



بخش آموزش رسانه تفریحی سنتر

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 نمونه سوال  گام به گام

 امتحان نهایی  جزوه

 دانلود آزمون های آزمایشی

متوسطه اول : هفتم ... هشتم ... نهم

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

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:Lesson Two

“Look it Up”

"معنی آن کلمہ را پیدا کن"

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<i>Words</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>
abbreviation	مخفف	basement	زیر زمین
absent	غائب	battle	جنگ، نبرد، جدال
access	دسترسی یافتن، دسترسی، اجازه ورود	BC	قبل از میلاد مسیح
accessible	قابل دسترس	behind	پشت، عقب، بعد از
accessibility	دسترسی	beige	رنگ کرمی - بژ
accidentally	به طور تصادفی	beings	موجودات
accurately	به درستی، به دقت، به طور صحیح	bilingual	دو زبانه
achieve	به دست آوردن	biography	زندگی نامه
achievement	دست آورد، موفقیت	biology	زیست شناسی
a couple of	یه چند تایی، تعداد کمی	body building	بدن سازی، پرورش اندام
admission	پذیرش، قبول - تصدیق، اجازه ورود	break	وقت استراحت - شکستن
advance	پیشرفت، پیشرفت کردن	browse	جستجو کردن
advanced	پیشرفته	browser	جستجوگر
aid	کمک کردن - دستیار	come to no fruit	بی ثمر بودن، بی فایده بودن
allow	اجازه دادن - تصویب کردن	can afford	توانایی مالی داشتن
allowance	اجازه - پول تو جیبی، مقرری	capability	توانایی، قدرت، قابلیت
although	اگرچه - هر چند - با اینکه	cause	علت، دلیل
ancient	باستان، باستانی	changeable	متغیر، قابل تغییر
Antarctica	قطب جنوب	circumstance	محیط، پیرامون
anthill	تپه مورچه	claim	ادعا کردن، ادعا - مطالبه
antonym	متضاد	clue	سرنخ، اثر، نشان، راهنما
appear	ظاهر شدن	collocation	هم نشینی، هم آوایی - ترتیب
application	برنامه - کاربرد	colony	گروه، دسته
argue	جر و بحث کردن، استدلال کردن	combination	ترکیب
arm	بازو	combine	ترکیب کردن - متحد شدن
armed	مسلح، مجهز، آماده جنگ	commercial	تجاری - بازرگانی
arrange	تنظیم کردن - مرتب کردن	common	عادی - رایج
arrangement	ترتیب، نظم - آرایش - برنامه	communicate	ارتباط برقرار کردن
astronaut	فضانورد	communicative	معاشر، خوش برخورد - فصیح
at least	حداقل	compare	مقایسه کردن
attack	حمله کردن، هجوم بردن	compete	رقابت کردن، مسابقه دادن
attractive	جذاب، دلربا	competition	رقابت، مسابقه
available	موجود - در دسترس	competitor	رقیب، حریف
average	میانگین - متوسط	compilation	جمع آوری، تألیف، گردآوری
avoid	اجتناب کردن، خودداری کردن	compile	گردآوری کردن
aware of	آگاه از، مطلع از	complete	تکمیل کردن - انجام دادن

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

<i>Words</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>
complex	پیچیده - مجتمع، مجموعه	entrance	ورود، اجازه ورود
complicated	پیچیده - سخت	entrant	وارد شونده، داوطلب
comprehensible	فهمیدنی - قابل فهم	entry	مدخل، ورود، فقره، قلم
confuse	گیج کردن - دست پاچه کردن	escaped	فراری
confused	گیج - سراسیمه - مغشوش	essential	لازم - ضروری
confusing	گیج کننده	everywhere	همه جا
confusion	گیجی، دستپاچگی، پریشانی	exact	دقیق - کامل - صحیح
consider	در نظر گرفتن	examine	امتحان کردن، معاینه کردن
contain	دربر گرفتن - شامل شدن	exclamation mark	علامت تعجب
container	ظرف	exist	وجود داشتن، هستی داشتن
continent	قاره	expand	گسترش دادن، توسعه دادن
convert	تبدیل کردن	expensive	گران بها، گران قیمت
database	پایگاه داده	explain	توضیح دادن، شرح دادن
deal with	پرداخت به، مشغول بودن به	expression	عبارت - حالت چهره
decide	تصمیم گرفتن	facial muscles	ماهیچه های صورت
definition	تعریف، معنی - مشخصات - حدود	fact	حقیقت، راستی، درستی - نکته
design	طراحی کردن	factor	عامل - فاکتور
designer	طراح	fame	شهرت، آوازه
destroy	ویران کردن	familiar	آشنا
details	جزئیات	far away from	خیلی دور از
develop wings	بال در آوردن	fee	شهریه، حق الزحمه
device	وسیله	female	زنانه
dial	شماره گرفتن، تلفن زدن	figure out	فهمیدن - درک کردن
dictionary	فرهنگ لغت	find out	فهمیدن
directly	به طور مستقیم	fix	تعمیر کردن
disappear	ناپدید شدن	floor	کف (اتاق) - طبقه (ساختمانی)
disconnect	قطع کردن	forget	فراموش کردن
drought	خشک سالی	format	شکل - قالب
earn	به دست آوردن	free	مجانی - رایگان - بیکار، آزاد
ecology	بوم شناسی (علم زندگی موجودات)	fresh	تازه
effectively	به طور مؤثر	fried	سرخ کرده
element	عنصر - عامل	generally	به طور کلی، در مجموع
elementary	سطح مقدماتی	generate	تولید کردن، به وجود آوردن
enjoyment	لذت، خوشی	gentle	نجیب، با تربیت، مهربان
enter	ورود	goods	کالاها
entire	کل، تمام، همه	guide	راهنمایی، دستورالعمل

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

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
habit	عادت	jump into	پريدن - پريدن به - نادیده گرفتن
habitat	محل سکونت، مسکن	keep in touch	در تماس بودن، ارتباط داشتن
handicraft	صنایع دستی	keep to oneself	در لاک خود بودن، ساکت بودن
hardware	سخت افزار - دستگاههای اصلی	lobster	خرچنگ دریایی
harmful	مضر	lack	فقدان
healthful	سالم	last	آخرین
highlight	برجسته کردن	laugh at	خندیدن به
host	میزبان، مجری برنامه	lead to	منجر شدن به
huge	عظیم، خیلی بزرگ	lecture	سخنرانی
ice cap	کوه یخی، قله یخی	level	سطح
ideal	ایده آل، رؤیایی، آرمانی، دلخواه	lie	دروغ گفتن، دروغ - دراز کشیدن
identify	شناسایی کردن	look for	گشتن به دنبال، جستجو کردن برای
imagination	تصور - خیال	look after	مراقبت کردن از
imaginary	تخیلی - غیر واقعی	look sth up	جستجو کردن (معنی لغت در دیکشنری)
immediate	فوری	modernism	مدرن گرایی، نو گرایی
immediately	فوراً	magnet	آهن ربا
in advance	از پیش، از قبل، پیشاپیش	magnify	بزرگنمایی کردن - بزرگ کردن
include	شامل شدن - در بر گرفتن	male	مردانه
incomprehensible	غیر قابل فهم	meaning	معنا - معنی
in contrast to	در مقایسه با	measure	اندازه گیری کردن
increasingly	به طور فزاینده	meet	برآورده کردن - ملاقات کردن
increase	افزایش دادن	minor	جزئی - کم اهمیت
infection	عفونت، آلودگی - بیماری	monolingual	یک زبانه
information	اطلاعات	multiple	چندگانه، چندین - متعدد، گوناگون
inner	داخلی	nearly	تقریباً
in order to	به منظور، تا اینکه	neat	تمیز، مرتب
insect	حشره	need	نیاز داشتن، لازم داشتن، نیاز
insist on	پافشاری کردن بر روی، اصرار کردن	offer	پیشنهاد کردن، ارائه دادن
instead	به جای، در عوض	once	یکبار، روزی، زمانی که، در گذشته
insulting	توهین آمیز	onion	پیاز
intermediate	سطح متوسط	opinion	نظر، عقیده
international	بین المللی	opposite	برعکس، متضاد
introduction	مقدمه، معرفی، پیش درآمد	order	نظم، ترتیب - سفارش دادن، دستور
invisible	نامرئی	organize	منظم کردن - سازماندهی کردن
Islamic Republic	جمهوری اسلامی	origin	اصل - ریشه
issue	مسئله - موضوع	original	اصلی، اورجینال

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

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
painful	دردناک	quite	کاملاً - نسبتاً
pay for	پرداخت کردن برای	race	مسابقه، نژاد
part	بخش، قسمت	recognize	تشخیص دادن - شناختن
parts of speech	نقش کلمه در جمله، نوع کلمه	recommend	توصیه کردن، سفارش کردن
pattern	الگو، نمونه	recommendation	توصیه، سفارش
PC	کامپیوتر شخصی	relate	مرتبط بودن، رابطه داشتن
period	نقطه - دوره (زمانی)	relationship	رابطه، ارتباط
permission	اجازه	relaxation	استراحت، آرامش، شل شدن عضلات
philosophy	فلسفه	rely on	متکی بودن به، وابسته بودن به
phonetic	آوا شناسی، آوایی، مصوت، صدا دار	remember	به خاطر آوردن
pocket	جیب - جیبی	repair	تعمیر کردن
pocket dictionary	فرهنگ لغت جیبی	reproduce	تولید مثل کردن، تکثیر کردن
point	نکته - نقطه - امتیاز	resource	منبع
point of view	دیدگاه، نقطه نظر	resume	خلاصه تجربیات، چکیده کلام، ریزومه
policy	سیاست، خط مشی، رویه	scale	مقیاس - اندازه - ترازو
pollution	آلودگی	salty	شور، پر نمک، نمکین
pollute	آلوده کردن	scavenger	لاشخور
polluted	آلوده	salary	حقوق، دستمزد
preparation	آمادگی، آماده سازی، تهیه، تدارک	salmon	ماهی آزاد، قزل آلا
present	اهدا کردن - کادو - حاضر	scene	صحنه، منظره
presentability	قابلیت ارائه	section	بخش، قسمت
presentation	ارائه، نمایش	set off	عازم شدن، راهی شدن
previous	پیشین، سابق	several	چندین
price	قیمت، نرخ، بها	shape	شکل - قیافه، اندام
primarily	در اصل - عمدتاً	shrimp	میگو
probably	احتمالاً	single	تنها - مجرد، مفرد
problem	مسئله - مشکل، موضوع	singly	به تنهایی، انفرادی
pronounce	تلفظ کردن	situation	موقعیت، وضعیت، حالت
pronunciation	تلفظ	slave	برده، غلام، اسیر
provide	فراهم کردن - ارائه دادن	smart	باهوش، هوشمند
publish	چاپ کردن - منتشر کردن	smartphone	تلفن هوشمند
pulse	ضربان، تپش، نبض	snake	مار
pure	خالص، پاک	social issues	مسائل اجتماعی
purpose	هدف، مقصد، منظور	spacious	جا دار، وسیع
question mark	علامت سؤال	speech	کلام - سخن - گفتار
quit	ترک کردن، رها کردن، متوقف کردن	speed	سرعت، با سرعت رفتن، سبقت گرفتن

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

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
stage	مرحله، سکو، صحنه نمایش	type	نوع، دسته، گونه - تایپ کرن
stand	دکه، کیوسک - ایستادن	understanding	درک - فهم
stand for	نماد چیزی بودن	unexpectedly	به طور غیر منتظره
station	ایستگاه	university	دانشگاه
stationary	ساکن، بی حرکت، بی تغییر	unknown	نا آشنا، غریبه
steak	باریکه گوشت کبابی، استیک	upcoming	پیش رو، آتی
stick to / in	به چیزی چسبیدن	unpredictable	غیر قابل پیش بینی
stick in mind	در ذهن فرو رفتن	unsuccessfully	با ناکامی
stick to one's word	روی حرف خود بودن	unsystematically	بدون قاعده
stress	تنش، فشار روانی - تأکید کردن بر	useable	قابل استفاده، قابل بهره وری
suffer	رنج کشیدن	usefulness	سودمندی، مفید بودن
suggest	پیشنهاد دادن	user	کاربر - استفاده کننده، مصرف کننده
suitable	مناسب	valuable	ارزشمند، گران بها، با ارزش
superhuman	ابر انسان - فوق انسانی	veterinarian	دامپزشک
support	حمایت کردن	vibration	ارتعاش - لرزش
suppose	فرض کردن - گمان کردن	viewer	بیننده، تماشاچی
surround	احاطه شدن	violation	خشونت، تخلف، تجاوز
surrounding	اطراف - محیط، پیرامون	volume	جلد - حجم - درجه صدا
sweet	دسر - شیرین	watcher	تماشاگر، بیننده
symbol	نماد، مظهر، نشان	waterway	آبراهه، راه آبی
take action	اقدام کردن	web browser	جستجوگر وب
take note of	توجه کردن به	whatever	هر آنچه که، هر چیزی که
take notes	یادداشت برداشتن	wheel	چرخ (موتور، دوچرخه و...)
technical	فنی، تخصصی	whenever	هر وقت که، هر زمانیکه
temporary	موقتی، زودگذر	whereas	در حالی که
tense	سفت، سخت، تشدید - زمان فعل (گرامر)	whole	تمام، کل، همه
term	واژه، اصطلاح	widely	به طور گسترده
throughout	سرتاسر	wing	بال
tip	راهنمایی - انعام	wingless	بدون بال
have in common	تفاهم داشتن	wisely	به طور عاقلانه
top	بالا، قله - عالی، ممتاز	wish	آرزو، آرزو کردن
training	آموزش، تعلیم	wonder	با خود اندیشیدن - متعجب شدن - ندانستن
transmit	انتقال دادن	world war	جنگ جهانی
treasure	گنجینه، گنج	work out	فهمیدن، پی بردن
tsunami	سونامی، طوفان شدید	write down	نوشتن

Conversation (Student Book: Pages 47 - 48)

Majid is going to choose a suitable dictionary for his English class. He is talking to his English teacher during the break.

مجید میخواهد که یک دیکشنری مناسب برای کلاس زبان خودش انتخاب کند. در زنگ تفریح مشغول صحبت کردن با معلم زبانش است.

Majid: Excuse me Mr. Iranmehr, I wonder if you could help me.

مجید: ببخشید آقای ایرانمهر نمیدونم که آیا شما میتونید به من کمک کنید.

Mr. Iranmehr: Sure. How can I help you?

آقای ایرانمهر: حتماً. چطور میتوانم به تو کمک کنم؟

Majid: I'd like some information about a good English dictionary.

مجید: من یک سری اطلاعات در مورد یک دیکشنری خوب میخواستم.

Mr. Iranmehr: Oh, well. Have you ever used a dictionary?

آقای ایرانمهر: آه ... خوب. تا حالا از دیکشنری استفاده کردی؟

Majid: Actually, I haven't. But I've heard that using a good dictionary can really help me learn English better.

مجید: در واقع نه تا حالا استفاده نکرده ام. اما من شنیده ام که استفاده کردن از یک دیکشنری خوب میتواند در یادگیری بهتر زبان خیلی به من کمک کنه.

Mr. Iranmehr: That's right. First, I recommend a learner's dictionary.

آقای ایرانمهر: درسته. در اول، من به تو یک دیکشنری یادگیرنده (learner) را توصیه میکنم.

Majid: What is a learner's dictionary?

مجید: دیکشنری یادگیرنده چیه؟

Mr. Iranmehr: It is designed for foreign students. It also helps them learn English better.

آقای ایرانمهر: این دیکشنری برای دانش آموزان خارجی طراحی شده است. همچنین به آنها کمک میکند که بهتر انگلیسی را یاد بگیرند.

Majid: Is there only one type of it?

مجید: فقط یک نوع از آن وجود دارد؟

Mr. Iranmehr: No, in fact dictionaries have different types, levels, and sizes.

آقای ایرانمهر: نه، در واقع دیکشنری ها انواع و سطوح و اندازه های متفاوتی دارند.

Majid: What type do you suggest?

مجید: کدام نوع را شما پیشنهاد میکنید؟

Mr. Iranmehr: I suppose a monolingual dictionary is more suitable for you, because you can find word information in English.

آقای ایرانمهر: گمان میکنم دیکشنری یک زبانه برای تو مفیدتر خواهد بود زیرا میتوانی اطلاعاتی در مورد لغات را به انگلیسی پیدا کنی.

Majid: And what about levels?

مجید: در مورد سطح ها چطور؟

Mr. Iranmehr: Well, there are usually three levels: elementary, intermediate and advanced. For you as a high school student, an elementary one is OK.

آقای ایرانمهر: خوب معمولاً سه سطح وجود دارد: مقدماتی، متوسط و پیشرفته. برای تو به عنوان دانش آموز دبیرستانی سطح مقدماتی مناسب است.

Majid: Do I need a small size one?

مجید: آیا من به اندازه کوچیکش نیاز دارم؟

Mr. Iranmehr: Yes, a pocket dictionary. You can carry it wherever you go.

آقای ایرانمهر: بله یک دیکشنری جیبی. تو میتوانی آن را هر جای که میروی، با خود ببری.

Majid: Oh, it's very good. And hmm..., is it expensive?

مجید: این خیلی عالیه. و ... گران است؟

Mr. Iranmehr: No, such dictionaries are not expensive. By the way, you can use a free online dictionary, too. And also, there are some free dictionaries for PCs and apps for smart phones.

آقای ایرانمهر: نه چنین دیکشنری هایی گران قیمت نیستند. همچنین تو میتوانی از دیکشنری آنلاین رایگان هم استفاده کنی. و همچنین دیکشنری های دیگری برای کامپیوترهای شخصی و نرم افزار هایی برای گوشی هوشمند وجود دارند.

Majid: Thanks, that's a good idea, but I'd like to use a pocket dictionary!

مجید: ممنونم، ایده ی خوبیه، اما من دوست دارم از دیکشنری جیبی استفاده کنم.

Note:

"How to Use a Dictionary"

"چگونه از یک دیکشنری استفاده کنیم"

A good dictionary gives the user information about words such as spellings, pronunciations and definitions. It also gives examples of how to use the words in sentences correctly. Therefore, it is essential to know how to use a dictionary. In this lesson, we provide you with some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary effectively.

یک دیکشنری خوب اطلاعاتی در باره ی کلمات از قبیل املاء ها و تلفظ ها و معانی را به استفاده کننده، می دهد. همچنین مثال هایی را ارائه میدهد که چگونه از کلمات به درستی در جملات استفاده کنیم. از بنابراین مهم است که بدانیم چطور از دیکشنری استفاده کنیم. در این درس، ما برای شما نکات مفیدی را در رابطه با استفاده موثرتر از دیکشنری فراهم کرده ایم.

1. Choose the Right Dictionary. There are many different types of dictionaries such as learner's dictionaries, general dictionaries, picture dictionaries, etc. Therefore, first identify your needs. Without choosing the right one you cannot meet your language needs.

۱. **دیکشنری درستی را انتخاب کنید.** انواع مختلفی از دیکشنری ها وجود دارند از قبیل دیکشنری یادگیرنده، دیکشنری های عمومی، دیکشنری های تصویری و... بنابراین در ابتدا نیازهای خود را مشخص کنید. بدون انتخاب دیکشنری مناسب، شما نمی توانید نیازهای زبانتان را برطرف نمایید.

2. Read the Introduction. The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its introduction. This section explains issues like how entries are arranged, what information is offered in entries and what abbreviations and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries.

۲. **مقدمه را بخوانید.** بهترین راه برای اینکه بدانید چگونه به طور مؤثر از دیکشنریتان استفاده کنید این است که مقدمه آن را بخوانید. این بخش، مسائلی همانند اینکه با چه ترتیبی کلمات چیده شده اند، چه اطلاعاتی در مورد لغات ارائه شده و چه علائم اختصاری و نشانه های تلفظی برای آن لغات به کار برده شده را توضیح می دهد.

3. Learn the Abbreviations. Different types of abbreviations are often used in the definitions for a word. This can be confusing if you do not know what the abbreviations stand for.

۳. **علائم اختصاری را یاد بگیرید.** انواع مختلفی از اختصارات اغلب برای معانی یک لغت به کار برده می شوند. اگر شما ندانید که این اختصارات، نماد چه کلماتی هستند، ممکن است برای شما گیج کننده باشند.

4. Learn the Guide to Pronunciation. If you immediately jump into using the dictionary without understanding the pronunciation guide, it can be difficult to figure it out.

۴. **راهنمای تلفظ را یاد بگیرید.** اگر شما سریعاً قبل از درک (یادگیری) راهنمای تلفظ، به سراغ استفاده کردن از دیکشنری بروید، فهمیدن آن برایتان سخت خواهد بود.

5. Read the Guide Words. These are the two words at the top of each page that show the first and last entries on the page. These words will help you find the word you are looking for in the right letter section.

۵. **کلمات راهنما را بخوانید.** کلمات راهنما دو کلمه در بالای هر صفحه هستند که کلمه ی اول و کلمه آخر در صفحه را نشان می دهد. اینها به شما در پیدا کردن کلمه ای که میخواهید در بخش مناسب حرف کمک می کنند.

6. Read the Definitions. Once you find an entry, you can find the exact meaning of the word, its pronunciation, part of speech, synonyms, antonyms, and probably its origin.

۶. **معنی را بخوانید.** وقتی شما لغتی را پیدا کردید، میتوانید معنای دقیق آن کلمه، تلفظش، نقش آن کلمه در جمله، مترادف ها، متضادها و احتمالاً ریشه آن را پیدا کنید.

7. Look for Collocations. Learning the meaning of a single word is not usually enough. Through sentence examples, try to learn 'words in combination' to expand your vocabulary.

۷. **دنبال کلمات همنشین بگردید.** یادگرفتن معنای یک کلمه ی تنها، معمولاً کافی نیست. در طریق مثال های جمله، سعی کنید کلمات ترکیبی را یاد بگیرید تا دایره لغاتان گسترش پیدا کند.

A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in alphabetical order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the Latin 'dictio' ('saying').

دیکشنری یک کتاب است که معنای لغات و اصطلاحات را توضیح میدهد. شما می توانید کلمات را به راحتی پیدا کنید زیرا دیکشنری ها آنها را با ترتیب الفبا قرار داده اند. کلمه دیکشنری از کلمه لاتین "dictio" به معنی "گفتن" گرفته شده است.

There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people; and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

انواع مختلفی از دیکشنری ها وجود دارند. دیکشنری هایی که کلمات و چگونگی استفاده از آن ها را توضیح میدهند، دیکشنری هایی که کلمات را از یک زبان به زبان دیگر ترجمه می کنند، دیکشنری زندگینامه که درباره ی افراد مشهور هستند و دیکشنری های تخصصی که معنای کلمه های فنی را توضیح می دهند.

Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose.

دیکشنری هایی که توضیح میدهند کلمات به چه معنا هستند، تعریف روشنی از آنها را بیان می کنند. یک دیکشنری خوب همچنین اطلاعات بیشتری را درباره ی کلمات میدهد. برای مثال، توضیح میدهد که آنها چگونه تلفظ میشوند. معمولاً الفبای بین المللی آوایی (فونتیک) برای این هدف استفاده میشود.

There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English.

همچنین دیکشنریهایی وجود دارند که کلمات را از زبانی به زبان دیگر ترجمه میکنند. بیشتر اوقات پیش میآید که یک جلد با هر دو روش ترجمه کند، برای مثال، نصف کتاب ترجمه ی انگلیسی به فارسی است و نصف کتاب ترجمه فارسی به انگلیسی.

When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.

وقتی از دیکشنری برای دانستن اینکه چگونه باید چیزی را به زبان دیگری گفت استفاده شود، شخص باید مراقب باشد که معنای درست را انتخاب کند.

A word like 'right' has several meanings in English, for example, 'correct' and 'the opposite of left'. A word like 'present' may be used as an adjective, meaning 'not absent', as a noun, meaning 'gift' or as a verb, meaning 'give'. Words with different meanings exist in other languages, too. A good dictionary lists all the meanings of words to help people find the meaning that they look for.

معانی متفاوتی برای واژه "right" در انگلیسی وجود دارد، برای مثال "درست و صحیح" و "مخالف چپ". کلمه ای مانند "present" ممکن است به عنوان صفت به معنای "غائب نبودن" استفاده شود، در جایگاه اسم به معنای "کادو"، یا به عنوان فعل به معنای "ارائه دادن" به کار برده شود. کلمات با معانی متفاوت نیز در زبان های دیگر وجود دارند. یک دیکشنری خوب، تمامی معانی یک کلمه را مینویسد که به مردم برای پیدا کردن معنایی که به دنبالش میگردند، کمک کند.

A complete dictionary also tells you about the origin of words and the story behind them. For example, the words like 'pajamas', 'bazaar' and 'paradise' entered English from Persian.

یک دیکشنری کامل همچنین درباره ی ریشه ی یک کلمه و داستانی که در پس آن است، به شما می گوید. برای مثال کلماتی مانند "پیژامه"، "بازار" و "بهشت" از فارسی به انگلیسی وارد شده اند.

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

jumped into / combination / effectively / bilingual / compiled / figure out / contain / suppose / arrange

1. His character is a ----- of strength and kindness.
2. Let us ----- for a moment that the news is really true.
3. I did not read the introduction and ----- the next part.
4. It took me the longest time to ----- how to open the windows.
5. The album was ----- from live recordings from last year's tour.
6. There are some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary more -----.
7. More people will come if you ----- weekend events instead of weekday.
8. A ----- dictionary sometimes gives the wrong meaning for the situation you want.

entry / details / discover / communicative / introduction / contain / abbreviations / essential / unexpectedly

9. Eggs ----- all eight essential amino acids which we depend on for good health.
10. The ----- of new advanced techniques in the factory is under discussion today.
11. It is becoming almost ----- for students to have a second language.
12. Different types of ----- are often used in the definitions for a word.
13. The children were surprised by the sudden ----- of their teacher.
14. All the ----- of the meeting are fresh in my memory.
15. My uncle died ----- of a heart attack last month.
16. He wasn't very ----- and kept to himself.

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

1. H is the chemical (s _ _ _ _) for hydrogen.
2. Try to avoid foods that (c _ _ _ _ _) a lot of fat.
3. This monolingual dictionary has about 50000 (e _ _ _ _ _).
4. He couldn't (f _ _ _ _) out what the teacher was talking about.
5. The first Persian dictionary was (c _ _ _ _ _ _) around 1000 years ago.
6. The two words at the top of each page of a dictionary are called (g _ _ _) words.
7. A (d _ _ _ _ _ _) is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions.
8. Dictionaries are usually in three levels: elementary, (i _ _ _ _ _ _) and advanced.

section / recommend / compile / look up / elementary / symbol / highlight / collocation / combination

1. To look for information in a dictionary or reference book, or by using a computer: (-----)
2. To emphasize something, especially so that people give it more attention: (-----)
3. To collect information in order to produce a book, list, etc: (-----)
4. In or connected with the first stages of a course of study: (-----)
5. To tell somebody that something is good or useful: (-----)
6. Any of the parts into which something is divided (-----)
7. Something that stands for something else: (-----)
8. An arrangement in a particular order: (-----)

۴. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. He played his role very -----.

a. increasingly	b. accidentally	c. internationally	d. effectively
-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------

2. The room was decorated in a ----- of greens and blues.

a. generation	b. treasure	c. combination	d. collocation
---------------	-------------	----------------	----------------

3. He was finding it ----- difficult to make decisions.

a. orally	b. suddenly	c. increasingly	d. interestingly
-----------	-------------	-----------------	------------------

4. There is a connection between ----- and the death of trees.

a. pollution	b. introduction	c. expandability	d. arrangement
--------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------

5. My father spent the ----- afternoon watching a football match.

a. sudden	b. entire	c. unexpected	d. repeated
-----------	-----------	---------------	-------------

6. Letters can be ----- from standard paragraphs stored in the memory.

a. published	b. founded	c. arranged	d. compiled
--------------	------------	-------------	-------------

7. A: What does COVID-19 ----- for? B: 'CO' for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease.

a. jump	b. stand	c. figure	d. affect
---------	----------	-----------	-----------

8. The course is suitable for beginners and ----- students.

a. advanced	b. starter	c. fresh	d. imperfect
-------------	------------	----------	--------------

9. If Ali knows how to study more -----, he'll be able to learn more.

a. naturally	b. formally	c. calmly	d. effectively
--------------	-------------	-----------	----------------

10. You can use your ----- phone as a small computer and connect to internet.

a. clever	b. sharp	c. smart	d. hard
-----------	----------	----------	---------

11. ----- air causes different diseases to human.

a. Clean	b. Pure	c. Fresh	d. Polluted
----------	---------	----------	-------------

12. My dog is a/an ----- and is always ready to eat any food that falls on the floor.

a. colony	b. scavenger	c. element	d. scale
-----------	--------------	------------	----------

13. English teachers ----- their students to buy a suitable dictionary.

a. found	b. reproduce	c. recommend	d. introduce
----------	--------------	--------------	--------------

14. My grandfather is too old. He needs a ----- glass to read the Holy Quran.

a. magnifying	b. confusing	c. spelling	d. highlighting
---------------	--------------	-------------	-----------------

15. A learner's dictionary is ----- for foreign students. It also helps them learn English better.

a. designed	b. explained	c. looked up	d. figured out
-------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

16. The conversation was getting a bit ----- for me, so I left them to it.

a. effective	b. technical	c. combinational	d. enjoyable
--------------	--------------	------------------	--------------

17. This novel is too difficult for ----- students of English.

a. developed	b. advanced	c. progressive	d. intermediate
--------------	-------------	----------------	-----------------

18. Poetry is simply the most beautiful, impressive and widely ----- mode of saying things, and hence its importance.

a. emotionless	b. effective	c. impassive	d. affectless
----------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

19. I ----- some people create an idea of who they want to be, and then they live it out.

a. suppose	b. recommend	c. suggest	d. advise
------------	--------------	------------	-----------

20. This book has been designed to help you ----- your vocabulary.

a. forgive	b. expect	c. expand	d. abbreviate
------------	-----------	-----------	---------------

21. ----- any words you don't know in a dictionary.

a. Figure out	b. Look up	c. Stand for	d. Burst into
---------------	------------	--------------	---------------

22. A ----- is a form of government where the head of state is not a monarch.

a. strategy	b. definition	c. republic	d. guideline
-------------	---------------	-------------	--------------

23. The market for spellcheckers and ----- dictionaries would be greatly reduced.

a. monolingual	b. systematic	c. methodical	d. comprehensible
----------------	---------------	---------------	-------------------

24. This book is ----- to almost anyone, but mostly to those who like murder mysteries.

a. compiled	b. arranged	c. designed	d. recommended
-------------	-------------	-------------	----------------

25. We know more or less how the facts were gathered and how the book was -----.

a. published	b. connected	c. compiled	d. generated
--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

سطح تستہا "متوسط" و "کنکوری"

1. My family doctor ----- that I should take more exercise and stop smoking to get better.
a. forgot b. recommended c. expanded d. chose
2. If my parents set off early tomorrow morning, they will ----- most of the traffic.
a. decide b. avoid c. meet d. face
3. Education and training are the most ----- means of improving a nation's culture.
a. wonderful b. symbolic c. lingual d. effective
4. Tsunami researchers rely on computers to try to ----- where waves might start and how they might behave.
a. point out b. put out c. figure out d. look out
5. W.H.O ----- "world health organization".
a. is the abbreviation of b. is short for c. stands for d. all of them
6. Those of you who move your lips when you read should take a 30-second ----- to rest your facial muscles.
a. trip b. medicine c. break d. stand.
7. I'm sorry to disturb you so late, but my car is out of order and I was ----- if I could use your car.
a. browsing b. asking c. introducing d. wondering
8. A variety of ----- can help establish a best friendship.
a. factors b. entries c. definitions d. symbols
9. Many drugs, including some of those ----- by doctors, are addictive.
a. designed b. generated c. recommended d. supposed
10. The word philosophy is usually ----- to come from the Latin language.
a. supposed b. bitten c. stuck to d. magnified
11. Their government's policies on education have ----- in too much difficulty for the families to pay for the fees and prices of education.
a. imagined b. resulted c. improved d. increased
12. I would like to ask you to kindly send us a useful resume which can ----- your skills, experiences and achievements.
a. complicate b. relate c. appreciate d. highlight
13. Because of his terrible mistakes, the company was not able to use all of its available resources -----.
a. effectively b. generously c. meaningfully d. carelessly
14. The committee has made a number of ----- for improving educational standards in schools. They are going to be discussed in the upcoming meeting.
a. pronunciations b. recommendations
c. explanations d. arrangements
15. So the question is: What are the truly ----- things, the basic building blocks from which our world is made?
a. intermediate b. unusual c. expensive d. elementary

16. Since you spend a lot on body building, it is important to eat meat or eggs, as they ----- protein and vitamins.
a. define b. identify c. practice d. contain of
17. Left confused and a bit shocked, it took John a couple of days to ----- what had happened to him.
a. figure out b. ask for c. read on d. jump into
18. Successful in their wars, Roman soldiers received an extra salt share called 'solarium'; this term is the ----- of the word 'salary'.
a. opinion b. origin c. format d. order
19. Modernism seeks to find new forms of ----- and rejects traditional or accepted ideas.
a. volume b. expression c. treasure d. disconnection
20. The department needs three more computers in order to work most -----.
a. increasingly b. gradually c. accidentally d. effectively
21. We have two people called Paul James working here, so it's a bit -----!
a. crowded b. confusing c. cooling d. terrible
22. The ----- ability of the whale is thought to be highly developed.
a. elementary b. communicative c. invisible d. immediate
23. The United States has always acted as a ----- for people seeking fame and fortune.
a. panel b. material c. note d. magnet
24. The following program ----- scenes that may be disturbing to some viewers.
a. contains b. converts c. achieves d. holds
25. The restaurant offers a seafood plate of the day, fried shrimp, tuna, salmon and multiple types of other foods. But it is known ----- for its steak and lobster.
a. daily b. repeatedly c. primarily d. unexpectedly
26. Suddenly, a whole series of most distant memories rose in his ----- and he remembered the days when he first loved her.
a. condition b. combination c. imagination d. situation
27. The building was burning. Robert picked up the telephone immediately and dialed the ----- call.
a. stress b. pressure c. emergency d. demand
28. Although milk is made up mainly of water, it ----- nearly all the food substances needed by the body. That is why it is a valuable drink for children and is used in so many different ways in our diet.
a. produces b. increases c. develops d. contains
29. Recently some hardworking scientists have ----- some wonderful results to cure cancer.
a. collected b. compiled c. achieved d. lowered
30. A lot of ----- have been updated in the most recent edition of the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.
a. issues b. entries c. sections d. parts
31. My father found it a lot more difficult to get a job in a company than he ----- it would be.
a. supposed b. met c. explained d. attended
32. He sent back the soup he had ordered since there was a/an ----- in it.
a. anthill b. insect c. ocean d. salt

33. I am sure this is an event that will stick in your ----- for quite a long time.
a. brain b. skin c. body d. mind
34. It looks as if he will ----- his word this time.
a. stick to b. dream of c. fill out d. put aside
35. TV ----- have become one of the most effective, most successful and methods of selling products.
a. programs b. channels c. prices d. commercials
36. The drugs should not have been made ----- before it had been completely tested.
a. destructive b. available c. commercial d. alphabetical
37. Please use the ----- 'cm' for 'centimeters', without any full stop after it.
a. abbreviation b. combination c. definition d. collocation
38. The building isn't ----- very well from the point of view of wheelchair access.
a. informed b. collected c. considered d. designed
39. You can't ----- such a low salary to someone who is so highly skilled. it's insulting.
a. offer b. boost c. keep d. forgive
40. Sienna had very ----- left the party before all the trouble started.
a. widely b. unsystematically c. wisely d. primarily
41. Kevin's teachers saw him quiet and serious, but with his friends he was ----- the opposite. This strange behavior had made all of them feel surprised.
a. exactly b. greatly c. originally d. physically
42. Nowadays people depend ----- on TV; in fact, they are ever more influenced by whatever they see there.
a. suddenly b. quietly c. increasingly d. hopefully
43. In order to read the tiny print of the book, he had to use a ----- glass.
a. protecting b. developing c. expanding d. magnifying
44. Experienced teachers think children should learn to use words as ----- that ----- objects, actions and people.
a. symbols – stand for b. symbolic – stand for
c. symbol – abbreviation d. symbolic – abbreviation
45. Music and performance are regarded to be more ----- to arts than previous centuries.
a. originated b. complicated c. related d. surrounded
46. Hatha yoga concentrates on the physical stage and is practiced largely as an ----- to relaxation.
a. aim b. entry c. aid d. entrance
47. In contrast to the Spartan ideal of military skills, the people of Athens stressed a higher -----.
a. mind b. education c. destruction d. ocean
48. Slaves were forced to work at anything their masters ----- them to.
a. recommended b. figured out c. ordered d. introduced
49. Raman decided to make the trip so ----- that there was not enough time to plan it properly.
a. suddenly b. interestingly c. amusingly d. wisely

- 50.** It was interesting! She acted ----- when she invited her parents.
a. surprisingly b. wisely c. heavily d. suddenly
- 51.** Another world war can be dangerous beyond imagination; some believe that it may even lead to the destruction of the ----- human life on Earth.
a. entire b. imaginary c. invisible d. superhuman
- 52.** In order to open the discussion, the teacher began with a/an ----- example.
a. far b. effective c. essential d. imaginary
- 53.** I need some information about Iran, but I don't know how it is -----.
a. compared b. compiled c. accessed d. supported
- 54.** The female hormones help the body to defend itself against some kinds of -----.
a. infections b. accessibilities c. entry d. sections
- 55.** Please don't make photocopies of copyrighted material without the permission of the -----.
a. reader b. publisher c. browser d. passenger
- 56.** The earthquake so ----- caused destruction that the bridge was no longer usable.
a. hardly b. generally c. heavily d. exactly
- 57.** Every living thing has its place in nature, and ecology is the study of how things live in relation to their -----.
a. surroundings b. habits c. familiarity d. accessibility
- 58.** As societies developed, it became necessary to identify days more accurately and to ----- when they began and ended.
a. order b. distinguish c. work out d. enter
- 59.** ----- like to take part in space missions though they are aware of the dangers involved.
a. Scientists b. Physicians c. Astronauts d. Babysitters
- 60.** As early as you can, introduce the idea that we read for a ----- even if it is pure enjoyment.
a. saying b. purpose c. meaning d. colony
- 61.** Through earplugs the baby is able to hear echoes in stereo which tell him what ----- in front.
a. lays b. rises c. says d. arises
- 62.** Entering top universities in special fields is not as easy as you ----- . You have to try your hardest to gain a PhD position there.
a. suppose b. confirm c. belong d. identify
- 63.** We have been informed, in -----, of those behaviors that are considered as inappropriate and of the results that will follow them.
a. advance b. regard c. vision d. return
- 64.** He was absolutely -----, as he was speaking in a language with which I was anything but familiar.
a. proud b. skillful c. monolingual d. incomprehensible
- 65.** Be careful with the kind of the job you are going to get involved in. The only thing that is very important is your ----- which may begin to fail under the heavy pressures of the job.
a. patience b. power c. health d. action
- 66.** We should employ young yet skillful people to boost our general productivity, not the ones that are ----- based on friendship with no attention to their actual capabilities.
a. unexpected b. recommended c. abbreviated d. distinguished

67. Early this morning, armed police ----- a house which they thought contained an escaped killer. Their efforts, sadly, came to no fruits.
a. surrounded b. supported c. arranged d. suggested
68. A large number of such unpredictable events may occur ----- or in combination. No matter which way, we have to prepare fully to take the most proper, and of course immediate, measures.
a. exactly b. rightly c. singly d. nearly
69. The result of the ----- war is unlikely to be affected by what he, as an individual, does.
a. quite b. extra c. plain d. entire
70. I ----- what I would be doing now in this strange country without your kind help.
a. suppose b. wonder c. prefer d. hat
71. This business company needs a ----- secretary-a secretary who can speak Arabic besides her own native language.
a. familiar b. bilingual c. intermediate d. hardworking
72. Now that their business is good enough, they plan to ----- their store by adding another room.
a. replace b. expand c. provide d. found
73. She borrowed my dictionary in order to ----- the meaning of the new words.
a. look for b. look after c. look up d. look out
74. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap ----- 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.
a. consisting b. containing c. combining d. defining
75. In my opinion, she's had the best ----- of competition till now.
a. speech b. entry c. jump d. aid
76. To improve your pronunciation in English, you may use the international phonetic ----- usually given at the beginning of the dictionaries.
a. weights b. symbols c. customs d. mistakes
77. The US government needs to take an immediate measure to deal with this terrible economic ----- . Otherwise, it will result in serious political and social issues.
a. influence b. diversity c. situation d. understanding
78. This, the officials argue, offers the most cost- ----- way to provide the international students with the cheaper means of transportation in Melbourne.
a. figurative b. suggestive c. relative d. effective
79. In this area children have no school to study and its elders are going to ----- the church into a school temporally until they can build one.
a. convert b. replace c. consume d. absorb
80. They have taken great care in the ----- of this guidebook.
a. compilation b. violation c. competition d. packing
81. Many adults seem to know little about some of the most ----- sciences.
a. emotional b. elementary c. lingual d. voluntary
82. Some people find it hard to prove that it is possible for people to succeed even without ----- technology.
a. elementary b. related c. advance d. complicated

83. Personal computers in various forms are ----- of the information age and are what most people think of as "a computer".
a. signal b. symbol c. mark d. sign
84. The building he designed with them were simple and well ----- outside, and the large rooms inside.
a. related b. arranged c. compiled d. educated
85. Human being used ----- as a means of communication long before writing was invented.
a. word b. phrase c. saying d. speech
86. He spent more than 20 years and thousands of dollars researching the ----- of words.
a. purposes b. sections c. origins d. claims
87. Normal phones are harmless because they ----- sound as an electrical pulse through wires.
a. order b. publish c. destruct d. transmit
88. She needs to be given some useful ----- before starting every new project.
a. advice b. trips c. advises d. tip
89. She doesn't listen to a/an ----- word of mine. I've given up trying to help her.
a. one b. some c. single d. entire
90. If the restaurant is not very -----, you can place your child on another chair about 3 to 4 feet away from you.
a. empty b. crowded c. full d. invisible
91. Luckily, most of the ----- earthquakes occur in less populated places.
a. constructive b. confident c. particular d. destructive
92. We should put all the files in alphabetical ----- to find them easily whenever they are needed.
a. infection b. order c. symbol d. identity
93. There was a dead cow around which a group of ----- circled to eat its meat.
a. matters b. marks c. scavengers d. neighbors
94. Our soldiers can't afford to make any false moves in war ----- they're in enemy territory.
a. whereas b. besides c. once d. instead of
95. It is always the poorest----- of the community that have much worse health.
a. processes b. sections c. ideas d. locations
96. There's a whole ----- of reasons why Jack couldn't pass the English exam on tenses.
a. guest b. loss c. explanation d. host
97. Ahmad explained the whole idea again, but I still didn't ----- what he meant.
a. come from b. work out c. go out d. get around
98. This apartment is so spacious and large that it has a series of small ----- rooms.
a. physical b. regional c. national d. inner
99. Out of my entire time in high school, one day in particular ----- in my mind the day of the big biology test.
a. respects b. sticks c. arises d. rings
100. You have really made a terrible mistake; I insist that you take ----- action to put this right.
a. deep b. entire c. previous d. immediate

ضمایر موصولی کلمات wh داری هستند که در وسط جمله آمده و برای اسم ماقبل خود توضیحات بیشتری میدهند. ما از ضمایر موصولی برای دادن اطلاعات اضافی درباره اسم استفاده می‌کنیم. جمله‌واره موصولی بعد از اسم می‌آید و مشخص می‌کند ما داریم درباره کدام شخص یا کدام چیز صحبت می‌کنیم. به جملاتی که با ضمایر موصولی شروع میشوند و اسم یا ضمیر قبل از خود را توضیح میدهند، "جملات موصولی" میگویند.

"من کلیدهایی را که دیروز گم کرده بودم را پیدا کردم." I found the keys **which** I lost yesterday.
همانطور که در مثال بالا میبینید، "which I lost yesterday" یک جمله موصولی است، چون با ضمیر موصولی which شروع شده است و به توضیح اسم قبل از خود یعنی keys پرداخته است. ضمایر موصولی همیشه بصورت "که - را که" ترجمه میشوند.

دسته بندی ضمایر موصولی: ضمایر موصولی دو نقش "فاعلی" و "مفعولی" دارند.

الف: ضمایر موصولی فاعلی: ضمایر موصولی فاعلی ضمایری هستند که در جمله وصفی نقش فاعل را دارند، یعنی به جای اسم مورد توصیف می‌آیند و از تکرار آن در جمله وصفی جلوگیری میکنند. بعد از ضمایر موصولی فاعلی، همیشه "فعل" به کار میرود.

ب: ضمایر موصولی مفعولی: ضمایر موصولی مفعولی ضمایری هستند که در جمله وصفی نقش مفعول را دارند. بعد از ضمایر موصولی مفعولی، بلافاصله با اسم یا ضمیری روبرو هستیم که "فاعل" جمله وصفی است.

تشخیص ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی در جمله:

همان طور که در بالا گفته شد اگر بلافاصله بعد از ضمیر موصولی فعل قرار داشت، آن "ضمیر موصولی فاعلی" است. اما اگر بلافاصله بعد از ضمیر موصولی اسم یا ضمیر قرار داشته باشد، آن "ضمیر موصولی مفعولی" است. به این دو مثال دقت کنید تا بهتر متوجه شوید:

"مردی که به من زنگ زد، خیلی عصبانی بود." The man **who** called me was very angry.

فعل

"مردی را که ما با او صحبت کردیم، خیلی عصبانی بود." The man **whom** we talked to, was very angry.

فاعل

در جمله اول "who" یک ضمیر موصولی فاعلی میباشد چون بعد از آن "فعل" آمده است و در جمله دوم "whom" در نقش مفعولی است چون بعد از آن "فاعل" آمده است.

انواع ضمایر موصولی:

۱- ضمیر موصولی who: این ضمیر موصولی نقش "فاعلی" دارد و برای "انسان" بکار میرود. بعد از آن، "فعل" می‌آید:

Rudaki **who** lived in the 4th century is a famous Persian poet.

فعل نقش فاعلی انسان

"رودکی که در قرن چهارم زندگی میکرد، یک شاعر مشهور ایرانی است."

Isn't that the woman **who** lives across the road from you?

فعل نقش فاعلی انسان

"آیا این همان خانمی نیست که آن طرف خیابان شما زندگی می‌کند؟"

The teacher **who** taught us French at university, was American.

فعل نقش فاعلی انسان

"معلمی که در دانشگاه به ما زبان فرانسوی را تدریس کرد، آمریکایی بود."

۲- **ضمیر موصولی whom:** این ضمیر موصولی نقش "**مفعولی**" دارد و برای "**انسان**" بکار میرود. بعد از آن، "**فاعل**" میآید:

The man whom you met at school yesterday is an English teacher.

"مردی را که دیروز در مدرسه ملاقات کردی، یک معلم انگلیسی است." فاعل نقش مفعولی انسان

Have you seen those people whom we met on holiday?

فاعل نقش مفعولی انسان

"آیا افرادی را که ما در تعطیلات دیدیم ملاقات کرده‌اید؟"

۳- **ضمیر موصولی which:** این ضمیر موصولی هم نقش "**فاعلی**" دارد و هم نقش مفعولی و برای "**غیر انسان**" بکار برده

میشود. بعد از این ضمیر، در حالت فاعلی، "**فعل**" و در حالت مفعولی بعد از آن "**فاعل**" میآید:

The cat which lives near us is drinking milk.

"گربه ای که نزدیک ما زندگی میکند، داره شیر مینوشه."

فعل نقش فاعلی غیر انسان

I found the keys which you lost yesterday.

"کلیدهایی را که تو دیروز گم کردی، پیدا کردم."

فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

The food was definitely the thing which we enjoyed a lot in our holiday.

فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

"غذا واقعا چیزی بود که ما خیلی در تعطیلات ازش لذت بردیم."

The police said the accident which happened last night was unavoidable.

فعل نقش فاعلی غیر انسان

"پلیس گفت تصادفی که دیشب رخ داد، اجتناب ناپذیر بود."

۴- **ضمیر موصولی that:** این ضمیر موصولی هم برای انسان و هم برای غیر انسان بکار برده میشود. هم نقش "**فاعلی**"

دارد و هم نقش "**مفعولی**". بعد از این ضمیر، در حالت فاعلی، "**فعل**" و در حالت مفعولی بعد از آن "**فاعل**" میآید. در واقع این ضمیر موصولی جانشین ضمائر موصولی دیگر میشود:

Rudaki that lived in the 4th century is a famous Persian poet.

فعل نقش فاعلی انسان

"رودکی که در قرن چهارم زندگی میکرد، یک شاعر مشهور ایرانی است."

The man that you met at school yesterday is an English teacher.

فاعل نقش مفعولی انسان

"مردی را که دیروز در مدرسه ملاقات کردی، یک معلم انگلیسی است."

The cat that lives near us is drinking milk.

فعل نقش فاعلی غیر انسان

"گربه ای که نزدیک ما زندگی میکند، داره شیر مینوشه."

I found the keys that you lost yesterday.

فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

"کلیدهایی را که تو دیروز گم کردی را پیدا کردم."

You shouldn't believe everything that you read in the newspaper.

فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

"شما نباید هر چیزی را که در روزنامه می‌خوانید باور کنید."

The boy that you showed me seemed to be very strange.

فاعل نقش مفعولی انسان

"پسری را که به من نشان دادی خیلی عجیب به نظر می‌آمد."

۵- **ضمیر موصولی where:** این ضمیر موصولی هم نقش فاعلی دارد و هم نقش مفعولی و برای "مکان" بکار برده میشود. برای دادن اطلاعات اضافی درباره مکان چیزی استفاده کنیم و مشخص کنیم چیزی که درباره اش صحبت می کنیم در کجا رخ می دهد. و به جای آن میتوان از "in which" هم استفاده کرد.

"اینجا شهری است که در آن به دنیا آمدم."
This is the city **where / in which** I was born.
مکان

Do you remember the place **where / in which** we caught the train?
مکان
"جایی را که ما توانستیم سوار قطار شویم را یاد می آید؟"

Stratford is the town **where / in which** Shakespeare was born.
مکان
"استراتفورد شهری است که شکسپیر در آن به دنیا آمد."

نکته: در چند صفحه آینده یاد میگیریم که حرف اضافه های همراه ضمائر موصولی را میتوان در آخر جمله هم بکار برده برد:

This is the city **which** I was born **in**.
مکان

نکته (زبان تخصصی): چنانچه مرجع جمله مکان باشد، "at which"، "on which" هم بکار برده میشود.

۶- **ضمیر موصولی when:** این ضمیر موصولی هم نقش فاعلی دارد و هم نقش مفعولی و برای "زمان" بکار برده میشود. برای دادن اطلاعات اضافی درباره زمان چیزی استفاده کنیم و مشخص میکنیم چه زمانی رخ می دهد.

"امروز، روزی که درس دوم رو شروع میکنیم."
Today is the day **when** we start learning lesson 2.
زمان

England won the world cup in 1996. It was the year **when** my grandparents got married.
زمان
"انگلستان جام جهانی ۱۹۹۶ را برد. همان سالی بود که پدربزرگ و مادر بزرگ ازدواج کردند."

I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the day **when** the 2nd world wars happened.
زمان
"من بیستمین زادروز تولدم را یاد می آید. روزی بود که جنگ جهانی دوم اتفاق افتاد."

نکته (زبان تخصصی): به جای when میتوان از "in which"، "at which"، "on which" هم استفاده کرد.

۶- **ضمیر موصولی whose:** قبل و بعد از این ضمیر موصولی "اسم" می آید و "رابطه مالکیت" ما بین این اسمها برقرار است. اسمها هم میتوانند اسم انسان باشند، هم غیر انسان. یعنی وقتی می خواهیم درباره چیزی یا کسی که متعلق به اسمی در جمله است صحبت کنیم بعد از اسم، "whose" می آوریم.

"مردی که خانه اش بزرگه، عموی من است."
The man **whose** house is very big is my uncle.
اسم اول (مالک) اسم دوم (خانه ی مرد)

"من مردی را دیدم که برادرش در مسکو کار می کند."
I met a man **whose** brother works in Moscow.
اسم اول (مالک) اسم دوم

"او مردی است که اسمش را من همیشه فراموش می کنم."
That's the man **whose** name I always forget.
اسم اول (مالک) اسم دوم

Sir James, **whose** birthday is on February 26, plans to have a big party.
اسم اول (مالک) اسم دوم "سر جیمز که روز تولدش در ۲۶ فوریه است، قصد دارد یک مهمانی بزرگ برگزار کند."

نکته (زبان تخصصی): به جای ضمیر موصولی whose میتوان از "of which" هم استفاده کرد.

نکات مهم زیر میتوانند در حل تستهای این درس مفید باشند:

نکته ۱: به جای ضمیر موصولی whom میتوان از ضمیر موصول **“who”** هم استفاده کرد. (اولویت انتخاب ما بین ضمائر موصولی در تستها، به ترتیب داده شده در مثال زیر میباشد:

The man **whom / who / that** you met at school yesterday is an English teacher.
 "مردی را که تو دیروز در مدرسه ملاقات کردی، یک معلم انگلیسی است."

نکته ۲ (بسیار مهم و کنکوری): در حالت فاعلی، بعد از ضمیر موصولی، نمیتوانیم ضمائر فاعلی بیاوریم و در حالت مفعولی هم نمیتوانیم بعد از آنها ضمائر مفعولی بیاوریم:

Raman is the boy who he plays the guitar well.

انسان نقش فاعلی فعل

This is the dress **which** I bought **it** in Paris last summer. "این پیراهنیه که تابستان گذشته در پاریس خریدم."

فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

نکته ۳ (بسیار مهم و کنکوری): چنانچه "حرف اضافه" قبل از ضمیر موصولی بیاید، فقط از "which" و "whom" میتوانیم استفاده کنیم. بعد از حروف اضافه هرگز از who, that, where, when, whose استفاده نمیکنیم. (مثال: در نکته ۴).

نکته ۴: اگر در جمله واژه ی موصولی، فعل جمله، حرف اضافه داشته باشد، آن حرف اضافه را میتوان به "قبل از ضمیر موصولی" منتقل کرد. در این صورت دیگر نمیتوان ضمیر موصولی مفعولی را حذف کرد و یا به جای آن از that استفاده کرد:

The music **which** I listened **to** was great. "موسیقی **راکه** به آن گوش میدادم عالی بود."

The music **to which** I listened was great.

در جمله اول حرف اضافه to بعد از فعل listen آمده است که در جمله دوم آنرا به قبل از ضمیر موصولی which منتقل کرده ایم.

The house **which** we live **in** is very large. "خانه ای که ما در آن زندگی میکنیم خیلی بزرگ است."

The house **in which** we live is very large.

The boy **whom** you talked **to** is my brother. "پسری که با او حرف زدی برادر من است."

The boy **to whom** you talked is my brother.

نکته ۵ (زبان تخصصی): ضمیر موصولی which میتواند اشاره به یک جمله کامل داشته باشد:

Raman helped me clean the rooms, **which** was very kind of him.
 رمان کمکم کرد تا همه ی اتاقها را تمیزکنم **که** (با این کارش)، خیلی به من لطف کرد."

نکته ۶ (زبان تخصصی): می‌توانیم از ضمیر موصولی **which** علاوه بر توضیح دادن درباره یک اسم، برای دادن اطلاعات بیشتر درباره یک جمله‌واره هم استفاده کنیم، مثلاً برای جمله‌واره دلیل بیاوریم. در مثال‌های زیر کلمه **which** درباره جمله‌واره اول توضیح بیشتر داده است و یا علت وقوع یک جمله‌واره را بیان کرده است:

He was usually late, **which** always annoyed his father.

We've missed our train, **which** means we may be late.

"ما از قطارمان جا ماندیم، **که** یعنی ممکن است دیر برسیم."

ضمير موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی what (زبان تخصصی):

از بین ضمایر موصولی، what تنها ضمیری است که "نیاز به مرجع ظاهری و مشخصی" ندارد، بدین معنی که مفهوم مرجع در آن مستتر است و بیشتر جنبهٔ خنثی دارد، یعنی حالت مذکر و مؤنث بودن آن مشخص نیست. (بمعنی "آنچه که - هر آنچه که")
I can't tell you what (the thing **which**, the things **which**) he wanted me to do.
"من نمی توانم آنچه که او از من خواست انجام بدهم را به شما بگویم."

What is useful is the best.

"آنچه که مفید است، بهترین چیز است."

نکته ی بسیار مهم (زبان تخصصی): بعد از "صفات عالی" و "اعداد ترتیبی" و کلمات زیر:

anybody, anyone, somebody, nowhere, nothing, nobody, anybody, anywhere, anything, only, all, ...

فقط "**that**" به کار برده می شود و نمیتوان از سایر ضمایر موصولی استفاده نمود.

Anything **that** he saved was lost.

"هر چیزی را که او پس انداز کرد، از دست رفت."

Everywhere **that** I go remember his gentle face.

"هر جا که می روم، چهرهٔ آرام او را به خاطر می آورم."

It was the third accident **that** I saw yesterday.

"سومین تصادفی بود که دیروز دیدم."

He was the tallest man **that** I had ever seen

"او بلند قدترین مردی بود که تا آن وقت دیده بودم."

It was the only thing **that** was worth seeing.

"آن تنها چیزی بود که ارزش دیدنش را داشت."

All the books **that** I have read belong to his library.

"همهٔ کتاب هایی را که خوانده ام متعلق به کتابخانهٔ او است."

کمیت های شمارشی و اعداد با ضمایر موصولی (زبان تخصصی):

با ضمایر موصولی می توانیم از کمیت های شمارشی و اعداد استفاده کنیم، در این حالت ما بین اعداد و کمیتها، "حرف اضافه of" می آید. به یاد داشته باشیم که بعد از حروف اضافه، ضمیر موصولی برای انسان "**whom**" و برای غیر انسان "**which**" می باشد. مثلاً:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| • many of whom | (بیشتر آنها) |
| • most of whom | (بیشتر آنها) |
| • none of whom | (هیچی از آنها) |
| • one of which | (یکی از آنها) |
| • some of which | (بعضی از آنها) |
| • two of which | (دو تا از آنها) |

این ساختارها می توانند در نقش های فاعلی، مفعولی و متمم ظاهر شوند. به مثال های زیر توجه کنید:

She has three brothers, **two of whom** are in the army.

"او سه برادر دارد، **دو تای آنها** در ارتش هستند."

I read three books last week, **one of which** I really enjoyed.

"من هفته پیش سه کتاب خواندم، **از یکی از آنها** واقعا لذت بردم."

There were some good programs on the radio, **none of which** I listened to.

"چند برنامه خوب از رادیو پخش می شد، **به هیچکدام از آنها** گوش نکردم."

حذف ضمایر موصولی (جزء سؤالات بسیار پرتکرار در زبان عمومی کنکور نظام قدیم):

توجه: این قسمت از گرامر در کتب درسی اصلاً ذکر نشده و انتظار نمی رود در کنکورهای نظام جدید سؤالی از این بخش طرح شود. اما با توجه به اهمیت این گرامر، مطالعه و یادگیری آن توصیه میشود.

الف: بعد از ضمیر موصولی مفعولی، "**فاعل**" آمده باشد میتوانیم آن ضمیر را حذف کنیم. به عبارتی دیگر، اگر ضمیر موصولی، مفعول جمله واره موصولی باشد می توانیم آن را حذف کنیم بدون اینکه تغییری در معنای آن جمله به وجود آید:

The man **whom / who / that you** met at school yesterday is an English teacher.
"مردی را که تو دیروز در مدرسه ملاقات کردی، یک معلم انگلیسی است."
فاعل

This is the book **which / that everyone** is talking about.
"این همان کتابی است که همه درباره اش صحبت میکنند."
فاعل

The car **which / that Jason** bought runs on electricity and gas.
"ماشینی را که جیسون خرید با برق و بنزین کار میکند."
فاعل

I know the person **that we** saw yesterday.
"شخصی را که ما دیروز دیدیم، می شناسم."
فاعل

در این جمله the person مفعول جمله است و that نیز برای آن بکار رفته است. به همین دلیل می توانیم that را حذف کنیم.

Did you find the money **which you** lost?
"پولی رو که گم کرده بودی پیدا کردی؟"
اینجا نیز می توانیم ضمیر مفعولی which را حذف کنیم.
فاعل

ب: چنانچه ضمایر موصولی بر سر "**جمله استمراری**" یا "**جمله مجهول**" بیایند، همراه با فعل to be بعد از خود حذف میشوند:
The person **who is talking** to Richard is the new member.
جمله استمراری

=> The person **talking** to Richard is the new member "شخصی که داره با ریچارد صحبت می کنه عضو جدیده."

The student **who was watching** TV was my classmate.
جمله استمراری
=>The student **watching** TV was my classmate "دانش آموزی که در حال تماشای تلویزیون بود، همکلاسیم بود."

Most of the students **who were invited** to the party did not come.
جمله مجهول
=>Most of the students **invited** to the party did not come.
"بیشتر دانش آموزانی که به میهمانی دعوت شده بودند نیامدند."

ج: چنانچه ضمایر موصولی در نقش "**فاعلی**" باشند و بلافاصله بعد از آنها فعلی آمده باشد، میتوانید ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و فعل کمکی را حذف کرده و فعل بعد از آن را بدون توجه به زمانش، **ing** دار کنید!

I don't know the person **who / that donated** this money.
انسان نقش فاعلی فعل
"من مردی که پول را اهدا کرد، نمیشناسم."

=>I don't know the person **donating** this money.

The student **who watches** TV is my classmate. (زمان حال ساده)

The student **watching** TV is my classmate. "این دانش آموز که تلویزیون تماشا میکنه، همکلاسی من است."

The student **who will watch** TV tomorrow is my classmate. (زمان آینده ساده)

The student **watching** TV tomorrow is my classmate.

"این دانش آموز **که** فردا تلویزیون تماشا خواهد کرد، همکلاسی من است."

The student **who** **watched** TV last night was my classmate. (زمان گذشته ساده)

The student **watching** TV last night was my classmate.

"این دانش آموز **که** تلویزیون تماشا کرد، همکلاسی من بود."

The student **who** **has** **watched** TV for 2 hours is my classmate. (زمان حال کامل)

The student **watching** TV for 2 hours is my classmate.

"این دانش آموز **که** به مدت ۲ ساعت تلویزیون تماشا کرده، همکلاسی من است."

The student **who** **had** **watched** TV was my classmate. (زمان گذشته کامل)

The student **watching** TV was my classmate.

"این دانش آموز **که** تلویزیون تماشا کرده بود، همکلاسی من بود."

د: حذف ضمایر موصولی در ساختار (حرف اضافه + ضمیر موصولی): زمانی که ضمایر موصولی بعنوان یک متمم حرف اضافه در جمله‌واره موصولی تعریف کننده باشند، می‌توان آنها را حذف کرد. در این حالت حرف اضافه پس از حذف ضمیر موصولی، در انتهای جمله‌واره موصولی قرار می‌گیرد.

She was at the party **about which** I was telling you.

She was at the party **which** I was telling you **about**. "او در مهمانی بود **که** من در مورد آن به شما گفتم."

در جمله پایانی ضمیر موصولی **which** به درستی حذف شده و حرف اضافه **about** در انتهای جمله‌واره موصولی واقع شده است.

نکته ی بسیار مهم (زبان تخصصی): جمله موصولی غیر محدود کننده:

این جملات، همان جمله‌واره موصولی است، با این تفاوت که جمله‌ای است که یا بین دو ویرگول یا در انتهای جمله می‌آید و می‌تواند از جمله حذف شود و این حذف شدن هیچ اثری بر معنای کلی جمله نمی‌گذارد. (همانند نقش "بدل" در زبان فارسی)

جمله غیر محدود کننده، در زبان انگلیسی با ضمایر موصولی **who** و **whom** و **whose** و **which** برای صحبت کردن درباره یک چیز یا شخص استفاده می‌شود.

توجه بسیار مهم: از **that** نمی‌توانیم در این کاربرد استفاده کنیم.

My uncle, **who** was born in Hong Kong, lived most of his life overseas.

"عموی من، **که** در هنگ کنگ به دنیا آمده بود، بیشتر عمرش را خارج کشور زندگی کرد."

My favorite actor is Marlon Brando, **whom** I saw in "On the Waterfront".

"هنرپیشه مورد علاقه من مارلون براندو است، **که** من در فیلم "در بارانداز" دیدم."

He decided to telephone Mrs. Jackson, **whom** he had read about in the newspaper.

"او تصمیم گرفت به خانم "جکسون"، **که** راجع به او در روزنامه خوانده بود، تلفن کند."

1. The students talked to the teacher ----- John had met before.
a. which b. who c. that d. whom
2. I received a letter, ----- was written by one of my students.
a. who b. which c. whose d. that
3. He showed me the rocks ----- he had brought back from Australia.
a. who b. which c. whom d. where
4. The mechanic ----- is very skillful, had an accident.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
5. The student ----- parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition.
a. whose b. who c. whom d. which
6. The novel ----- my father bought for me last week was very amusing.
a. where b. when c. that d. who
7. An actor with ----- Asghar Farhadi had previously worked contacted him about the role.
a. whom b. who c. which d. that
8. This was the teacher ----- told me my son had behaved badly in class.
a. which b. whose c. whom d. who
9. My sister, ----- I love very much, sent me flowers at work yesterday.
a. who b. whom c. which d. whose
10. She was the girl ----- car hit that tree last week.
a. who b. which c. whose d. whom
11. Those are the boxes ----- were sent to us last month.
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom
12. She watched the DVD ----- her father bought.
a. whom b. who c. whose d. which
13. We bought some books ----- the teacher suggested.
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom
14. I have friends ----- love me so much, they made a birthday party for me last night.
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom
15. That young man ----- saved our brother's life on that car accident is very brave.
a. which b. whose c. who d. whom
16. That's another way of saying it. I'm talking about the car ----- parked over there.
a. who's b. that's c. who d. how
17. Well, I should say for ----- money is no object.
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom
18. I saw the man ----- lives next door.
a. that b. whom c. which d. where
19. That's interesting. We are talking about the car ----- has a red roof.
a. that b. who c. that's d. whose
20. It's the best car ----- I've ever had. Why do you ask?
a. whose b. when c. who d. that

سطح تستها: "کنکوری - آموزشی (نسبتاً دشوار)" (پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۸۳ - ۲۸۴)

- تہیہ و گردآوری: "جمال احمدی / حسن خاکپور"

- سطح تستهای ۱ تا ۲۷: در حد کتاب و کنکور ۹۸ "ساده" و "متوسط"
- سطح تستهای ۲۸ تا ۹۰: (حذف ضمائر موصولی - زبان تخصصی): "کنکوری" و "دشوار".

1. Thomas Edison, ----- was American, invented many things, including the light bulb.
a. which b. whom c. who d. whose
2. It seems that the Earth is the only planet ----- can support life.
a. who b. when c. that d. where
3. Did I tell you about the people ----- lived next door?
a. who b. whom c. that they d. who they
4. Students ----- register before September do not have any problems.
a. who b. when c. what d. whom
5. China is the country ----- paper, silk and gunpowder were first produced in.
a. that b. in where c. in there d. in that
6. The man ----- telephoned you is reading the newspaper.
a. who b. whom c. whose d. which
7. There was a man at the party ----- name I didn't know.
a. whose b. who c. whom d. which
8. You may not believe it, but the stories ----- I have told are all true.
a. if b. which c. because d. what
9. The girl ----- was injured in the terrible accident is now in the hospital.
a. whom b. whose c. who d. which
10. Each year, universities in the West take in quite a number of students ----- come from Asian countries.
a. they b. who c. that they d. most of them
11. The man ----- life was saved was my father.
a. who b. whom c. whose d. which
12. The garden ----- Reza works in is full of flower.
a. in that b. where c. which d. in which
13. This is the house in ----- we lived for ten years.
a. where b. that c. whose d. which
14. He is the man about ----- I told you.
a. who b. whom c. whose d. that
15. For many animals, the problem is their habitat -the place ----- they live - is disappearing.
a. which b. as c. where d. whom
16. I think you have to speak to the man ----- standing with a notebook in front of the car.
a. which b. whom c. who's d. how
17. The man ----- answered the phone was polite.
a. which b. that he c. who d. whom

18. He didn't wait at the traffic lights ----- were red.
a. which they b. which c. who d. whom
19. He wore a mask ----- made him look like Mickey Mouse.
a. which it b. that c. that he d. whom
20. Here is an article ----- might interest you.
a. it b. which it c. which d. that it
21. The hired man ----- we interviewed last week, was very poor.
a. whom b. they whom c. whom you d. they
22. People ----- paint houses for a living are called house painters.
a. who b. whom c. which d. who they
23. While I was waiting at the bus stop, I stood next to an elderly man ----- started a conversation.
a. whom b. to whom c. that he d. that
24. What did you do with the money ----- your mother lent you.
a. which you b. --- c. who d. that when
25. The robber stole a car ----- the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
a. that b. when c. where that d. from that
26. He was a person ----- everyone regarded as trustworthy.
a. who b. whom c. whose d. which
27. She wanted to write on a topic ----- she knew nothing about.
a. who b. that c. whose d. what
28. The man ----- in front of me at the movies was wearing a big hat.
a. sits b. sat c. who sits d. sitting
29. The man ----- to the principal is my uncle.
a. talked b. talking c. to talk d. talks
30. The machine ----- down has now been repaired.
a. breaks b. which breaking c. broke d. that broke
31. The woman ----- dinner in the kitchen is my mother.
a. cooking b. to cook c. cooks d. cooked
32. She is one of those people ----- to be the center of attention.
a. are loved b. who are loved c. who loves d. being loved
33. What was the name of the horse ----- the race?
a. won b. which won c. wins d. which wining
34. The people ----- yesterday wanted to buy the house.
a. who call b. calling c. to call d. whom I call
35. Who were those people ----- outside?
a. waited b. who are waiting c. waiting d. they wait
36. The road ----- the two villages is very narrow.
a. connecting b. that connecting c. connected d. it connects
37. Can you think of the name of a flower ----- with T?
a. it begins b. begun c. to begin d. beginning

38. There are some children ----- in the river.
a. who swims b. swum c. being swimming d. swimming
39. The company sent me a letter ----- the information I needed.
a. that is containing b. containing c. contained d. to contain
40. The bridge ----- in the storm has now been repaired.
a. which damaged b. damaging c. being damaged d. damaged
41. We have eaten nearly all the chocolates. There are only a few -----.
a. that leave b. leaving c. left d. which left
42. Do you know anyone ----- French and Italian?
a. spoken b. speaking c. can speak d. who speak
43. Everybody can enjoy the useful effects ----- by exercise.
a. that they provide b. provides c. provided d. providing
44. The woman ----- over there is waiting for a taxi.
a. standing b. stands c. stood d. is standing
45. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap ----- 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.
a. contains b. to contain c. which is containing d. containing
46. It would cost a lot to rebuild the houses ----- in the earthquake that happened a week ago.
a. destroyed b. were destroyed
c. which destroyed d. they were destroyed
47. The valley, ----- by the mountains, was very calm and pleasant.
a. protected b. protect c. protecting d. was protected
48. Her friend, on the other hand, worked for famous companies ----- high salaries.
a. pay b. to pay c. paid d. paying
49. He says that the books ----- by this writer are very interesting.
a. writes b. wrote c. written d. are written
50. Anyone ----- in this country should plan to attend another lecture tonight.
a. who is interesting b. interesting c. is interested d. interested
51. The story ----- to everyone here is one that has actually happened.
a. told b. is told c. telling d. it is told
52. The tasks ----- in that company are very complex.
a. performs b. to perform c. performing d. performed
53. Acid rain, ----- by burning of gas, oil, and coal, destroys forests.
a. is created b. creating c. created d. which created
54. Somebody ----- Jack phoned while you were out.
a. named b. naming c. being named d. which named
55. The man ----- the car was badly injured in the accident.
a. driven b. drives c. driving d. to drive
56. The people ----- last month had to take a preparation course this month.
a. who hired b. hiring c. were hired d. hired

57. There is a small wall ----- the living room from the rest of the house.
a. which separating b. separating c. separated d. separate
58. The children ----- that school receive a good education.
a. attended b. are attending c. who to attend d. attending
59. A new drug ----- at a British university may give us eternal youth.
a. the developing b. developed c. is developed d. which developed
60. Many people believe that we should avoid all foods ----- chemical substances.
a. contain b. contained c. containing d. which containing
61. The teacher advised us ----- the article ----- about the greenhouse effect.
a. to read - writing b. reading - writing
c. to read - written d. reading - written
62. The man ----- for the best place to park his car has spent a lot of time.
a. looks b. looked c. looking d. to look
63. The cinema ----- in the square nearby is very wonderful.
a. locates b. locating c. to locate d. located
64. Trash ----- to produce energy can be really useful.
a. burning b. which burns c. burned d. burns
65. The teacher showed us some pictures ----- by his son.
a. painting b. paint c. painted d. to paint
66. The man who ----- next door has ten children.
a. lives b. living c. he lives d. he's living
67. Most of the people ----- in this area are originally from France.
a. lived b. to live c. living d. live
68. The students ----- Dr. Smith's class this semester are enjoying it.
a. taken b. taking c. to take d. are taking
69. The prisoners ----- are all women.
a. releasing b. released c. who will release d. who are releasing
70. In big cities cars ----- fossil fuels do a lot of harm to the air.
a. using b. are using c. used d. uses
71. My grandfather often tells stories -----.
a. which people laugh b. what people laugh at
c. that people laugh at d. at what people laugh
72. Those birthday cards ----- by you made me very excited.
a. was sent b. that sent c. sent d. were sending
73. These are the books Mary and her sister ----- to buy.
a. wanted b. wanting c. who wanted d. who they want
74. A few days after the interview, I received a letter ----- me the job.
a. offered b. offering c. which offered d. to offer

75. The rules ----- public access to the wild areas need to be reconsidered.
a. allowing b. allowed c. are allowed d. that allows
76. A healthful diet ----- fruit and fiber will decrease one's risk of cancer.
a. includes b. included c. which included d. including
77. The man ----- beside the host is the guest.
a. seating b. who seats c. seated d. who seated
78. Prisoners ----- at Alcatraz knew that escape from the Island was impossible.
a. were hold b. held
c. holding d. who were holding
79. The glasses ----- were on the floor belonged to my grandmother.
a. which b. which it c. whose d. that it
80. A person ----- at least 30 minutes of exercise a day will feel better.
a. doing b. does c. who did d. did
81. Today, the number of people ----- from AIDS is finally decreasing.
a. who they die b. dying c. died d. who died
82. My wife and I are really enjoying the TV set ----- for our anniversary.
a. that we bought it b. that we bought
c. we bought that d. we bought it
83. The official ----- clean energy explained his plan.
a. supports b. who supporting c. supporting d. supported
84. Many of the students ----- to enter the university will be disappointed because only one-tenth of those ----- for admission will be accepted.
a. hope - apply b. who hope - which applies
c. hoped - applied d. hoping - applying
85. Competitors ----- in the marathon should get to the stadium early to warm up.
a. will run b. running c. who runs d. run
86. Fifty years ago, many people ----- from the flu eventually died.
a. who have suffered b. suffering
c. suffered d. were suffering
87. The woman ----- last night was interesting.
a. I met her b. who met
c. met me d. whom I met
88. The student ----- missed the quiz.
a. that come to class late b. who came to class late
c. came to class late d. whom came to class late
89. I've become good friends with several of the people ----- in my English class last year.
a. I meet b. who I have met
c. whom I met d. that met
90. He should get an animal ----- a few days, like a horse.
a. he can leave alone it for b. that he can leave alone for
c. which can leave it alone for d. he can leave alone them for

این نوع از جملات، جملات مرکبی هستند که در آنها انجام یک عمل مشروط به انجام کاری دیگری میباشد. مثال:

“اگر باران نبارد من بیرون می روم.” **If it doesn't rain, I will go out.**

- در این مثال شرط بیرون رفتن گوینده، باران نباریدن است.

“اگر قطار تاخیر نداشته باشد او دیر نخواهد کرد.” **He won't be late if the train isn't delayed.**

- در این مثال شرط تاخیر نداشتن فاعل، این است که قطار تاخیر نداشته باشد.

ساختار کلی جملات شرطی:

جمله شرط **if** جواب شرط → جواب شرط , جمله شرط **if**

همانطور که ملاحظه می نمائید میتوان جواب شرط را به ابتدای جمله منتقل کرد و در این حالت برای معنای جمله مشکلی پیش نخواهد آمد و تنها ویرگول حذف میشود.

انواع جملات شرطی:

۱- شرطی نوع اول ۲- شرطی نوع دوم ۳- شرطی نوع سوم ۴- شرطی نوع صفر

۱- جملات شرطی نوع اول: در شرطی نوع اول، جمله شرط در زمان **“حال ساده”** و جواب شرط در زمان **“آینده ساده”** خواهد بود. یعنی عملی که به شرط انجام کار دیگری، احتمال دارد در آینده انجام شود.

زمان آینده ساده , زمان حال ساده **if**

If you study more, you will learn a lot. → You will learn a lot **if** you study more.
 حال ساده آینده ساده آینده ساده حال ساده

نکته ۱: در جواب شرط به جای **will** میتوان از شکل اول افعال ناقص (**can, may, should, must**) استفاده کرد.

“اگه الان نروی، ممکن است به قطار نرسی.” **If you don't go now, you may miss the train.**

نکته ۲: برای سؤالی کردن جملات شرطی، **جواب شرط** را سؤالی میکنیم:

“اگه در بعد از ظهر باران ببارد، در خانه خواهی ماند؟” **Will you stay home if it rains in the afternoon?**

نکته ۳: در جملات شرطی نوع اول میتوان جواب شرط را برای اشاره به توصیه، پیشنهاد یا دستور به صورت **امری** بیان کرد:

یادآوری: جملات امری با **شکل ساده فعل** شروع شده و با **don't** منفی میشوند:

“اگه او به اینجا آمد، بهش بگو که من در خانه نیستم.” **If he comes here, tell him that I'm not at home.**
 جمله امری

نکته ۴: اگر قصد انجام عملی را در آینده داشته باشیم و یا بخواهیم برنامه ریزی را در آینده بیان کنیم، در جواب شرط، به جای **will** میتوان از ساختار **“be going to”** استفاده کرد:

If Raman wins the competition, he is going to invite us to dinner next Friday.

“اگه رامان در رقابت برنده بشود، جمعه آینده ما را به شام دعوت خواهد کرد.”

نکته ۵: در جمله شرط به جای زمان حال ساده میتوان از زمانهای "**حال استمراری**" برای اشاره به عملی که هم اکنون در حال انجام میباشد و زمان "**حال کامل**" برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته انجام شده و اثر و نتیجه آن باقی مانده باشد، هم استفاده کرد:

If you **are studying** for your final exams, you **shouldn't use** your cell phone.

اگره برای امتحانات نهایی در حال مطالعه کردن هستی، نباید از تلفن همراهت استفاده کنی.

حال استمراری

If he **has written** the letter, I **will post** it soon.

اگره او نامه را نوشته است، من آن را پست خواهم کرد.

حال کامل

نکته ۶: بعد از if هرگز will و یا would بکار برده نمیشود:

You will learn a lot **if** you **will** study more.

"تو بیشتر یاد خواهی گرفت اگر بیشتر مطالعه کنی."

۲- جملات شرطی نوع دوم: این جملات درباره موقعیتهای فرضی یا خیالی صحبت می کنند که احتمال رخ دادن آنها غیر ممکن است یا در گذشته می توانستند رخ بدهند اما چون اتفاق نیافتاده اند، حالا احتمال رخ دادن آنها غیر ممکن شده است. در این نوع از جملات شرطی، جمله شرط در "**زمان گذشته ساده**" (شکل دوم فعل + فاعل) و جواب شرط در "**زمان آینده در گذشته ساده**" (شکل ساده فعل + Would + فاعل) خواهد بود. در جواب شرط به جای would میتوان از شکل دوم افعال ناقص (could, might) هم استفاده کرد.

زمان آینده در گذشته ساده , زمان گذشته ساده If

If you **studied** more, you **would learn** more. → You **would learn** more **if** you **studied** more.

گذشته ساده آینده در گذشته ساده

"اگر بیشتر مطالعه میکردی، بیشتر یاد میگرفتی."

If it **didn't rain**, she **would go** on a picnic. → she **would go** on a picnic **if** it **didn't rain**.

گذشته ساده آینده در گذشته ساده

"اگر باران نمیبارید او به گردش میرفت."

If I **had** enough money, I **could** visit 80 countries.

"اگر به اندازه کافی پول داشتم میتونستم از ۸۰ کشور دیدن کنم."

If I **knew** his name, I **would** tell you.

"اگر اسمش را می دانستم به تو می گفتم."

نکته ۱: در جملات شرطی نوع دوم، اگر بخواهیم یکی از افعال **to be** را بکار ببریم، برای تمامی فاعلها، از **were** استفاده میکنیم. (در این حالت میتوان از **was** هم استفاده کرد اما بهتر است برای تمامی فاعلها فقط از **were** بهره بگیریم.)

If I **were** you, I **would** tell my parents.

"اگر من به جای تو بودم، به والدینم می گفتم."

If he **were** a millionaire, he **could** travel around the world.

"اگره میلیونر بود، میتوانست به دور دنیا سفر کنه."

If my brother **were** you, he **would** never buy that car.

"اگره برادرم جای تو بود، هرگز اون ماشین را نمیخرید."

If I **were** rich, I **might** spend all my time traveling.

"اگره ثروتمند بودم، احتمالاً همه وقتم را صرف مسافرت میکردم."

۴- جملات شرطی نوع صفر (زبان تخصصی): با جملات شرطی نوع صفر میتوانیم درباره شرطهای علمی، حقایق همیشگی و عادات صحبت کنیم که در این حالت در جمله جواب شرط از "زمان حال ساده" بهره میگیریم. (به عبارت دیگر، اگر بخواهیم درباره قواعد و قوانین ثابت جهان صحبت کنیم از شرطی نوع صفر استفاده می کنیم.) در جملات شرطی نوع صفر، هر دو جمله شرط و جواب شرط، در "زمان حال ساده" میباشند.

If you boil the water, it turns into steam.

حال ساده

حال ساده

"اگه آب را بجوشانی، به بخار تبدیل میشود."

If you heat the ice, it melts quickly.

حال ساده

حال ساده

"اگه یخ را گرم کنی، فوراً ذوب میشه."

نکته ۱ (بسیار مهم و کاملاً کنکوری): برای ساختن "عبارت الحاقی" (Tag Questions) در جملات شرطی، از "جواب شرط"

که جمله ای مستقل و بدون کلمه ربط میباشد، استفاده میکنیم. (در درس ۱ پایه دوازدهم با عبارات الحاقی آشنا شدیم.)

I would have found a better job, if I had studied medicine at the university, wouldn't I?

جواب شرط

جمله شرط (با if بکار میرود)

"اگه در دانشگاه پزشکی را خوانده بودم، کار بهتری پیدا میکردم، مگه نه؟"

If people eat too much food, they will get fat, won't they?

جواب شرط جمله شرط (با if بکار میرود)

"اگه مردم زیاد غذا بخورند، چاق خواهند شد، مگه نه؟"

If you want to see me, come to my office, won't you?

جواب شرط جمله شرط (با if بکار میرود)

"اگه میخواهی من را ببینی، به اداره من بیا، نمیایی؟"

نکته ۲ (زبان تخصصی): برای بیان جملات شرطی منفی میتوان بجای If... not از "unless" به معنی "مادامیکه" استفاده

کرد. اما دقت نمائید جمله ای که در آن unless آمده باشد باید حتماً "مثبت" باشد چون که این کلمه معادل If... not میباشد.

You can't buy this car if you don't have enough money.

فعل منفی

"اگه پول کافی نداشته باشی، نمیتوانی آن ماشین را بخری."

You can't buy this car unless you have enough money.

فعل مثبت

"مادامیکه پول کافی نداشته باشی، نمیتوانی آن ماشین را بخری."

نکته ۳ (زبان تخصصی): در جملات شرطی، میتوان از سایر ادوات شرط به جای if استفاده کرد:

providing (that)	provided (that)	on (the) condition (that)	as long as
even if	if only	assuming (that)	so long as
what if	imagine	supposing	unless

She can get better provided that = if she takes some medicine.

"او میتونه بهتر بشه به شرط اینکه کمی دارو مصرف کنه."

I'll drive over and see you, except if the car breaks down.

"من با ماشینم میآیم و تو را میبینم مگر اینکه ماشین خراب بشه."

سطح تستها: "آموزشی" و "کنکوری"

1. I ----- tell you to tell him anything if you were not his close friend.
a. don't b. won't c. wouldn't d. hadn't
2. If I were you, I ----- that coat. It was too expensive.
a. wouldn't buy b. won't buy c. would buy d. didn't buy
3. What ----- you ----- if you have a big garden?
a. would / do b. are / doing c. were / done d. will / do
4. What could we do if we ----- a key?
a. don't have b. hadn't had c. didn't have d. haven't had
5. If they were here, I ----- their car.
a. would borrow b. borrowed c. will borrow d. borrow
6. You wouldn't be so fat if you ----- too much.
a. don't eat b. hadn't eaten c. didn't eat d. can't eat
7. How ----- you write if you didn't have any fingers?
a. can b. will c. could d. should
8. If I ----- you, I wouldn't risk it.
a. had been b. am c. would be d. were
9. If they had waited another month, they could probably ----- a better price for their house.
a. got b. had got c. have got d. will get
10. If I ----- very hard, I would have been able to stop smoking.
a. try b. would have tried c. tried d. had tried
11. If he decides to accept that job, he ----- it for the rest of his life.
a. has regretted b. had regretted c. is regretting d. will regret
12. If you ----- of applying for that job, my advice is: Forget it.
a. are thinking b. will think c. will be thinking d. would think
13. If she goes on passing her exams, ----- soon be qualified to practice as a lawyer.
a. she's b. she had c. she has d. she'll
14. If you really want to be helpful, then you ----- to tell me the truth.
a. have b. had c. will have d. would have
15. If I win that competition, I ----- buy you a very big toy car as a present.
a. should b. will c. am d. have
16. ----- I bought you a new car, would you be very happy?
a. When b. If c. As d. Since
17. I would move to a new house if I ----- as wealthy as he is.
a. am b. had c. were d. would be
18. Will you come to dinner with us if we ----- a babysitter for you?
a. had found b. will find c. found d. find
19. I will try very hard to come and have dinner at your house if I ----- able to.
a. am b. was c. were d. will be

20. If I ----- you, I would work very hard so that I could earn more money.
a. am b. were c. are d. have
21. I ----- to save the man if I knew how to swim.
a. tried b. will try c. would try d. had tried
22. I am absolutely sure that Jennifer would do the same task differently if she ----- you.
a. is b. was c. were d. had been
23. The boss will get mad if you leave early again, so ----- ask for his permission first.
a. you should b. you might c. would you d. you are going to
24. ----- that difficult job if they offered it to you?
a. Did you take b. Would you take c. Have you taken d. Had you taken
25. If they weren't in a hurry, they ----- in their exams.
a. succeed b. succeeded c. will succeed d. would succeed
26. If I had enough apples, I ----- an apple pie.
a. could bake b. will bake c. baked d. must bake
27. I think everything will be fine, but if ----- any problem, ----- call you, OK?
a. there is - I'll b. there was - I call c. there will be - I call d. there was - I called
28. This soup isn't very good. It ----- better if it weren't salty.
a. can taste b. will be tasted c. could be tasted d. would taste
29. I ----- the bicycle myself if nobody helps me.
a. have repaired b. am repairing c. will repair d. repair
30. You are always tired. If you ----- to bed so late, you wouldn't be so tired.
a. don't go b. didn't go c. hadn't gone d. haven't gone
31. ----- you jump out of a plane if you ----- a parachute?
a. Will / had b. Do / have c. Would / had d. Could / have
32. If he ----- enough experience for the job, the boss ----- hire him.
a. has / would b. had / could c. have / will d. had / may
33. I ----- a house like a palace if I ----- a rich man but I'm poor.
a. will buy / am b. would buy / were c. buy / was d. bought / were
34. If I could ----- English very well, I ----- look for a job in foreign companies.
a. speak / will b. spoke / may c. speak / would d. spoke / might
35. If I ----- to work, I would come to the amusement park with you.
a. didn't have b. don't have c. had d. won't have
36. If Ali and Reza ----- older, they ----- play in our football team.
a. are / might b. was / would c. is / can d. were / would
37. Everyone ----- pass the test if the questions ----- easy enough.
a. will / were b. could / are c. would / were d. might / was
38. If he ----- richer, he ----- in a bigger house.
a. was / will live b. were / would live c. is / could live d. were / lived
39. The taxi is late. If Farhad ----- his job interview, he won't have a new job.
a. misses b. missed c. miss d. is missing

40. If the weather ----- good, we ----- football.
a. was / played b. were / may play c. is / will play d. are / would play
41. Where ----- you live if you could live anywhere in the world?
a. will b. would c. did d. do
42. If Ali had enough free time to practice, he ----- a good guitarist.
a. can be b. will be c. is d. would be
43. If I were you, I ----- wait. I ----- now.
a. wouldn't / would go b. won't / will go c. wouldn't / am going d. won't / can go
44. You ----- a better job if you could use a computer.
a. got b. would get c. will get d. have got
45. Your grandfather ----- the newspaper better if he ----- his glasses.
a. can read / wore b. reads / wears c. could read / wore d. have read / wore
46. If he ----- me to marry him, I'd ----- yes.
a. asked / said b. asks / say c. would ask / said d. asked / say
47. If my grandmother ----- smoke, she ----- a lot healthier.
a. didn't / would be b. wouldn't / were c. doesn't / could be d. won't / is
48. A lot of health problems could be prevented if people ----- better.
a. would eat b. ate c. will eat d. have eaten
49. If you lend me some money, I ----- you back before the end of the month.
a. would pay b. paid c. will pay d. might pay
50. You ----- so many accidents if you drove more carefully.
a. wouldn't have b. had c. didn't have d. haven't had
51. I don't know anything about cars. If the car broke down, what-----?
a. I would have done b. will I do c. could I have done d. would I do
52. What ----- to your family if you leave them? They depend on you.
a. will happen b. has happened c. could happen d. should happen
53. I ----- to a movie tonight if I ----- any homework to do.
a. would go- don't have b. would go- didn't have
c. go – don't have d. could go- won't have
54. Sally ----- the phone if she ----- in her office in the morning.
a. would answer- was b. would answer- were c. answers- will be d. will answer- will be
55. If I had eaten breakfast -----.
a. I will not feel hungry now b. I will be feeling hungry now
c. I won't feel hungry now d. I wouldn't have felt hungry now
56. Tell me what to do, where to go, and what to expect if I ----- your home town as a tourist.
a. visited b. would visit c. visit d. have visited
57. If I went anywhere, it ----- Italy; it's a wonderful country, and I can already speak Italian.
a. will be b. would be c. would have been d. had been
58. If you had to teach your language to a person who knew nothing at all about your language, -----?
a. how would you begin b. how you would begin c. how did you begin d. how had you begun

59. I am sure he ----- his parents if he became rich.
a. is looking after b. will look after c. would look after d. looks after
60. A: Are you coming to the party?
B: I don't think so, but if I ----- my mind, I ----- you.
a. have changed- will tell b. changed- would tell c. changed- will tell d. change- will tell
61. If the music were better at the party, everybody -----.
a. could dance b. will dance c. was dancing d. is dancing
62. If I were living in Brazil, I ----- at a bank.
a. will be working b. would be working c. will work d. have worked
63. If we ----- machines, we ----- the work much more easily.
a. used - will finish b. uses - finish c. were using - may finish d. use - can finish
64. Jane hasn't been in a good mood recently because of her father's death. I believe she ----- happy if we ----- her to the party.
a. becomes - invited b. will become - invited c. will be - invite d. is - invited
65. You ----- a brilliant and successful teacher in the future if you study hard. To be a good teacher, you also need to be patient and kind enough.
a. are become b. will be became c. will become d. have become
66. Your mother won't buy that beautiful bicycle you showed us yesterday for you if you ----- your exams. So, study your lessons as much as possible.
a. will fail b. are failing c. failed d. fail
67. If you ----- to have a healthy body, you ----- do a lot of exercise.
a. want - should b. are going to want - may c. have wanted - could d. want - will
68. Which of the following sentences is grammatically WRONG?
a. If you mix red and yellow, you'll get orange. b. If you decide to have a birthday party, tell me!
c. We'll miss the train if you're late. d. Paper makes a lot of smoke if it'll burn.
69. If you decide to go to the central department store, ----- some shopping for me?
a. will you do b. you will do c. do you do d. you can do
70. I think the air will be clean if people -----.
a. used public transportation b. will walk to work
c. would cycle to work d. stop driving their own cars
76. We'll be late -----.
a. if you don't hurry b. if the train didn't come
c. if we won't take a taxi d. if you woke up late
72. The math teacher ----- let the students leave the class if they don't finish their homework carefully.
a. will not b. do not c. would d. will
73. If you ----- to know a country or a nation well, you ----- study its art.
a. want / should b. are going to want / may
c. have wanted / could d. want / will
74. If you do not see any special thing in an artwork, you ----- appreciate its value.
a. can b. will c. didn't d. won't
75. If there ----- some rice in the supermarket, ----- you ----- some for dinner tonight?
a. had been / would - buy b. were / would - buy
c. is / will - buy d. are / will - buy

نگارش درس دوم و سوم: "پاراگراف نویسی"

اگر تا به حال به متن کتابها و مقاله ها دقت کرده باشید، دیده اید که متن ها به صورت کامل و با هم نیامده اند بلکه یک متن به تکه های مختلفی تقسیم شده و هر کدام از این بخش ها با یک فاصله ای از بخش قبلی خود جدا شده اند. به هر کدام از این بخش ها و دسته های نوشته، "پاراگراف" می گوئیم. خواندن نوشته ای که پاراگراف بندی نشده خسته کننده است. اما این پاراگراف بندی تنها جنبه زیبایی ندارد. بلکه هر پاراگراف در واقع ایده خاص یا کمی متفاوت از پاراگراف قبلی خود را بیان می کند. پس در واقع پاراگراف بندی یک نوشته از ساختار خاصی پیروی می کند که در کتاب درسی پایه دوازدهم در درسهای دوم و سوم آموزش داده شده است اما ما در زیر تمامی نکات ضروری برای شناخت و نوشتن یک پاراگراف استاندارد در زبان انگلیسی را مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار خواهیم داد.

چرا ما نیاز داریم با ساختار یک پاراگراف آشنا شویم؟

بلد بودن ساختار یک پاراگراف هم به عنوان یک خواننده، هم به عنوان یک نویسنده و هم برای حل سؤالات درک مطلب امتحانات مختلف دبیرستانی و دانشگاهی و .. بسیار مفید است. به عنوان یک نویسنده از آن نظر مفید است که به شما کمک می کند راحتتر و حرفه ای تر افکار و اطلاعات تان را سازماندهی کنید. پاراگرافبندی خوب، متن شما را زیباتر، ساده تر و برای خواننده قابل فهم تر می کند. اکثر آزمون های زبان در مدارس، دانشگاه ها و ... داری بخشی هستند به عنوان کلوز تست و درک مطلب. در این بخش سؤالات زیادی درباره جمله موضوعی، عنوان مناسب برای این پاراگراف، ایده اصلی نویسنده و ... می پرسند. اگر با ساختار یک پاراگراف آشنا باشید، پاسخگویی به این سؤالات برای شما بسیار ساده تر خواهد شد. و از آنجایی که اکثر داوطلبان به این سؤالات پاسخ نمی دهند، پاسخ صحیح شما می تواند برایتان بسیار امتیاز آور شود.

پاراگراف چیست؟

هر متن یا مقاله از حداقل یک یا چند پاراگراف تشکیل می شود. پاراگراف واحد تشکیل دهنده یک متن است. پس پاراگراف ها گروهی از جملات هستند که در کنار هم ایده خاصی را بیان می کنند. ایده اصلی معمولاً در جمله موضوعی (topic sentence) آن بیان می شود و بقیه جملات پاراگراف به شرح، بسط و تقویت جمله موضوعی می پردازند.

ظاهر یک پاراگراف:

اول هر پاراگراف باید کمی از حاشیه اصلی فاصله داشته باشد (در زبان انگلیسی به این فاصله **Indentation** میگویند). به این ترتیب خواننده متوجه می شود ایده جدیدی مطرح شده یا جنبه کمی متفاوت تر موضوع قرار است مورد بحث قرار گیرد. پس دانستن اینکه چه موقع یک پاراگراف را تمام کرده و به پاراگراف بعد برویم از هنرهای نویسندگی است.

نکته: هنگام ترجمه یک متن بسیار دقت داشته باشید که مترجم موظف است دقیقاً چیدمان پاراگراف بندی نویسنده را حفظ کند و در این زمینه باید کاملاً تابع نویسنده باشد. (یعنی به عنوان یک مترجم شما اجازه ندارید چیدمان پاراگرافهای نویسنده را تغییر دهید).

طول یک پاراگراف

یک پاراگراف ممکن است بسیار طولانی و یا بسیار کوتاه باشد. اما اکثر پاراگراف ها معمولاً از بیش از سه جمله تشکیل می شوند. و حدود ۱۰۰ تا ۲۰۰ کلمه دارند.

اجزای تشکیل دهنده یک پاراگراف در انگلیسی :

۳ - جمله نتیجه گیری

۲ - جملات حمایت کننده

۱ - جمله موضوع

۱- جمله موضوع (Topic Sentence):

جمله موضوع در واقع هسته اصلی پاراگراف است. جمله موضوع جمله ای هست که ایده اصلی یک پاراگراف انگلیسی (Main idea) در آن قرار دارد، به عبارتی وقتی خواننده این جمله را می خواند باید بتواند به محتوای پاراگراف شما پی ببرد. این جمله ممکنه در اول پاراگراف بیاید. ممکن است در وسط پاراگراف (به عنوان پیوند بین دو مبحث) مطرح شود. و یا ممکن است (به عنوان نتیجه گیری) در آخر پاراگراف بیان شود. اما متداول ترین و بهترین مکان آن در اول پاراگراف است. وقتی اولین جمله پاراگراف جمله موضوعی باشد، هم شما آسانتر پاراگراف خود را بسط میدهید و هم خواننده راحتتر مبحث را متوجه میشود.

چگونه یک متن را براساس پاراگراف ها بنویسیم؟

اجازه دهید این موضوع را با یک مثال برای شما شرح دهم. فرض کنید می خواهید در مورد موضوع فوتبال مطلبی بنویسید. topic یا موضوع کلی متن شما میشود "فوتبال". حال فکر کنید می خواهید درباره کدام جنبه های فوتبال صحبت کنید؟

- تاریخ فوتبال
- مقایسه آن با دیگر ورزش ها
- قوانین آن
- بزرگترین فوتبالیستهای جهان و ...

هرکدام از این جنبه های مختلف یک عنوان فرعی و یک یا چند پاراگراف را به خود اختصاص می دهند. ابتدا اصل مطلب را در اولین جمله پاراگراف تان بنویسید سپس شروع به شرح دادن آن کنید. جزئیات بیشتر را اضافه نمایید و یا به آن شاخ و برگ دهید. البته باید دقت کنید تمام این موارد را باید فقط حول و حوش جمله اصلی بیان کنید.

پس با توجه به این توضیحات راحتترین راه این است که قبل از شروع مقاله و یا متن خود یک طرح کلی از آن داشته باشید و تصمیم بگیرید درباره کدام جنبه های موضوع قرار است صحبت کنید. حتی قبل از شروع شرح پاراگراف ها بهتر است چیدمان موضوع را نیز مشخص کنید. یعنی بدانید کدام جنبه و موضوع فرعی اول بیاید، کدام دوم و ... و تصمیم بگیرید به هر کدام چقدر قرار است شاخ و برگ دهید. یعنی کلمات و جملات کلیدی هر پاراگراف یا عنوان فرعی را از قبل مشخص کنید.

- فوتبال اولین بار در کجا و چه زمانی بازی شد.
- این ورزش چگونه به کشورهای دیگر راه یافت.
- به مرور زمان چه تغییراتی در نحوه بازی آن رخ داد.
- تفاوت این ورزش با دیگر ورزش ها در چیست.

۲ - جملات حمایت کننده (Supporting Sentences):

پاراگراف از جملات دیگری هم تشکیل می شود. این جملات به بسط و شرح جمله موضوعی می پردازند. به این جملات Supporting Sentences میگویند. همانطور که از اسمش پیداست جملاتی هستند که برای توضیح ایده اصلی، که در جمله اول بیان می شود می آیند و می تواند شامل مثال هایی نیز باشد. مثلا اگر در Topic Sentence ادعایی را مطرح کردید می توانید با آوردن مثال های متعدد از ایده اصلی خود پشتیبانی کنید. یک پاراگراف همیشه یک Topic Sentence دارد اما تعداد Supporting Sentences ها معمولا بیش از دو جمله است. غیر از Topic Sentence، همه جملات دیگر یک پاراگراف Supporting Sentence هستند. در ادامه درباره نحوه ی نوشتن Supporting Sentences ها توضیح داده خواهد شد.

۳ - جمله نتیجه (Concluding Sentences): جمله نتیجه گیری، جمله ای است که پاراگراف شما را به اتمام می رساند و تمام نکات مهم پاراگراف را در خود دارد و خواننده متوجه می شود که شما در حال بستن و جمع بندی پاراگراف هستید. فراموش نکنید که در هیچ جمله پایانی نباید اطلاعاتی را بیاورید که در پاراگراف وجود نداشته و به آن اشاره نکرده اید (آوردن اطلاعات جدید ممنوع!).

نوشتن پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی:

با توجه به مطالب بالا، برای نوشتن پاراگراف در انگلیسی، قبل از نوشتن Topic Sentence باید به این موضوع فکر کنید که راجع به چه چیزی قرار هست بنویسید. وقتی که خوب در این مورد فکر کردید حال باید موارد مهمی هم که در ارتباط با موضوعی که می خواهید بنویسید را در نظر بگیرید.

برای مثال می خواهید راجع به تهران بنویسید. تهران یک کلمه کلیدی در نوشته شما محسوب می شود. قدم بعدی این است که بگویید راجع به چه چیزی از تهران می خواهید بنویسید، (مثلا نکات منفی شهر تهران. قدم بعدی مشخص کردن این نکات میباشد، مثلا آلودگی هوا، ترافیک سنگین، هزینه های بالای زندگی) مسکن، اجاره...). این سه موردی که ذکر شد در پاراگراف نویسی به آن Thesis Statement می گویند که در مقالات آکادمیک و رایتینگ های پنج پاراگرافی کاربرد دارد و جمله ای هست در پایان پاراگراف مقدمه که همه آن چیزهایی که قرار هست در پاراگراف های شما بیاید را مطرح میکند.

قدم آخر کنار هم قرار دادن همه ی این ایده هاست تا یک جمله کامل شکل بگیرد. جمله به این صورت در می آید تهران را برای زندگی نمی پسندم، به خاطر آلودگی، ترافیک سنگین و هزینه های بالای زندگی. حالا باید هر یک از این سه مورد را به صورت Supporting Sentence بعد از Topic Sentences بیاورید. در نهایت با یک جمله که Concluding Sentence هست پاراگراف را تمام می کنیم، این جمله می تواند بیان دوباره Topic Sentence باشد.

نمونه پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی مثال اول:

I do not like to live in Tehran, because of its air pollution, heavy traffic and high cost of living. Air pollution as one of the biggest problems of metropolitan can cause irritation in the eyes, lungs, nose, and throat. It creates respiratory problems and aggravates current conditions such as emphysema and asthma, therefore it is harmful for one's health. In addition, heavy traffic is another reason that I hate to live in Tehran; it wastes lots of one's precious time and if one is in hurry, he should depart at least two hours earlier in rush hours. This condition is not tolerable for me. The third reason is high cost of living in Tehran like the cost of renting or buying a house. I prefer to live in a smaller city with fewer facilities where I can afford the cost of living. **All in all, air pollution, heavy traffic and high cost of living are the reasons that I prefer not to live in Tehran.**

نمونه پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی مثال دوم:

There are three important qualities necessary in a good boss. The most important is fairness. If the boss is fair, the workers can feel that if they do a good job, their work will be appreciated, and their efforts will be rewarded. The second important quality is leadership. The boss should be an example and a teacher. This allows workers to learn from a boss so that they can increase their job skills and get promoted. The third factor is that the boss acts with consistency. That way the workers know what to expect each day. They know how they will be treated and what their share of the workload will be. **Indeed, I would hire a boss with these characteristics for myself.**

نمونه پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی مثال سوم:

Gold a precious metal, is prized for two important features. First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins and ornamental purposes. Gold never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day it was minted twenty-three centuries ago. Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. For many years, it has been used in hundreds of industrial applications. The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits. Astronauts wear gold-plated heat shields for protection outside the spaceship. **In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty but also for its utility.**

ویژگی های یک پاراگراف خوب:

۱ - **تمامیت:** در بحث اصول پاراگراف نویسی در زبان انگلیسی پاراگرافی تمامیت دارد که به اندازه کافی جملات پشتیبان داشته باشد و بتواند به طور کامل و واضح Topic Sentence را توضیح دهد. برای رسیدن به یک متن با تمامیت مناسب می توانید از راهکار های زیر استفاده کنید:

- تعداد مناسبی از جزئیات مختلف را برای پیشبرد و بسط دادن Topic Sentence استفاده کنید. غالباً استفاده از دو الی سه جمله برای بدنه پاراگراف منجر به ناکافی بودن تمامیت متن می شود.

- همانطوری که کم نویسی مشکل ایجاد می کند، پاراگراف های طولانی و بلند هم مناسب نخواهند بود. زیاده گویی و یا تعداد خیلی زیاد جملات پشتیبان ممکن است باعث کاهش تاثیر گذاری متن و خسته کردن خواننده شود.

- برای جملات پشتیبان از مثال ها و جزئیات خاص و واقعی استفاده کنید که برای خواننده ملموس و قابل هضم باشد، این خیلی بهتر از این است که در جملات پشتیبان از ایده و نظر خودتان استفاده کنید. می توانید از مثال های عینی، حکایات، آمار و ارقام و یا واقعیت ها برای ملموس کردن جملات پشتیبان استفاده کنید.

۲ - **پیوستگی:** پاراگرافی پیوستگی دارد که تمام جملات پشتیبانش با ایده اصلی که در Topic Sentence آمده

است مرتبط باشد. یعنی برای داشتن نوشته ای با پیوستگی مناسب تمام جملات پشتیبان باید در خدمت Topic sentence باشند.

به بیان دیگر، همه جملات پشتیبان اصلی باید Topic sentence را توصیف کنند و جملات پشتیبان فرعی باید جملات پشتیبان اصلی را روشن و قابل فهم کنند.

۳ - **ارتباط معنایی:** پاراگرافی ارتباط معنایی خوبی دارد که تمام ایده ها و جملات به شکل کاملاً روان به دنبال هم بیایند و ارتباط بین ایده ها و جملات واضح و قابل فهم باشند. برای دستیابی به این مورد، حرکت از یک جمله به جمله دیگر باید منطقی و روان باشد. نباید بی جهت به سمت نوشتن جمله دیگر رفت.

الف: تکرار کلمات کلیدی

ب: استفاده از ضمایر، مترادف ها و حرف تعریف the

پ: موازات (parallelism)

ث: کلمات ربطی

ت: ترتیب منطقی

۱. جملات زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی (who) ترکیب کنید.

1. A woman opened the door. She was wearing a blue scarf.

1. -----.

2. The people are very friendly. They work in the office.

2. -----.

3. A police officer stopped my car. He was very gentle.

3. -----.

4. Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.

4. -----.

5. I have a friend. He is very good at fixing cars.

5. -----.

6. We visited a man. He is a famous scientist.

6. -----.

7. I met a boy. He can speak four languages.

7. -----.

8. A girl phoned. She didn't give her name.

8. -----.

۲. جملات زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی (whom) ترکیب کنید.

1. Our math teacher is very strict. We saw him in the park yesterday.

1. -----.

2. The football players talked to the coach. I met him before.

2. -----.

3. The boy is coming to dinner. We met him last week.

3. -----.

4. Mina has four brothers. All of them are doctors.

4. -----.

5. I have two sisters. Both of them are married.

5. -----.

6. I met a man last night. He was from Russia.

6. -----.

7. He is a doctor. I will see him this afternoon.

7. -----.

8. The woman is my aunt. You spoke to her.

8. -----.

۳. جملات زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی (**which**) ترکیب کنید.

1. The children are playing with a toy. Their father bought it yesterday.
1. -----.
2. They bought some useful books. Their teacher suggested them.
2. -----.
3. Your brother is wearing a shirt. It is too big for him.
3. -----.
4. The flowers have died. My friend gave them to me.
4. -----.
5. Show me letters. He sent them to you before.
5. -----.
6. You lent me a book. It was very interesting.
6. -----.
7. This is an umbrella. I lost it three days ago.
7. -----.
8. We live in a big house. It is 80 years old.
8. -----.

۴. جاهای خالی را با ضمایر موصولی مناسب پر کنید. (از **that** استفاده نکنید.)

1. A thief is a person ----- steals things.
2. A liar is a person ----- doesn't tell the truth.
3. Did you see the pictures ----- my brother took?
4. Have you seen the money ----- was on the table?
5. I know a man ----- owns a very famous restaurant.
6. Marie Curie is the woman ----- discovered radium.
7. This is George, ----- you met at our house last year.
8. I met Rebecca in town yesterday, ----- was a nice surprise.
9. The engineers ----- designed the building received an award.
10. These four cats, two of ----- are mine, are all born in Mordad.
11. Our English teacher always asks questions ----- are difficult to answer.
12. The robber stole the car ----- the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
13. There were some good programmes on the radio, none of ----- I listened to.
14. The musicians ----- we heard yesterday have played together for many years.
15. The couple ----- we met at the shopping center yesterday are my new neighbors.

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

1. We had fish and chips, whom I always enjoy. (-----)
2. I know somebody which works in a luxury hotel. (-----)
3. What's the name of the woman which cat you found? (-----)
4. My uncle is a farmer whom lives in a beautiful village. (-----)
5. I know a man which restaurant is highly recommended. (-----)
6. I think everybody whom went to the party enjoyed it a lot. (-----)
7. The police officer whom came was a friend of my father's. (-----)
8. I read three books last week, one of whose I really enjoyed. (-----)
9. He's marrying a girl which family doesn't seem to like him. (-----)
10. The house who owner is on vacation has an unsightly garden. (-----)
11. I know the doctor whose you visited in the hospital last week. (-----)
12. There are some very good art books who you can get ideas from. (-----)
13. His grandchildren, whose he loves so much, are in town for a visit. (-----)
14. There's a hill whom begins five kilometers after the start of the race. (-----)
15. He reads newspapers whom he borrows from the stand in the station. (-----)

۶. شکل صحیح افعال را در جای خالی بنویسید.

1. If I ----- so much, I wouldn't play the piano very well. (**not / practice**)
2. Would you ----- me a lot of money if you were a rich man? (**lend**)
3. If I spoke to him directly, I might ----- convince him. (**be able to**)
4. If I ----- salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (**put**)
5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I ----- to Antarctica. (**go**)
6. The world would be a better place if there ----- no guns. (**be**)
7. How could you write if you ----- any fingers? (**not / have**)
8. They would travel all over the world if they ----- rich. (**be**)
9. I wouldn't be very happy if I ----- my friends. (**not / have**)
10. If I saw an accident in the street, I'd ----- the police. (**call**)
11. If I ----- where she lived, I would go and see her. (**know**)
12. If I ate twenty hamburgers, my stomach ----- . (**explode**)
13. She ----- if her sister didn't bring her. (**not / come**)
14. I'd go to the dentist if I ----- a toothache. (**have**)
15. If I were you, I ----- the old house. (**sell**)

1. The train ----- he catches early in the morning is not very crowded.

a. whom	b. which	c. who	d. whose
---------	----------	--------	----------

2. The man ----- is wearing glasses is my best friend.

a. whose	b. whom	c. who	d. which
----------	---------	--------	----------

3. She was the person ----- everyone regarded as trustworthy.

a. which	b. when	c. whose	d. whom
----------	---------	----------	---------

4. A: Where is his car? B: The car ----- is parked there belongs to him.

a. which	b. when	c. whom	d. whose
----------	---------	---------	----------

5. They bought the house ----- was next to the post office.

a. when	b. whose	c. which	d. who
---------	----------	----------	--------

6. The police caught the one ----- was entering into my flat.

a. which	b. when	c. who	d. whose
----------	---------	--------	----------

7. The boys ----- were injured in the accident are now in hospital.

a. whom	b. who	c. where	d. which
---------	--------	----------	----------

8. They give their children everything ----- they want.

a. that	b. whom	c. who	d. whose
---------	---------	--------	----------

9. I met someone ----- brother I went to school with.

a. which	b. whose	c. where	d. whom
----------	----------	----------	---------

10. My friend told me about his new job, ----- he's enjoying very much.

a. who	b. which	c. whom	d. whose
--------	----------	---------	----------

11. This play, the title of ----- I can't remember, was written by Albert Camus.

a. whose	b. who	c. whom	d. which
----------	--------	---------	----------

12. A parrot is a bird ----- can speak.

a. who	b. which	c. whose	d. whom
--------	----------	----------	---------

13. He is famous now for a theory ----- has changed our ideas of time space and universe.

a. when	b. whom	c. whose	d. which
---------	---------	----------	----------

14. He had to deliver a message to a person ----- name was Bashir.

a. which	b. whose	c. whom	d. who
----------	----------	---------	--------

15. Zinedine Zidane ----- everybody admires, won the World Cup in 1998.

a. which	b. whom	c. whose	d. where
----------	---------	----------	----------

16. You ----- a better job if you could use a computer.

<i>a. will get</i>	<i>b. could get</i>	<i>c. get</i>	<i>d. have got</i>
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17. If you really loved me, you ----- me a diamond ring.

<i>a. would buy</i>	<i>b. bought</i>	<i>c. will buy</i>	<i>d. buy</i>
---------------------	------------------	--------------------	---------------

18. He ----- to the concert if you gave him your ticket.

<i>a. can go</i>	<i>b. went</i>	<i>c. has gone</i>	<i>d. could go</i>
------------------	----------------	--------------------	--------------------

19. If you ----- so far away, we'd see you more often.

<i>a. lived</i>	<i>b. could live</i>	<i>c. didn't live</i>	<i>d. don't live</i>
-----------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

20. This soup isn't very good. It ----- better if it weren't so salty.

<i>a. would taste</i>	<i>b. tasted</i>	<i>c. will taste</i>	<i>d. tastes</i>
-----------------------	------------------	----------------------	------------------

21. If you went to bed earlier, you ----- so tired.

<i>a. would be</i>	<i>b. weren't</i>	<i>c. wouldn't be</i>	<i>d. haven't been</i>
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

22. I would like to be invisible or read people's minds if I ----- superhuman powers.

<i>a. had</i>	<i>b. have</i>	<i>c. didn't have</i>	<i>d. had had</i>
---------------	----------------	-----------------------	-------------------

23. A: Can she get a good mark now?

B: No, but she could get a good score if she ----- more.

<i>a. have studied</i>	<i>b. studied</i>	<i>c. studies</i>	<i>d. would study</i>
------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

24. There ----- fewer accidents if everyone drove more carefully.

<i>a. was</i>	<i>b. were</i>	<i>c. will be</i>	<i>d. would be</i>
---------------	----------------	-------------------	--------------------

25. If I ----- President, I would reduce the salaries of all politicians.

<i>a. became</i>	<i>b. become</i>	<i>c. will become</i>	<i>d. have become</i>
------------------	------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

26. If I were an alien, I ----- able to travel around the universe.

<i>a. may be</i>	<i>b. was</i>	<i>c. would be</i>	<i>d. were</i>
------------------	---------------	--------------------	----------------

27. I'd be very frightened if somebody ----- a gun at me.

<i>a. would point</i>	<i>b. pointed</i>	<i>c. points</i>	<i>d. might point</i>
-----------------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------------

28. If you could change one thing in the world, what ----- you -----?

<i>a. have - changed</i>	<i>b. did - change</i>	<i>c. would - change</i>	<i>d. do - change</i>
--------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------

29. My sister lives in a city. She ----- happy if she lived in the country.

<i>a. was not</i>	<i>b. were not</i>	<i>c. won't be</i>	<i>d. wouldn't be</i>
-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

30. If I were you, I ----- money instead of wasting it.

<i>a. couldn't save</i>	<i>b. would save</i>	<i>c. saved</i>	<i>d. didn't save</i>
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۸. با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله کامل بسازید.

1. bird / which / ostrich / can / a / fly / is / not / .
1. -----.
2. wings / you / you / if / what / had / would / do / ?
2. -----?
3. my father / you / would / were / what / if / do / you / ?
3. -----?
4. warmer / we / would / got / travel / if / it / to the North / .
4. -----.
5. famous / lives / the man / professor / next door / is / who / a / .
5. -----.
6. watching / bought / her father / is / the DVD / has / she / that / .
6. -----.
7. my teacher / would / help / if / here / him / were / for / ask / I / .
7. -----.
8. my mother / this / the golden watch / is / which / to buy / wants / .
8. -----.
9. if / could / he / a car / my uncle / his driving test / passed / drive / .
9. -----.
10. whom / saw / is / friend / the woman / you / last night / my mother's / .
10. -----.

۹. جملات زیر را کامل کنید. از جدول زیر استفاده کنید و شکل صحیح افعال را بنویسید.

we (have) a bigger house	it (be) a little cheaper	I (watch) it
we (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
we (have) some pictures on the wall	the air (be) cleaner	

1. We could invite all our friends to stay if -----.
2. If there were a good film on TV tonight, -----.
3. If there weren't so much traffic, -----.
4. This room would be nicer if -----.
5. If we had more money, -----.
6. Life would be boring if -----.
7. If I had nothing to do, -----.
8. I'd buy that jacket if -----.

A: Vocabulary:**1- Match the pictures with the given sentences: (1)**

1. Try to avoid foods that contain a lot of fat. ()
2. If we use magnifying glass, little things look big. ()
3. I can put things in a neat, attractive, or useful order. ()
4. I couldn't figure out what my teacher was talking about. ()

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

recommend / jumped / respect / wonder / compile / advanced / suppose / arrange / combine

1. Two atoms of hydrogen ----- with one atom of oxygen to form a molecule of water.
2. I'm trying to ----- my work so that I can have a couple of days off next week.
3. It often takes five or six years of hard work to ----- a good dictionary.
4. Without more training or ----- technical skills, they'll lose their jobs.
5. My father didn't read the introduction and ----- into the next part.
6. I ----- that you avoid processed foods whenever possible.
7. My brothers and I ----- our parents all the time.
8. Getting a visa isn't as simple as you might -----.

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

1. helpful ()	a. dictionary
2. word ()	b. symbol
3. complicated ()	c. tips
4. bilingual ()	d. words
	e. attack

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

symbol / entry / effective / jump into / figure out

1. Successful or achieving the results that you want: (-----)
2. Something that stands for something else: (-----)
3. To suddenly decide to do something: (-----)
4. To understand or solve something: (-----)

B: Grammar:

5- Choose the best item: (2)

1. He is not very -----, thus he doesn't feel comfortable to talk to people.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. communicatively | b. communicative | c. communication | d. communicate |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|

2. The team had a football match, but it finished -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| a. success | b. unsuccessfully | c. succeed | d. unsuccessful |
|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|

3. We went out to play football, but it started to rain -----.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. unexpectedly | b. expected | c. expectation | d. unexpected |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|

4. Scientists believe that hot weather is often ----- the crops.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| a. endanger | b. endangering | c. endangered | d. dangers |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------|

5. ----- you ----- to the movie theatre with me tonight if you didn't work?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| a. Would / go | b. Would / went | c. Will / go | d. Will / went |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|

6. Where would you like to travel if you ----- an astronaut?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| a. would be | b. are | c. might be | d. were |
|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|

7. What was the name of the horse ----- won the race?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| a. whom | b. which | c. who | d. whose |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|

8. My father spoke to the man ----- was standing next to him.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| a. where | b. who | c. which | d. whom |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|

6- Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with "who" or "which": (1)

1. Summer holidays, ----- are starting soon, are the best period to learn languages.

2. This is the pocket dictionary ----- my brother bought last week.

3. The old lady ----- was here yesterday has gone to England.

4. The child ----- is crying loudly is my little sister.

7- Write the correct form of the verbs in the parenthesis: (1)

1. If I ----- my job, I might go abroad for a while. (lose)

2. They ----- healthier if they didn't live in a crowded city. (be)

3. If he ----- me to his birth day party, I wouldn't come. (not / invite)

4. If the questions were easy enough, everyone ----- the test. (pass)

8- Unscramble the following words to make complete sentences: (2)

1. which / detective story / read / I / the book / a / yesterday / was / .

1. -----.

2. a / would / enough / I / buy / car / had / I / money / if / modern / .

2. -----.

3. didn't / you / you / any / what / teeth / do / have / would / if / ?

3. -----?

4. jokes / his / who / a woman / loves / is / wife / .

4. -----.

C: Writing:

9- Write a topic sentence for the following items: (2)

1. sport:
2. writing:
3. forest:
4. smoking:
5. firefighters:
6. Avicenna:
7. clean energy:
8. Persian Gulf:

D: Cloze Test:

10- Read the passage and then fill in the blanks with choices: (2.5)

People who speak two languages may have brains that are more efficient at language processing and other tasks. Brain scans showed that people (---1---) spoke only one language had to work harder to focus on a single word, according to the study (---2---) on Nov. 12 in the journal Brain and Language. People who are (---3---) are constantly activating both languages in their brain, choosing which to use and (---4---) to ignore, said study leader Viorica Marian, a linguistic psychologist at Northwestern University. Bilingual people were no faster at performing the task than (---5---). However, their brain activity was markedly different, the scans revealed.

1	a. who	b. which	c. whose	d. whom
2	a. transmitted	b. surrounded	c. published	d. supported
3	a. sweet	b. superhuman	c. right	d. bilingual
4	a. which	b. whose	c. what	d. who
5	a. monolinguals	b. jumps	c. designs	d. disconnections

E: Reading:

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

Albert Einstein, a physicist, was born on March 14, 1879, in Germany. He could change people's understanding of the physical world; therefore, he has been considered as one of the greatest thinkers in science. After graduating in 1900, Einstein had a hard time finding a job. He finally got a job at the Swiss Patent Office in 1902. This job gave him the time to do some of his important works like writing theoretic papers on physics, especially his Theory of Relativity.

He became a professor at the German University in Prague. He began working at the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1914, and soon finished his work on his General Theory of Relativity, which was published in 1916. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921. In 1933, he left Germany because of the strict rules of Hitler. He went to work at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University in New Jersey. He later became a U.S citizen.

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

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

Choose the best answer.

1. Before the World War II, Einstein left Germany and became a/an -----.

<i>a. president</i>	<i>b. American citizen</i>	<i>c. physicist</i>	<i>d. student</i>
---------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	-------------------

2. He died because of his -----.

<i>a. Relativity Theory</i>	<i>b. scientific research</i>
<i>c. health problems</i>	<i>d. academic studies</i>

True / False

3. His job helped him to think about his theory.

a. True **b.** False

4. He found a job easily after graduation.

a. True **b.** False

Answer the questions.

5. When was the Nobel Prize awarded to Einstein?

5. -----.

6. What did Einstein do for expressing his fear of the atomic bomb?

6. -----.

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

Young Leonardo was the happiest boy in Italy when in 1460, Verrocchio, a famous master painter, agreed to take him as his student. Verrocchio taught many subjects that Leonardo wanted to learn: drawing, painting, modeling, music, architecture, geometry and botany. Leonardo was a bright and quick pupil.

Before long Leonardo became known as a talented artist, he ***eagerly*** drew everything that he was interested in, from children at play, people in church, soldiers, to animals, birds, trees and buildings. You can still see some of his drawing's paintings in Rome.

One of the most famous paintings is a picture of a lady known to us as "Mona Lisa". It shows her with a mysterious half-smile on her face. The picture is kept in the Louvre Museum in Paris. An amazing thing about Leonardo da Vinci was that, as well as being great in all kinds of art he was a talented inventor. Many of his notebooks show that he had planned machine that were not developed until centuries later. After studying the flight of birds and the shape of their wings, he drew plans for a flying machine. Later he even launched a glider from the top of a high building, but the flight was not successful enough to be tried again.

One very successful invention was a pump worked by water-power to bring water from a stream to a house. Leonardo was also good at making guns. Once he drew plans for a submarine. Very few people have shown such imagination and skill as Leonardo. He was not only a great artist but also one of the greatest men that ever lived.

1. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?

<i>a. What were the subjects that Leonardo wanted to learn</i>
<i>b. Leonardo's art and invention talent</i>
<i>c. The role of Leonardo in the invention of the airplane</i>
<i>d. most famous painting</i>

2. The word "eagerly" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.

<i>a. nearly</i>	<i>b. sadly</i>	<i>c. anxiously</i>	<i>d. bravely</i>
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3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

<i>a. Verrocchio, the famous master painter who was taught by Leonardo.</i>
<i>b. Leonardo started to draw everything after he known as a talented artist.</i>
<i>c. Once Leonardo succeeded in making a glider flight.</i>
<i>d. A pump worked by water-power to bring water from a stream to a house was invented by Leonardo.</i>

4. The passage provides enough information to answer which of the following questions?

<i>a. How did Verrocchio accept Leonardo as his student in Italy?</i>
<i>b. Where is one of the most Leonardo's famous paintings now?</i>
<i>c. Why did the glider flight was not successful enough to be tried again?</i>
<i>d. What were Leonardo's plans for a submarine?</i>

Note:
