



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 Three

“Renewable Energy”

“انرژی تجدید پذیر”

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

<i>Words</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>
decade	دهه (ده سال)	fossil fuel	سوخت فسیلی
delivery	تحویل	fuel	سوخت - سوخت گیری کردن
deliver	تحویل دادن	gadget	وسيله، ابزار، اسباب
demand	تقاضا-نیاز	garbage	آشغال - زباله
digest	هضم کردن - فهمیدن	gasoline	بنزین
disability	معلولیت - نقص	generate	تولید کردن، بوجود آوردن
distance	فاصله - مسافت	generation	تولید - نسل
document	مدرک - سند	give off	رها کردن - منتشر کردن
dread	ترس، بیم، وحشت، ترسیدن از	global	جهانی
dreadful	ترسناک	global warming	گرمایش جهانی
economy	اقتصاد	goal	هدف، مقصد، منظور
Egyptian	مصری (اهل کشور مصر)	gone	ناپدید - رفته - مرده
electric	برقی	gradually	به تدریج - کم کم
electrical	برقی	harm	آسیب زدن - صدمه، آسیب، زیان
electricity	برق	harmful	مضر، زیان آور
energy	انرژی	hatch	از تخم بیرون آمدن
energetic	پر انرژی، فعال	heart	مرکز - قلب - دل و جرأت، رشادت
energetically	به طور جدی، از روی حرارت	heat	حرارت - گرما
ensure	مطمئن کردن، اطمینان دادن	herd	گروه - دسته - گله
environment	محیط زیست	hold	نگه داشتن، برگزار کردن
equivalent	برابر	holder	نگهدارنده، گره، گیرنده
except	به جزء، به غیر از	hole	چاله، سوراخ، گودال
exclamation	علامت تعجب - حرف ندا	household	خانگی، خانوار، خانواده
fall	افتادن - پاییز	huge	عظیم - بزرگ
fall asleep	به خواب رفتن	hybrid	دوگانه
fan	پنکه - طرفدار، هوادار	hydropower	نیروی برق آبی
fantastic	عالی، معرکه، محشر	identifiable	قابل شناسایی
feather	پر (پرنده و حشرات و...)	idiom	اصطلاح، تعبیر ویژه - زبان ویژه
fitness	تناسب اندام	I'm afraid	شرمندم، متأسفم
flashlight	چراغ قوه	impression	اثر - احساس، ادراک
flock	دسته دسته رفتن - جمع شدن	inform	اطلاع دادن - با خبر کردن
fly	پرواز کردن - مگس	initial	ابتدایی، آغازین، نخستین
fond	علاقمند، مایل، مشتاق، شیفته، خواهان	innovation	نوآوری، ابداع
force	نیرو، اجبار - مجبور کردن	instead of	به جای - در عوض
forever	برای همیشه	involve	شامل بودن، در برداشتن
formula	فرمول، راه حل	joint	مفصل - محل اتصال

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

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

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

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

Emad: Daddy, look at those big fans!

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

Father: They are actually wind turbines.

پدر: در واقع آنها توربین های بادی هستند.

Emad: Wind turbines?

عماد: توربین های بادی؟

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Father: You mean wind towers?

پدر: منظور تو برج های بادی است؟

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Energy is the ability to do work. It can take a variety of forms: mechanical, electrical, chemical, and nuclear. To produce any type of energy, the resources of the earth are used. The main resources of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil, and coal.

انرژی توانایی برای انجام کار است. انرژی میتواند شکل های متفاوتی داشته باشد: مکانیکی، الکتریکی، شیمیایی و هسته ای. برای تولید هر نوع انرژی، منابع کره زمین مورد استفاده قرار میگیرند. منابع اصلی کره زمین سوخت های فسیلی از قبیل گاز طبیعی، نفت و زغال سنگ هستند.

We get most of our energy from these fossil fuels, but this is harmful to the environment. Fossil fuels are nonrenewable and cannot be replaced easily. Once we use them up, they're gone forever. They are not clean as they pollute water or air

ما بیشتر انرژیهایمان را از این سوخت های فسیلی میگیریم، اما این (سوخت) برای محیط زیست مضر است. سوخت های فسیلی تجدید ناپذیر هستند و به راحتی نمیتوان آنها را جایگزین کرد. اگر یک بار از آنها استفاده کنیم برای همیشه از بین میروند. آنها (سوختهای فسیلی) چون آب و هوا را آلوده میکنند، (انرژی) پاک نیستند.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

سطح تستها "متوسط" و "کنکوری"

1. After finishing reading the novel, I ----- the book correctly on the shelf.
a. replaced b. defended c. covered d. attracted
2. In a natural process, nitrogen is ----- into nitrates in the soil which plants can then use.
a. magnified b. visited c. consumed d. converted
3. As the number of population increases, power plants should ----- more fossil fuels to generate electricity.
a. consider b. endanger c. consume d. expand
4. They have greatly ----- the size and cost of most electronic products, while at the same time increasing their power and quality.
a. reduced b. developed c. generated d. labeled
5. I see China as a necessary part of a growing new ----- economy.
a. global b. renewable c. suitable d. common
6. The concert was a ----- to raise money for a young boy who had to have an expensive operation.
a. benefit b. choice c. course d. ceremony
7. He believes that eating ----- food reduces one's chances of developing certain types of cancer.
a. organic b. renewable c. ordinary d. junk
8. This article teaches how you can permanently lose your weight by ----- the carbohydrates.
a. reducing b. absorbing c. increasing d. tasting
9. Some writers' memories make you so ----- of them that you wish you knew them personally.
a. magic b. shiny c. fond d. invisible
10. The market economy means peaceful ----- and peaceful exchange of goods and services.
a. activity b. suggestion c. cooperation d. manner
11. The ----- of these three experiments suggest that there are many ways to feed young horses.
a. guidelines b. differences c. results d. panels
12. Contracts are made for an initial 4 years, ----- up to an additional 4-year period.
a. countless b. global c. renewable d. suitable
13. Last week a satellite weighing 12 tons was successfully ----- in orbit.
a. revolved b. heated c. placed d. generated
14. The makers of the car claim that hybrid cars use up to 50% less ----- than other similar cars.
a. fuel b. heat c. pollution d. power
15. Scientists are looking for a ----- which will produce energy without polluting the air.
a. fuel b. gadget c. panel d. variety
16. Wind turbines are used to ----- electricity for the local community.
a. generate b. consume c. power d. form
17. Researchers are looking at ways of ----- power using the action of the ocean's tides.
a. saving b. pumping c. orbiting d. generating
18. Fish is a key ----- of omega 3 oils which have health benefits particularly for the heart.
a. alternative b. center c. absence d. source

19. We can start by reducing our energy consumption and turning to ----- resources.
a. separate b. portable c. remote d. renewable
20. If you are serious about -----, you should eat less junk food and more vegetables so your body can stay in shape.
a. diet b. blood pressure c. addiction d. fitness
21. We are constantly ----- about the dangers, but at the end of the day it depends on parents to be sure about the safety of their children.
a. searching b. considering c. expressing d. warning
22. You might love sheep or cow meat but you'll find that a / an ----- meal is easier to digest.
a. fast food b. veggie c. strong d. junk food
23. She needs to have an emergency operation on her eyes to save her ----- because she has been blind as a result of a heavy accident.
a. power b. sight c. hearing d. life
24. Because they are mostly Muslim, Egyptians do not ----- alcoholic drinks.
a. like b. consume c. absorb d. deliver
25. You should wear something light-colored when you're cycling at night so that you're more -----.
a. shiny b. visible c. loving d. fantastic
26. His family are convinced the drug was the cause of the depression which ----- his death.
a. led to b. gave off c. worked out d. figured out
27. My little sister is coming home after 12 years and has been saying that ----- all through her trip back.
a. there's no place like home b. out of sign, out of mind
c. birds of a feather flock together d. absence makes the heart grow fonder
28. It seems reasonable to ----- that people's behavior is influenced by what they see on TV.
a. conclude b. demand c. allow d. protect
29. Decisions could be made on the ----- of price, delivery dates, after- sales service.
a. basis b. expression c. term d. type
30. The first analysis is based on all 434 patients, whereas a number of patients after two months was ----- to less than 200.
a. applied b. concluded c. reduced d. generated
31. Many people have been ordered to stay indoors and some people are suffering ----- sickness.
a. magic b. magnet c. radiation d. issue
32. Ted knows that he would have no problem speaking in public if he would only ----- his fears instead of running away from them.
a. overcome b. combine c. discover d. remind
33. Billy was a good student because he would actively participate in class and ----- all the rules.
a. power b. obey c. discover d. transmit
34. An expert recently noted that the world has gradually moved toward cleaner ----- from wood to coal, from coal to oil, and from oil to natural gas.
a. fuels b. supplies c. powers d. formulas
35. This fruit is also an important ----- of many traditional Chinese medicines.
a. component b. variety c. demand d. product

36. The purpose of the steam turbine is to ----- the heat contained in steam into mechanical energy.
a. convert b. consume c. cooperate d. absorb
37. The teacher will probably ----- I am not listening to her lecture because I have my eyes closed.
a. conclude b. elicit c. warn d. consider
38. Some babies are unable to ----- the sugar lactose, which is in cow's milk formulas.
a. convert b. consume c. digest d. absorb
39. Solar panels, wind turbines, and hydroelectricity are renewable ----- sources of power.
a. alternative b. light c. waste d. radiation
40. When she heard her sons ----- to one another, the mother was glad that they knew how to solve a disagreement.
a. apologize b. absorb c. dread d. spoil
41. I always ----- if I hurt someone's feelings and find a way to show that I'm sorry
a. allow b. apologize c. arrange d. disconnect
42. Many rivers have been so ----- that they can no longer be used for drinking water.
a. designed b. polluted c. highlighted d. recognized
43. 25 Percent of the world's population ----- 80 percent of the planet's resources.
a. handles b. consumes c. regards d. replace
44. The ----- from the bomb circulated through the air and killed thousands.
a. component b. feather c. radiation d. garbage
45. She has a lot of ----- experience in dealing with these kinds of problems.
a. portable b. gone c. practical d. supporting
46. Students should not write outside the ----- but instead stay inside the lines.
a. booklet b. diary c. margin d. diploma
47. A robot must ----- the orders given it by men except where such orders conflict with the first law.
a. demand b. obey c. combine d. record
48. Our technology and ability to cooperate in societies allows us to ----- many of the things that kill other mammals.
a. claim b. overcome c. consume d. absorb
49. Cutting the police force is not a ----- idea when crime is high in our city.
a. confusing b. practical c. ancient d. magic
50. The rocks on this beach ----- me of those summer days when we were there.
a. waste b. roll c. select d. remind
51. It's our hope that we will play an greater role in the marketplace and, therefore, ----- more jobs.
a. replace b. spoil c. reduce d. supply
52. In addition to teaching basic academic skills, we offer a large ----- of activities for students.
a. source b. benefit c. variety d. background
53. Do not throw rubbish onto the ground. Do not ----- water. Use both sides of paper when you write. Stop using plastic bags for shopping.
a. use up b. consume c. waste d. revolve
54. Note that you will have to be running this program in a relatively noise-free environment, so ----- your headphones and make sure your CD drive is spun down.
a. deal with b. hold c. plug in d. work out

- 55.** Because of his learning -----, the student had a difficult time solving multiplication problems in his mind.
a. disability **b. strength** **c. identity** **d. likelihood**
- 56.** The results showed that cookies are very good for the -----, so babies can generally eat them without problem.
a. digestion **b. broth** **c. joint** **d. sweet**
- 57.** According to the U. S. Department of Energy, an average household spends over 40 percent of its total annual energy budget on heating and ----- costs.
a. cooling **b. organic** **c. string** **d. stove**
- 58.** Because my father is a huge ----- of alcohol, he has probably done considerable damage to his liver.
a. physician **b. consumer** **c. researcher** **d. discoverer**
- 59.** This display is updated ----- so that the information shown on the screen is as accurate as possible.
a. primarily **b. constantly** **c. unsystematically** **d. especially**
- 60.** The only ----- of the sandwich that I do not like is the tomato, but the turkey, lettuce and mayonnaise are fine.
a. combination **b. component** **c. unit** **d. device**
- 61.** There are about 13,000 identifiable ----- of roses throughout the world.
a. series **b. varieties** **c. products** **d. designs**
- 62.** When planning meals, you need to think about ----- and taste as well as nutritional value.
a. grocery **b. variety** **c. supply** **d. junk**
- 63.** The family rooms have a / an ----- children's sleeping area, with TVs at the end of both beds – thus avoiding arguments over what to watch.
a. supporting **b. separate** **c. alternative** **d. remote**
- 64.** Over the last six decades, several technological innovations have changed how we communicate, - ----- the Internet and the smartphone.
a. thus **b. namely** **c. actually** **d. calmly**
- 65.** Electronic Arts developed a nice version of Scrabble for iGoogle and the NPR ----- allows you to share news stories with your friends.
a. agreement **b. gadget** **c. heritage** **d. guideline**
- 66.** While European football is often mixed up with American football, the two sports are not -----.
a. joint **b. basis** **c. component** **d. equivalent**
- 67.** My mother practiced some relaxation techniques to help her ----- the pain she suffered as a result of having cancer.
a. apply for **b. check with** **c. provide for** **d. deal with**
- 68.** There is a potential educational ----- in allowing pictures to tell the story, rather than the spoken word.
a. benefit **b. center** **c. collocation** **d. ethic**
- 69.** It is generally difficult for parents to ----- information about several major problems in their baby all at the same time.
a. absorb **b. wonder** **c. transmit** **d. cooperate**

70. They ----- discuss ways to increase awareness and understanding of their problems.
a. alphabetically b. constantly c. accidentally d. unsystematically
71. She was forced to ----- early from teaching because of her special medical condition.
a. describe b. decide c. retire d. recite
72. On the afternoon of May 8, 2005, Chinese President Hu Jintao met in the hotel where he stayed with his Turkmen ----- Saparmurat Niyazov.
a. astronaut b. component c. collector d. counterpart
73. The company has angered its employees with its decision to ----- the number of hours worked to part-time.
a. claim b. cooperate c. reduce d. obey
74. For most of the time the United Kingdom played an important part in the organization of world ----- sources even in the Middle East.
a. power b. reminder c. travel d. building
75. We, I mean Rachel and I, are a really happy couple although we have ----- views when it comes to such issues as politics and religion.
a. opposite b. practical c. impossible d. following
76. In cold climates, houses need to have walls that will ----- heat.
a. absorb b. blow c. dread d. demand
77. Please call this number if you ----- any further information.
a. reduce b. collect c. consider d. require
78. I didn't like him at first, but in the end I actually got quite ----- of him.
a. fond b. available c. common d. excellent
79. The role of the police is to ensure that the law is -----.
a. combined b. forgive c. demanded d. discovered
80. Within a short space of time you could be speaking ----- English!
a. essential b. perfect c. bilingual d. dedicated
81. He returns to the England team after a long ----- from international football.
a. community b. source c. formula d. absence
82. The wind farm may be able to ----- enough electricity for 2000 homes.
a. reduce b. generate c. increase d. flock
83. It's important to create a good impression when you meet a new -----.
a. broth b. client c. distance d. charger
84. The art department and the music department are in two ----- buildings.
a. meaningful b. countless c. immediate d. separate
85. Good communication is an important ----- of any relationship.
a. community b. outlet c. component d. device
86. He was careful to keep out of ----- because he had not obeyed the traffic rules when the traffic light was red.
a. vision b. sight c. effect d. sense

87. Doctors recommend that after having your meal sit still and allow it to ----- calmly.
a. arrange b. hug c. digest d. pump
88. I'm ----- my English exam on writing and I'm sure I'm going to fail.
a. collecting b. reviewing c. dreading d. attempting
89. He had walked for two hours, so he took off his shoes to ----- his sweaty feet.
a. change b. cool c. convert d. compare
90. He is a dedicated physician who helps poor people and he is well-known in the local -----.
a. community b. morality c. heritage d. personality
91. I shone the ----- into the dark room, and it sent out a powerful beam of light.
a. bulb b. flashlight c. outlet d. electricity
92. As I love my beloved nephew a lot, I always try to ----- some chocolate to give to him.
a. repeat b. save c. require d. revolve
93. Marry didn't like Jack at first, but in the end, she actually got quite ----- of him.
a. loud b. cruel c. fond d. fortunate
94. God helps, says the -----, those who help themselves.
a. idiom b. proverb c. quotation d. exclamation
95. You are disturbing me, and I'm afraid I have no ----- but to ask you to leave.
a. attitude b. tendency c. alternative d. item
96. All the students ran out in to the ----- happily to take break when the bell rang.
a. class b. hall c. yard d. balcony
97. The English course has four main ----- : reading, speaking, listening and writing skills.
a. patterns b. points c. components d. situations
98. We should continue using fossil fuels until we manage to find cleaner ----- of energy.
a. cases b. qualities c. differences d. sources
99. Reza is sick and the doctor has advised him to ----- the amount of fat in his food.
a. produce b. reduce c. prepare d. destroy
100. He is not poor; he actually has more money than ----- for the support of a family.
a. required b. transferred c. handled d. involved

Note:

گرامر درس سوم: زمان گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)

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

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

When I arrived home, my brother **had left**.

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

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

همان گونه که از فرمول و مثال دیده میشود، فعل این زمان با استفاده از "فعل کمکی had" و "قسمت سوم فعل (p.p.)" ساخته می شود. همانند زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)، در این زمان نیز قسمت سوم فعل با استفاده از اضافه کردن -ed یا -d به آخر افعال با قاعده ساخته می شود. (در حالی که قسمت سوم فعل افعال بی قاعده از قواعد خاصی پیروی نمی کند و میبایستی آنها را حفظ نمود.)

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

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

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

جملات مثبت:

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

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

جملات منفی:

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

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

جملات سؤالی:

Had they **practiced** together **before** they **gave** the concert?

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

مهم ترین کاربردهای "زمان گذشته کامل":

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

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

گذشته کامل

گذشته ساده

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

My mother had gone shopping before she started cooking dinner.

گذشته کامل

گذشته ساده

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

He was very tired because he hadn't slept well.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"او خیلی خسته بود چون خوب خوابیده بود."

When Sarah arrived, we had finished cooking.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

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

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

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

گذشته کامل

گذشته ساده

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

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

I sent an email on October 7th before she asked me on October 10th.

گذشته ساده

گذشته ساده

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

I had sent an email on October 7th before she asked me on October 10th.

گذشته کامل

گذشته ساده

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

کاربرد چهارم: برای صحبت کردن درباره اتفاقی که در گذشته افتاده، اما تاثیرش بر زمانی در گذشته باقی مانده است و به زمان حال نرسیده، از "زمان گذشته کامل" استفاده میکنیم. به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید:

I couldn't get into the house yesterday. I had lost my keys.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"من دیروز نمیتوانستم وارد خانه شوم. کلیدهایم را گم کرده بودم."

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

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

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

کاربرد پنجم: برای صحبت کردن درباره اتفاقی که در گذشته شروع شده و تا زمانی مشخص در گذشته ادامه داشته، از "زمان گذشته کامل" استفاده میکنیم. به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید:

When George **died**, he **had married** Elizabeth for nearly fifty years.
گذشته کامل گذشته ساده

"وقتی جرج فوت کرد او با الیزابت نزدیک به پنجاه سال بود که ازدواج کرده بود."

She **didn't want** to move **since** she **had lived** in Liverpool all her life.
گذشته کامل گذشته ساده

"او دوست نداشت نقل مکان کند از آنجائیکه او تمام عمرش را در لیورپول زندگی کرده بود."

کاربرد ششم (زبان تخصصی): در جملات شرطی نوع سوم، برای نشان دادن فرضیه‌ها و آرزوها اگر بخواهیم درباره گذشته صحبت کنیم همیشه از گذشته کامل استفاده می‌کنیم. یعنی زمانی که شما انتظار یک شرایط و نتیجه خاصی را در گذشته داشته بودید. از گذشته کامل استفاده میکنید. (رجوع به گرامر درس دوم پایه دوازدهم)

If I **had woken up** earlier this morning, I **wouldn't have missed** the class.
آینده در گذشته کامل گذشته کامل

"اگر امروز صبح زودتر بیدار شده بودم، کلاس را از دست نمیدادم."

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

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

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

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

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

When I **sent** the book to her, she **had already bought** it.
گذشته ساده گذشته کامل

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

I **knew** I **had seen** that man somewhere **before**.
گذشته کامل گذشته ساده

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

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

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

۲- بیان دلیل و علت در گذشته: برای نشان دادن رابطه علت و معلولی در زمان گذشته از "because"، "since" استفاده میکنیم (در معنی "چونکه"، "از آنجائیکه"):

گذشته کامل + **since** / **because** + گذشته ی ساده

I didn't have any money *because / since* I had lost my wallet.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"من هیچ پولی نداشتم چونکه کیف پولم را گم کرده بودم."

He bought a new laptop *because / since* his son had broken his old one.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"او یک لپ تاپ جدید خرید چونکه پسرش لپ تاپ قدیمی او را خراب کرده بود."

She could understand the movie easily *because / since* she had read the book before.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"او از آنجائیکه کتاب را قبلاً خوانده بود، به راحتی توانست فیلم را بفهمد."

۳- چنانچه چند عمل در گذشته با فاصله کم یا یکی پس از دیگری اتفاق بیافتند، فقط از "زمان گذشته ساده" استفاده میکنیم. در این حالت استفاده از زمان گذشته کامل اشتباه میباشد.

I arrived home at 1:30, ate my lunch, took a nap, and did my homework.

گذشته ساده

گذشته ساده

گذشته ساده

گذشته ساده

"ساعت یک و نیم به خانه رسیدم، ناهار خوردم، چرت زدم و تکالیفم را انجام دادم."

توجه مهم: اگر بخواهیم به مقایسه گذشته ساده و گذشته کامل اشاره کنیم، می توان گفت اگر دو عمل در گذشته پشت سر هم یا با فاصله کوتاهی انجام شده باشند هر دو عمل به شکل "گذشته ساده" بیان می شوند و اگر عملی در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگر با فاصله انجام شده باشد از "گذشته کامل" استفاده می شود. به دو مثال زیر دقت کنید:

When I arrived at the airport (at 7), the plane had landed (at 5).

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"وقتی که به فرودگاه رسیدم، هواپیما به زمین نشسته بود." (با فاصله زمانی زیاد)

When I arrived at the airport, the plane landed immediately.

گذشته ساده

گذشته ساده

"وقتی که به فرودگاه رسیدم، هواپیما به زمین نشست." (با فاصله زمانی کم و بلافاصله)

۴- "by the time", "until", "till", "as soon as" از دیگر مشخصه های "زمان گذشته کامل" هستند:

The teacher didn't check our papers *until* everyone had finished.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"تا زمانی که همه تمام نشدند، معلم ما ورقه هایمان را چک نکرد."

By the time his uncle got a very good job, he had taken many risks.

گذشته ساده

گذشته کامل

"تا زمانی که عمویش شغل خوبی بدست آورد، ریسک های زیادی را کرده بود."

Hassan had left *as soon as* we came here.

گذشته کامل

گذشته ساده

"حسن رفته بود به محض اینکه ما به آنجا آمدیم."

Had you cleaned up the rooms *by the time* your parents came back home?

گذشته کامل

گذشته ساده

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

گذشته ی ساده + before + گذشته کامل
گذشته ی ساده + when + گذشته کامل
گذشته کامل + because + گذشته ی ساده
گذشته کامل + after + گذشته ی ساده
گذشته ی ساده + by the time + گذشته کامل
گذشته ی ساده + as soon as + گذشته کامل
گذشته کامل + until + گذشته ی ساده
گذشته کامل + till + گذشته ی ساده
گذشته کامل + if + آینده در گذشته ی ساده

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My mother **had gone** shopping before she **started** cooking dinner.

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

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

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

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

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

Had they **called** you before they **came**?

"آیا آنها قبل از اینکه بیایند با شما تماس گرفته بودند؟"

مجهول جملات زمان گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)

یادآوری: در درس اول پایه دوازدهم با جملات مجهول زمان گذشته کامل آشنا شدیم:

فرمول جمله مجهول زمان گذشته کامل یا ماضی بعید:

... + (فاعل + by) قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + شکل سوم فعل + **been** + **had** + مفعول

Active: They **had learnt** French carefully before they traveled to France.

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

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

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

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

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

سطح تستها: "آموزشی" و "کنکوری"

1. I ----- to see him three days ago. I ----- him twice since that day.
a. want / have called b. wanted / called
c. wanted / have called d. have wanted / called
2. When Mr. Saeedi ----- on the radio in his car, he was driving home.
a. turn b. turned c. was turning d. is going to turn
3. I ----- two poem books since I ----- to this city.
a. wrote / moved b. have written / have moved
c. have written / moved d. wrote / have moved
4. A: "Did you write that letter for me B: "Sorry, I completely forgot, I ----- it soon."
a. will write b. am going to write c. write d. wrote
5. I ----- this exam twice up to now. I am hopeful I will pass it.
a. had taken b. took c. will be taking d. have taken
6. My elder sister felt a little better after my mother ----- her the medicine.
a. has taken b. was taking c. had taken d. is taking
7. A tree fell on my father's car while he ----- home yesterday.
a. is going to drive b. was driving c. drove d. drive
8. Last week he received an offer for a job in London, but he ----- what to do about it yet.
a. won't decide b. wasn't deciding
c. didn't decide d. hasn't decided
9. Raman ----- an envelope and a stamp from the post office yesterday.
a. bought b. have bought c. is buying d. will buy
10. She ----- what the problem was until her advisor----- it to her in detail.
a. hadn't understood / explained b. didn't understand / would explain
c. hadn't understood / had explained d. won't understand / had explained
11. I have decided to have a birthday party. I ----- lots of my friends next Wednesday.
a. invite b. will invite c. am going to invite d. have invited
12. Raman ----- television at 8 o'clock yesterday when we -----.
a. was watching / arrived b. watched / arrived
c. was watching / were arriving d. watched / were arriving
13. My mother ----- the cookies on the table 2 hours ago.
a. puts b. have put c. is putting d. put
14. They were upset because I ----- to see them before they left the city.
a. do not go b. had not gone c. would not go d. have not gone

15. Their mother usually ----- a short story for Pari and her little brother before they go to bed.
a. am reading b. had read c. reading d. reads
16. I hadn't ever been to any of Asian countries before I ----- to china.
a. travelling b. was going to travel
c. has traveled d. traveled
17. I think your uncle ----- you the money you need. He is a rich man.
a. is going to lend b. will lend c. lends d. won't lend
18. We were having dinner at the restaurant when we ----- an old friend.
a. saw b. see c. were seeing d. are going to see
19. A: "Would you like something to have?" B: "No, thanks. I ----- a sandwich.
a. have just eaten b. just ate c. will just eat d. had just eaten
20. A: "Why did you buy a lot of paint?"
B: "I ----- my bedroom tomorrow."
a. paint b. painted c. will paint d. am going to paint
21. While he ----- a newspaper, his dog was lying beside him.
a. read b. was reading c. had read d. has read
22. I ----- a game of tennis with Mike when Mary-----.
a. finished / had arrived b. have finished / arrived
c. finished / has arrived d. had finished / arrived
23. Sara was very tired because she ----- all her homework.
a. did b. does c. had done d. would do
24. A: The windows of your room are dirty. B: Yes, I know, I ----- them later.
a. am going to wash b. have washed c. will wash d. wash
25. By the time you ----- me, I had written most parts of my book.
a. calls b. will call c. called d. has been called
26. A: I don't have any money. B: Really? Well, don't worry. I ----- you some.
a. am going to lend b. am lending c. will lend d. lent
27. They have won all the other games easily since they ----- the football game to Germany.
a. lose b. were losing c. lost d. had lost
28. This is the second time I ----- in such a hard situation because of your mistakes.
a. am b. were c. was d. have been
29. While I ----- at this time yesterday, my brother called and invited us to dinner.
a. am going to study b. was studying c. studied d. study
30. We think that Raman has the most expensive sport car that we ----- in the city.
a. have ever seen b. ever saw
c. was ever going to see d. will ever see

سطح تستها: "آموزشی" و "کنکوری"

1. She felt a little better after I ----- her the medicine.
a. have taken b. was taking c. had taken d. am taking
2. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very afraid because he-----never-----before.
a. has / flown b. had / flown c. would / fly d. will / fly
3. ----- they swimming when the phone rang?
a. Were b. Are c. Do d. Did
4. Mary hasn't been able to play volleyball since he ----- his arm.
a. is broking b. broke c. was broking d. had broken
5. He had eaten his dinner before he ----- to bed.
a. had gone b. gone c. went d. go
6. Alex was very tired because he----- football all afternoon yesterday.
a. played b. had played c. plays d. will play
7. My friend, Jack, is a better football player than I am, but in the last few months he ----- some trouble with his left knee.
a. has have b. is having c. had have d. has had
8. My mother----- the dishes after the guests had gone away.
a. had washed b. have washed c. washed d. wash
9. I couldn't buy ticket because I ----- my money.
a. had forgot b. forgot c. forget d. had forgotten
10. The woman told me that she ----- in Isfahan before.
a. has worked b. worked c. had worked d. work
11. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I ----- a taxi.
a. am going to take b. will take c. take d. took
12. I have been to Norway but I haven't been to Sweden -----.
a. still b. yet c. already d. recently
13. ----- he moved to China?
a. Had studied Joe Chinese after b. Had Joe studied Chinese after
c. Had Joe studied Chinese before d. Have Joe studied Chinese before
14. The football game had already started when we----- there.
a. arrived b. had arrived c. were arrived d. had been arriving
15. He hadn't left the shop until I ----- him to do so.
a. will ask b. had asked c. asked d. were asking
16. When we arrived at the party, most of the guests----- home.
a. had already gone b. would have gone c. had never gone d. will go
17. Jack and David ----- together as partners for ten years.
a. have worked b. were working c. were going to work d. work
18. Will she ----- our grandmother next week?
a. visits b. visit c. visiting d. to visit

19. We had just eaten two sandwiches when David----- the bell.
a. ring b. has rung c. rang d. have rung
20. It's a great movie. I have ----- it many times.
a. saw b. seen c. see d. seeing
21. A: What would you like to drink, sir? B: I ----- a glass of milk, please.
a. will have b. am going to drink c. am drinking d. drink
22. I hadn't ever been to any of Asian countries before I ----- to china.
a. travelling b. was going to travel c. has traveled d. traveled
23. She ----- worried because she had failed the test.
a. was looking b. looked c. has looked d. is going to look
24. We ----- TV after we had had lunch.
a. watched b. will watch c. watch d. has watched
25. While he----- a newspaper, his dog was lying beside him.
a. read b. was reading c. had read d. has read
26. Sara was very tired because she ----- all her homework.
a. did b. does c. had done d. would do
27. My sister----- the room before the guests arrived.
a. will clean b. has cleaned c. had cleaned d. would clean
28. I ----- a game of tennis with Mike when Mary-----.
a. finished / had arrived b. have finished / arrived c. finished / has arrived d. had finished / arrived
29. A: There's no milk at home. B: I know. I ----- some milk from Mr. Amini's shop soon.
a. will get b. got c. am going to get d. get
30. He has not ----- my book -----.
a. given back -/ already b. given back / yet c. gave back / yet d. already / given back
31. They ----- English very well. They ----- English for many years.
a. speak / speak b. had spoken / spoke c. speak / have spoken d. speak / had spoken
32. I was surprised because he----- never----- the apartment before.
a. have / cleaned b. had / cleaned c. would / clean d. was / cleaning
33. This is the second time I ----- in such a hard situation because of your mistakes.
a. am b. were c. was d. have been
34. It hasn't rained here----- last month.
a. for b. after c. since d. from
35. I ----- in that restaurant yet, but I'm going to eat there soon.
a. don't eat b. didn't eat c. hadn't eat d. haven't eaten
36. The plane ----- the airport when we got there.
a. has left b. has been leaving c. will leave d. had left
37. My grades are good because I ----- carefully.
a. will study b. had studied c. have studied d. are studying
38. We arrived at work in the morning and found that sb ----- the window during the night.
a. had broken b. has broken c. was breaking d. would break

39. I saw my close friend yesterday while she ----- a nice red dress.
a. wears b. wore c. was wearing d. is going to wear
40. Only after posting the letter, I remembered that I ----- to put on a stamp.
a. have forgotten b. will forget c. would forget d. had forgotten
41. When she had read all the greeting cards, she----- a short thank-you speech.
a. has made b. made c. was making d. had made
42. A: There is a good movie on TV tonight. B: Yes, I know. I ----- it.
a. am going to watch b. will watch c. watched d. watching
43. When I entered the garden, I noticed that it was completely dry. I think the owner ----- it for weeks.
a. was not watering b. won't water c. isn't watering d. hadn't watered
44. Despite the imagination of many people, over the years, technology ----- amazing tools and put useful information at our fingertips.
a. created b. has created c. creating d. will create
45. By the time you----- me, I had written most parts of my book about biology.
a. calls b. will call c. called d. has been called
46. It was my first time in an airplane. I was very nervous because I ----- before.
a. had just b. had just flown c. had never flew d. had never flown
47. Mr. Thomson has just received an offer for a job but he ----- what to do about it yet.
a. didn't decide b. hadn't decided c. hasn't decided d. won't decide
48. A: I don't know how to use this computer. B: OK, ----- you.
a. I'm going to show b. I showed c. I'm showing d. I'll show
49. Amir didn't want to come to the movies with us because he----- the film twice.
a. was seeing b. had yet seen c. would see d. had already seen
50. I haven't spoken Italian since I ----- a child.
a. am b. was c. were d. have been
51. Mehran is always late. I'm sure he ----- late tomorrow evening.
a. will be b. is going to be c. is d. was
52. A: Hello B: Hi Mum, it's me. I just want to say I----- safely and everything is fine.
a. had arrived b. was arriving c. have arrived d. would arrive
53. They were upset because I ----- to see them before they left the city.
a. do not go b. had not gone c. would not go d. have not gone
54. I haven't cleaned my fridge -----.
a. since two days b. for two days ago c. for a long time d. since a week
55. We had shopped in that store for the past ten years until it-----.
a. had closed b. will close c. closed down d. was closing
56. When I spoke to the woman, I realized that I----- her somewhere before.
a. have met b. would have met c. had met d. am going to meet
57. Amir is very happy because he ----- very good marks in his exam.
a. was getting b. has gotten c. got d. would get

58. While Reza was eating dinner, Kamran ----- and ----- about the events of the day.
a. came / speaking b. came / was speaking c. came / spoke d. was coming / spoke
59. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody ----- to bed.
a. will go b. had gone c. was going d. has gone
60. My father ----- at 70 km/h when a policeman ----- him.
a. drove / stopped b. drove / stops
c. was driving / stopped d. was walking / was stopping
61. I ----- my hand while I ----- dinner last night.
a. burned / was cooking b. burned / am going to cook
c. burned / cooked d. burn / cook
62. We were running to the station exactly when the train -----.
a. were leaving b. was leaving c. left d. leaving
63. Maria just telephoned from Italy. I ----- to her a few minutes ago.
a. have spoken b. had spoken c. am going to speak d. spoke
64. I ----- her for more than 11 years. It is because I haven't been in her hometown ----- we broke up.
a. haven't seen / for b. haven't seen / since
c. didn't see / just don't d. see / since
65. Which hotel ----- you staying in when you ----- your passport?
a. were / were losing b. were / lost c. did / were losing d. did / lost
66. Look! There is not a cloud in the sky. It ----- a beautiful day.
a. will be b. is going to be c. is d. was
67. She ----- what the problem was until her advisor ----- it to her in detail.
a. hadn't understood / explained b. didn't understand / would explain
c. hadn't understood / had explained d. won't understand / had explained
68. I ----- much of the book yet, but I have to finish it by the weekend.
a. didn't read b. haven't read c. will not reading d. hadn't read
69. What a boring film! It's the most boring film -----.
a. I ever see b. I ever saw c. I've ever seen d. had ever see
70. As soon as she came in, I knew I ----- her before.
a. saw b. have seen c. would see d. had seen
71. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase? B: I ----- Mr. Kane in Scotland next month.
a. visited b. visit c. will visit d. am going to visit
72. It was my first time in an airplane. I was very nervous because I ----- before.
a. had just b. had just flown c. had never flew d. had never flown
73. I've traveled in Europe a lot, and in 2001 ----- to Africa.
a. I was going b. I've gone c. I went d. I'll go
74. A: How long have they known each other? B: Since they ----- at school.
a. are b. were c. have been d. had been
75. A: "Did you send an e-mail to Marry?" B: "NO, I forgot. I ----- her tomorrow.
a. am going to send b. will send c. send d. sent

مجهول کردن جملاتی که افعال ناقص (وجهی) دارند:

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

فرمول مجهول جملاتی که فعل ناقص دارند:

(فاعل + by) قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + شکل سوم فعل + be + فعل ناقص + مفعول

Active: The principal **should call** the parents. "مدیر باید به والدین زنگ بزند."

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

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

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

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

1- should + have + p.p.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"او ساعتش را دیروز گم کرد. باید بیشتر مراقب می بود. (اما نبود)"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"هوا سرد بود. شما نمی بایست بدون کت بیرون می رفتید." (اما بیرون رفتید)

3- may / might + have + pp

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

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

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

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

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

4- may / might + not + have + pp

حالت منفی فرمول شماره ۳ میباشد. این ساختار برای بیان **احتمال ضعیف عدم وقوع عملی در گذشته** که احتمال آن کمتر از ۵۰٪ باشد بکار برده میشود. یعنی برای اشاره به عملی که احتمال ندارد در گذشته انجام گرفته باشد. (اما مطمئن نیستیم که انجام گرفته است یا نه)

about it. I wonder why the math teacher didn't come to the meeting. He **might not have known** "من نمی دانم چرا معلم ریاضی به جلسه نیامد. ممکن است او درباره آن خبر نداشته باشد." (شاید از جلسه خبر نداشت.)

A: "I was surprised that Maryam wasn't at the party." "عجیب بود که مریم در جلسه حضور پیدا نکرد."

B: I'm not sure. "She **might not have been** sick." "مطمئن نیستم. احتمال نداشت مریض باشد."

5- must + have + pp

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

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

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

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

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

A: "Your grandfather answered the phone." "پدر بزرگت جواب تلفن را داد."

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

"او نمی توانسته پدر بزرگم باشد چون او خیلی سالها قبل فوت کرد."

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

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

7- could + have + pp

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

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

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

They had enough time. They **could have gone** to park. (but they didn't.)
"آنها وقت کافی داشتند، میتوانستند به پارک بروند. (اما نرفتند)."

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

(زبان تخصصی)

1- Farid worked very hard all day long. So, he went to bed so early last night.

He **must have been** too tired.

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

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

"منی دانم چرا تلفن را جواب نداد. شاید او خواب بوده باشد." (احتمال ضعیف)

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

"فرهاد دیشب سرماخوردگی شدیدی گرفت، باید مدت طولانی زیر باران مانده باشد." (یک نتیجه گیری منطقی و عقلایی)

4- This report is full of mistakes. You **should have worked** more carefully.

"این گزارش پر از غلط املایی است، باید با دقت بیش تر کار می کردی. (اما با دقت بیش تری کار نکردی)."

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

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

- "من کیفم را نمی توانم هیچ جا پیدا کنم.
- ممکن است شما آن را در مغازه جا گذاشته باشی. مطمئن نیستم." (احتمال ضعیف)

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

"آنها خانه نیستند. ممکن است برای خرید بیرون رفته باشند." (احتمال ضعیف)

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

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

8- That big box was very heavy. He **can't / couldn't have taken** it by himself.

"آن جعبه بزرگ خیلی سنگین بود. او به تنهایی نمی توانسته آن را برده باشد." (بر اساس شواهد موجود و یک نتیجه گیری منطقی و عقلایی)

9- You shouldn't have driven so fast! You **might have had** an accident.

"نبايد اين قدر به سرعت رانندگي ميكردي! ممكن بود تصادف كني." (احتمال داشت تصادفي روي دهد ولي ميدانيم تصادفي رخ نداده است.)

10- We had enough food at home. They **could have eaten** lunch with us, but they ate at a restaurant.

"ما در خانه غذاي كافي داشتيم. آنها مي توانستند با ما ناهار بخورند اما در رستوران ناهار ميل كردند." (كاري كه ميتوانست در گذشته روي دهد اما انجام نگرفته است.)

11- Why did you throw the bottle out of the window? It **might have hit** somebody.

"چرا بطري را از پنجره بيرون انداختي؟ ممكن بود به كسي بخورد. (احتمال ضعيف)

12- She didn't tell her mother the truth. She **should have told** her the truth. (But she didn't.)

"او حقيقت را به مادرش نگفت. او مي بايست حقيقت را به او مي گفت (ولي نگفت)."

13- Everywhere is very wet. It **must have rained** last night.

"همه جا خيلي خيس است. حتما ديشب باران باريده است." (بر اساس يك نتيجه گيري منطقي و عقلايي)

14- A: "How did Mina hurt herself?" B: "I'm not sure. She **might have fallen down**."

"- مينا چه طوري به خودش صدمه زد؟ - نمي دانم. شايد از جايي افتاده باشد."

15- I'm feeling sick. I **shouldn't have eaten** so much chocolate.

"حالم خوب نيست. نبايد آن همه شكلات مي خوردم." (اما خوردم.)

16- I can't find my keys. I **might have left** them in the house.

"نميتوانم دسته كليدم را پيدا كنم. شايد آن را در خانه جا گذاشته باشم." (احتمال ضعيف)

17- We **could have gone** to the cinema, but we stayed at home.

"ما مي توانستيم به سينما برويم ولي در خانه مانديم." (كاري كه ميتوانست در گذشته روي دهد اما انجام نگرفته است.)

Note

سطح تستها: "ساده" و "آموزشی" (همراه با مرور درس ۴ پایه دهم)

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

18. You don't need to be worry because I have got plenty of time and I ----- as long as you are ready to go.
a. must be waited b. may wait c. should be waited d. can wait
19. The window ----- because lots of dust enters the room every time, we open it.
a. should close b. must be closed c. may be closed d. can close
20. A: "Where are you going to go on your vacation next summer?"
B: "I am not completely sure. I ----- to Spain or England."
a. should go b. must be gone c. may go d. can be gone
21. I believe that this quarrel----- an end to before something serious happens.
a. can be put b. must be put c. may be put d. should put
22. Children ----- vaccinated against the major childhood diseases that are seriously dangerous.
a. may be b. should be c. can d. must have
23. Do you think that less money----- on buying books or fast-food?
a. can be spent b. must spend c. may have spent d. should be spent
24. The huge consumption of fossil fuels----- visible damage to the environment in various forms in the near future.
a. can be caused b. must be caused c. may cause d. had to be caused
25. Some low-price stuff----- from the downtown mall because they offer high discount.
a. must buy b. can be bought c. should buy d. might buy
26. Recently, an experiment----- on bacteria to discover the probable role of harmful bacteria in causing some diseases.
a. has done b. can do c. has been done d. may do
27. At least 200 jobs ----- if the company stops working.
a. may be lost b. may lose c. will lose d. must be lost
28. We have come to this conclusion that no decision----- until the next meeting.
a. can make b. was being c. will be made d. is making
29. My father has traveled to England many times. So he ----- English well.
a. may be spoken b. can be spoken c. should speaks d. can speak
30. If you want to learn a foreign language better, you ----- it more.
a. must be practiced b. should practice c. would practice d. should be practiced

Note

سطح تستها: "آموزشی" و "کنکوری" (پاسخنامه کلیدی صفحه: ۳۰۵)

1. Someone must send this letter immediately. In other words, this letter ----- immediately.
a. must send b. may send c. must be sent d. are sent
2. The house is very old. It ----- over 100 years ago.
a. built b. builds c. is built d. was built
3. English ----- in schools, so many Iranian students know a little English.
a. taught b. teaches c. is taught d. is to teach
4. The mail ----- when the secretary gets back from lunch.
a. will be sent b. is going to send c. has sent d. should send
5. That picture ----- by a great artist.
a. will paint b. was painting c. has painted d. was painted
6. This book ----- to the library today.
a. has to be return b. has returned c. has to return d. has to be returned
7. All the coconuts ----- by the monkey in those old days.
a. pick quickly b. were quickly picked c. are quickly picked d. picked quickly
8. I think our windows ----- late in the evening.
a. will clean b. are clean c. clean d. will be cleaned
9. By the time I arrived at the theater, there were no tickets left. They -----.
a. have been sold b. were sold c. had been sold d. would sell
10. All the windows ----- last week.
a. washed b. will wash c. were washed d. are washed
11. The music at the party was loud and ----- from far away.
a. could hear b. can be heard c. can hear d. could be heard
12. Who wrote that letter? It ----- by a student.
a. is written b. is writing c. was written d. was writing
13. The television ----- . It is working again now.
a. has repaired b. is repaired c. was repaired d. will be repaired
14. People should plant tomatoes in the spring. "Tomatoes ----- in the spring."
a. should be planted b. should plant c. can be planted d. they can plant
15. Computers ----- in any field of activity.
a. should use b. can be used c. can use d. must be use
16. I have heard that a new house ----- next to ours next year.
a. must build b. could be build c. will be built d. has been built
17. That's not my coat. It ----- to Sara.
a. is belonged b. belongs c. may be belonged d. is belonging
18. When I arrived at the airport yesterday, I ----- by my cousin and a couple of her friends.
a. have been met b. could meet c. was met d. met

19. If I ----- to University, I would have studied computers.
a. had went b. had gone c. have gone d. go
20. Marjan said she was really busy this week, but I think she ----- the party if she doesn't have to work overtime on Friday.
a. should attend b. will attend
c. will be attended d. should be attended
21. The road over the mountains ----- if this rain turns to snow.
a. are closed b. can close
c. those can close d. may be closed
22. It is expected that a new law ----- by the government next year.
a. is going to introduce b. would be introduced
c. will introduce d. will be introduced
23. Why ----- the doctor ----- before I was told?
a. had / been called b. had been / called
c. has been / called d. has / been called
24. The five great lakes of the world ----- in Michigan.
a. can find b. can be found c. can found d. can be find
25. That new bridge ----- before the first snow hits this winter.
a. may been finished b. may be finished
c. may finished be d. may finish
26. The application form ----- carefully to make sure we don't miss anything.
a. should to be filled out b. should be filled out
c. should be fill out d. should fill out
27. The bill ----- before leaving the restaurant.
a. must be paid b. may be paid c. had paid d. may pay
28. Some dangerous gases ----- when garbage is burned.
a. should be produced b. may be produced
c. should produce d. may produce
29. Mom says we ----- watch TV after we have finished our homework.
a. can be b. must be c. can d. must
30. Problems with policies ----- to the customer service manager.
a. should reported b. be should reported
c. should be reported d. should report
31. I believe more apartments must ----- to the workers.
a. be built and given b. be built and give
c. be built given d. built and give
32. The new book has been recently written ----- very soon.
a. will be published b. will publish
c. would publish d. are publishing
33. A man's worth ----- by his character rather than by his social position.
a. should be judge b. should be judged
c. should judge d. judge
34. A mere repetition of other people's research ----- true scientific research.
a. cannot be called b. may be called
c. cannot call d. may call

1. A: I have lost my book. B: I'm not sure, you ----- have left in at home.
a. may b. could c. should d. must
2. Her parents ----- her decision to go to university, of course I am not sure.
a. would have influenced b. could have influence
c. might have influenced d. must not have influenced
3. I'm beginning to get worried. They ----- us long before this.
a. should write b. should have written
c. might write d. might have write
4. It was sunny yesterday. We ----- on a picnic, but we stayed home.
a. could go b. might have gone c. should go d. could have gone
5. We ----- have left the door unlocked when we left the house.
a. shouldn't b. should c. would d. may
6. A: "I wonder why he didn't telephone." B: "He ----- have forgotten your number."
a. could b. should c. might d. would
7. You looked much weaker than yesterday. You ----- an appointment with a doctor then.
a. must have made b. could make
c. could had made d. should have made
8. I ----- have written a letter to him, but I telephoned him instead.
a. could b. shouldn't c. would d. must
9. The children returned from the picnic very happy. They ----- have had a good time.
a. should b. must c. could d. would
10. You shouldn't have left your bicycle there. Someone ----- it. You were lucky.
a. should steal b. could steal
c. must have stolen d. could have stolen
11. His friend ----- have helped him when he was in trouble instead of laughing at him.
a. couldn't b. should c. would d. must
12. They ----- have punished very little boy so severely yesterday. He hurt a lot.
a. shouldn't b. must c. couldn't d. would
13. "Why didn't you take the test? It was very easy. You ----- have got a good mark."
a. should b. must c. could d. shouldn't
14. You ----- have told me that his mother was in hospital, but you didn't.
a. might not b. should c. would d. could not
15. Everything outside was frozen in the morning. It ----- have been very cold last night.
a. should b. would c. must d. couldn't
16. You had enough time and ----- to our party, why did you stay home?
a. should come b. might have come c. would come d. could have come

بخش دوم سطح تستها: "استاندارد" و "کنکوری"

1. The man does not know the ABC of driving; I wonder why he ----- to take the car.
a. could allow b. must have allowed c. should be allowed d. might have allowed
2. You have to prepare yourself for the interview in which you ----- a number of unexpected questions.
a. must have asked b. may be asked c. have to be asked d. should have asked
3. It is not enough to do the task; what is more important is that it----- as carefully as possible.
a. maybe done b. might have done c. must have done d. should be done
4. The plant is dead. You----- it more water.
a. could give b. should gave c. must be given d. should have given
5. You----- my grandmother, she died before you were born.
a. couldn't meet b. couldn't have met c. shouldn't meet d. shouldn't have met
6. I knocked at the door, but nobody answered. They----- out.
a. might have gone b. should have gone c. should go d. must go
7. Reza doesn't feel sleepy today. He----- very well last night.
a. must have slept b. should have slept c. would have slept d. could have slept
8. I sent a telegram to my uncle a few days ago. He----- it by now.
a. could have received b. must have received c. should have received d. would have received
9. The host was rich and----- more and better food for the guests, but he didn't.
a. could prepare b. must have prepared c. must prepare d. could have prepared
10. What a beautiful painting! It----- by a famous painter.
a. must have painted b. should have been painted
c. must have been painted d. should have painted
11. In the morning the streets were wet. There----- a heavy rain during the night.
a. would have been b. must have been c. should have been d. could have been
12. I can't find my bag anywhere. You----- in the shop.
a. could leave b. should have left c. would leave d. might have left
13. My shirts are nice and clean. My mother----- and pressed them.
a. should wash b. must have washed c. must wash d. should have washed
14. A: "The luggage was too heavy. I almost died."
B: "You----- a telephone taxi. There are plenty of them."
a. could taken b. must have taken c. must take d. could have taken
15. A: The police stopped the taxi driver. B: He ----- while the traffic light was red.
a. should have stopped b. must have stopped
c. could have stopped d. may have stopped
16. Fatima caught a bad cold last night. She----- in the rain for a long time.
a. must stay b. must have stayed c. should stay d. would have stayed
17. James did not know about the trip. He----- informed about it earlier.
a. should be b. should have been c. must be d. might have been
18. A: "Where is that cold air coming from?" B: "Someone----- the door open."
a. must leave b. must have left c. should leave d. should have left

- 19.** A: "Do you know where Ali left the car keys?" B: "He ----- them on the table; I am not sure."
a. must have left b. should have left
c. might have left d. would have left
- 20.** Ali had failed in the exam. He----- harder last semester.
a. must study b. must have studied
c. should study d. should have studied
- 21.** Steve didn't go to work in his car. His car----- broken down.
a. must have b. would have c. should have d. could have
- 22.** A: "I saw Henry at the library yesterday."
B: "You----- . He went abroad last week."
a. will have b. shouldn't have c. could have d. couldn't have
- 23.** She is afraid of going into the yard. She ----- have seen a cat.
a. could b. might c. shouldn't d. should
- 24.** A: "Why is he still at home?" B: "He ----- have gone to school by now."
a. might b. should c. must d. could
- 25.** In the morning the light was still on. She ----- have forgotten to turn it off.
a. should b. might c. could d. would
- 26.** You've caught a bad cold. You ----- have gone out without warm clothes.
a. might b. shouldn't c. couldn't d. should
- 27.** Mary knew everything about our decision. She ----- to our conversation.
a. must listen b. must have listened
c. might listen d. should have listened
- 28.** A: "They wanted James to translate the text from Chinese to English."
B: "He ----- it because he doesn't know any Chinese."
a. shouldn't have translated b. should translate
c. couldn't have translated d. could translate
- 29.** He didn't give a reply to my letter. I ----- to write the address on the envelope.
a. could have forgotten b. should forget
c. might have forgotten d. might forget
- 30.** A: "Why did you stay at a hotel?" B: "You ----- with us."
a. must have stayed b. could stay
c. could have stayed d. should stay
- 31.** A: Why didn't you let her buy what she wanted? B: "You ----- her like a child yesterday."
a. shouldn't treat b. shouldn't have treated
c. mustn't treat d. might not have treated
- 32.** A: "All the cake has been eaten." B: "Raman ----- it. He is in Tehran."
a. could have eaten b. should have eaten
c. couldn't have eaten d. shouldn't have eaten
- 33.** The little boy's eyes are red and watery. He ----- have cried a lot.
a. should b. must c. could d. shouldn't
- 34.** He failed all his exams. He ----- have studied much harder.
a. could b. should c. must d. might
- 35.** Let's take an umbrella; it ----- when we get out of the theater.
a. could have rained b. may rain c. might have rained d. should rain

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

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

ضرب المثل ها "صفحه دوم"

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

ضرب المثل ها "صفحه سوم"

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

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

ضرب المثل ها "صفحه پنجم"

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

<i>Proverbs</i>	<i>Persian Meanings</i>
You are responsible for you.	هر کسی رو تو گور خودش میذارند
You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.	زبون نرم، مار رو از سوراخش میکشونه بیرون
You can't have your cake and eat it too.	هم خر و میخوای هم خرما؟
You can't judge a book by its cover.	نمیشه از روی ظاهر آدمآ قضاوت کرد
You can't mend a broken egg.	آب رفته به جوی برنمیگرده.
You can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.	شریک دزد و رفیق قافله
You can't teach an old dog new tricks.	نرود میخ آهنین در سنگ
You can't teach grandma to suck eggs.	جلوی قاضی و معلق بازی

۴ نمونه تست "ضرب المثل" از کنکورهای سراسری سال ۹۸

1) Julie always says she'll donate to the school, and she never does, so I doubt she will this year. -----, after all. (کنکور ریاضی داخل کشور ۹۸)

- a) Actions speak louder than words b) Cut your coat according to your cloth
c) God helps those who help themselves d) Don't count your chickens before they hatch

2) Ever since I moved, none of my old friends have gotten in touch with me. It's ----- with them, evidently. (کنکور انسانی داخل کشور ۹۸)

- a) easy come, easy go b) all the same
c) out of sight, out of mind d) birds of a feather flock together

3) A: "We've got my boss, his boss, the assistant manager, an advisor, and the head of IT all involved in this project, and it's turning into a complete failure!"

B: "Well, -----, after all!"

(کنکور زبان داخل کشور ۹۸)

- a) birds of a feather fly together b) practice makes perfect
c) two heads are better than one d) too many cooks spoil the broth

4) Mary: This watch is for your birthday, Pam.

Pam: Thank you, but this watch looks cheap, so I don't know if I'm going to wear it.

Pam' mother: -----.

(کنکور غیر انسانی خارج از کشور ۹۸)

- a) The early bird catches the worm b) Actions speak louder than words
c) Don't look a gift horse in the mouth d) Don't count your chickens before they hatch

۱- گزینه (a) "جولی همیشه میگوید که به مدرسه کمک مالی خواهد کرد و هرگز این کار را نمیکند. برای همین شک دارم امسال نیز این کار را بکند. به قول معروف: به عمل کار برآید، به سخندانی نیست."

۲- گزینه (c) "هیچ یک از دوستان قدیمی ام از وقتی که اسباب کشی کرده ام، با من تماس نگرفته اند. ظاهراً که از نظر آنها: از دل برود هر آنکه از دیده رود."

۳- گزینه (d) الف: "رئیس من، رئیس او، معاون مدیر، یک مشاور و رئیس بخش فن آوری اطلاعات همه درگیر این پروژه هستند. (اما پروژه) دارد به شکست منتهی میشود."

ب) بالاخره آشپز که دوتا شد، آش یا شور میشود یا بی نمک.

۴- گزینه (c) ماری: "این ساعت برای تولدته، پم"

پم: "ممنون، ولی این ساعت ارزان قیمت به نظر میرسد، به همین دلیل، مطمئن نیستم آن را دستم کنم."

مادر پم: "دندان اسب پیشکشی را نمیشمارند."

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

1. obey / rules / you / traffic / must / the / .

Active:

Passive:

2. damage / should / the / who / pay / ?

Active:?

Passive:?

3. win / Benjamin / competition / must / the / .

Active:

Passive:

4. may / rules / quickly / you / the / forget / .

Active:

Passive:

5. office / not / today / they / the / clean / should / .

Active:

Passive:

6. repeatedly / the / you / study / should / lessons / .

Active:

Passive:

7. may / English / today / our / give / an exam / teacher / .

Active:

Passive:

8. build / location / they / new / this / a / at / house / cannot / .

Active:

Passive:

9. them / the job / Reza / information / about / can / some / give / .

Active:

Passive (1):

Passive (2):

10. leaving / the bill / do / the restaurant / have to / before / you / pay / ?

Active:?

Passive:?

1. The project ----- (**must finish**) by tomorrow.
2. Some interesting animals ----- (**can find**) at the zoo.
3. A mystery is something that ----- (**can not explain**).
4. My grandmother ----- (**may make**) a tasty meal for lunch.
5. New workers ----- (**will employ**) by the factory in two weeks.
6. This medication ----- (**should not take**) on an empty stomach.
7. Trees ----- (**should not cut**) down, it is a very important issue.
8. The situation is serious. Something ----- (**must do**) before it's too late.
9. Don't wear that old hat! You look like a clown and you ----- (**will laugh**) at.
10. We haven't decided yet where to go for our holidays. We ----- (**may go**) to Yazd.

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

1. A: ----- anybody injured in the accident? B: Yes, two people ----- to the hospital.

a. Were - were taken	b. Was - were taken	c. Are - took	d. Is / took
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2. Behnam always does really well on exams. He ----- a lot.

a. mustn't study	b. must study	c. mustn't be studied	d. must be studied
------------------	---------------	-----------------------	--------------------
3. A: What happens if someone parks in a "no parking" zone? B: A fine -----.

a. must pay	b. must to be paid	c. must to pay	d. must be paid
-------------	--------------------	----------------	-----------------
4. Some streets are in bad shape. Will they -----?

a. repair	b. repaired	c. be repaired	d. should be repaired
-----------	-------------	----------------	-----------------------
5. This button ----- while the experiment is in progress.

a. mustn't be touched	b. must not touch	c. weren't touched	d. are not touched
-----------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------
6. The parents are often not ----- to their words.

a. attention pay	b. pay attention	c. attention paid	d. paid attention
------------------	------------------	-------------------	-------------------
7. In some countries people ----- that fresh air is bad for sick people.

a. are believed	b. believe	c. is believed	d. have been believed
-----------------	------------	----------------	-----------------------
8. A lot of questions must ----- by the pupils.

a. to answer	b. be answered	c. answer	d. to be answered
--------------	----------------	-----------	-------------------
9. The police ----- at once after the accident by us.

a. should be called	b. should call	c. was called	d. is called
---------------------	----------------	---------------	--------------
10. A: Does somebody look after the child? B: Yes, the child -----.

a. looks after	b. is after be looked	c. is looked after	d. after be looking
----------------	-----------------------	--------------------	---------------------

11. Drivers ----- of their rights.

a. must be informed	b. has been informed	c. should inform	d. was informed
---------------------	----------------------	------------------	-----------------

12. My neighbour ----- to hospital in an ambulance.

a. were taken	b. takes	c. was taken	d. is taken
---------------	----------	--------------	-------------

13. A lot of homework ----- by me tomorrow.

a. is going to write	b. should to be written	c. must write	d. must be written
----------------------	-------------------------	---------------	--------------------

14. Garbage should be collected and ----- to a landfill by workers.

a. take	b. taken	c. to be taken	d. is taken
---------	----------	----------------	-------------

15. You soon ----- people or things that are no longer visible or present.

a. forget	b. will be forgotten	c. are forgotten	d. were forgotten
-----------	----------------------	------------------	-------------------

۴. شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را بنویسید.

1. Sorry I'm late. The car ----- (**break**) down on my way here.

2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I ----- (**go**) straight to bed.

3. The house ----- (**be**) dirty. They ----- (**not clean**) it for weeks.

4. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody ----- (**go**) to bed.

5. A: Was your friend at the party when you arrived? B: No, he ----- (**go**) home.

6. I tried to phone Zahra this morning, but there ----- (**be**) no answer. She ----- (**go**) out.

7. The man sitting next to me on the plane ----- (**be**) very nervous. He ----- (**not fly**) before.

8. We were driving along the road when we ----- (**see**) a car which ----- (**break**) down, so we ----- (**stop**) to help.

9. At first I thought I ----- (**do**) the right thing, but soon realized that I ----- (**make**) a big mistake.

10. We arrived at work in the morning and ----- (**find**) that somebody ----- (**break**) into the office during the night, so we ----- (**call**) the police.

11. I met Parviz a few days ago. He'd just ----- (**come back**) from holiday.

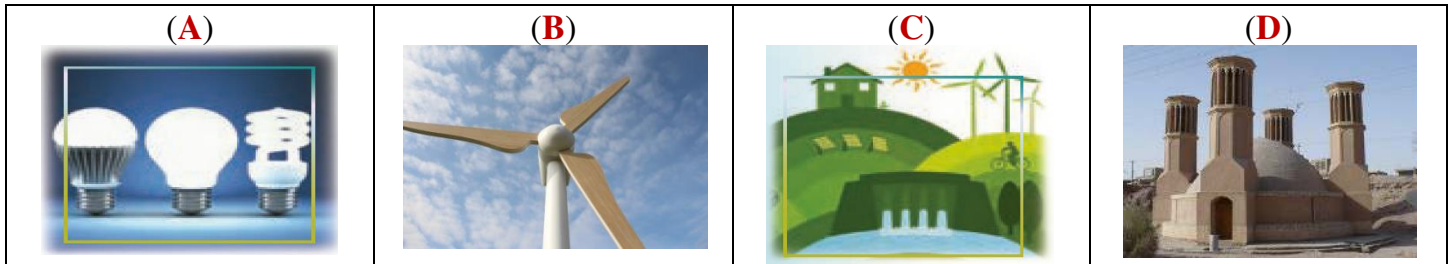
He ----- (**look**) very well.

12. Yesterday I ----- (**get**) a phone call from my friend. I was very surprised.

I ----- (**send**) him lots of emails, but he ----- (**never reply**) to them.

A: **Vocabulary:**

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



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

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

demand / blow / generate / pollute / common / absorb / forever / remind / opposite

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

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

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

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

generation / replace / conversion / consumption / pollution

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

B: Grammar:

5- Choose the best item: (1)

1. The police reported that they finally ----- the thief.

a. had been captured	b. had captured	c. will be captured	d. capture
----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	------------
2. They didn't want to go to the cinema because they ----- the film the week before.

a. saw	b. may be seen	c. had been seen	d. had seen
--------	----------------	------------------	-------------
3. They ----- something about global warming, or some types of animals will die out.

a. should do	b. had done	c. should be done	d. have to be done
--------------	-------------	-------------------	--------------------
4. A fish salad ----- for dinner by the cook.

a. may make	b. may be made	c. had made	d. have been made
-------------	----------------	-------------	-------------------

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

1. The bill ----- (must / pay) before leaving the restaurant.
2. Some dangerous gases ----- (may / produce) when garbage is burned.
3. It is important to know that not all types of waste ----- (can / use) to produce fuel.
4. People ----- (should / inform) of this danger and warned about the possible harms.

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

1. must / rules / the / obey / people / traffic / .
Active:
Passive:
2. electricity / can / scientists / into / change / wind / .
Active:
Passive:

8- Put the verb into the correct form, past simple or past perfect: (2)

1. The meeting was at nine o'clock. When I ----- (arrive) at ten, the meeting ----- (finish).
2. Sina had just got home when I ----- (phone). He ----- (be) at his mother's house.
3. We ----- (have) the car for ten years before it ----- (break) down.
4. We ----- (play) chess after the children ----- (go) to bed.

9- Order the words to make a meaningful sentence: (2)

1. already / at the party / my friends / I / when / gone / arrived / had / .
1.
2. possible / should / about / be / students / the / harms / informed / .
2.

C: Writing:

10- Write topic sentence, supporting sentences, and concluding sentence in their proper place: (1)

- 1- We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, to cook our food and grow vegetables and fruits.
- 2- Thus, water is very important to our life and planet.
- 3- Water is the most essential element in our life.
- 4- Water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc.

Topic sentence: ()

Supporting sentence: ()

Supporting sentence: ()

Concluding sentence: ()

D: Cloze Test:

11- Read the passage and then choose the best items: (1.5)

One of my favorite Persian (---1---) is "You cannot carry two watermelons in one hand." It's often said when a person is taking on too much work or too many challenges. It means that you need to focus on one important task at a time and do it well. (---2---) in English is "Don't bite off more than you can chew." (---3---) like the first one better because it's a (---4---) metaphor. Whenever I have to decide about a new project, I (---5---) myself trying to carry two watermelons, and I stop and think about (---6---) I can handle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E: Reading:

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

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

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

1. It is clear from the passage that dolphins -----.

- | |
|---|
| <i>a. are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans</i> |
| <i>b. don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them</i> |
| <i>c. are proven to be less intelligent than once thought</i> |
| <i>d. have a reputation for being friendly to humans</i> |

2. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks man can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us -----.

- | |
|---|
| <i>a. means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are</i> |
| <i>b. shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication</i> |
| <i>c. does not mean that we are superior to them</i> |
| <i>d. proves that dolphins have linguistic skills far beyond what we previously thought</i> |

3. One can understand from the passage that -----.

- | |
|--|
| <i>a. communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins</i> |
| <i>b. dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have, such as the ability to think</i> |
| <i>c. it is not usual for dolphins to communicate with one another</i> |
| <i>d. dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans</i> |

4. In line 3, **complex** is the synonym of -----.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>a. complicated</i> | <i>b. strong</i> | <i>c. dedicated</i> | <i>d. reliable</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|