st things, but those wh	o can the beauty of life.
a. boost	b. regret	c. appreciate	d. bless
•	lld find it hard to b		
a. distinguish	b. identify	c. inspire	d. belong
A generous husines	sman three million	n dollars to the charity	,
a. donated	b. respected	c. cured	d. hugged
		100000	
8. I <u> two mista</u>	akes in my exam.		
a. took	b. did	c. made	d. do
1:11		. 1. 1	
	ctor. He's completely		11
a. dedicated	b. religious	c. generous	d. cruel
I was sitting	the sofa and having a	meal	
a. at - fast	b. at - quick	c. on - fast	d. in - quick
<i>y</i>	1	j	,
. "Do you remember	much about the accident?"	"No, it all happened s	so"
a. repeatedly	b. suddenly	c. quietly	d. wonderfully
Daggues of so much	naisa misina fuam tha anai	na vyahadta	to been each other alcouly
a. reply	b. respect	c. shout	to hear each other clearly d. point
и. Геріу	v. respect	c. snout	u. poini
. While we were sitti	ng in the living room, our a	unt came in. She was	very happy to see us,
d kiss <u>ing everybody</u>	kindly.		
a. hugging	b. calming	c. running	d. caring
•		nal technologies to te	ach the subjects and
ght feedback from his	b. elicit	a spoil	d translato
a. signal	v. eucu	c. spoil	d. translate
When students beco	ome anxious during a test, the	hev mav tell	themselves they are going to f
	l become angry with them	-	
a. commonly	b. exactly	c. repeatedly	d. perfectly
_ ,	_	ned for what he did, the	ere are a few people who supp
at he all that	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,	
a. handled	b. deserved	c. regarded	d. founded
Thus was 41	nav hagan thair life	mont love but	mfortunataly 41 av 4
•	ney began their life with g agree on what to do		nfortunately, they want to ge
voice, because mey -	agree on what to do	J.	
a. usually	b. rarely	c. shortly	d. sadly

	one of the Austr	ana s most a	rtists, known for his pair	itiligs of flature.
a.	distinguished	b. oral	c. frightening	d. quiet
	• 1 1		C	are with younger general
			hould be duty to all of us	
<i>a.</i>	respect	b. relation	c. rudeness	d. repetition
0 Cl 1	1	-41. to	C-412	
		•	r tather s rec	cently. I think it is absolu
	or him to go to a physician	b. behavior	c. medicine	d. professor
<i>u. j</i>	pnysician	v. venavior	c. meantine	u. projessor
1. A part o	of her might neve	r him for wh:	at he did and that was a	dark part of her personalit
_	vant him to see.		at no dra, and that was a	dan part of not personant,
	explain	b. prevent	c. participate	d. forgive
			1 1	1 0
2. Jalal Al	Ahmad is a	writer in Iran.		
a. 1	distinguished	b. regretful	c. cruel	d. quiet
			<u> </u>	
3. Childre	n often	at one another bed	cause they don't have th	e skills to solve disagreer
opropriate!			•	S
`	look	b. add	c. shout	d. start
		•	•	•
4. The bro	ken-hearted fath	er was sad to learn th	at the airbag had failed t	to his daughter d
ne car cras	h.		-	
a. 1	report	b. protect	c. cause	d. take
		nely under to	obey the school rules no	t to wear jeans, or they cou
tend the c				
<i>a.</i>	donate	b. pressure	c. care	d. strength
Civ noo	nla hava	that thay will attand	the meeting but ten need	ala hayan't raplied yet
	pie nave	- mai mey win anemu	the meeting but ten peop	ole naven i repned yet.
	confirmed		a combined	d inspired
	confirmed	b. discovered	c. combined	d. inspired
a.	V	b. discovered		•
7. My mo	ther eve	b. discovered ery hour of the day to	take care of us while my	father was away at work
7. My mo	V	b. discovered		•
7. My mo a.	ther eve founded	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated	take care of us while my	father was away at work
<i>a.</i> 7. My mo <i>a.</i> 3. Parents	ther eve founded	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of	take care of us while my	father was away at work d. regarded
a. My mo a. B. Parents of harm th	ther eve founded need to encourag	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of	take care of us while my	father was away at work d. regarded
7. My mo a. 8. Parents ot harm th	ther eve founded need to encourage emselves or othe	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people.	take care of us while my c. shared in their children in order	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that w
a. 7. My mo a. 8. Parents b. tharm th a.	ther eve founded need to encourage emselves or othe identity	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor	take care of us while my c. shared in their children in order c. appreciation	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that w
7. My mo a. 8. Parents of harm th a. 9. Some of	ther eve founded need to encourage emselves or othe identity	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor	take care of us while my c. shared in their children in order c. appreciation	r to behave in a way that was a way at work. d. regarded d. inspiration
a. 7. My mo a. 8. Parents of harm th a. 9. Some of a.	ther ever founded need to encourage emselves or other identity f the managers gresponsibility	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that w d. inspiration of working lives in the soc d. cure
a. 7. My mo a. 3. Parents b. Always	need to encourage emselves or othe identity f the managers givesponsibility keep your head	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination	r to behave in a way that work d. inspiration of working lives in the soc
a. 7. My mo a. 3. Parents b. Harm th a. a. b. Some of a. b. Always	need to encourage emselves or othe identity f the managers givesponsibility keep your head	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection up, because if it's dow	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination vn you won't be able to see	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that we d. inspiration of working lives in the soc d. cure see the that have
7. My mo a. 8. Parents ot harm th a. 9. Some of a. 0. Always laced in you	need to encourage emselves or othe identity f the managers givesponsibility keep your head	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that w d. inspiration of working lives in the soc d. cure
7. My mo a. 8. Parents of harm th a. 9. Some of a. 10. Always laced in your a.	need to encourage emselves or othe identity f the managers givesponsibility keep your head to bur life. generation	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection up, because if it's dow b. solution	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination vn you won't be able to so c. guideline	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that we define the social discourse d. cure d. blessing
7. My mo a. 8. Parents of harm th a. 9. Some of a. 1. As I known the a. 1. As I known the a.	ther ever founded need to encourage emselves or other identity f the managers gresponsibility keep your head to bur life. generation ow, the author	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection up, because if it's dow b. solution no documentar	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination vn you won't be able to so c. guideline ry references to support l	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that we define the socious description d. inspiration of working lives in the socious description d. cure see the that have d. blessing her statements.
7. My mo a. 8. Parents of harm th a. 9. Some of a. 1. As I known the a. 1. As I known the a.	need to encourage emselves or othe identity f the managers givesponsibility keep your head to bur life. generation	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection up, because if it's dow b. solution	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination vn you won't be able to so c. guideline	father was away at work d. regarded r to behave in a way that we define the social discourse d. cure d. blessing
7. My mo a. 8. Parents ot harm th a. 9. Some of a. 1. As I kno a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a	need to encourage mselves or othe identity f the managers gresponsibility keep your head to bur life. generation ow, the author	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection up, because if it's dow b. solution b. shows	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination vn you won't be able to so c. guideline ry references to support loc. provides	d. regarded r to behave in a way that we d. inspiration of working lives in the socion d. cure see the that have d. blessing her statements. d. concerns
a. b. a. b. a. b. b. c. b. c. b. c. a. b. b. c. a. b. a. a. b. a. b. a. b. a. b. a. b. a. b. a. c. a.	need to encourage mselves or othe identity f the managers gresponsibility keep your head to bur life. generation ow, the author	b. discovered ery hour of the day to b. dedicated ge a sense of er people. b. humor ive really helpful b. protection up, because if it's dow b. solution b. shows	in their children in order c. appreciation to improve the quality of c. combination vn you won't be able to so c. guideline ry references to support l	d. regarded r to behave in a way that we d. inspiration of working lives in the socion d. cure see the that have d. blessing her statements. d. concerns

83. Th		es of small children on its	website to	the support of the public.
	a. elicit	b. boost	c. protect	d. donate
Q 1 Ma	oct working anvirons	nants are improved by	of a favy plant	te and nictures
04. IVIC	a. feeling	nents are improved by b. correction	c. addition	d. installation
	a. jeeung	v. correction	c. addition	a. installation
85. Th	e successful marketi	ng of the new product has	already sa	les and increased profits.
	a. boosted	b. spared	c. protected	d. succeeded
86. No				to what we've got.
	a. achieve	b. retire	c. combine	d. reply
87. We	e plan to organize a s	special party to celebrate t	he 50 th anniversary	of of the company.
	a. leaving	b. feeding	c. finding	d. founding
00 7111		0.1 01 1 7	10 71	
88. I'll				Il the special dates in my
	a. arrow	b. diary	c. artifact	d. souvenir
89. Th	e company likes to -	wind turbines on	the mountain and us	se them as a source of energy
	a. carry	b. install	c. record	d. form
00 721		a an tha 41 + 11		
90. In	a. metal	s on the that all n b. role		me rights. d. order
	a. metat	D. Tote	c. principle	a. oraer
91. I d	on't think she's ever	quite me for call	ing her name wrong	g that time.
	a. forgiven	b. forgotten	c. invented	d. paid
92. We		ved complaints from our o		
	a. beautifully	b. probably	c. powerfully	d. repeatedly
93. Sh	e was grateful for the	e help and baked them a c	ake as a sign of her	·.
		b. selection		d. importance
0.4				
94. Wł				ng the society for its lack of
	a. identities	b. entertainments	c. ethics	d. diversities
95. An	imals should not be	kept in zoos and we shoul	d take them back to	where they
	a. attend	b. consider	c. belong	d. carry
o				· · · ·
96. Th		es, an introduction		1
	a. weaving	b. combining	c. including	d. recognizing
97. For	r me, going to colleg	ge is just a means to	, a way to get a b	etter job.
	a. an end	b. an aid	c. a right	d. a profit
00 771	.1 1.1.1	1 . 1' 11 1 1	1 1'11'	1 1
98. In		eacher to kindly keep her		· ~
	a. informed of	b. friendly towards	c. careful about	d. interested in
99. I a	m tired of you; pleas	se don't complain about th	ings, you are not	to work hard to chang
	a. willing	b. social	c. specific	d. responsible
	a. willing			
400 =		<u> </u>		
100. It		ething that really b. gets		r community. d. acts

گــرامـر درس اول:

"Active & Passive Voice"

"جمــلات معـلوم و مجهــول"

جمله معلوم (Active Voice): جمله ای که در آن فاعل (یا کننده کار) معلوم و مشخص باشد و در ابتدای جمله بیاید را "جمله معلوم" مینامیم. در جملات معلوم تأکید بر "رابطه ی ما بین فاعل و فعل" میباشد.

ترتیب اجزای جمله معلوم (جملات مثبت):

قيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + مفعول + فعل اصلى + فعل كمكى + فاعل

My mother is washing the dishes carefully in the kitchen right now.

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول فعل کمکی فاعل

"مادرم هم اکنون در آشپزخانه با دقت در حال شستن ظرفها میباشد."

جمله مجهول (Passive Voice): جمله ای که در آن یا فاعل (کننده کار) جمله معلوم و مشخص نباشد و یا اینکه اهمیت فعل و مفعول بیشتر از دانستن فاعل جمله باشد را "جمله مجهول" مینامیم، در جملات مجهول، مفعول به جای فاعل در ابتدای جمله قرار می گیرد. در جملات مجهول "تاکید بر رابطه فعل و مفعول" میباشد.

ترتیب اجزای جمله مجهول (جملات مثبت):

(فاعل + by فيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل by + مفعول

The dishes are being washed carefully in the kitchen right now (by My mother).

قاعل قيد زمان قيد مكان قيد حالت شكل سوم فعل كمكي

"هم اکنون ظرفها با دقت در آشپزخانه در حال شسته شدن هستند (توسط مادرم)."

موارد ترجیح جمله مجهول بر جمله معلوم:

الف) وقتی نمی دانیم یا اهمیت ندارد که چه کسی کار را انجام داده است.

ب) در متون علمی که تاکید عمدتاً بر عمل است، و نه فاعل عمل. (یعنی اهمیت عمل انجام شده، از خود فاعل بیشتر است.)

نکته مهم: جمله ای که فعل آن متعدی یا گذرا است، (مفعول دارد) را میتوان به صورت مجهول بکار برد. اما جمله ای که فعل آن لازم یا ناگذرا است، مجهول نمیشود، چون مفعول ندارد. پس فعلهای لازم، هیچگاه بصورت مجهول بکار برده نمیشوند. مهمترین افعال لازم عبارتند از:

happen	get up	wait	understand	occur
اتفاق افتادن	از خواب بیدار شدن	منتظر ماندن	در <i>ک</i> کردن	اتفاق افتادن
rise	live	arrive	seem	work
بالا آمدن	زندگی کردن	رسیدن به	به نظر رسیدن	کار کردن
die	appear	sleep	go	disappear
مردن	ظاهر شدن	خوابيدن	رفتن	ناپدید شدن

مراحل تبديل جمله ي معلوم به مجهول:

- مفعول را به اول جمله آورده و آن را نائب فاعل مینامیم. برای یافتن مفعول جمله، فعل اصلی جمله ی معلوم را ترجمه کرده و از خود میپرسیم: "چه چیز را" یا "چه کسی را". جواب این سؤال، مفعول جمله خواهد بود.
 - را مینویسیم. to be را مینویسیم. بودن مفعول (نائب فاعل)، یکی از افعال to را مینویسیم.
- - <mark>-2</mark> بقیه جمله یعنی قیدها را در ادامه می آوریم.
 - نکته: در جملات مجهول میتوان قید حالت را به "قبل از شکل سوم فعل" هم منتقل کرد.
- <mark>--</mark> در انتهای جمله مجهول، میتوان فاعل جمله را با کمک "**حرف اضافه by**"(به وسیله، توسط) بیاوریم. میتوان این مرحله را بلافاصله بعد از شکل سوم فعل آورد.

توجه مهم۱: اگر بخواهیم فاعل را در جمله مجهول بصورت ضمیر بکار ببریم، از "ضمیر مفعولی" استفاده میکنیم. چون بعد از حروف اضافه ضمایر به صورت مفعولی بکار میروند.

<u>The famous writer</u> wrote the book in his hometown last year. " فاعل "نویسنده م**ع**روف این کتاب را سال گذشته در زادگاهش نوشت. "

: The book <mark>was written</mark> in his hometown last year (by <u>him</u>). ضمير مفعولي

"این کتاب سال گذشته توسط او در زادگاهش **نوشته شد**." (him یک ضمیر مفعولی میباشد.)

توجه مهم۲: اگر مفعول را در جمله مجهول به ضمیر تبدیل کنیم، آن ضمیر فقط "<mark>ضمیر فاعلی</mark>" خواهد بود چون ضمایر مفعولی را نمیتوان در ابتدای جمله به کار برد.

<u>They saw</u> <u>him</u> in the park yesterday. مفعول فعل فاعل

"آنها دیروز او را در پارک دیدند**."**

جمله مجهول: <u>He</u> was seen in the park yesterday (by them).

"او دیروز در پارک دیده شد (توسط آنها)." " k yesterday (by them).

(در مثال بالا، ضمیر مفعولی him چون به ابتدای جمله آمده، تبدیل به ضمیر فاعلی he شده است.)

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

یادآوری: ضمایر فاعلی عبارتند از:

me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

ضمایر مفعولی عبارتند از:

ن<mark>کته:</mark> چنانچه در جمله مجهولی، فاعل جمله، "**شیئ** یا **ابزار**" باشد از حرف اضافه <u>with</u> استفاده میکنیم.

جمله معلوم: <u>Snow</u> covered the yard.

"برف حياط را پوشاند."

فاعل (شيء)

: The yard was covered <u>with</u> snow.

"حياط با برف پوشيده شد."

١- مجهول جملات "زمان حسال ساده":

یادآوری: برای بیان کارهای روزمره، تکرار، عادات و حقایق علمی از "زمان حال ساده" استفاده می کنیم.

فرمول جملات مثبت زمان حال ساده:

فاعل	شکل ساده فعل	مفعول	قىد حالت	قىد مكان	قید زمان
0	050 0500			0	0.9.5

They visit their grandmother on Fridays.

"آنها در روزهای جمعه به مادربزرگشان سر میزنند."

شكل ساده فعل فاعل

مشخصه های زمان حال ساده:

(every week) با قید زمان (every week) ترکیب **every** و

(on Mondays) ایام هفته به صورت جمع

<mark>۳)</mark> قیدهای تکرار (در جلسات آتی به طور کامل با قیدهای تکرار آشنا خواهیم شد.)

always	همیشه	usually	معمولأ	generally	معمولأ	often	اغلب
sometimes	گاهی اوقات	normally	معمولأ	hardly	به ندرت	never	هرگز
scarcely	به ندرت	barely	به ندرت	seldom	به ندرت	occasionally	گهگاهی
frequently	اغلب	rarely	به ندرت	hardly ever	به ندرت		

I <u>usually</u> go to the park on Thursdays.

"من معمولاً روزهای پنجشنبه به پارک می روم."

۲) در زمان حال ساده همیشه برای فاعلهای "<mark>سوم شخص مفرد</mark>" که ضمیر فاعلی آنها (it/ she / he) میباشد، به فعل جمله

«s» یا «es» سوم شخص اضافه می کنیم:

He **plays** football in the park **every** day.

"او هر روز در پارک فوتبال بازی میکند."

سؤالي و منفي كردن زمان حال ساده:

برای سؤالی کردن از do به معنی (آیا) و برای منفی کردن از فعل کمکی don't به معنی (ن) استفاده می کنیم:

<u>Do</u> they **speak** English in class every session?

"آیا آنها هر جلسه در کلاس انگلیسی صحبت میکنند."

They don't speak English in class every session.

"آنها هرجلسه در کلاس انگلیسی صحبت نمی کنند."

نکته: در جملات زمان حال ساده، هر گاه فاعل جمله یکی از سوم شخصهای مفرد باشد برای سؤالی کردن جمله از does و برای منفی کردن جمله از doesn't استفاده میکنیم.

<u>Does</u> she usually **eat** pizza for lunch.

"آیا او معمولاً برای ناهار پیتزا میخورد؟"

She **doesn't** usually **eat** pizza for lunch.

"او معمولاً براى ناهار بيتزا نمىخورد."

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان حال ساده:

(فاعل + by) قيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل+ افعال كمكي am / is / are + مفعول

جمله معلوم: Scientists **find** solutions to problems.

"دانشمندان راه حلهایی برای مسائل پیدا میکنند."

جمله مجهول: Solutions to problems are found (by them). شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكي

"راه حلهایی برای مسائل توسط آنها پیدا میشود."

۲- مجهـول جمــلات "زمــان گذشــته ســاده":

<mark>یادآوری:</mark> برای بیان کاری که در گذشته انجام شده و به پایان رسیده باشد از "<mark>زمان گذشته ساده"</mark> استفاده می کنیم.

فرمول جملات مثبت زمان گذشته ساده:

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول شکل دوم فعل فاعل

I played football in the park yesterday.

"دیروز در پارک فوتبال بازی کردم."

طريقه ساختن زمان گذشته ساده:

قاعده کلی این است که به آخر فعل «ed» اضافه کنیم (مانند مثال بالا) اما بعضی افعال از این قاعده پیروی نمی کنند که به آنها "افعال بی قاعده" می گوییم و باید گذشته آنها را حفظ کنیم.

مشخصه های زمان گذشته ساده:

(yesterday) قیدهای زمان گذشته

(last night) ترکیب last (گذشته) با قید زمان

(2 years ago) قبل، پیش) با قید زمان (ago رقبل، پیش) با

<mark>۴)</mark> شکل دوم فعل (در مثال بالا ate شکل دوم فعل eat است)

سؤالي و منفي كردن زمان گذشته ساده:

این زمان هم همانند زمان حال ساده فعل کمکی ندارد و برای سؤالی کردن جمله از فعل کمکی did (آیا) و برای منفی کردن جمله از فعل کمکی didn't (ن) استفاده می کنیم. به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید:

Did she drink some milk last night?

"آیا او دیشب مقداری شیر نوشید؟"

She didn't drink some milk last night.

"او دیشب مقداری شیر ننوشید."

نکته: هنگام سؤالی و منفی زمان گذشته ساده باید فعل اصلی جمله به "شکل ساده" تبدیل شود. پس شکل دوم فعل فقط در جملات مثبت این زمان بکار برده میشود.

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان گذشته ساده:

(فاعل + by) قيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل + افعال كمكي were / was + مفعول

جمله معلوم: Ali broke the window yesterday.

"على ديروز پنجره را شكست."

<u>The window</u> <u>was</u> <u>broken</u> yesterday (**by him**).

شکل سوم فعل to be شکل سوم فعل

"پنجره دیروز توسط علی **شکسته شد**."

جمله معلوم: Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

"الكساندر فلمينگ پنيسيلين راكشف كرد."

جمله مجهول: Penicillin was discovered (by him).

"پنیسیلین توسط او <mark>کشف شد</mark>."

شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكي مفعول

٣- مجهول جملات "زمان آينده ساده":

یادآوری: "زمان آینده ساده" به عملی اشاره می کند که در آینده صورت می گیرد. آیندهای که بدون تصمیم و برنامهریزی قبلی انجام خواهد شد و با فعل کمکی "will" ساخته میشود. مخفف will بصورت (ll') نوشته میشود.

ساختار جملات مثبت زمان آینده ساده:

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول فعل کمکی will شكل ساده فعل فاعل

He will travel to Europe soon.

"او به زودی به اروپا سفر خواهد کرد."

سؤالي و منفي كردن زمان آينده ساده:

برای سؤالی کردن زمان آیندهٔ ساده، فعل کمکی "will" را به ابتدای جمله منتقل کرده و برای منفی کردن این زمان بعد از فعل كمكي "will"، از "not" استفاده كرده يا آن را به صورت مُخفّف يعني "won't" به كار ميبريم.

مشخصه های زمان آینده ساده:

will - won't - soon - later - next month - next week - tomorrow - future

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان آینده ساده:

(فاعل + will be + فعد حالت + شكل سوم فعل + <math>will be + be فعد حالت + فعول

Mrs. Kazemi will clean the room tomorrow.

"خانم کاظمی فردا اتاق را تمیز خواهد کرد."

جمله مجهول: <u>The room will be cleaned</u> tomorrow (by her).

"فردا اتاق <mark>تميز خواهد شد.</mark> (توسط او)"

شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكي مفعول

نکته: از ساختار "be going to" به معنای «**قصد داشتن**» برای اشاره به برنامهریزی و تصمیم قبلی که قرار است در آینده صورت بگیرد. استفاده میشود. (برای بیان قصد و تصمیم انجام عملی در آینده) و همچنین برای بیان پیشبینی عملی در آینده که نشانههای وقوع آن وجود دارد. (با دلیل و مدرک).

قيد زمان | قيد مكان | قيد حالت | مفعول | شكل ساده فعل | (am / is / are) going to فاعل

I've saved enough money. I *am going to* buy a big house in Boukan next month. "من پول کافی پس انداز کرده ام، قصد دارم ماه آینده در بوکان یک خانه بزرگ بخرم."

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان آینده ساده (قصد داشتن و برنامه ریزی):

(فاعل + by) قيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل+ am, is ,are + going to be + مفعول

"او قرار است هفته آینده یک ماشین قشنگی را بخرد." : He is going to buy a nice car next week.

جمله مجهول: A nice car is going to be bought next week (by him).

"یک ماشین قشنگی هفته آینده <mark>قرار است خریداری شود</mark>. (توسط او)." مفعول شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكي

٤- مجهـول جمـلات "زمـان حـال استـمراري":

یادآوری: برای بیان کاری که همین الان در حال انجام آن هستیم از "زمان حال استمراری" استفاده می کنیم:

فرمول جملات مثبت زمان حال استمرارى:

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول شکل ing دار فعل فعلهای کمکی am / is / are فاعل

سؤالي و منفي كردن زمان حال استمراري:

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان، am , is , are را به ابتدای جمله آورده و برای منفی کردن بعد از آنها not را اضافه میکنیم.

مشخصه های زمان حال استمراری:

now at the moment at the present right now

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان حال استمراری:

(فاعل + being + قيد زمان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل + am / is / are + being + مفعول

: They are making a film right now.

"آنها هم اکنون در حال ساخت یک فیلمی هستند."

جمله مجهول: <u>A film</u> is being made right now (by them). شکل سوم فعل فعل کمکی مفعول

"یک فیلمی (توسط آنها) هم اکنون <mark>در حال ساخته شدن است</mark>."

۵- مجهول جملات "زمان گنشته استمراری":

یادآوری: از "**زمان گذشته استمراری**" برای بیان عملی که در گذشته به صورت استمرار انجام گرفته باشد، استفاده میشود.

ساختار جملات مثبت زمان گذشته استمراری:

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول شکل ing دار فعل was / were فاعل

"او دیروز از ساعت۶ تا ۸ مشغول تماشای یک فیلم بود. " He was watching a movie yesterday from 6 to 8.

سؤالی و منفی کردن زمان گذشته استمراری:

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان was یا were را به ابتدای جمله بیاوریم و برای منفی کردن بعد از آنها، not را اضافه کنیم.

مشخصه های زمان گذشته استمراری:

زمان گذشته استمراری به کمک کلمات ربط when و while با جمله های "زمان گذشته ساده" ترکیب میشود. فعل استفاده شده در عباراتی که با when می آید، معمولاً گذشته ساده و با while زمان گذشته استمراری به کار می رود.

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان گذشته استمراری:

(فاعل + being + فعد مكان + قيد مكان + قيد حالت + شكل سوم فعل + was / were + being + مفعول

جمله معلوم: My sister was cleaning the windows when I arrived home.

"خواهرم مشغول تميز كردن پنجره ها بود وقتى كه به خانه رسيدم."

جمله مجهول: The windows were being cleaned when I arrived home.

"پنجره ها در حال تميز شدن بودند وقتى كه من به خانه رسيدم." شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكى مفعول

7 - مجهول جملات "زمان حال كامل (ماضي نقلي)":

یادآوری: از "**زمان حال کامل**" برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته انجام گرفته و اثر و نتیجه آن تا زمان حال باقی مانده باشد، يا أن عمل تا زمان حال ادامه پيدا كرده باشد استفاده ميكنيم.

ساختار جملات مثبت زمان حال كامل:

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول شکل سوم فعل (P.P.) فاعل have / has

His father has worked in that office for 15 years.

"یدرش به مدت ۱۵ سال در آن اداره کار کرده است."

سؤالي و منفي كردن زمان حال كامل:

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان have / has را به قبل از فاعل منتقل کرده و برای منفی کردن، بعد از آنها not را اضافه میکنیم.

مشخصه های زمان حال کامل:

. .. twice - - once - recently - already -since - for - yet - ever - so far - up to now - during

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان حال كامل:

(فاعل + by + قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + شکل سوم فعل + been + مفعول (by + مفعول

They have used this car since 1998.

"آنها از سال ۱۹۹۸ از این ماشین استفاده کرده اند."

<u>This car has been used</u> since 1998.

شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكى مفعول

"از سال ۱۹۹۸ از این ماشین استفاده شده است."

۷- مجهول جملات زمان گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید): (درس ۳)

یادآوری: برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام گرفته باشد، از "**زمان گذشته کامل**" استفاده میکنیم. (در درس سوم به طور کامل با این زمان و کاربردهای آن آشنا خواهیم شد.)

ساختار جملات مثبت زمان گذشته کامل:

قيد زمان قيد مكان قيد حالت مفعول شكل سوم فعل (.P.P) فاعل had

سؤالي و منفي كردن زمان گذشته كامل:

برای سؤالی کردن این زمان، had را به قبل از فاعل منتقل کرده و برای منفی کردن، بعد از آن، not را اضافه میکنیم.

مشخصه های زمان گذشته کامل:

when, before, after, because, since, by the time, as soon as, until, ...

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان گذشته كامل:

مفعول + $\frac{by}{a}$ = مفعول + $\frac{by}{a}$ + مفعول + $\frac{by}{a}$ + مفعول + $\frac{by}{a}$

They had learnt French carefully before they traveled to France.

"آنها به دقت زیان فرانسوی را یادگرفته بودند قبل از اینکه به کشور فرانسه سفر کنند."

French had been learnt carefully (by them) before they traveled to France.

"زبان فرانسوی به دقت توسط آنها یاد گرفته شده بود قبل از اینکه به کشور فرانسه سفر کنند.

۸- مجهول کردن جملاتی که "افعال ناقص (Modals) دارند (درس ۳)

یادآوری: افعال ناقص تمامی ویژگیهای سایر افعال دیگر را دارا نمیباشند خود دارای ویژگیهای منحصر به فرد میباشند. این افعال بعد از فاعل و قبل از فعل اصلی جمله بکار میروند و فعل بعد از آنها بصورت "شکل ساده" خواهد بود.

can, could, may, might, should, must, ...

فرمول جملات معلومی که فعل ناقص دارند:

قيد زمان قيد مكان قيد حالت مفعول شكل ساده فعل فاعل فعل ناقيص

You can stop work early today.

"تو امروز میتونی کارت را زودتر تمام کنی."

You should visit your parents more than this.

"تو باید بیشتر از این از والدینت دیدن کنی."

فرمول مجهول جملاتي كه فعل ناقص دارند:

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

The principal should call the parents.

"مدير بايد به والدين زنگ بزند."

شكل سوم فعل فعل كمكي

فرمول اصلی جملات مجهول زمانهای مورد نیاز در کنکور:

زمان	مرحله ۱	مرحله ۲	مرحله ۳	مرحله ٤		مرحله ٥	
حال ساده	مفعول	am / is / are	شكل سوم فعل	قید حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(فاعل + By)
گذشته ساده	مفعول	was / were	شكل سوم فعل	قید حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(فاعل + By)
آینده ساده	مفعول	will be	شكل سوم فعل	قيد حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(فاعل + By)
حال استمراری	مفعول	am/is/are + being	شكل سوم فعل	قید حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(By + فاعل)
گذشته استمراری	مفعول	was / were + being	شكل سوم فعل	قيد حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(By + فاعل)
حال كامل	مفعول	have / has + been	شكل سوم فعل	قید حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(By + فاعل)
گذشته کامل	مفعول	had + been	شكل سوم فعل	قيد حالت	قید مکان	قید زمان	(By + فاعل)

نکته ۱: در جملات مجهول، میتوان "**قید حالت**" را به **قبل از شکل سوم فعل** انتقال داد.

نکته ۲: در جملات مجهول، میتوان "فاعل + By"را به **بعد از شکل سوم فعلِ** انتقال داد.

یادآوری: چنانچه در جمله ای فعل ناقص وجود داشته باشد، در حالت مجهول فرمول آنها به صورت زیر خواهد بود:

شكل سوم فعل (فاعل + By) be + فعل ناقص قيد حالت قید مکان قید زمان مفعول

تهیه و گردآوری:"جمال احمدی / حسن خاکیور"

تستى - تشريحي

جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی"پایه دوازدهم"

دانستن نکات زیر در حل تستهای مربوط به جملات معلوم و مجهول بسیار مفید خواهد بود:

نکته ۱ : برای سؤالی کردن جملات مجهول، فعل کمکی را به قبل از فاعل میآوریم. چنانچه در جمله ی مجهولی بیشتر ار یک فعل کمکی داشته باشیم، فقط اولین فعل کمکی را به قبل از فاعل آورده و فعل کمکی دوم در جای خود باقی خواهد ماند:

Their names have just been added on this list. **Have** their names just been added on this list? "اسم آنها تازه به این لیست اضافه شده است."

"آیا اسم آنها تازه به این لیست اضافه شده است؟"

The monkeys are being studied in this lab. Where are the monkeys being studied now? " در این آزمایشگاه بر روی این میمونها آزمایش انجام میشود." "کجا بر روی این میمونها آزمایش انجام میشود؟"

نکته r: برای منفی کردن جملات مجهول، به اولین فعل کمکی، n یا مخفف آن n't اضافه می شود:

: The window was broken yesterday. "ینجره دیروز شکسته شد."

"پنجره ديروز شكسته نشد."

: The window was not broken yesterday.

"فردا نامه تايپ خواهد شد".

: The letter will be typed tomorrow. جمله مجهول: The letter won't be typed tomorrow.

"فردا نامه تایپ نخواهد شد."

ن<mark>کته ۳:</mark> معمولاً در جملات مجهول، قید حالت، "<mark>قبل از شکل سوم فعل"</mark> بکار می رود:

جمله معلوم: Behnam ate the dinner rapidly last night.

"بهنام شب گذشته شام را با عجله خوررد."

"شام شب گذشته با عجله توسط او خورده شد ."(The dinner was rapidly eaten last night. (by him :جمله مجهول قيد حالت

نکته ۴: برای مجهول کردن فعل دومی که بصورت ing دار (یعنی اسم مصدر) باشد، از ساختار زیر استفاده میکنیم: being + pp

جمله معلوم: I <u>like</u> my father <u>taking</u> me to the zoo.

"من دوست دارم پدرم من را به باغ وحش ببرد."

"من دوست دارم (توسط پدرم) به باغ وحش برده شوم." I like being taken to the zoo by my father :جمله مجهول فعل دوم (مجهول) فعل اول

نکته ۵: برای مجهول کردن فعل دوم بصورت مصدر با to ، از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم. to be + pp

جمله معلوم: My father <u>wanted</u> my brother <u>to post</u> the letter yesterday. فعل دوم فعل اول

"پدرم میخواست که برادرم نامه را پست کند."

: My father <u>wanted</u> the letter <u>to be posted</u> by my brother yesterday. فعل اول فعل دوم (مجهول)

"پدرم میخواست که نامه(توسط برادرم) پست شود."

نکته 9: چنانچه بعد از ساختار مجهول فعل دیگری بیاید آن فعل همواره بصورت "**مصدر با to** "خواهد بود. در این حالت حتی اگر فعل اول جزء افعالي باشد که بعد از آن اسم مصدر یا فعل ing دار هم بیاید، (مثل فعل finish, enjoy) اگر مجهول شوند، فعل بعد از آنها بصورت "مصدر با to"خواهد بود.

They were forced to leave the class quickly. مصدر با to ساختار مجهول

"آنها مجبور شدند تا کلاس را فورأ ترک کنند."

نکته ۷: در درس دوم پایه یازدهم اَموختیم که بعد از حروف اضافه، فعل به صورت ing دار می اَید. حال یاد میگیریم چنانچه بخواهیم فعل بعد از حروف اضافه را مجهول کنیم، ساختار مجهول آن فعل بصورت "being + pp" خواهد بود:

He is looking forward to being sent to a mission by his company.

"او منتظر است تا به وسيله شركتش، به يك مأموريتي فرستاده شود. " حرف اضافه

نکته 🔥 مجهول کردن افعالی که دو مفعول دارند: بعضی از فعلها میتوانند به طور همزمان ۲ مفعول در جمله داشته باشند:

- مفعولی که کار روی آن انجام میشود و اکثراً غیر انسان میباشد(مفعول مستقیم یا بی واسطه یا شیئ)
- مفعولی که کار برای آن انجام می شود(مفعول غیر مستقیم یا متمم) این مفعول اکثراً انسان میباشدس(جاندار)

بنابراین میتوانیم دو بار جمله را مجهول کنیم و هر دفعه یکی از مفعولها را به ابتدای جمله بیاوریم (معمولاً بهتر است مفعول غير مستقيم (مفعول شخصي) به ابتدای جمله بيايد:

I gave him the book yesterday.

"من ديروز به او كتاب را دادم."

ا جمله مجهول: a) **He** <u>was given</u> the book yesterday.

"به او دیروز کتاب **داده شد**."

I gave the book to him yesterday.

"من ديروز كتاب را به او دادم."

ک جمله مجهول ۲: b) The book was given to him yesterday.

" کتاب به او دیروز **داده شد**."

مهمترين افعال دو مفعولي:

ask	teach	get	bring	give	promise	borrow	tell
buy	make	offer	cook	lend	show	send	pay

نکته **۹ (زبان تخصصی) :** برای مجهول کردن جملات امری از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم:

be + pp + مفعول + be + pp : امجهول جملات امري مثبت

. Open the door: جمله معلوم

"در را باز کن."

جمله مجهول: Let the door be opened.

"بذار در **باز بشه**.

مجهول جملات امری منفی: mustn't + be + pp

جمله معلوم: Don't open this door.

"این در را باز نکن."

This door mustn't be opened.

"این در نباید **باز شود**."

نکته ۱۰ (زبان تخصصی) : برای مجهول کردن جملاتی که با who سؤالی شده باشد در جمله مجهول به جای who از<mark>by whom</mark>

استفاده میکنیم:

Who taught English last year?

"چه کسی انگلیسی را سال گذشته تدریس کرد؟"

By whom was English taught last year?

"توسط چه کسی انگلیسی سال گذشته تدریس شد؟"

برای مجهول کردن جملاتی که با whom سؤالی شده باشد در جمله مجهول به جای whom از who استفاده میکنیم: Whom did they meet in the park yesterday?

"چه کسی را آنها دیروز در پارک ملاقات کردند؟"

Who was met in the park yesterday?

"چه کسی در پارک دیروز ملاقات شد."

نکته ۱۱ (زبان تخصصی) : گاهأ در جملات مجهول به جای فعل to be میتوانیم از فعل to get استفاده کنیم:

"ما مسير رفتن به بيمارستان را بلد نبوديم و گم شديم. " ... " "ما مسير رفتن به بيمارستان را بلد نبوديم و گم شديم.

۳۰ تست دستگرمی گرامر جملات "معلوم" و "مجهول"

سطح تستها: "ساده" – "آموزشی" (پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۶۱ تا ۲۶۳)

1.	English a. speaks	in many countries.b. is speaking	c. is spoken	d. has spoken
2.	The man said, "Many of a. buy	cars in this pl b. are buying		d. are bought
3.	They take Mary to sch a. takes	ool every day. In other word b. are taken	ds, Mary to so c. take	chool every day. d. is taken
4.	The students cleaned the a. did clean	he blackboard. In other word b. did cleaned		d. were cleaned
5.	Betty has washed her has have washed	nands. In other words, Betty b. have been washed		d. has been washed
6.	The tigera. sees	in the forest last year. b. is seen	c. saw	d. was seen
7.	A lot of homework a. has done	since 8 o'clock. b. has been doing		d. is being done
8.	Many interesting Mov a. show often	ies in this cin b. often show	ema. c. are often shown	d. are shown often
9.	This producta. is sold	at a low price for many b. have been sold	y years. c. are sold	d. has been sold
10	. It's interesting to kno a. was built	w that the bridge b. built	two years ago. c. has built	d. has been built
11	. This enginea. is used	b. uses	ry day. c. will use	d. will be used
12	The teacher said, "The a. teaches	his lessonbefo b. is taught	ore. We just want to review c. has been taught	it today." d. has taught
13		n us our papers. In other wor b. have been given	rds, our papers c. has given	to us. d. have given
14	a. Whena. was the bridge buc. the bridge built		b. the bridge was built d. did the bridge build	
15	a. were you born c. have you been bor		n Los Angeles." b. are you born d. did you born	
16	Something funny a. is happened	b. happened	nd all the students laughed. c. happens	d. was happened
17	a. told	at you had borrowed the boo b. have told	ok from the library. c. were told	d. will be told

18. We u a. woke	p by a loud noise last night. b. had woken	c. were woken	d. were waking
19. The report of the exp	periments done by the studer b. are sent	c. are sending	cher. d. was sent
20. I didn't know that "(a. will be writing c. was writing	Crime and Punishment"	by "Fyodor Dost b. has been written d. was written	oyevsky".
•	a good job by them, but b. have been offered		d. was offered
22- Mr. Alavi a. was given	a present by his colleag b. is given	gues when he retired. c. gave	d. has given
23- Albert Einstein a. knows	to the general pub b. is known	lic as the most famous scie c. were known	ntist of all time. d. have been known
24- Penicillina. has introduced c. has been introduc	ed	pen up the era of antibiotic b. were introduced d. was introduced	s.
25- The great wall of Cl a. were built	nina thousands b. has been built	s of years ago. c. was built	d. builds
	to use the old machine whe b. taught		
ten million people every	-		·
a. is visited28- I witha. am not agreedc. don't agree	b. has been visited n people who say space explo	c. was visitedb. ration is a waste of moneyb. wasn't agreedd. haven't been agreed	d. visits
•	ter for granted in our daily lithem, each drop is precious.	ves, but people who live in	the desert
a. don't use	b. doesn't use	c. are used	d. were used
from taking off and l	anding at the moment.	-	is preventing the planes
a. delays c. has been delayed		b. was delayed d. have been delayed	

۵۰ تست گرامر جملات "معلوم" و "مجهول"

(751	(پاسخنامه صفحه: *	: "کنگوری" – "استاندارد"	سطح تستها
1. The house is very old a. built	l. It over b. builds	100 years ago. c. is built	d. was built
2. English a. taught	in schools, so many Ira b. teaches	anian students know a little c. is taught	English. d. is to teach
3. The coffeea. was make	when I walked into the b. was being made		d. had made
-	by a great arti b. was painting		d. was painted
	b. picked quickly	nkey in those old days. c. are quickly picked	d. were quickly
6. I think our windows a. will clean	late i b. are clean	n the evening. c. clean	d. will be cleaned
7. How much homewor a. has to do	k by the b. has to done	student? c. has to be done	d. has done
8. Hurry up! This informa. be sent	nation should b. be sending	to Mary and her family c. have sent	y as soon as possible. d. being sent
9. This is very difficult a. answer	_	so easily within c. to be answered	
10 . My bikea. stole	b. was stealing	l the police. c. has been stolen	d. was being stole
		ase wash them up? b. have not been washed d. had not been washed	
12. The fire finally a. got – had been ca c. got – has been ca	nused	l, but only after extensive da b. had gotten – was ca d. had gotten – had be	used
13. In the 20th century, a a. were making	advancesi b. were made	in the study of much older A c. have been made	american civilizations d. made
14. Every participating a. limits	country t b. has limited	to four entries in the winter g	games in the Olympic d. is limited
15. The teacher thought a. has	t the lesson b. had	reviewed before. c. has been	d. had been
		is the Gutenberg Bible. As r	nuch as half a millior
a. had paid	gle copy of it. b. has paid	c. had been paid	d. has been paid
	before we got to t	he picnic.	d. has been eaten

تستی - تشریحی

جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی"پایه دوازدهم"

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18 .		•	se he a better one before.			
	a. has offered	b. had offered	c. has been offered	d. had been offered		
19.	•		omputer programmer of the c. has been invited	- ·		
20 .	The land next to our l	house sold to b. will be	the government recently. c. has been	d. had been		
21.		_	mployees during the last five. c. have built	ve years. d. have been built		
22.		noney for b. is being collected	poor students at our high so c. was collected	chool at the moment. d. has collected		
stu	The children's medic died in France for 10 y a. has founded	years.	1950 by one of the distinguance. has been founded			
			1925 that's why it looks of c. had built			
25.		•	ght from England c. has shown	to me last week. d. had shown		
26 .	Many buildingsa. are being badly dac. has badly damage	_	ar that imposed by Iraq. b. have been badly dama d. was badly damaged	ged		
27 .	I didn't believe his ex a. had been stolen		the money to dona c. had stolen	te it to poor people. d. was stolen		
stu	A hard physics prob dents last month. a. solved	lem which nobody could b. was solved	understand itc. solves	- by one of my intelligent d. has been solved		
29 .	My brothera. was mugging	•	ew days ago. Lots of stuffs c. was mugged	were inside his bag. d. has been mugged		
30.	<u> </u>	him for a long time. Whe	n they last saw him, he was c. wasn't seen	trying to travel to Europe. d. hasn't been seen		
31.	a. needed	to read because the pri b. are needed	nt is so tiny. c. were needed	d. have needed		
32.	This rooma. has been painted	recently that's why in b. are painted	t looks more different. c. has painted	d. was painting		
33.		riend about an important is b. was being recorded	ssue and I didn't realize that c. would record	d. was recording		
34.	While I was on holida. steals	ay, my bag b. was stolen		d. has stolen		
	There is somebody wanter a. are following c. are being followed	alking behind us. I think v	ve b. had followed d. had been followed			

36 .	We have come to this a. will be made c. will make	s conclusion that a decis	ion until th b. was being made d. is making	ne next meeting.
37 .	The problem of hous a. had built	ing is still challenging al b. are built	though many new apartment c. had been built	· ·
38.	I'm tired ofa. telling	what to study. b. being told	c. to be told	d. to tell
39 .	I a cigare a. wasn't offered c. haven't offered	tte by the old man who t	hought it was harmful for a p b. wasn't offering d. has not been offered	person at my age to smoke.
40 .	Many workersa. have recently fire b. are recently firing	d	since they have asked a 5% b. have been recently fird. are being recently fire	ed
41.	I hin a. was asked		out he didn't take any notice. c. asked	d. had been asked
42 .	At the last night party a. gave	y, we a set b. were giving	of silver spoons by my uncle c. has been given	~ ~
43.	Beinga. served		customers in a restaurant that c. serves	t is well- known. d. to served
44.		greatly improved since l b. was given	ne regular pra c. has given	ctice. d. gave
45 .	1 1 1	as a television reporter be	efore he became a physician. b. had been worked d. had worked	
46 .	The beautiful apartm a. had been	ents next to the bank b. are	delivered to their c. will be	owners recently. d. have been
47 .	Not only am I getting a. haven't decided c. haven't been deci		what to buy for eve b. hadn't decided d. won't decide	ryone so far.
48 .	This trend to a. expects	continue in this century - b. expected	but so far, population growth h c. is expected	as not brought wealth with it. d. expecting
49 .	Antibioticsa. weren't invented c. have not been inv		it was almost impossible to b. had not invented d. weren't going to be	
50 .	The new high - quali a. be produced	ty models of sunglasses b. be producing	are going to c. produced	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

سؤالات كوتاه تاكيدى يا عبارت الحاقى (Tag Questions)

گاهی در انگلیسی،گوینده جمله برای اینکه گفته خود را به تأکید مخاطب یا مخاطبین برساند و یا برای نشان دادن تعجب در آخر جمله خبری خود، از یک جمله سؤالی کوتاه که شامل "فعل کمکی" و "ضمیر فاعلی" می باشد استفاده می کند. به این جملات سؤالی کوتاه "عبارت الحاق"، "جمله ضمیمه" یا "Tag Questions" میگویند.

در زبان فارسی بصورت "مگه نه"، " اینطور نیست" و یا برعکس فعل جمله اصلی ترجمه میشوند. جمله ی اصلی و عبارت الحاقی بوسیله "کاما" از یکدیگر جدا می شوند و آخر عبارت الحاقی، "علامت سؤال" خواهد بود.

<u>He</u> <u>is</u> reading a novel now, <u>isn't</u> <u>he</u>? ضمیر فاعلی فعل کمکی

"او الان دارد یک رمان میخواند، مگه نه / اینطور نیست / نمیخونه؟"

براي ساختن اينگونه از جملات سؤالي كوتاه ، نكات زير را در نظر بگيريم:

ا عبارت الحاقی از نظر مثبت یا منفی بودن ، عکس جمله اصلی می باشد یعنی اگر جمله ی اصلی مثبت باشد، عبارت الحاقی منفی خواهد بود و چنانچه جمله ی اصلی منفی باشد ، عبارت الحاقی می بایست بشکل **مثبت** بکار رود:

She is a student, isn't she?

"او یک دانش آموز است، مگه نه؟"

She is not a student, is she?

"او یک دانش آموز نیست، مگه نه؟"

<mark>۲-</mark> در عبارت الحاقی همیشه بعد از فعل کمکی از "<mark>ضمیر فاعلی</mark>" استفاده میشود بدین صورت که چنانچه در جمله اصلی فاعل

بشكل اسم يا عبارت اسمى آمده باشد، در عبارت الحاقى ، از ضمير فاعلى مشابـه آن استفاده مى شود .

Mina was playing tennis well, wasn't she?

"مینا به خوبی در حال تنیس بازی کردن بود، مگه نه؟"

My brothers aren't at school, are they?

"برادرهای من در مدرسه نیستند، مگه نه؟"

<mark>۳-</mark> در عبارت الحاقی چنانچه بخواهیم فعل کمکی را بشکل منفی بکار ببریم، آنرا می بایست بشـکل مخفف بکار برد. هیچگاه در عبارت الحاقی"not" نوشته نمیشود و همواره به صورت مخفف "n't" نوشته خواهد شد.

Raman will go to Rasht next week, won't he?

"رامان هفته آینده به رشت خواهد رفت، مگه نه؟"

They were watching TV at this time yesterday, weren't they?

"آنها دیروز همین موقع مشغول تماشای تلویزیون بودند، مگه نه؟"

ئو چنانچه جمله ای با there شروع شده باشد، در عبارت الحاقی آن از خود there استفاده میکنیم و تنها در این حالت است

که در عبارت الحاقی، ضمیر فاعلی نداریم.

There isn't any water in the kettle, is there?

"در کتری کمی آب وجود نداره، مگه نه؟"

There was a clock in our class, wasn't there?

"در کلاس ما یک ساعت دیواری وجود داشت، مگه نه؟"

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💁 چنانچه در جمله ای یک فعل ناقص(..., can, may, should , must, might) وجود داشته باشد، در عبارت الحاقی آن از
                                                                                  همان فعل ناقص استفاده میکنیم:
Your little brother can play football very well, can't he?
                                                                 "برادر کوچک تو به خوبی فوتبال بازی میکند، مگه نه؟"
The students mustn't speak loudly at the classroom, must they?
                                                      "دانش آموزان نباید با صدای بلند در کلاس صحبت کنند، مگه نه؟"
                   در عبارت الحاقى به جاى this و that از it و به جاى these و these از they استفاده مى كنيم. -
                                                                                    "این خانه شماست، مگه نه؟"
This is your home, isn't it?
                                                                     "این ساعتها خیلی گران قیمت هستند، مگه نه؟"
These watches are very expensive, aren't they?
جنانچه در جمله ی مثبت از 1 am استفاده شده باشد، در عبارت الحاقی از aren't\ I استفاده میشود. (چون در زبان انگلیسی -
                                                                            فرم مخفف amn't I صحيح نميباشد.)
                                                                                 "من معلم خوبي هستم، مگه نه؟"
<u>I am</u> a good teacher, aren't I?
                                                            "من خیلی به خوبی زبان عربی را صحبت میکنم، مگه نه؟"
<u>I am</u> speaking Arabic very well, aren't I?
               ا اما چنانچه در جمله منفی am not امده باشد، در عبارت الحاق آن طبق قاعده از am استفاده میکنیم.
🔥 چنانچه جمله ی اصلی فعل کمکی داشته باشد از همان فعل کمکی در عبارت الحاقی استفاده می شود ولی چنانچه جمله فاقد
               فعل کمکی باشد، در این حالت، یکی از مشتقات do متناسب با فعل اصلی، در عبارت الحاقی استفاده می شود.
بدین صورت که اگر فعل اصلی در زمان گذشته ساده باشد، از did و اگر فعل اصلی در زمان حال ساده بوده و S یا es داشته
 باشد، از does و اگر فعل به شکل ساده آمده باشد، از do استفاده میکنیم. اما این زمانها در حالت منفی، دارای فعل کمکی
                                                                            don't, doesn't, didn't هستند.
We always listen to the teacher carefully at the class, don't we? (زمان حال ساده)
                                                         "ما همیشه با دقت در کلاس به معلم گوش میکنیم، مگه نه؟"
(زمان حال ساده، فاعل جمله سوم شخص مفرد)?Ali \ {
m swims} \ {
m quickly} \ {
m in this part of the river, doesn't he}
                                                         "على با سرعت در اين قسمت رودخانه شنا ميكند، مكه نه؟"
His father opened his store at 8 this morning, didn't he? (زمان گذشته ساده)
                                                         "پدر او مغازه اش را در ساعت ۸ امروز صبح باز کرد، مگه نه؟"
                                                                               "ما ظرفها را نمی شوئیم، مگه نه؟"
We don't wash the dishes, do we?
                                                                       "مهسا انگلیسی صحبت نمیکند، مگه نه؟"
<u>Mahsa doesn't</u> speak English, does she?
                                                                  "این مرد از قوانین رانندگی اطاعت نکرد، مگه نه؟"
The man didn't obey the traffic rules, did he?
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<mark>-۹</mark> اگر در جمله اصلی، قیدهای منفی ساز نظیر کلمات:
few, little, rarely, barely, seldom, nor, none, no, neither, scarcely never, hardly, no
                                                             بكار رفته باشد، عبارت الحاقى به شكل "مثبت" خواهد بود.
Her older brother never eats breakfast in the morning, does he?
                                                              "برادر بزرگترش در صبح هرگز صبحانه نمیخورد، مگه نه؟"
The old woman could hardly walk at the park, could she?
                                                         "آن خانم پیر، به سختی میتوانست در پارک قدم بزند، مگه نه؟"
Your cousin seldom wants to speak about his problems to you anymore, does he?
                                     "عمو زاده ات دیگه به ندرت میخواهد درباره ی مشکلاتش با تو صحبت کند، مگه نه؟"
• ۱- اگر فاعل جمله یکی از ضمایر نامشخص زیر باشد (مخصوص انسان)، در عبارت الحاقی، فعل و ضمیر فاعلی، بصورت "<mark>جمع</mark>'
                   خواهد بود. (اما فراموش نکنیم که ضمایر نامشخص زیر در جمله همانند" اسم مفرد" در نظر گرفته میشوند.)
                  somebody, someone, everybody, everyone, nobody, no one
 Unfortunately, <u>somebody</u> stole my book at the train yesterday, didn't they?
                                                           "متأسفانه، دیروز در قطار یک نفری کتابم را دزدید، مگه نه؟"
 Nobody knows the answer, do they?
                                                        (چون ضمیر فاعل به صورت جمع میباشد از do استفاده میکنیم.)
                                                         (چون ضمیر فاعل به صورت جمع میباشد از do استفاده میکنیم.)
  <u>Everybody</u> knows the answer, don't they?
  اشد، something, everything, anything, nothing باشد، چنانچه فاعل جمله ضمایر نامشخص مخصوص غیر انسان: something, everything, anything باشد،
                                                                             ضمیر فاعلی در عبارت الحاقی، 🏄 میباشد.
                                                                         "همه چي(هر چيزي) واقعاً مرتبه، مگه نه؟"
Everything is really neat, isn't it?
                                           	ext{won't you} در جملات امری مثبت، عبارت الحاقی با 	ext{won't you} ساخته می شود.
                                                                                "کتابهایتان را باز کنید، باز نمیکنید؟"
Open your books, won't you?
     در این حالت میتوان از will you, would you, could you هم استفاده کرد و تمامی آنها در این کاربرد برابر هستند.
                                                                                "کتابهایتان را باز کنید، باز نمیکنید؟"
Open your books, would you / could you / will you?
                                              ۱<mark>۳۰-</mark> در جملات امری منفی، عبارت الحاقی با will you ساخته می شود.
                                                                                 "رادیو را روشن نکن، روشن میکنی؟"
Don't turn on the radio, will you?
                                                                         "خيلي سريع صحبت نكن، صحبت ميكني؟"
Don't speak too fast, will you?
                                  الحاقى با let's ساخته مى شوند، عبارت الحاقى با shall we? ساخته مى شود. عبارت الحاقى با
"بيا در حياط فوتبال يا واليبال بازى كنيم، بازى كنيم؟"      <u>Let's</u> play football or volleyball in the yard, shall we?
                                                                       "بيا يه فيلم اكشن جديد نگاه كنيم، نگاه كنيم؟"
<u>Let's</u> watch a new action movie, shall we?
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تستى - تشريحي

جزوه جامع زیان انگلیسی"یایه دوازدهم"

تهیه و گردآوری:"جمال احمدی / حسن خاکیور"

<mark>۱۵-</mark> جملاتی که با **let us** شروع می شوند، عبارت الحاقی با **will you?** ساخته می شود: "به ما اجازه بده با همدیگر درس بخوانیم، اجازه میدید؟" Let us study together, will you? "به ما اجازه بده امروز به خرید بریم، اجازه میدید؟" *Let us* go shopping today, will you? <mark>۱۱-</mark> در جملات مرکب، عبارت الحاقی برای "**جمله اصلی** یا <mark>پایه</mark>" نوشته میشود نه برای جمله وابسته یا (پیرو) که نمیتواند بصورت مستقل بکار برده شود و همراه با کلمه ربط بکار برده میشود. پس در نتیجه عبارت الحاقی را نمیتوان برای جمله ای که دارای کلمات ربط هست، بکار برد. After studying English for two hours, Raman is going to watch his favorite cartoon, isn't he? كلمه ريط جمله وابسته(پیرو) جمله اصلی(یایه) "رامان بعد از مطالعه انگلیسی به مدت دو ساعت قصد داره کارتون مورد علاقه اش را نگاه کند، <mark>مگه نه؟"</mark> *He'll* turn the TV off **before** he goes to bed, won't he? جمله اصلی(یایه) كلمه ربط جمله وابسته(پیرو) "او قبل از اینکه به تختخواب برود تلویزیون را خاموش خواهد کرد، <mark>مگه نه؟</mark>" You saw my teacher while he was walking in the park, didn't you? کلمه ربط جمله اصلی(پایه) جمله وابسته(پیرو) "تو معلم من را در حالیکه مشغول قدم زدن در پارک بود،دیدی، مگه نه؟" **Because** he didn't have enough money, *he* decided not to buy that expensive car, did he? كلمه ريط جمله اصلی(یایه) جمله وابسته(پیرو) "چونکه او پول کافی نداشت، تصمیم گرفت آن ماشین گران قیمت را نخرد، مگه نه؟" ا مده باشد (زمانهای had, has, have تنها زمانی فعل کمکی بحساب میآیند که بعد از آنها شکل سوم فعل (p.p.) آمده باشد (زمانهای حال كامل و گذشته كامل) كه در اين حالت از آنها براي ساختن عبارت الحاقي استفاده ميكنيم. The police have *caught* the addict man at his house, haven't they? "نیروی پلیس مرد معتاد را در خانه اش دستگیر کرده اند، مگه نه؟" شكل سوم فعل Up to now, you haven't <u>arrived</u> at home on time, have you? "تا به حال تو سر وقت به خانه نیامده ای ، مگه نه؟" شكل سوم فعل ۱<mark>۰۱۸</mark> در صورتیکه افعال had, has, have تنها فعل اصلی جمله باشند (به معنی"**داشتن**" یا "**خوردن**") و یا زمانیکه این فعلها به معنی "مجبور بودن" باشند (had to, has to, have to) به عنوان فعل اصلی جمله محسوب میشوند. بنابراین با توجه به زمان جمله (حال ساده یا گذشته ساده) ، در عبارت الحاقی باید از فعل کمکی مناسب برای آنها استفاده کنیم.(رجوع به نکته ۸) **توجه:** هر چند در این حالت از خود همین فعلها هم میتوان در عبارت الحاقی استفاده کرد، اما ترجیحاً در کنکور آنها را به صورت فعل اصلی در نظر بگیرید و از افعال کمکی do, does, did با توجه به زمان جمله استفاده کنید. Your brother **has** an expensive Italian golden watch, **doesn't he**?

They usually <u>have</u> dinner around 8 o'clock, don't they?

"آنها معمولاً شام را در حدود ساعت ۸ میخورند، مگه نه؟"

"برادرت یک ساعت طلایی ایتالیایی گران قیمت دارد، مگه نه؟"

Raman had a difficult math exam last week, didn't he?

"رامان هفته گذشته یک امتحان ریاضی سخت داشت، مگه نه؟"

My sister **has to** wash all the dirty dishes tonight, **doesn't she**?

"خواهرم امشب مجبوره تمامی ظرفهای کثیف را بشوید، مگه نه؟"

The students always **have to** be quiet at the class, **don't they**?

"دانش آموزان همیشه مجبور هستند که در کلاس ساکت باشند، مگه نه؟"

The man had to go to his office by taxi, didn't he?

"مرد مجبور بود با تاکسی به اداره اش برود، مگه نه؟"

اگر جمله ای با فاعل های اول شخص مفرد یا جمع (I, we) و فعلهای:

hear, think, believe, suppose, feel, know

شروع شود، عبارت الحاقي، بايد براي جمله يايه (جمله بعد از آنها) نوشته شود.

(دلیل این انتخاب هم این است که این نوع جمله های پایه هیچ خبری را منتقل نمیکنند و فقط یک مقدمه چینی هستند تا گوینده اول شخص عقیده و نظر خود را بیان کند. در ضمن در این حالت جمله پیرو معنی مستقلی دارد و میتواند بصورت مجزا هم بکار برده شود.)

I've heard that your grandfather is very sick, isn't he?

جمله پیرو با معنی مستقل

"من شنیده ام که پدر بزرگت خیلی مریضه، مگه نه؟ / مریض نیست؟"

We think that it's not possible to learn a foreign language in one month, is it?

جمله پیرو با معنی مستقل

"ما فکر میکنیم که بادگیری یک زبان خارجی در یک ماه امکان بذیر نیست، مگه نه؟ / امکان داره؟"

· ۲- چنانچه بخواهیم به عبارات الحاقی یا جملات سؤالی جواب کوتاهی بدهیم، از همین عبارات الحاقی استفاده میکنیم:

A: "The police have caught the addict man at his house, haven't they?"

B: "Yes, they have"

- "نیروی پلیس مرد معتاد را در خانه اش دستگیر کرده اند، مگه نه؟"

- "ىلە، اىنطورە"

A: "Her older brother **never** eats breakfast in the morning, **does he**?"

B: "No, he doesn't"

- "برادر بزرگترش در صبح هرگز صبحانه نمیخورد، مگه نه؟"

- "نخبر، ابنطور نیست."

تمرین دستگرمی: برای هر یک از جملات زیر، عبارت الحاقی (Tag Question) بنویسید.

(پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۶۵)

1. They aren't going to cut that tree down,?
2. You will come to our house tonight,?
3. These aren't my pencils,?
4. We should take our umbrellas,?
5. Fatemeh likes playing tennis,?
6. The ticket costs five thousand tomans,?
7. You paid for dinner at the restaurant last night,?
8. We use only 10 percent of our brain,?
9. You made many mistakes,?
10. We need one more person to make up a team,?
11. He has been here before,?
12. Your students can play ping-pong after doing their homework,?
13. I have seen you at school many times,?
14. You will be sorry to leave your parents,?
15. My aunt has worked here for a long time,?
16 . That's a good idea,?
17. You haven't finished reading that story,?
18. I never go to that supermarket,?
19. The Children have not played with Raman,?
20. Mary can speak English, Spanish and Italian well,?
21. You and I answered some difficult questions,?
22. Mehdi and Mehran want to be with each other at the party,?
23. I think that none of us can eat the food of the restaurant,?
24 . If you had free time, you would come to the party,?

"Tag Questions" تست دستگرمی گرامر عبارات الحاقی

	(پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۶۴)	ح دستها: ساده – اموزش <i>ی</i>	سط
1. Do not tall a. won't y	k to me whenever I am studying, you b. do you	? c. aren't I	d. will you
2. This winte a. isn't it	er is not very cold,? b. does it	c. won't it	d. is it
3. My father a. doesn't	hardly plays football with us when he b. don't we	ever he is free, c. does he	-? d. do we
4. Somebody a. didn't	rang while you were taking a show they b. weren't you	ver,? c. didn't he	d. were they
5. Come sit b	peside me to read you a story,you b. won't I	? c. don't we	d. do you
6. Most of th a. do mos	tem don't speak more than one lang tof them b. don't most of the	_	d. do them
7. I'm asham a. isn't h	ned to be seen with you when you b e b. aren't I	ehave to badly,? c. haven't we	d. doesn't h
8. We had a g a. don't w	great day out at the amusement parl ve b. didn't we	k,? c. had we	d. will we
9. There won a. be ther	r't be enough food,e b. will there	? c. is there	d. is it
	ter isn't very clever, our sister b. is your sister		d. is she
	oils at 100 °C,? b. it does	c. doesn't it	d. isn't ther
12. No one st a. is he	tays with the old woman in the hote b. do they	el,? c. isn't he	d. doesn't he
13. He's been a. isn't he	n very successful,e b. hasn't he	-? c. wasn't he	d. doesn't he
14. Students a. should	should have some respect for their n't he b. haven't student		d. shouldn't
15. My friend a. will I	d and I will take part in the party to b. won't I	morrow,? c. will we	d. won't we
16. James bu a. did he	uilt the first steam engine, b. does he	? c. didn't he	d. doesn't he
17. Our teach	her speaks English fast,e b. doesn't he	? c. does the teacher	d. doesn't th
18. The teach a. didn't	her let students play a game in class b. doesn't	s, he? c. did	d. does
ماک می اا	تمه و گردآوری: "حوال احرار د	البلية ومانوهم ال	ه داه و ندان انگارسوا

19. The meeting's at f a. isn't it	four o'clock, b. isn't there	? c. doesn't it	d. doesn't there
20. You will see Ali to a. do you	omorrow, b. will you		d. won't you
21. Your grandfather la. doesn't he	lived in China, b. don't they		d. didn't they
22. He didn't paint it l a. does he	himself,? b. he didn't	c. did he	d. didn't he
23. Raman rarely tells a. does he	b. doesn't he	c. does Raman	d. doesn't Raman
24. He always tells the a. does he	e truth,? b. doesn't he	c. isn't he	d. he isn't
25. They'll go home s a. will they	b. they will	c. won't they	d. they won't
	very rich,' b. aren't they		d. didn't they
27. You wouldn't do a a. do you	a thing like that, b. don't you	? c. wouldn't you	d. would you
		Note:	

"Tag Questions" قرامر عبارات الحاقى ١٨

سطح تستها: کنکوری – استاندارد (پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۶۶ تا ۲۶۹)

1. Jane believes that teamwork,	t her team members eas	sily won the game bec	ause they are familiar	with
,	b) didn't they	c) didn't she	d) doesn't she	
	wing statements is NOT		f the sentence?	
a) My cousin andb) We're going toc) Raman and I are p	I are watching TV progr travel to one of the famo playing football with our Engl listen to the advice of ou	ams that are about enda us historical sites in Ital ish friends because they are	y with 4 of our Italian f always ready to play with u	S
3. Since your elder be a) didn't he	rother has many reasons b) must he	to lie, his explanation m c) must it	nustn't be true,d) mustn't it	?
4. It is a fact that all part they	people are ready to try as b) isn't it	hard as possible to beco	ome happy,d) doesn't it	?
	wing statements is NOT		f the sentence?	
c) They rarely intendd) My friend's par	ted their elder parents we ended to go out and to playents had enough money the had to be at his cous b) didn't they	ay football to pay their rent and the in's engagement party tl		?
	otel in this beautiful city b) do we	,	?	
	wing statements is NOT	the correct beginning o	f the sentence?	
a) We have little frb) Alireza and I doc) We have a few f	ruit in the fridge to eat to on't have to finish our wa riends who are useful in have few books to sell	iter in the desert		
9. Their aunt a) orders	a delicious big I b) didn't order		didn't she? d) ordered	
10. I think that you a) did you	never promised me the b) didn't you	car would be ready or c) wouldn't it	n Monday, d) would it	?
a) Don't open theb) I'm not the stucec) Close the window	owing statements is grandoor before I signal you, dent who won the gold mow and light bulb, won't illy English instead of mat	do you? edal, am I? you?	ty, didn't she?	
	تهیه و گردآوری:" <mark>جمال احم</mark>		جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی" <mark>پایه</mark>	49

12	The math teacher let his a) didn't he	s students talk to each ot b) doesn't he	ther at the classroom, c) did he	? d) does she
13	. We're having a small te a) isn't he	ca party for one of our fr b) aren't we	riends who's leaving ne c) haven't we	ext week,? d) doesn't he
14	a. Fortunately, there has be b. I had seen many wonder c. Unfortunately, a few peo d. Let's find an interesting	een little crime for which i rful places in European co ople in this town have good	many people should be ke untries before I came bac I job to meet their family	ck, didn't I? 's basic needs, don't they?
15	. Their teams didn't play a) did they	well, but they were luck b) weren't they	<u> </u>	
16	. If you can't access your a) can you	account, you have to cab) have you	all the service center, c) can't you	7) 7 4/
17	I think that none of us a) don't I	can eat the food of the b) can we	e restaurant, c) can't we	? d) do I
18	If my parents had free a) didn't they	time, they would com b) would you		
		Note	<u>₽:</u>	
		<u>Note</u>	e <u>:</u>	
		Note	e:	

Compound Sentences

"جملات مرکب"

کلـمات ربـط "هـم پایه" در زبان انگلیـسی:

آموختیم که یک جمله انگلیسی باید حداقل دارای یک <u>فاعل</u> و یک <u>فعل</u> باشد. این گونه جمله ها را «جمله های ساده» می نامیم. حال اگر دو جمله ساده را که هر کدام حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل می باشند، با کلمه های ربط مانند «and» ، «or» و «so» و «so» به هم مرتبط کنیم، یک "جمله مرکب" تشکیل می شود.

حروف ربط هم پایه ساز (coordinating conjunctions) برای وصل کردن کلمات، عبارات و جملات یکسان (از نظر گرامری) به کار میروند. یعنی اینکه اگر قرار است دو کلمه را به هم وصل کنند آن دو کلمه باید از یک گروه گرامری باشند؛ برای مثال هر دو باید اسم، صفت و ... باشند. حروف ربط هم پایه کاربردهای مختلفی مانند بیان کردن تضاد، نشان دادن انتخاب، نتیجه گیری و ... دارند. در ادامه هر یک را با چند مثال توضیح میدهیم . در زبان انگلیسی هفت حرف همپایه ساز وجود دارند که با توضیح کاربرد هرکدام آشنا خواهید شد:

for	and	nor	but	or	yet	SO
زيرا	9	و نه	اما	یا	با وجود این	بنابر این

نکته: برای به خاطر سپردن این هفت حرف ربط میتوانید از عبارت اختصاری "FANBOYS" استفاده کنید.

کاربرد حرف ربط and

این حرف ربط به معنای "و" می باشد یکسان بودن دو چیز را نشان میدهد. مثال:

I take milk and sugar in my coffee.

"من در قهوه ام شیر **و** شکر میریزم. "

She listened to music **and** watched TV after lunch.

" او بعد از ناهار تلویزیون نگاه کرد و آهنگ گوش داد."

کاربــرد حــرف ربــط but

این حرف ربط بیان کننده تضاد و مغایرت می باشد و در فارسی به معادل "اما" و "ولی" می باشد. مثال:

I like coffee, **but** my wife prefers tea.

" من قهوه دوست دارم، اما همسرم چای را ترجیح میدهد."

I eat cake, **but** I never eat biscuits.

"من کیک میخورم، **اما** هر گز بیسکویت نمیخورم. "

کاریــرد حــرف ریــط or

این حرف ربط برای انتخاب یک گزینه از بین چندین انتخاب دیگر به کار میرود و معنی فارسی آن "یا" میباشد. مثال: "همراه قهوه ات کیک دوست داری یا بیسکونت؟" "would you like cake **or** biscuits with your coffee?

We like to live in Paris **or** London.

" ما دوست داریم در پاریس **یا** لندن زندگی کنیم."

کاربرد حرف ربط 50

برای نشان دادن نتیجه و پیامد چیزی به کار میرود. معادل فارسی آن "بنابراین" و "پس" یا "**در نتیجه"** می باشد. مثال:

He was very hungry, **so** he ate all the cake.

"او خیلی گرسنه بود، بنابراین همه کیک را خورد."

I've drunk six cups of coffee today, so I've got a headache.

"من امروز شش فنجان قهوه خورده ام، در نتیجه سردرد شدیدی گرفته ام."

کاربــرد حــرف ربــط for

حرف ربط for برای نشان دادن دلیل و علت به کار میرود و معنی فارسی آن "زیرا" یا "چون" می باشد. در این معنی با because هم کاربرد میباشد. مثال:

She must have been very hungry, **for** she ate everything immediately.

"او حتما خیلی گرسنه بوده است، چون همه چیز را به سرعت خورد."

He's overweight, for he eats too many cakes and biscuits.

"او اضافه وزن دارد، چون کیک و بیسکویت زیادی میخورد."

کاربــرد حــرف ربــط nor

این حرف ربط برای نشان دادن یا انتخاب یک حالت منفی بعد از یک حالت منفی به کار میرود و معنی آن "و نه" می باشد. حرف ربط nor دو جمله یا عبارت را به هم وصل میکند. جمله ای nor در آن است باید فعل مثبت داشته باشد. مثال:

He doesn't eat cake, **nor** does he eat biscuits.

"او نه کیک میخورد **و نه** بیسکویت میخورد."

Switzerland is not in the European Union, **nor** is it a member of NATO.

"سوييس نه عضو اتحاديه اروپا است و نه عضو ناتو است."

کاربــرد حــرف ربــط yet

این حرف ربط برای بیان تضاد غیر منتظره به کار میرود. یعنی اینکه با توجه به شرایطی انتظار نداریم یک کاری صورت بگیرد اما صورت میگیرد. معادل فارسی yet "با این وجود" می باشد. مثال:

He's seventy-two, yet he still swims, runs and plays football regularly.

"او هفتاد و دو سال سن دارد، با این وجود هنوز هم به طور مرتب شنا میکند، میدود و فوتبال بازی میکند."

He's overweight, yet he continues to eat lots of fast food.

"او اضافه وزن دارد، با این وجود به خوردن فست فود ادامه میدهد."

حروف ربط جفتی یا هم آیند (زبان تخصصی):

حروف ربط جفتی یا زوجی همانطور که از نامشان پیداست حروف ربطی هستند که بصورت جفت استفاده میشوند. حروفربط زوجی کنار هم استفاده نمیشوند و مکان آنها در جمله متفاوت است. برخی از حروفربط زوجی شامل موارد زیر میشوند:

	whether or	either or	nor neither	not but	but also not only
هم هم	چه چه – که آیا	يا يا	نه نه	نه اما	نه تنها بلکه

I either want the cheesecake or the hot chocolate.	"من یا کیک پنیری <mark>یا</mark> شکلات داغ میخواهم."
I'll have both the cheesecake and the hot chocolate.	
I didn't know whether you'd want the cheesecake or داغ بخورید، بنابراین من هر دو را گرفتم.	
I want neither the cheesecake nor the hot chocolate.	
I'll eat them both – not only the cheesecake but also th שמארים داغ"	
	"من متوجه شدم شما برای دسر سرحال نیستید اما برای پی
Note:	

مرین دستگرمی: برای هر یک از جاهای خالی در جملات مرکب زیر، مناسبترین "کلمه ربط" را بنویسید.
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()	۷.	صفحه:	ِیاسخنامه
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() • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1. He reads magazines, he doesn't like to read books.
2. Playing soccer in the park is exciting in the winter, it's better in the heat of summer
3. I go to the park every Sunday,I love to watch the ducks on the lake.
4. I went to the party I enjoyed it a lot.
5. He doesn't like tennis, ping- pong. Honestly, He just likes the soccer.
6. It was not my duty,his. It just was Ali's duty to clean the room.
7. Do you like tea coffee?
8. This soup is hot delicious.
9. My best friendhis family come from Spain.
10. I want to go to bed,I am brushing my teeth.
11. They are very poor. They don't have a television a radio.
12. Should we go out to the cinema stay at home?
13. I always buy a book to read, I never seem to turn a single page.
14. He is so young, he is very experienced.
15. She goes to the tennis club every afternoon she likes to play tennis.
16. She did not come to school, she was ill.
17. We were bored with the movie, we left cinema.
18. There are no more chairs available, ———— you will have to stand.
19. Every Friday, I go to the parklisten to the birds singing on the trees.
20. She likes swimming,she doesn't know how to swim.
Note:

"Conjunctions"

۲۶ تست کلمات ربط

(پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۷۰) سطح تستها: "استاندارد" و "كنكورى"

1.	The grammar test on condit a. but	ional sentences was very l b. so	ong, it took c. while	a long time to finish. d. or
2 .	We can eat our lunch at the a. yet		we can have it at home c. or	d. while
3.	Tim seemed thirty with drie a. since	ed lips, he i b. or	refused to drink the water c. so	I offered to him. d. but
4 .	Behnam's family went to the a. if	he museum last week, b. and	they did not e c. but	njoy it a lot. d. so
5.	All of my students studied la. and	nard for their exams, b. for	c. or	n successfully. d. so
6.	Our English teacher is a ver a. when	·	all of the students rea	lly like him. d. or
7.	Their school books were rea a. yet	ally boring, b. or	they had to read them c. when	carefully. d. but
8.	The tennis player had knee a. so		she took the rest of c. but	the season off. d. or
	There have been fewer orderaid of losing their job.	-		•
	a. so		c. but	d. or
10	Susan has lived in Spain sa. or	ince 2014, sh b. so	e hasn't learned to speak s c. nor	Spanish yet. d. but
11	. Raman bought apples, oraa. Where	nges, carrots, lemons b. so	potatoes from the m	narket in the city center. d. nor
12	. We will visit Australia, a. and	New Zealan b. but	d during our next vacation c. so	ı. d. yet
13	a. or	I made an ap	ppointment to go to the dec	ntist. d. and
14	. Have you seen,a. but	heard the latest mus	ical by Andrew Lloyd We	ebber? d. for
15	i. I wanted to go to the rock a. so	concert, al b. but	l the tickets were already c. and	sold out. d. yet
16	a. but	inner, I we b. so	nt to a Japanese restaurant	t. d. and
17	a. or	ch, the fis b. but	sh and chip shop had close c. so	ed for the day. d. for
18	I am going to do my home a. yet	ework, take b. but	a shower as soon as I get : c. so	home from school. d. or
19	. He wanted to watch a soccer a. but	match on television, b. so	his wife was already wa	atching another program. d. and

20	. My brother wanted to bu a. so	ıy a novel, b. or	he went to the book store c. but	after he finished work. d. yet	
21	. I wanted to visit my grand a. but	mother last week, b. or	she had an accident and c. so	had to be taken to hospital. d. for	
22	. Men smoke less than in a. for	the past, th b. but	e number of women smoki	ing is on the rise. d. yet	
23.	. We did not expect to win a. so	n the final game, b. nor	our team had not won a g	game all season. d. for	
24	. There were some injured a. nor	l players in our football te b. and	am, we cou c. so	ld win match easily. d. yet	
25.	. She has not told anyone a. either	what you said, b. nor	has she given any sign the c. not only	nat something is wrong. d. so	
26	The police had attacked a. and	the club, so b. while	omeone had reported the sa c. for	ale of the illegal drugs. d. nor	
27 .	Scarlett ironed all the cloa. so	othes, washed the dishes, b. and	she wiped the floo c. but	or before she went to bed. d. yet	
	. Raman is very busy toda a. either	y he ca b. neither	nnot watch the soccer mate	ch on TV. d. so	
	. Mahdi took a. either	a shower nor brushed his b. both	c. where	e had been very tired. d. neither	
	. The students finally deci a. either	ided to go o b. nor	out and to have their sandw	viches in the break. d. both	
	. Neither the blue shirt a. nor	the red one b. and	is available in medium size c. for	e. d. so	
	. I will both call youa. and	b. nor	essage before midnight.	d. but	
	Choose one of the following	lowing statements from 3	33 to 39 which best comp	letes the sentences.	
33.	3. My biology professor helped me to graduate school, a. but he encouraged me for a graduate scholarship b. and he encouraged me for a graduate scholarship c. nor he encouraged me for a graduate scholarship d. so he encouraged me for a graduate scholarship				
34	You can stay home and aa. for you can go out andc. but it can go out and er		b. so you can go out and e d. or you can go out and e		
35	. A newborn kangaroo's ea. and it can find its moth c. but it can find its moth		ely, b. so it can find its mother d. after it can find its moth		
36	6. I have been working hard all year, a. but I am going to take a vacation during the summer b. or I am going to take a vacation during the summer c. so I am going to take a vacation during the summer d. nor I am going to take a vacation during the summer				

"نمونه آزمون تشریحی بخش گرامر"

۱. با استفاده از کلمات داده شده، جمله مجهول (در زمان حال ساده) بسازید.

1. cream / butter / make / from / . 1	
2. parties / I / invite / never / to / . 2	
3. import / Canada / Oranges / into / . 3	
4. clean / rooms / every day / these / ? 4	
5. keep / parrots / the / my / cage / in / . 5	
6. rooms / clean / often / these / how / ? 6	
7. speak / in Canada / languages / how many / ? 7	
8. play / football / of the world / most countries / in / . 8	•
اده شده، جمله مجهول (در زمان گذشته ساده) بسازید.	۲. با استفاده از کلمات د
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ?	
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1 2. build / ago / houses / seventy / these / years /.)
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1 2. build / ago / houses / seventy / these / years /. 2	
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1	
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1	
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1	· ·
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1	· · · ·
1. money / last / steal / train / your / the / week / in / ? 1	· · · · · · ·

٣. با استفاده از كلمات داده شده، جمله مجهول (در زمان حال كامل) بسازيد. 1. skillful / cars / a / fix / mechanic / the / by /. 1. -----2. recently / beautiful / build / bridge / this /? **3**. since / key / lose / this / my / car / morning / . **4**. building / doors / break / the / the / of / just / . 5. a / they / their / to / invite / party / friends / by /? 6. thieves / tall / down / cut / some / the / by / trees / . 7. medicine / doctors / corona / new / make / a / cure / by / to / ? 8. language / our / ago / many / speak / English / country / since / in / years /. ۴. شكل صحيح افعال داخل پرانتز (معلوم يا مجهول) را بنويسيد. **1.** Glass ----- (make) from sand. **2.** The house ----- (paint) last month. **3.** Stamps ----- (sell) in a post office. **4.** This word ----- (**not use**) very often. **5.** When ----- this bridge ----- (**build**)? **6.** ----- we ----- (allow) to park here? **7.** My friend ----- (bite) by a dog last week. **8.** Three people ----- (**injure**) in the accident. **9.** How ----- this word ----- (**pronounce**)? **10.** A garage is a place where cars ----- (**repair**). 11. We ----- (wake up) by a loud noise last night. **12.** Somebody ----- (steal) my bike a few days ago. **13.** ----- you ----- (**invite**) to the party last week? **14.** Alexander Graham Bell ----- (**invent**) the telephone in 1876. **15.** Hafez ----- mostly ----- (**remember**) for a special type of poetry.

1. Paper makes from	m wood.			(
2. A factory is a pla	A factory is a place where things make.					
3. We didn't go to	the party.	We didn't invite.		(
4. My sunglasses st	cole at the	beach yesterday.		(
5. A: How old is th	is film? I	3: It is made in 1980.		(
6. Somebody broke	into our l	nouse, but nothing stole	n.	(
7. Many British pro	ograms sho	ow on American televis	ion.	(
8. I've never seen t	hese flowe	ers before. What are the	y call?	(
9. A: Did you go to	the party	P: No, I invited, but	I didn't go.	(
10. There was a fire	e at the ho	tel last week. Two of th	e rooms damaged.	(
11. The washing m	achine wa	s broken, but it's OK no	ow. It has repaired.	(
12. My car was sto	len last we	eek, but the next day it f	Found by the police.	(
13. Microwave ove	n invented	l during a scientist's ex	periment on energy.	(
14. A: Where did y	ou get this	picture? B: It gave to	me by a friend of mi	ne. (
15. The bridge is cl	osed. It w	as damaged last week a	nd it hasn't repaired	yet. (
		انتحاب کنید.	۶. بهترین گزینه ر			
		! I'm going to call the				
a. stole		b. was stealing	c. has been stolen	d. have been stolen		
		washed yet. Could yo		1		
a. have l	peen not	b. have not been	c. are been not	d. are not been		
		ner last Friday night an				
a. have i	nvited	b. have been invited	c. invited	d. were invited		
4. My little brother		to school by my	mother every day.	<u>, </u>		
a. takes		b. has taken	c. is taken	d. was taken		
5. Do you know tha	at Maria	as a cor	nputer programmer o	f the company?		
a. was in	viting	b. has been invited	c. is going to invite	d. is inviting		
6. The land next to	our house	sold t	o the government rec	ently.		
a. is		b. has	c. has been	d. have been		
7. Many apartment	s	for the poor en	nployees during the la	ast five years.		
a. are bu		b. were building	c. have built	d. have been built		
8. Teams from mar	ov countrie	es to take p	part in the previous Ω	lymnic Games		
VI Tourns Hom man	i, countill	b to take p	out in the previous O	ijinpie James.		

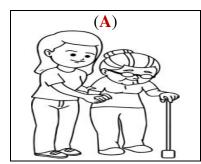
۵. در جملات زیر یک اشتباه گرامری وجود دارد، آن را پیدا کرده و تصحیح نمایید.

9. Many	accidents	by dangerous di	riving.	
	a. are caused	b. cause	c. is caused	d. has caused
10. The r	oof of the building	in a st	orm a few days ago.	
	a. is damaged	b. was damaged	c. is going to damage	d. were damaged
11. A cin	ema is a place where	films		
	a. show	b. are shown	c. are showing	d. has been shown
12. Origi	nally the book	in Spanish, and a fe	ew years ago it was tra	nslated into English.
8	a. were written	b. wrote	c. was written	d. are written
13. It's a	big factory. Five hund	dred people	there.	
10.10.5 4	a. is employed	b. was employed	c. are employed	d. have employed
14. Wate	r mo	est of the earth's surfa	ice.	
110 11 410	a. covers	b. is covered	c. cover	d. was covered
15. How	much of the earth's su	rface	by water	
10. 110 W	a. are covered	b. is covering	c. covers	d. is covered
16 The 1	etter		rivad vastarday	
10. THE	a. posted	b. was posted	c. is posted	d. is going to post
17 There	e were some problems		•	g of f
17. There		b. solve	c. have been solved	d. have solved
18. I	the info			
10. 1	a. wasn't given	b. not given	c. weren't given	d. not gave
19. Thev	som	e difficult questions a	at the interview.	_
j	a. was asked	b. has been asked	c. were asked	d. is asked
20. Linda	a a p	resent by her colleagu	ues when she retired.	
	a. gave	b. has given	c. is given	d. was given
	ل.	ر، عبارت الحاقى بنويسيا	برای هر یک از جملات زیر	.V
1. The ch	ildren weren't playing	g in the yard between	10 to 12 last Monday,	?
			esterday,	
	aughty girl hasn't bro		-	·
	classmates have pass			
_	Depp is a very good			
6. It was	rainy yesterday, so wo	e had to go to school	by taxi,	?
7. All the	students should do th	neir homework carefu	illy,?	
8. I've he	eard that your uncle ha	as traveled to Europe,	,?	
9. Childre	en must respect their j	parents and teachers,	?	

"آزمون تشریحی درس اول"

A: Vocabulary:

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









- **1.** My father shouted at me when I didn't do my homework.
- 2. My grandfather is feeding the pigeons in the park. ()
- **3.** Ferdowsi was born in a village near Toos. ()
- **4.** We have to take care of elderly people.

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

boosts / forgive / failures / calmly / advice / honored / temperature / dedicated / shared

- 1. Our parents have a lot to share with us like their experiences and ------.
- 2. I believe he was an honorable man, ----- to the people and his union.
- **3.** I may ----- myself for the accident, but it is very difficult to forget.
- **4.** It is believed that hugging your child ----- the level of happiness.
- 5. Taking people's ----- can help them fight the corona virus.
- **6.** Listening to the ----- of older people improves our lives.
- 7. My sister -----her food among the poor children.
- **8.** Elders feel ----- when we appreciate them.

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

1. fast	()	a. speakers
2. strong	()	b. temperature
3. native	()	c. food
4. take	()	d. meal
		e. wind

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

sofa / distinguished / regard / hug / diary

- **1.** To hold someone close to your body with your arms, usually to show that you like, love, or value them:
- 2. A long, soft seat with a back and usually arms, on which more than one person can sit at the same time:
- 3. A book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened each day:
- **4.** Used to describe a respected and admired person, or their work:

	·		
1			4
	· •	4	/
1.	4.	-7-	
 -	_•		

Grammar:			
	5- Choose t	he best item: (1)	
There was a fire at the ho	otel last week. Two of the	ne rooms	
a. were damaged	b. have damaged	c. was damaged	d. were damaging
My little brothers	to school by	my mother every day.	
a. take	b. are taken	c. have taken	d. was taken
. He to u	se the car whenever he	needs to do his busines	SS.
a. allows	b. allowed	c. is allowing	d. is allowed
There is a new building i	in the neighborhood. Th	e workers	it very well.
a. have built	b. are built	c. were built	d. have been built
	6- Write the corr	rect tag questions: (1)	
Your father won't sell hi	s car,?	,	
The woman was weaving	· ·		
He never speaks Persian			
His sister has passed her	driver's test,	?	
	7- Write the passive for	rm in the correct tens	ses: (1)
Penicillin	by Alexander Flo	eming. (discover)	
My car	! I'm going to call	the police. (steal)	
Emotions and ethics	in Gh	azals a lot. (use)	
The windows	by them last	t night. (<mark>break</mark>)	
8- Mak	ce active and passive so	entences with the give	en words: (2)
makes / morning / panca	kes / my mother / every	. /	
Active:			
Passive:		·	
repaired / the mechanics	/ the cars / have / .		
Active:			
Passive:			
2 45521 44		·	
: Writing:			
	9- Fill in the blanks. U	se "and, or, but or so	": (1)
. My sister has a beautiful	dress,	she never wears it.	
I get up early in the morn			lf.
. Ahmad didn't study hard	•	•	
You should wash the dis		•	

1. You can use mobile dictionary, or () 2. The roads were covered with ice, so () 3. I wanted to call you, but () 4. I went to the window, and () d. it was not safe to drive.

10- Match two columns: (1)

11- Put the words in correct order: (2)

- 1. went / my brother / to the library / at all / he / didn't / but / study / , / .
- 2. shirt / it / comfortable / so / wear / not / I / this / is / rarely / , / .
 - 2. -----
- **3.** expensive / I / it / that book / so / buy / can't / is / , / .
 - 3. -----
- 4. it / like / spaghetti / hates / my mother / I / but / , / .
 - 4. -----

D: Cloze Test:

12- Read the passage and then fill in the blanks with choices: (1.5)

brought / injuries / fight / dedicated / burnt / caught

Hassan Omidzadeh was a teacher from Shaft, Guilan. In the February of 1997, the school where he was teaching (---1---) fire. The (---2---) teacher saved thirty students, where he himself was (---3---) in the face and around his head. He (---4---) the students out one by one when the door was closed and he had to (---5---) a lot to take himself out of the room. His (---6---) were so hard and finally he died on July 18, 2012.

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E: Reading:

13- Read the passage and then answer the following questions: (2.5)

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.

- 1. What can it lead to when you see the impacts on those you are helping?
 - 1. -----
- **2.** What is the important point in helping others?
 - 2. ------
- **3.** What is **the closest synonym** for the word "**benefit**"?

		a. experience	b. advantage	c. choice	d. effect
--	--	---------------	--------------	-----------	-----------

- **4.** Helping people in bad environmental events has the global importance.
- a. True
- **b.** False

- **5.** All people feel great personal happiness when they help others.
- a. True
- **b.** False

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

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. 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.

1. 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	

2. 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

3. If you look at someone's ears, the right way 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

4. 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.