:Lesson Two

"Look it Up"

"معنی آن کلمه را پیداکن"

٦٧		واژگان کلیدی و تکمیلی
VY	<u> </u>	ترجمه مكالمه
γε		ترجمه ریدینگ کتاب درسی
γο		ترجمه ریدینگ کتاب کار۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔
٧٦		آزمون تشريحي واژگان
V9	<u>LWIB (519)</u>	١٠٠ تست واژه
۸٥		گرامر (ضماير موصولي)
٩٢	<u>گــروه امـــوزشي عصـــر</u>	۲۰ تست دستگرمی گرامر
٩٣	ولی	۱۱ تست گرامر حذف ضمایر موصر
٩٤	www.my-dars.ir	٩٠ تست گرامر
99		گرامر (جملات شرطی)
1.7		۷۵ تست جملات شرطی ــــــــ
1.Y		نگارش (پاراگراف نویسی)
111		آزمون تشریحی گرامر
NIV		آزمون جامع تشریحی

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

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
abbreviation	مخفف	basement	زیر زمین
absent	غائب	battle	جنگ، نبرد، جدال
access	دسترسی یافتن، دسترسی، اجازه ورود	BC	قبل از میلاد مسیح
accessible	قابل دسترس	behind	پشت، عقب، بعد از
accessibility	دسترسى	beige	رنگ کرمی – بژ
accidentally	به طور تصادفی	beings	موجودات
accurately	به درستی، به دقت، به طور صحیح	bilingual	دو زبانه
achieve	به دست آوردن	biography	زندگی نامه
achievement	دست آورد، موفقیت	biology	زیست شناسی
a couple of	یه چند تایی، تعداد کمی	body building	بدن سازی، پرورش اندام
admission	پذیرش، قبول - تصدیق، اجازه ورود	break	وقت استراحت- شكستن
advance	پیشرفت، پیشرفت کردن	browse	جستجو كردن
advanced	پیشرفته	browser	جستج وگر
aid	کمک کردن- دستیار	come to no fruit	بی ثمر بودن، بی فایده بودن
allow	اجازه دادن - تصویب کردن	can afford	توانایی مالی داشتن
allowance	اجازه – پول تو جیبی، مقرری	capability	توانایی، قدرت، قابلیت
although	اگرچه- هر چند- با اینکه	cause	علت، دلیل
ancient		changeable	متغير، قابل تغيير
Antarctica		circumstance	محيط، پيرامون
anthill	تپه مورچه	claim	ادعا كردن، ادعا - مطالبه
antonym		clue	سرنخ، اثر، نشان، راهنما
appear	ظاهر شدن		هم نشینی، هم آوایی - ترتیب
application	برنامه -کاربرد		گروه، دسته
argue	جر و بحث کردن، استدلال کردن		ترکیب
arm	بازوشى عصسر		ترکیب کردن - متحد شدن
armed	مسلح، مجهز، آماده جنگ		تجاری - بازرگانی
arrange	تنظیم کردن- مرتب کردن	9919.11	عادی- رایج
arrangement	ترتیب، نظم - آرایش- برنامه		ارتباط برقرار كردن
astronaut	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	communicative	معاشر، خوش برخورد - فصیح
at least		compare	مقایسه کردن
attack	حمله کردن، هجوم بردن		رقابت کردن، مسابقه دادن
attractive		competition	رقابت، مسابقه
available	موجود - در دسترس	_	رقیب، حریف
average		compilation	جمع آوری، تألیف، گردآوری
avoid	اجتناب کردن، خودداری کردن	-	گردآوری کردن
aware of	آگاه از، مطلع از	complete	تکمیل کردن- انجام دادن

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لغات كليدي و تكميلي "درس دوم" پايه دوازدهم "صفحه دوم"

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
complex	پیچیده - مجتمع، مجموعه	entrance	ورود، اجازه ورود
complicated	پیچیده - سخت	entrant	وارد شونده، داوطلب
comprehensible	فهمیدنی– قابل فهم	entry	مدخل، ورود، فقره، قلم
confuse	گیج کردن - دست پاچه کردن	escaped	فراری
confused	گیج - سراسیمه - مغشوش	essential	لازم- ضروري
confusing	گیج کننده	everywhere	همه جا
confusion	گیجی، دستپاچگی، پریشانی	exact	دقيق- كامل - صحيح
consider	در نظر گرفتن		امتحان كردن، معاينه كردن
contain	دربر گرفتن- شامل شدن	exclamation mark	علامت تعجب
container	ظرف	exist	وجود داشتن، هستی داشتن
continent	قاره	expand	گسترش دادن، توسعه دادن
convert	تبدیل کردن	expensive	گران بها، گران قیمت
database	پایگاه داده	explain	توضیح دادن، شرح دادن
deal with	پرداخت به، مشغول بودن به		عبارت — حالت چهره
decide	تصميم گرفتن	facial muscles	ماهیچه های صورت
definition	تعریف، معنی - مشخصات - حدود		حقیقت، راستی، درستی – نکته
design	طراحی کردن		عامل - فاكتور
designer		fame	شهرت، آوازه
destroy		familiar	آشنا
details		far away from	خیلی دور از
develop wings	بال در آوردن		شهريه، حق الزحمه
device		female	زنانه
dial	شماره گرفتن، تلفن زدن		فهمیدن-درک کردن
dictionary		find out	فهمیدن
directly	به طور مستقیم		تعمير كردن
disappear	ناپدید شدن		كف (اتاق) – طبقه (ساختماني)
disconnect	قطع کردن ۱۸۱۸۸		فراموش کردن
drought	خشک سالی		شكل- قالب
earn	به دست آوردن		مجانی- رایگان – بیکار، آزاد
ecology	بوم شناسی(علم زندگی موجودات)		تازه
effectively	به طور مؤثر		سرخ کرده
element		generally	به طور کلی، در مجموع
elementary	سطح مقدماتی	-	تولید کردن، به وجود آوردن
enjoyment	لذت، خوشی	S	نجیب، با تربیت، مهربان
enter		goods	كالاها
entire	کل، تمام، همه	guide	راهنمایی، دستورالعمل

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

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings	
habit		jump into	پریدن- پریدن به - نادیده گرفتن	
habitat	محل سكونت، مسكن	keep in touch	در تماس بودن، ارتباط داشن	
handicraft	صنایع دستی	keep to oneself	در لاک خود بودن، ساکت بودن	
hardware	سخت افزار - داستگاههای اصلی	lobster	خرچنگ دریایی	
harmful	مضر	lack	فقدان	
healthful	سالم	last	آخرين	
highlight	برجسته کردن	laugh at	خندیدن به	
host	میزبان، مجری برنامه	lead to	منجرشدن به	
huge	عظیم، خیلی بزرگ	lecture	سخنراني	
ice cap	کوه یخی، قله یخی	level	سطح	
ideal	ایده آل، رؤیایی، آرمانی، دلخواه		دروغ گفتن، دروغ - دراز کشیدن	
identify	شناسایی کردن		گشتن به دنبال، جستجو کردن برای	
imagination		look after	مراقبت کردن از	
imaginary	تخيلي- غير واقعي		جستجو کردن(معنی لغت در دیکشنری)	
immediate		modernism	مدرن گرایی، نو گرایی	
immediately		magnet	آهن ربا	
in advance	از پیش، از قبل، پیشاپیش		بزرگنمایی کردن - بزرگ کردن	
include	شامل شدن - در بر گرفتن		مردانه	
incomprehensible		meaning	معنا - معنی	
in contrast to	-	measure	اندازه گیری کردن	
increasingly	به طور فزاینده		برآورده کردن - ملاقات کردن	
increase	افزایش دادن		جزئی - کم اهمیت	
infection	عفونت، آلودگی - بیماری		یک زبانه	
information		multiple	چندگانه، چندین - متعدد، گوناگون	
inner	داخلی دار ت	, 35	تقريبأ	
in order to insect	به منظور، تا اینکه		تميز، مرتب	
insist on		need S	نیاز داشتن، لازم داشتن، نیاز	
instead	پا فشاری کردن بر روی، اصرار کردن		پیشنهاد کردن، ارائه دادن یکبار، روزی، زمانی که، در گذشته	
insulting	به جای، در عوض توهین آمیز			
intermediate	سطح متوسط		پیاز نظر، عقیدہ	
international		opposite	نظر، عقیده برعکس، متضاد	
introduction	بین المللی معرفی، پیش درآمد		برعدس، منصاد نظم، ترتیب – سفارش دادن، دستور	
invisible		organize	منظم کردن- سازماندهی کردن	
Islamic Republic	جمهوری اسلامی		اصل - ریشه	
issue	مسئله - موضوع		اصلی، اورجینال	
	ت گ ت بردر		اعتنی، اور جیدان	

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

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

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

Words	Persian Meanings	Words	Persian Meanings
stage	مرحله، سكو، صحنه نمايش	type	نوع، دسته، گونه - تایپ کرن
stand	دکه، کیوسک – ایستادن	understanding	درک – فهم
stand for	نماد چیزی بودن	unexpectedly	به طور غیر منتظره
station	ایستگاه	university	دانشگاه
stationary	ساکن، بی حرکت، بی تغییر	unknown	نا آشنا، غريبه
steak	باریکه گوشت کبابی، استیک	upcoming	پیش رو، آتی
stick to / in	به چیزی چسبیدن	unpredictable	غیر قابل پیش بینی
stick in mind	در ذهن فرو رفتن	unsuccessfully	با ناکامی
stick to one's word	روی حرف خود بودن	unsystematically	بدون قاعده
stress	تنش، فشار روانی- تأکید کردن بر	useable	قابل استفاده، قابل بهره وری
suffer	رنج کشیدن	usefulness	سودمندی، مفید بودن
suggest	پیشنهاد دادن	user	کاربر- استفاده کننده، مصرف کننده
suitable		valuable	ارزشمند، گران بها، با ارزش
superhuman	ابر انسان- فوق انسانی		دامپزشک
support	حمایت کردن	vibration	ارتعاش- لرزش
suppose	فرض کردن- گمان کردن		بیننده، تماشاچی
surround	احاطه شدن	violation	خشونت، تخلف، تجاوز
surrounding	اطراف- محيط، پيرامون	volume	جلد – حجم – درجه صدا
sweet	دسر- شيرين		تماشاگر، ببننده
symbol	نماد، مظهر، نشان	-	آبراهه، راه آبی
take action		web browser	جستجوگر وب
take note of	توجه کردن به		هر آنچه که، هر چیزی که
take notes	یادداشت برداشتن		چرخ (موتور، دوچرخه و)
technical		whenever	هروقت که، هر زمانیکه
temporary	موقتی، زودگذر		در حالی که
tense	سفت، سخت، تشدید – زمان فعل(گرامر)		تمام، کل، همه
term	واژه، اصطلاح ۱۱۱۸۱	3. 3. 3. 1.	به طور گسترده
throughout		wing	بال
tip	راهنمایی- انعام		بدون بال
have in common	تفاهم داشتن	-	به طور عاقلانه
top	بالا، قله – عالى، ممتاز		آرزو، آرزو کردن
training	آموزش، تعلیم		با خود اندیشیدن- متعجب شدن - ندانستن
transmit		world war	جنگ جهانی
treasure	_	work out	فهمیدن، پی بردن
tsunami	سونامی، طوفان شدید	write down	نوشتن

Conversation (Student Book: Pages 47 - 48)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Majid: What is a learner's dictionary?

مجید: دیکشنری یادگیرنده چیه؟

Mr. Iranmehr: It is designed for foreign students. It also helps them learn English better. آقای ایرانمهر: این دیکشنری برای دانش آموزان خارجی طراحی شده است . همچنین به آنها کمک میکند که بهتر انگلیسی را یاد بگیرند.

Majid: Is there only one type of it?

مجید: فقط یک نوع از آن وجود دارد؟

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

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

Majid: What type do you suggest?

مجید: کدام نوع را شما پیشنهاد میکنید؟

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

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

Majid: And what about levels?

مجید: در مورد سطح ها چطور؟

<u>Note:</u>
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Reading (Student Book: Pages 52 - 53)

"How to Use a Dictionary"

"چگونه از یک دیکشنری استفاده کنیم"

اختصارات، نماد چه کلماتی هستند، ممکن است برای شما گیج کننده باشند.

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

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

- 1. Choose the Right Dictionary. There are many different types of dictionaries such as learner's dictionaries, general dictionaries, picture dictionaries, etc. Therefore, first identify your needs. Without choosing the right one you cannot meet your language needs.
- ۱. دیکشنری درستی را انتخاب کنید. انواع مختلفی از دیکشنری ها وجود دارند از قبیل دیکشنری یادگیرنده، دیکشنری های عمومی، دیکشنری های تصویری و... . بنابراین در ابتدا نیازهای خود را مشخص کنید. بدون انتخاب دیکشنری مناسب، شما نمی توانید نیازهای زبانیتان را برطرف نمائید.
- 2. Read the Introduction. The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its introduction. This section explains issues like how entries are arranged, what information is offered in entries and what abbreviations and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries. ۲. مقدمه را بخوانید. بهترین راه برای اینکه بدانید چگونه به طور مؤثر از دیکشنریتان استفاده کنید این است که مقدمه آن را بخوانید.

این بخش، مسائلی همانند اینکه با چه ترتیبی کلمات چیده شده اند، چه اطلاعاتی در مورد لغات ارائه شده و چه علائم اختصاری و نشانه های تلفظی برای آن لغات به کار برده ش<mark>ده را توضیح می دهد.</mark>

- 3. Learn the Abbreviations. Different types of abbreviations are often used in the definitions for a word. This can be confusing if you do not know what the abbreviations stand for. **۳. علائم اختصاری را یاد بگیرید.** انواع مختلفی از اختصارات اغلب برای معانی یک لغت به کار برده می شوند. اگر شما ندانید که این
- 4. Learn the Guide to Pronunciation. If you immediately jump into using the dictionary without understanding the pronunciation guide, it can be difficult to figure it out.
- ۴. راهنمای تلفظ را یاد بگیرید. اگر شما سریعاً قبل از درک (یادگیری) راهنمای تلفظ، به سراغ استفاده کردن از دیکشنری بروید، فهمیدن آن برایتان سخت خواهد بود.
- 5. Read the Guide Words. These are the two words at the top of each page that show the first and last entries on the page. These words will help you find the word you are looking for in the right letter section.
- **٥. کلمات راهنما را بخوانید.** کلمات راهنما دو کلمه در بالای هر صفحه هستند که کلمه ی اول و کلمه آخر در صفحه را نشان می دهد. اینها به شما در پیدا کردن کلمه ای که میخواهید در بخش مناسب حرف کمک می کنند.
- 6. Read the Definitions. Once you find an entry, you can find the exact meaning of the word, its pronunciation, part of speech, synonyms, antonyms, and probably its origin.
- 7. معنى را بخوانيد. وقتى شما لغتى را پيدا كرديد، ميتوانيد معناى دقيق آن كلمه، تلفظش، نقش آن كلمه در جمله، مترادف ها، متضادها و احتمالاً ریشه آن را پیدا کنید.
- 7. Look for Collocations. Learning the meaning of a single word is not usually enough. Through sentence examples, try to learn 'words in combination' to expand your vocabulary.
- ۷ . دنبال كلمات همنشين بگرديد. يادگرفتن معناي يك كلمه ي تنها، معمولاً كافي نيست. در طريق مثال هاي جمله، سعي كنيد کلمات ترکیبی را یاد بگیرید تا دایره لغاتتان گسترش پیدا کند.

Reading (Workbook: Pages 28 - 29)

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

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دیکشنری یک کتاب است که معنای لغات و اصطلاحات را توضیح میدهد. شما می توانید کلمات را به راحتی پیدا کنید زیرا دیکشنری ها آنها را با ترتیب الفبا قرار داده اند. کلمه دیکشنری از کلمه لاتین "dicto" به معنی "گفتن" گرفته شده است.
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There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people; and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

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انواع مختلفی از دیکشنری ها وجود دارند. دیکشنری هایی که کلمات و چگونگی استفاده از آن ها را توضیح میدهند, دیکشنری هایی که کلمات را از یک زبان به زبان دیگر ترجمه می کنند, دیکشنری زندگینامه که درباره ی افراد مشهور هستند و دیکشنری های تخصصی که معنای کلمه های فنی را توضیح می دهند.
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Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose.

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دیکشنری هایی که توضیح میدهند کلمات به چه معنا هستند، تعریف روشنی از آنها را بیان می کنند. یک دیکشنری خوب همچنین اطلاعات بیشتری را درباره ی کلمات میدهد. برای مثال، توضیح میدهد که آنها چگونه تلفظ میشوند. معمولاً الفبای بین المللی آوایی (فونتیک) برای این هدف استفاده میشود.
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There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English.

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همچنین دیکشنریهایی وجود دارند که کلمات را از زبانی به زبان دیگر ترجمه میکنند. بیشتر اوقات پیش میآید که یک جلد با
هر دو روش ترجمه کند، برای مثال، نصف کتاب ترجمه ی انگلیسی به فارسی است و نصف کتاب ترجمه فارسی به انگلیسی.
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When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.

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وقتی از دیکشنری برای دانستن اینکه چگونه باید چیزی را به زبان دیگری گفت استفاده شود، شخص باید مراقب باشد که معنای درست را انتخاب کند.
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A word like 'right' has several meanings in English, for example, 'correct' and 'the opposite of left'. A word like 'present' may be used as an adjective, meaning 'not absent', as a noun, meaning 'gift' or as a verb, meaning 'give'. Words with different meanings exist in other languages, too. A good dictionary lists all the meanings of words to help people find the meaning that they look for.

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

"آزمون تشریحی واژگان درس دوم"

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

jumpea into / combination / effectively / bilingual / compilea / figure out / contain / suppose / arrange
1. His character is a of strength and kindness.
2. Let us for a moment that the news is really true.
3. I did not read the introduction and the next part.
4. It took me the longest time to how to open the windows.
5. The album was from live recordings from last year's tour.
6. There are some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary more
7. More people will come if you weekend events instead of weekday.
8. A dictionary sometimes gives the wrong meaning for the situation you want.
entry / details / discover / communicative / introduction / contain / abbreviations / essential / unexpectedly
9. Eggs all eight essential amino acids which we depend on for good health.
10. The of new advanced techniques in the factory is under discussion today.
11. It is becoming almost for students to have a second language.
12. Different types of are often used in the definitions for a word.
13. The children were surprised by the sudden of their teacher.
14. All the of the meeting are fresh in my memory.
15. My uncle died of a heart attack last month.
16. He wasn't very and kept to himself.
۲. جملات زیر را با نوشتن یک کلمه مناسب کامل کنید.
1. H is the chemical (s) for hydrogen.
2. Try to avoid foods that (c) a lot of fat.
3. This monolingual dictionary has about 50000 (e).
4. He couldn't (f) out what the teacher was talking about.
5. The first Persian dictionary was (c) around 1000 years ago.
6. The two words at the top of each page of a dictionary are called (g) words.
7. A (d) is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions.
8. Dictionaries are usually in three levels: elementary, (i) and advanced.
عند حامد نبان انگلیب "بدای دوانده"

section / recommen	nd / compi	le / look up / elem	nentary / symbol / highli	ght / collocation / cor	<u>nbination</u>
1. To look for information in a dictionary or reference book, or by using a computer: ()					
2. To emphasize so	mething,	especially so tha	at people give it more a	ttention: ()
3. To collect inform	nation in c	order to produce	a book, list, etc:	()
4. In or connected v	with the fi	rst stages of a co	ourse of study:	()
5. To tell somebody	y that som	ething is good o	r useful:	()
6. Any of the parts	into whic	h something is d	ivided	()
7. Something that s	tands for	something else:		()
8. An arrangement	in a partic	cular order:		()
		خاب کنید.	۴. بهترین گزینه را انت		
1. He played his role	very				
a. increasi	ingly	b. accidentally	c. internationally	d. effectively	
2. The room was dec	orated in a		of greens and blues.		
a. generati		b. treasure	c. combination	d. collocation	
3. He was finding it -		difficult to	make decisions		
a. orally		b. suddenly	c. increasingly	d. interestingly	
4 There is a connect	ion hetwee	on	and the death of trees.		
a. pollutio			c. expandability	d. arrangement	
• Man 6-41 41-	_			.1.	
a. sudden	le	b. entire	n watching a football ma c. unexpected	d. repeated	
6 Latters can be		from standard	tio ology		
a. publishe		b. founded	paragraphs stored in the c. arranged	d. compiled	
		www.r	nv-dars.ir		
7. A: What does CO	VID-19	b. stand	c. figure	VI' for virus, and 'D' f d. affect	or disease.
	11 6 1	. 1		1 00	
8. The course is suita a. advance		b. starter	<i>c. fresh</i>	d. imperfect	
9. If Ali knows how a. natural		<i>b. formally</i>	, he'll be able to learr c. calmly	d. effectively	
u. naturati	ı y	o. joi muny	c. cumiy	u. ejjecuvety	
•	r		a small computer and co		
a. clever		b. sharp	c. smart	d. hard	

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

air cau			
a. Clean	b. Pure	c. Fresh	d. Polluted
Лу dog is a/an	and is alway	s ready to eat any food t	hat falls on the floor.
a. colony	b. scavenger	c. element	d. scale
English teachers	their stude	nts to buy a suitable dicti	onary
a. found	b. reproduce	c. recommend	d. introduce
u. jounu	b. reproduce	c. recommend	u. mm ounce
My grandfather is too ol		glass to read t	
a. magnifying	b. confusing	c. spelling	d. highlighting
A leaner's dictionary is	for foreign s	tudents. It also helps the	m learn English bette
a. designed	b. explained	c. looked up	d. figured out
The conversation was go	etting a bit	for me, so I left th	nem to it.
a. effective	b. technical	c. combinational	d. enjoyable
This novel is too difficu			
a. developed	b. advanced	c. progressive	d. intermediate
Poetry is simply the monence its importance.	st beautiful, impressi	ve and widely	mode of sayi
a. emotionless	b. effective	c. impassive	d. affectless
ui emotioniess	e. ejjeetti e	c. inipassive	ti. tijj cettess
		who they want to be, and	
some peo <i>a. suppose</i>	b. recommend	who they want to be, and	then they live it out d. advise
some peo <i>a. suppose</i>	b. recommend	who they want to be, and	then they live it out d. advise
a. suppose This book has been desi a. forgive	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect	who they want to be, and c. suggest your vocab c. expand	then they live it out d. advise
some peo a. suppose This book has been desi a. forgive any wo	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect	who they want to be, and c. suggest your vocab c. expand	then they live it out d. advise oulary.
This book has been desi a. forgive a. Figure out	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up	who they want to be, and c. suggest your vocab c. expand n a dictionary.	then they live it out d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into
This book has been desi a. forgive a. Figure out	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up	who they want to be, and c. suggest c. expand n a dictionary. c. Stand for	then they live it out. d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into
some peo a. suppose This book has been desi a. forgive any wo a. Figure out a. strategy	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up form of government v b. definition	who they want to be, and c. suggest your vocab c. expand a dictionary. c. Stand for where the head of state is	d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into a not a monarch. d. guideline
some peo a. suppose This book has been desi a. forgive any wo a. Figure out a. strategy	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up form of government v b. definition	c. suggest c. expand a dictionary. c. Stand for where the head of state is c. republic	d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into a not a monarch. d. guideline greatly reduced.
This book has been desi a. forgive a. forgive a. Figure out a. strategy The market for spellche a. monolingual	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up form of government v b. definition ckers and b. systematic	c. suggest c. suggest c. expand a dictionary. c. Stand for where the head of state is c. republic c. dictionaries would be	d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into a not a monarch. d. guideline greatly reduced. d. comprehensible
This book has been desi a. forgive a. forgive a. Figure out a. strategy The market for spellche a. monolingual	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up form of government v b. definition ckers and b. systematic	c. suggest c. suggest c. expand a dictionary. c. Stand for where the head of state is c. republic c. methodical	d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into a not a monarch. d. guideline greatly reduced. d. comprehensible
a. suppose This book has been desi a. forgive a. Figure out a. strategy The market for spellche a. monolingual	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up form of government v b. definition ckers and b. systematic to almost anyone, b	c. suggest c. suggest c. expand a dictionary. c. Stand for where the head of state is c. republic c. methodical cut mostly to those who lead	then they live it out d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into not a monarch. d. guideline greatly reduced. d. comprehensible ike murder mysteries
a. suppose This book has been desi a. forgive a. Figure out a. Figure out a. strategy The market for spellche a. monolingual This book is a. compiled	b. recommend gned to help you b. expect ords you don't know in b. Look up form of government v b. definition ckers and b. systematic to almost anyone, b. b. arranged	c. suggest c. suggest c. expand a dictionary. c. Stand for where the head of state is c. republic c. methodical cut mostly to those who lead	d. advise oulary. d. abbreviate d. Burst into not a monarch. d. guideline greatly reduced. d. comprehensible ike murder mysteries d. recommended

"۱۰۰۰تست واژگان درس دوم"

سطح تستها "متوسط" و "كنكورى"

1. My family doctor a. forgot	that I sho b. recommended	ould take more exercise and s c. expanded	top smoking to get better. d. chose
2. If my parents set off a. decide	early tomorrow morni b. avoid	ng, they will c. meet	most of the traffic. d. face
3. Education and traini a. wonderful		means of improving c. lingual	g a nation's culture. d. effective
might behave.			aves might start and how they
a. point out	b. put out	c. figure out	d. look out
5. W.H.Oa. is the abbreviation	•	nization". c. stands for	d. all of them
6. Those of you who mo	ove yo <mark>ur lips when you</mark>	read should take a 30-second	l to rest your
facial muscles. a. trip	b. medicine	c. break	d. stand.
7. I'm sorry to disturb y a. browsing	ou so late, but my car i b. asking	is out of order and I was c. introducing	if I could use your car. d. wondering
8. A variety ofa. factors	can help establ	lish a best friendship. c. definitions	d. symbols
Many drugs, includira. designed	ng some of those b. generated	by doctors, are add	dictive. d. supposed
10. The word philosoph a. supposed	ny is usually b. bitten	c. stuck to	language. d. magnified
11. Their government's to pay for the fees and partial imagined	prices of education.	avein too m	uch difficulty for the families d. increased
12. I would like to ask experiences and achieve a. complicate	x you to kindly send us		your skills, d. highlight
13. Because of his terrila. effectively	ble mistakes, the comp b. generously	any was not able to use all of c. meaningfully	its available resources d. carelessly
14. The committee has chools. They are going a. pronunciations c. explanations		•	ng educational standards in
our world is made?	•	-	building blocks from which
a. intermediate	b. unusual	c. expensive	d. elementary
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16. Since you spend protein and vitamins.	a lot on body building, it is	important to eat meat or	eggs, as they
a. define	b. identify	c. practice	d. contain of
17. Left confused and a. figure out	l a bit shocked, it took John a b. ask for	couple of days toc. read on	what had happened to him. d. jump into
18. Successful in the the of		ived an extra salt share o	called 'solarium'; this term is
a. opinion	b. origin	c. format	d. order
19. Modernism seeks a. volume	to find new forms of b. expression	· ·	litional or accepted ideas. d. disconnection
20. The department n a. increasingly	eeds three more computers in b. gradually		
21. We have two peo a. crowded	ple called Paul James workin b. confusing	g here, so it's a bitc. cooling	! d. terrible
22. Thea. elementary	ability of the whale is tho b. communicative	ught to be highly develo	ped. d. immediate
23. The United States a. panel	s has always acted as a b. material	for people see	king fame and fortune. d. magnet
24. The following pro a. contains	b. converts	s that may be disturbing c. achieves	to some viewers. d. holds
	_		salmon and multiple types of
	b. repeatedly		d. unexpectedly
the days when he first	t loved her.		and he remembered
a. condition	b. combination	c. imagination	d. situation
27. The building was a. stress		e telephone immediately c. emergency	y and dialed the call. d. demand
_	made up mainly of water, it s s a valuable drink for childre b. increases	•	ood substances needed by the different ways in our diet. d. contains
29. Recently some ha a. collected	rdworking scientists have b. compiled	some won c. achieved	derful results to cure cancer. d. lowered
30. A lot ofLearner's Dictionary. a. issues	b. entries	the most recent edition c. sections	of the Cambridge Advanced d. parts
			eit would be. d. attended
32. He sent back the a. anthill	soup he had ordered since th b. insect	ere was a/an c. ocean	in it. d. salt
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33. I am sure this is an e	event that will stick in	your for quite	e a long time.
a. brain	b. skin	c. body	d. mind
34. It looks as if he will	his v	vord this time.	
	b. dream of	c. fill out	d. put aside
35. TV ha	ave become one of the	ne most effective, most succes	sful and methods of selling
products.		_	
a. programs	b. channels	c. prices	d. commercials
36. The drugs should no a. destructive		c. commercial	n completely tested. d. alphabetical
		entimeters', without any full sto	op after it.
a. abbreviation	b. combination	c. definition	d. collocation
38. The building isn't a. informed		ell from the point of view of w	heelchair access. d. designed
39. You can't	such a low sala	ry to someone who is so highl	v skilled, it's insulting.
a. offer	b. boost	c. keep	d. forgive
40 C:11	1 - 54 41		41
a. widely	b. unsystematica	party before all the trouble star	tea. d. primarily
a. winciy	D. unsystematical	ily C. Wisely	u. primarny
	-	s, but with his friends he was -	the opposite.
This strange behavior ha			
a. exactly	b. greatly	c. originally	d. physically
42. Nowadays people de they see there.	epend	on TV; in fact, they are ever r	nore influenced by whatever
a. suddenly	b. quietly	c. increasingly	d. hopefully
43 In order to read the t	inv print of the book	he had to use a	<u>alace</u>
a. protecting	b. developing	c. expanding	d. magnifying
•			
		uld learn to use words as	that
objects, actions and peop		h aymhalia ataud f	· · ·
a. symbols – stand fc. symbol – abbrevi	or	b. symbolic – stand f d. symbolic – abbrev	OF istion
c. symbol – abbievi	ation	a. symbolic – abbiev	
45. Music and performa a. originated		e more to arts	than previous centuries. d. surrounded
46. Hatha yoga concentra a. aim	rates on the physical s b. entry	stage and is practiced largely a c. aid	s an to relaxation. d. entrance
47. In contrast to the Spanind	artan ideal of military b. education	skills, the people of Athens st c. destruction	cressed a higher d. ocean
48. Slaves were forced t	o work at anything th	eir masters th	em to.
a. recommended	b. figured out	c. ordered	d. introduced
49. Raman decided to m a. suddenly	ake the trip sob. interestingly	that there was not en	ough time to plan it properly. d. wisely

50. It was interesting! S a. surprisingly	he acted b. wisely	when she invited her par c. heavily	rents. d. suddenly
51. Another world war destruction of thea. entire	_	_	ve that it may even lead to the d. superhuman
52. In order to open the a. far	•	er began with a/an c. essential	-
53. I need some informa a. compared	ation about Iran, but I b. compiled	don't know how it is c. accessed	 d. supported
54. The female hormono a. infections	es help the body to de b. accessibilities	fend itself against some kind c. entry	ds of d. sections
55. Please don't make p a. reader	7	thted material without the pe c. browser	ermission of the d. passenger
56. The earthquake so a. hardly	b. generally	d destruction that the bridge c. heavily	was no longer usable. d. exactly
their			how things live in relation to
a. surroundings	b. habits	c. familiarity	d. accessibility
58. As societies develop when they began and en a. order			d. enter
59. like a. Scientists		missions though they are aw c. Astronauts	are of the dangers involved. d. Babysitters
60. As early as you can, a. saying	introduce the idea that b. purpose	at we read for ac. meaning	e- even if it is pure enjoyment. d. colony
61. Through earplugs th a. lays	b. rises	echoes in stereo which tell l	nim what in front. d. arises
62. Entering top univers hardest to gain a PhD po	osition there.	300)30103,	You have to try your
a. suppose	b. confirm	c. belong	d. identify
and of the results that w			re considered as inappropriate
a. advance	b. regard	c. vision	d. return
64. He was absolutely a. proud	, as he was spea b. skillful	aking in a language with what c. monolingual	ich I was anything but familiar. d. incomprehensible
		are going to get involved in begin to fail under the heavy c. health	n. The only thing that is very y pressures of the job. d. action
•	•	ple to boost our general prod	ductivity, not the ones that are
based on frie	endship with no attenti	ion to their actual capabilitie	es.
a. unexpected	b. recommended	c. abbreviated وازدهم" تستی - تشریحی	d. distinguished جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی" <mark>بایه د 82</mark>
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·	-	a house which they	thought contained an escaped
killer. Their efforts, sadi a. surrounded	b. supported	c. arranged	d. suggested
_	_	ents may occurents may occurents most proper, and of cour c. singly	- or in combination. No matter se immediate, measures. d. nearly
69. The result of the a. quite	war is ur b. extra	nlikely to be affected by wh	nat he, as an individual, does. d. entire
70. I wi	hat I would be doing n b. wonder	ow in this strange country c. prefer	without your kind help. d. hat
71. This business compa her own native language a. familiar	-	secretary-a secretary c. intermediate	who can speak Arabic besides d. hardworking
			r store by adding another room. d. found
73. She borrowed my dia. look for	ictionary in order to b. look after	the meaning c. look up	of the new words. d. look out
74. Antarctica is coverea. consisting	d by a huge ice cap b. containing	c. combining	f the earth's fresh water. d. defining
75. In my opinion, she's a. speech	s had the best b. entry	of competition till c. jump	now. d. aid
76. To improve your prusually given at the beging a. weights	_	•	d. mistakes
Otherwise, it will result a. influence	in serious political and b. diversity	social issues. c. situation	h this terrible economic d. understanding
78. This, the officials ar students with the cheape a. figurative			provide the international d. effective
79. In this area children into a school temporallya. convert			g to the church d. absorb
80. They have taken great a. compilation	eat care in the b. violation	of this guidebook. c. competition	d. packing
81. Many adults seem to a. emotional	o know little about son b. elementary	ne of the most c. lingual	sciences. d. voluntary
82. Some people find it h a. elementary	ard to prove that it is pos b. related	ssible for people to succeed e	even without technology. d. complicated
مدی / حسن خاکپور"	تهیه و گردآوری:" جمال اح	ازدهم" تستى - تشريحى	83 جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی"پایه دو

people think of as "a con	nputer".		rmation age and are what most
a. signal	b. symbol	c. mark	d. sign
84. The building he designated	gned with them were b. arranged	e simple and well outs c. compiled	ide, and the large rooms inside. d. educated
85. Human being used a. word	b. phrase	means of communication lor c. saying	ng before writing was invented. d. speech
86. He spent more than 2 a. purposes	20 years and thousar b. sections	nds of dollars researching the c. origins	d. claims
87. Normal phones are h a. order		ey sound as an	electrical pulse through wires. d. transmit
88. She needs to be give a. advice	n some useful b. trips	before starting ev c. advises	ery new project. d. tip
89. She doesn't listen to a. one	a/an b. some	word of mine. I've given u c. single	trying to help her. d. entire
90. If the restaurant is not feet away from you.a. empty	ot very b. crowded	, you can place your chil	d on another chair about 3 to 4 d. invisible
91. Luckily, most of the a. constructive	b. confident	thquakes occur in less popul c. particular	ated places. d. destructive
92. We should put all the a. infection	e files in alphabetica b. order	al to find them ea	asily whenever they are needed. d. identity
93. There was a dead cora. matters	w around which a gr b. marks	roup of circl c. scavengers	ed to eat its meat. d. neighbors
94. Our soldiers can't aff a. whereas	ford to make any fal b. b<mark>esides</mark>	se moves in war c. once	they're in enemy territory. d. instead of
95. It is always the poore a. processes		of the community that have n	
96. There's a wholea. guest		ons why Jack couldn't pass th	e English exam on tenses. d. host
97. Ahmad explained the a. come from	e whole idea again, b. work out	but I still didn't c. go out	what he meant. d. get around
98. This apartment is so a. physical	spacious and large t b. regional	that it has a series of small c. national	rooms. d. inner
99. Out of my entire tim	ne in high school, or	ne day in particular	in my mind the day of
the big biology test. a. respects	b. sticks	c. arises	d. rings
100. You have really maa. deep	nde a terrible mistak b. entire	e; I insist that you take c. previous	action to put this right. d. immediate
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گرامر درس دوم: ضمایر موصولی (Relative Pronouns)

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

I found the keys which I lost yesterday.

"من کلیدهایی را که دیروز گم کرده بودم را پیدا کردم."

همانطور که در مثال بالا میبینید، "which I lost yesterday" یک جمله موصولی است، چون با ضمیر موصولی which شروع شده است و به توضیح اسم قبل از خود یعنی keys پرداخته است. ضمایر موصولی همیشه بصورت "که – را که" ترجمه میشوند.

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

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

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

تشخیص ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی در جمله:

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

The man who called me was very angry.

"مردی که به من زنگ زد، خیلی عصبانی بود."

فعل

The man whom we talked to, was very angry.

"مردی **را که** ما با او صحبت کردیم، خیلی عصبانی بود."

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

انـواع ضماير موصـولى:

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

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

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

فعل نقش فاعلی انسان

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

:0ad Hom you! "آیا این همان خانمی نیست <mark>که</mark> آن طرف خیابان شما زندگی میکند؟"

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

فعل نقش فاعلى انسان

فعل نقش فاعلى انسان

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

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

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

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

فاعل نقش مفعولی انسان

Have you seen <u>those people</u> whom we met on holiday? فاعل نقش مفعولی انسان

"آیا افرادی راکه ما در تعطیلات دیدیم ملاقات کردهاید؟"

<mark>۳- ضمیر موصولی which:</mark> این ضمیر موصولی هم نقش "**فاعلی**" دارد و هم نقش مفعولی و برای "غیر ا**نسان**" بکار برده میشود. بعد از این ضمیر، در حالت فاعلی، "**فعل**" و در حالت مفعولی بعد از آن "**فاعل**" میآید:

The cat which lives near us is drinking milk. "گربه ای که نزدیک ما زندگی میکنه، داره شیر مینوشه." اگربه ای که نزدیک ما زندگی میکنه، داره شیر مینوشه."

I found the keys which you lost yesterday.
فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

"کلیدهایی <mark>را که</mark> تو دیروز گم کردی<mark>، پیدا کردم."</mark>

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

فاعل نقش مفعولی غیر انسان

"غذا واقعا چيزى بود كه ما خيلى د<mark>ر تعطيلات ازش لذت ب</mark>رديم."

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

فعل نقش فاعلی غیر انسان

"پلیس گفت تصادفی که دیشب رخ <mark>داد، اجتناب ناپذیر بود."</mark>

*- ضمیر موصولی that: این ضمیر موصولی هم برای انسان و هم برای غیر انسان بکار برده میشود. هم نقش "فاعلی" دارد و هم نقش "مفعولی". بعد از آن "فاعل" میآید. در واقع این ضمیر موصولی جانشین ضمایر موصولی دیگر میشود:

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

ن." فعل نقش فاعلى انسان

"رودکی <mark>که</mark> در قرن چهارم زندگی میکرد، یک شاعر مشهور ایرانی است."

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

فاعل نقش مفعولي انسان

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

The cat that lives near us is drinking milk. "گربه ای که نزدیک ما زندگی میکنه، داره شیر مینوشه." فعل نقش فاعلی غیر انسان

I found <u>the keys</u> <u>that</u> <u>you</u> lost yesterday. فاعل نقش مفعولي غير انسان "کلیدهایی **را که** تو دیروز گم کردی را پیدا کردم."

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

فاعل نقش مفعولى غير انسان

"شما نباید هر چیزی <mark>را که</mark> در روزنامه میخوانید باور کنید."

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

فاعل نقش مفعولى انسان

"پسری راکه به من نشان دادی خیلی عجیب به نظر می آمد."

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

This is **the city** where / in which I was born.

"اینجا شهری است که در آن به دنیا آمدم."

Do you remember **the place** where / in which we caught the train?

"جایی **راکه** ما توانستیم سوار قطار شویم را یادت میآید؟" مکان

Stratford is **the town where / in which** Shakespeare was born.

"استراتفورد شهری است **که** شکسپیر در آن به دنیا آمد." مکان

نکته : در چند صفحه آینده یاد میگیریم که حرف اضافه های همراه ضمایر موصولی را میتوان در آخر جمله هم بکار برده برد: This is **the city which** I was born **in.**

me city which i

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

<mark>۱- ضمیر موصولی when:</mark> این ضمیر موصولی هم نقش فاعلی دارد و هم نقش مفعولی و برای "زمان" بکار برده میشود. برای دادن اطلاعات اضافی درباره زمان چیزیکه استفاده کنیم و مشخص میکنیم چه زمانی رخ میدهد.

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

England won the world cup in 1996. It was the year when my grandparents got married.

"انگلستان جام جهانی ۱۹۹٦ را برد. همان سالی بود که پدربزرگ و مادر بزرگم ازدواج کردند."

I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the day when the 2nd world wars happened.

"من بیستمین زادروز تولدم را یادم می آید. روزی بود که جنگ جهانی دوم اتفاق افتاد."

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

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

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

I met <u>a man</u> whose <u>brother</u> works in Moscow. "من مردى را ديدم كه برادرش در مسكو كار مي كند." اسم اول (مالك)

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

Sir James, whose birthday is on February 26, plans to have a big party.

"سر جیمز که روز تولدش در ۲٦ فوریه است، قصد دارد یک مهمانی بزرگ برگزار کند." سم دوم اسم اول (مالک)

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

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

نکته۱: به جای ضمیر موصولی whom میتوان ازضمیر موصول "<mark>who"</mark> هم استفاده کرد .(اولویت انتخاب ما بین ضمایر موصولی در تستها، به ترتیب داده شده در مثال زیر میباشد:

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

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

نکته۲ (بسیار مهم و کنکوری): در حالت فاعلی، بعد از ضمیر موصولی، نمیتوانیم ضمایر فاعلی بیاوریم و در حالت مغعولی هم نمیتوانیم بعد از آنها ضمایر مفعولی بیاوریم:

Raman is the boy who he plays the guitar well. فعل نقش فأعلى انسان

"رامان يسربه **که** به خوبی گیتار مینوازد."

"اين ييراهنيه كه تابستان گذشته در پار<mark>يس خريدم." This is <u>the dress</u> **which** <u>I</u>bought it in Paris last summer. "اين ييراهنيه كه تابستان گذشته در پار<mark>يس خريدم."</mark></mark> فاعل نقش مفعولى غير انسان

<mark>نکته۳(بسیار مهم و کنکوری):</mark> چنانچه "**حرف اضافه"** قبل از ضمیر موصولی بیاید، فقط از "which" و "whom" میتوانیم استفاده کنیم. بعد از حروف اضافه هر گز از who, that, where, when, whose استفاده نمیکنیم. (مثال: در نکته ۴.)

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

The music which I listened to was great.

"موسیقی **را که** به آن گوش میدادم عا<mark>لی بود."</mark>

The music to which I listened was great.

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

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

"خانه ای که ما در آن زندگی میکنیم خیلی بزرگ است."

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

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

"يسري **که** با او حرف زدي برادر من است."

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

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

Raman helped me clean the rooms, which was very kind of him.

"رامان کمکم کرد تا همه ی اتاقها را تمیز کنم که (با این کارش)، خیلی به من لطف کرد."

نکته۶ (زبان تخصصی): میتوانیم از ضمیر موصولی which علاوه بر توضیح دادن درباره یک اسم، برای دادن اطلاعات بیشتر

درباره یک جملهواره هم استفاده کنیم، مثلا برای جملهواره دلیل بیاوریم. در مثالهای زیر کلمه which درباره جملهواره اول توضیح بیشتر داده است و یا علت وقوع یک جملهواره را بیان کرده است:

He was usually late, which always annoyed his father.

"او معمولا دير مي كرد، كه هميشه پدرش را عصباني مي كرد."

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

"ما از قطارمان جا مانديم، كه يعني ممكن است دير برسيم."

ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی what (زبان تخصصی):

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

"من نمی توانم آنچه که او از من خواست انجام بدهم را به شما بگویم."

What is useful is the best.

"آنچه که مفید است، بهترین چیز است."

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

anybody, anyone, somebody, nowhere, nothing, nobody, anybody, anywhere, anything, only, all, ... فقط "that" به کار برده می شود و نمیتوان از سایر ضمایر موصولی استفاده نمود.

Anything that he saved was lost.

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

It was the third accident that I saw yesterday.

He was the tallest man that I had ever seen

It was the <u>only</u> thing **that** was worth seeing.

"هر چیزی **را که** او پس انداز کرد، از دس<mark>ت رفت."</mark>

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

"سومین تصادفی بود **که** دیروز دیدم<mark>."</mark>

"او بلند قدترین مردی بود **که** تا آن <mark>وقت دیده بودم."</mark>

"آن تنها چیزی بود <mark>که</mark> ارزش دیدنش <mark>را داشت".</mark>

"همهٔ کتاب هایی **را که** خوانده ام مت<mark>علق به کتابخانهٔ او است." --- All</mark> the books **that** I have read belong to his library.

کمیتهای شمارشی و اعداد با ضمایر موصولی (زبان تخصصی):

با ضمایر موصولی میتوانیم از کمیتهای شمارشی و اعداد استفاده کنیم، در این حالت ما بین اعداد و کمیتها، "حرف اضافه مثلاً: میآید. به یاد داشته باشیم که بعد از حروف اضافه، ضمیر موصولی برای انسان "whom" و برای غیر انسان "which" "میباشد. مثلاً:

• many of whom

(بیشتر آنها)

• most of whom

(بیشتر آنها)

none of whom

(هیچی از آنها)

• one of which

(یکی از آنها)

• some of which

(بعضی از آنها)

• two of which

دو تا از آنها) س ۸۸۸۸ س

این ساختارها می توانند در نقشهای فاعلی، مفعولی و متمم ظاهر شوند. به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is the book which / that everyone is talking about.

"این همان کتابی است که همه درباره اش صحب<mark>ت میکنند."</mark>

The car which / that Jason bought runs on electricity and gas.

فاعل

"ماشینی را که جیسون خرید با برق و ب<mark>نزین کار میکند."</mark>

I know the person that we saw yesterday.

"شخصي را كه ما ديروز ديديم، مي ش<mark>ناسم."</mark>

در این جمله the person مفعول <mark>جمله است و that نیز</mark> برای آن بکار <mark>رفته است. به همین د</mark>لیل می توانیم that را حذف کنیم.

Did you find the money which you lost?

"یولی رو که گم کرده بودی پیدا کردی؟"

اینجا نیز می توانیم ضمیر مفعولی which را حذف کنیم.

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

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

The student who was watching TV was my classmate.

"دانش آموزی که در حال تماشای تلویزیون بود، همکلاسیم بود." The student watching TV was my classmate "دانش

Most of the students who were invited to the party did not come.

=>Most of the students **invited** to the party did not come.

"پیشتر دانش آموزانی **که** په میهمانی دع<mark>وت شده پودند نیامدند."</mark>

<mark>ج:</mark> چنانچه ضمایر موصولی در نقش "<mark>فاعلی</mark>" باشند و بلافاصله بعد از آنها فعلی آمده باشد، میتوانید ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و

فعل کمکی را حذف کرده و فعل بعد از آن را بدون توجه به زمانش، ing دار کنید!

I don't know the person who / that donated this money. نقش فاعلى

"من مردی که پول را اهدا کرد، نمیشناسم."

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

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

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

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

تستی - تشریحی تهیه و گردآوری:"جمال احمدی / حسن خاکبور"

جزوه جامع زيان انگليسي"بايه دوازدهم"

The student watching TV tomorrow is my classmate.

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

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

The student watching TV last night was my classmate.

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

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

The student watching TV for 2 hours is my classmate.

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

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

The student watching TV was my classmate.

"این دانش آموز که تلویزیون تماشا کر<mark>ده بود، همکلاسی من بود."</mark>

د: حذفِ ضمایر موصولی در ساختار (حرف اضافه + ضمیر موصولی): زمانیکه ضمایر موصولی بعنوان یک متممِ حرف اضافه در جملهوارهٔ موصولی تعریف کننده باشند، میتوان آنها را حذف کرد. در این حالت حرف اضافه پس از حذف ضمیر موصولی، در انتهای جملهوارهٔ موصولی قرار می گیرد.

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

"او در مهمانی بود **که** من در مورد آن <mark>به شما گفتم". 💎 که من در مورد آن به شما گفتم". که من در مورد آن به شما گفتم".</mark>

در جمله پایانی ضمیر موصولی which <mark>به درستی حذف شده و حرف اضافه about در انتهای ج</mark>ملهوارهٔ موصولی واقع شده است.

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

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

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

توجه بسیار مهم: از that نمی توانیم در این کاربرد استفاده کنیم.

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

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

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

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

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

"او تصميم گرفت به خانم "جکسون"، كه راجع به او در روزنامه خوانده بود، تلفن كند."

1. The students talked to the teacher	مرفحه: ۲۸۱ - ۲۸۲)	(پاسخنامه د	می گرامر ضمایر موصولی:	۲۰ تست دستگر
a. who b. which c. whose d. that 3. He showed me the rocks a. who b. which c. whom d. where 4. The mechanic b. whose c. when d. which 5. The student parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. whose b. who c. whom d. which 6. The novel parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. whose b. who c. whom d. which 6. The novel parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. whore b. who c. whom d. which 6. The novel parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. whore b. who c. whom d. who 7. An actor with parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. where b. who c. which d. who 7. An actor with parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. where b. when c. that b. who c. which d. who 7. An actor with parents are both teachers, won the first prize in the competition. a. who b. who c. which d. who 8. This was the teacher a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 10. She was the girl parents are flowers at work yesterday. b. who c. whose d. whom 11. Those are the boxes parents are sent to us last month. a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 12. She watched the DVD parents are sent to us last month. a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 13. We bought some books parents are sent to us last month. b. who c. whose d. whom 14. I have friends powers are the teacher suggested. a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 15. That young man saved our brother's life on that car accident is very brave. a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 16. That's another way of saying it. I'm talking about the car parked over there. a. who's b. that's c. who d. how 17. Well, I should say for parked over. a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 18. I saw the man parked over there. a. who's b. who c. whose d. whom 18. I saw the man parked over there. a. that b. who c. that's d. whose 20. It's the best car parked over. a. that b. who d. that	ne students talked to the	teacher	John had met before.	
a. who b. which c. whom d. where 4. The mechanic six very skillful, had an accident. a. who b. whose c. when d. which 5. The student six whose b. who c. whom d. which 6. The novel six where b. who c. whom d. which 6. The novel six where b. who c. which d. who 7. An actor with Six was the teacher six which b. who c. which d. that 8. This was the teacher six who d. who 9. My sister, six who d. whom d. who 10. She was the girl six who d. whom 11. Those are the boxes six which d. whose d. whom 12. She watched the DVD six whom d. who c. whose d. whom 13. We bought some books six which d. whose d. whom 14. I have friends six holds b. who c. whose d. whom 15. That young man six who d. whose d. whom 16. That's another way of saying it. I'm talking about the car six wells as which d. whose d. whom 17. Well, I should say for six who d. whom c. whose d. whom 18. I saw the man six who d. whom c. whose d. whom 19. That's interesting. We are talking about the car six work whose d. whore 19. That's interesting. We are talking about the car six work whose d. whose 20. It's the best car six whose d. whose c. whose d. whose c. whose d. whose d. whose d. whom c. whose d. whom here talking about the car six were six door. a. that b. who c. whose d. whom c. whose d. whom c. whose d. whom here talking about the car six were six door. a. that b. who c. whose d. whom has a red roof. a. that b. who c. that's d. whose 20. It's the best car six whose d. whose b. whoe c. whose d. whose b. whose d. whose c. whose d. whose b. who c. that's d. whose c. whose d. whom d. whom d. whom d. whom d. whom here talking about the car six with the c			•	d. that
a. who b. whose c. when d. which 5. The student ————————————————————————————————————			_	
a. whose b. who c. whom d. which 6. The novel				d. which
a. where b. when c. that d. who 7. An actor with ————————————————————————————————————		_	_	_
8. This was the teacher ————————————————————————————————————		•		_
a. which b. whose c. whom d. who 9. My sister,				
a. who b. whom c. which d. whose 10. She was the girl				
a. who b. which c. whose d. whom 11. Those are the boxes				
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 12. She watched the DVD	_			d. whom
a. whom b. who c. whose d. which 13. We bought some books				d. whom
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 14. I have friends			<u>e</u>	d. which
a. which b. who c. whose d. whom 15. That young man	•			d. whom
a. which b. whose d. who first d. whom 16. That's another way of saying it. I'm talking about the car				•
a. who's b. that's c. who d. how 17. Well, I should say for	•			•
a. whichb. whoc. whosed. whom18. I saw the man		-	_	_
a. that b. whom c. which d. where 19. That's interesting. We are talking about the car	•		•	d. whom
 a. that b. who c. that's d. whose 20. It's the best car I've ever had. Why do you ask? a. whose b. when c. who d. that 				d. where
a. whose b. when c. who d. that	_	-		
	a. whose	b. when	c. who	

۱۱ تست مبحث حذف ضمایر موصولی (زبان تخصصی)

سطح تستها: "كنكورى – آموزشى (نسبتاً دشوار)" (پاسخنامه صفحه: ۲۸۳ - ۲۸۴)

1. The doctora. examined c. who has examined	the sick child yester	day was very old. b. examining d. had examined	
2. The photographs a. publishing c. which published	in the newspap	ber were extraordinary. b. published d. where publishing	
3. You are fortunate to be a. taught	in a class b. teaching		acher. d. is taught
4. Did you read the excell a. publishing c. which is published	ent article about economy	b. published d. which published	al newspaper last Saturday?
5. The subjectsa. discuss	in that book are ve b. that discuss	ry interesting for Mr. Ka c. discussed	zemi's students. d. discussing
6. All over the world, ther a. pollute	e are people b. polluted		d the air. d. to pollute
7. The wall a. is surrounding c. surrounded	our house is made of v	wood and iron. b. surrounding d. surrounds	
8. A lot of people a. inviting c. who invited	to the party did	not arrive on time. b. invited d. are invited	
9. What was the name of t a. to arrest	he manb. arresting	by the police? c. arrested	d. arrests
10. They said that the exp a. conducted c. which conducted	eriments by		niversity was very successful.
11. My father has a big re a. being parked	d car o b. parked	utside the house. c. parking	d. to park

17. The man ----- answered the phone was polite.

c. who

d. whom

18.	. He didn't wait at the tra a. which they	affic lights b. which	were red. c. who	d. whom
19.	-	made him lool b. that		d. whom
20.	Here is an articlea. it	might interes	t you. c. which	d. that it
21.		b. they whom	last week, was very poor. c. whom you	d. they
22.	. People a. who	paint houses for a living. whom	ng are called house painters c. which	d. who they
23.	While I was waiting at a. whom	the bus stop, I stood next b. to whom	to an elderly manc. that he	started a conversation d. that
24.	What did you do with tall which you	the money b	your mother lent you. c. who	d. that when
25.	The robber stole a car - a. that	b. when	parked in front of the super c. where that	market. d. from that
26.	. He was a persona. who	b. whom	rded as trustworthy. c. whose	d. which
27 .	She wanted to write on a. who	a topic b. that	she knew nothing about. c. whose	d. what
28.	The man a. sits	b. sat	novies was wearing a big ha	at. d. sitting
29 .	The mana. talked	to the principal is my b. talking	uncle. c. to talk	d. talks
30.	The machinea. breaks	b. which breaking	•	d. that broke
31.	The womana. cooking	dinner in the kitch b. to cook	•	d. cooked
	a. are loved		c. who loves	d. being loved
33.	What was the name of a. won	b. which won		d. which wining
34.	The peoplea. who call	yesterday wanted to b. calling	buy the house. c. to call	d. whom I call
	a. waited	e outside b. who are waiting	c. waiting	d. they wait
	a. connecting	_	c. connected	d. it connects
<i>5</i> 7.	a. it begins	ame of a flower b. begun	c. to begin	d. beginning
	ں احمدی / حسن خاکپور"	یحی تهیه و گردآوری:" <mark>جمال</mark>	_ص "پایه دوازدهم"	95 جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسم

38 .	There are some children	en i	n the river.		
	a. who swims	b. swum	c. being swimming	d. swimming	
39.	The company sent me a. that is containing		the information I needed. c. contained	d. to contain	
40 .	_		nas now been repaired. c. being damaged	d. damaged	
41.	We have eaten nearly a. that leave		There are only a few c. left	 d. which left	
42.	Do you know anyone a. spoken			d. who speak	
43.	Everybody can enjoy a. that they provide		c. provided	d. providing	
44.	The womana. standing		waiting for a taxi. c. stood	d. is standing	
45.	Antarctica is covered a. contains		c. which is containing		
46.	It would cost a lot to a a. destroyed c. which destroyed	rebuild the houses	b. were destroyed d. they were destroyed	••	go
47.	The valley,a. protected		tains, was very calm and pleasa c. protecting		
48.			famous companiesc. paid	_	
49 .	He says that the books a. writes	•	y this writer are very interesting c. written	g. d. are written	
50 .	Anyonea. who is interesting		hould plan to attend another led c. is interested	cture tonight. d. interested	
	a. told	b. is told	S .	ened. d. it is told	
54.	The tasks a. performs		c. performing	d. performed	
53.	Acid rain,a. is created	•	gas, oil, and coal, destroys fore c. created	ests. d. which created	
54.	a. named	b. naming	while you were out. c. being named	d. which named	
55.	The man a. driven	b. drives	lly injured in the accident. c. driving	d. to drive	
56.	a. who hired	b. hiring	ad to take a preparation course c. were hired	d. hired	
	احمدی / حسن خاکپور"	تهیه و گردآوری:" <mark>جمال</mark>	ّیه دوازدهم" تستی - تشریحی	9 جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی"پا	96

57.	77. There is a small wall the living room from the rest of the house.			
	a. which separating	b. separating	c. separated	d. separate
58.	The children	that school 1	receive a good education.	
	a. attended	b. are attending	c. who to attend	d. attending
59.	A new drug	at a British u	niversity may give us eternal	l youth.
	a. the developing	b. developed	c. is developed	d. which developed
60.	Many people believe t	hat we should avoid	all foods cl	hemical substances.
	a. contain		c. containing	
61.	The teacher advised us	s th	e article ab	out the greenhouse effect.
	a. to read - writing		b. reading - writing	
	c. to read - written		d. reading - written	
62.	The man	for the best plac	e to park his car has spent a	lot of time
	a. looks	b. looked	c. looking	d. to look
(2	TDI '		1 . 1	
03.	a. locates		nearby is very wonderful. c. to locate	d. located
	a. locates	b. locating	c. to locate	u. iocateu
64.	Trash	- to produce energy	can be really useful.	
	a. burning	b. which burns	c. burned	d. burns
65.	The teacher showed us	s some pictures	by his son.	
	a. painting	_	c. painted	d. to paint
66	The man who	nave door h	agg ton ahildran	
	a. lives		c. he lives	d. he's living
				_
67.			area are originally from Fra	
	a. lived	b. to live	c. living	d. live
68.	The students	Dr. Smith's	class this semester are enjoy	ing it.
	a. taken	b. taking	c. to take	d. are taking
60	The prisoners	are all won	nan	
U).	a. releasing		c. who will release	d. who are releasing
	w recusing	St Teleasea	Scold or many or the learning of	the ware resembling
70.	•		els do a lot of harm to the air	
	a. using	b. are using // //	my-coused s.ir	d. uses
71.	My grandfather often	tells stories		
	a. which people laugh		b. what people lau	gh at
	c. that people laugh a	nt	d. at what people l	augh
72	The section of the second section of the section of	1	4 4. 1	
12.	a. was sent	b. that sent	you made me very excited. c. sent	d. were sending
				u. were senuing
73.	These are the books M	· · · · ·	-	1 1 4
	a. wanted	b. wanting	c. who wanted	d. who they want
74.	•		a letter me t	•
	a. offered	b. offering	c. which offered	d. to offer
	، احمدی / حسن خاکپور "	تهیه و گردآوری:" ج مال	دوازدهم" تستی - تشریحی	97 جزوه جامع زبان انگلیسی"پایه

75. The rulesa. allowing	public access to the b. allowed	e wild areas need to be rec c. are allowed	onsidered. d. that allows
76. A healthful dieta. includes	fruit and fibe b. included	r will decrease one's risk or which included	of cancer. d. including
77. The mana. seating	b. who seats	e guest. c. seated	d. who seated
78. Prisoners a. were hold c. holding	at Alcatraz knew th	at scape from the Island v b. held d. who were holdin	
79. The glassesa. which	were on the floor b. which it	belonged to my grandmot c. whose	her. d. that it
80. A persona. doing	at least 30 minutes of b. does	of exercise a day will feel c. who did	better. d. did
a. who they die	b. dying	from AIDS is finally decr c. died	d. who died
82. My wife and I are rea a. that we bought it c. we bought that	lly enjoying the TV set	b. that we bought d. we bought it	niversary.
83. The officiala. supports			d. supported
84. Many of the students tenth of those			sappointed because only one-
a. hope - applyc. hoped - applied85. Competitorsa. will run	in the marathon b. running	b. who hope - which d. hoping - applying should get to the stadium c. who runs	g
86. Fifty years ago, many a. who have suffered c. suffered		from the flu eventually did b. suffering d. were suffering	ed.
87. The woman a. I met her c. met me	last night was int		
88. The studenta. that come to class c. came to class late	•	b. who came to class d. whom came to class	
89. I've become good frie a. I meet c. whom I met	ends with several of the p	eople in b. who I have met d. that met	my English class last year.
90. He should get an anima. he can leave alone c. which can leave it	it for	w days, like a horse. b. that he can leave a d. he can leave alone	

"Conditional Sentences"

"جمـــلات شــــــرطي"

این نوع از جملات، جملات مرکبی هستند که در آنها انجام یک عمل مشروط به انجام کاری دیگری میباشد. مثال: If it doesn't rain, I will go out.

"اگر باران نبارد من بیرون می روم."

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

He won't be late **if** the train isn't delayed.

"اگر قطار تاخیر نداشته باشد او دیر نخواهد کرد."

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

ساختار کلی جملات شرطی:

 \mathbf{If} جمله شرط \mathbf{if} جواب شرط \rightarrow جمله شرط

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

انواع جملات شرطي:

 ۲- شرطی نوع دوم
 ۳- شرطی نوع سوم <mark>۴-</mark> شرطی نوع صفر

<mark>۱-</mark> شرطی نوع اول

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

زمان آینده ساده , زمان حال ساده ا

You will learn a lot if you study more. <u>If</u> you <u>study</u> more, you <u>will learn</u> a lot. حال ساده حال ساده

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

If you don't go now, you may miss the train.

"اگه الان نروی، ممکن است به قطار نرسی."

نکته ۲: برای سؤالی کردن جملات شرطی، <mark>جواب شرط</mark> را سؤالی میکنیم:

"اگه در بعد از ظهر باران ببارد، در خانه خواهی ماند؟" " Will you <u>stay</u> home **if** it rains in the afternoon? "اگه در بعد از ظهر باران ببارد، در خانه خواهی ماند؟"

نکته ۳: در جملات شرطی نوع اول میتوان جواب شرط را برای اشاره به توصیه، پیشنهاد یا دستور به صورت <mark>امری</mark> بیان کرد: یادآوری: جملات امری با شکل ساده فعل شروع شده و با don't منفی میشوند:

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

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

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

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

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

If you <u>are studying</u> for your final exams, you shouldn't use your cell phone.

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

If he <u>has written</u> the letter, I will post it soon. "اگه او نامه را نوشته است، من آن را پست خواهم کرد." حال حامل

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

You will learn a lot <u>if</u> you will study more.

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

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

زمان آینده در گذشته ساده , زمان گذشته ساده ۱f

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

 آینده در گذشته ساده
 گذشته ساده

"اگه بیشتر مطالعه میکردی، بیشتر یاد میگر<mark>فتی."</mark>

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

she would go on a picnic if it didn't rain.

آینده در گذشته ساده گذشته ساده گذشته ساده در گذشته در

"اگه باران نمیبارید او به گردش میرفت."

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

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

If I knew his name, I would tell you.

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

نکته۱: درجملات شرطی نوع دوم، اگر بخواهیم یکی از افعال to be را بکار ببریم، برای تمامی فاعلها، از were استفاده میکنیم. (در این حالت میتوان از was هم استفاده کرد اما بهتر است برای تمامی فاعلها فقط از were بهره بگیریم.)

If I were you, I would tell my parents.

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

"اگه میلیونر بود، میتوانست به دور دنیا سفر کنه. " " If he **were** a millionaire, he **could** travel around the world.

"اگه ثروتمند بودم، احتمالاً همه وقتم را صرف مسافرت میکردم." .If I were rich, I might spend all my time traveling

نکته ۲ (زبان تخصصی): در این حالت میتوان if را از جمله حذف کرده و were را به ابتدای جمله بیاوریم، در این صورت جمله خبری، دارای ساختار سؤالی میشود اما در معنی جمله تغییر ایجاد نخواهد شد:

"اگه برادرم جای تو بود، هرگز اون ماشین را نمیخرید." Were my brother you, he would never buy that car.

 $f{Were}$ I rich, I $f{might}$ spend all my time traveling. "اگه ثروتمند بودم، احتمالاً همه وقتم را صرف مسافرت میکردم."

<mark>۳- جملات شرطی نوع سوم (زبان تخصص):</mark> از این نوع از جملات شرطی در مواردی که کاری در گذشته انجام نشده است و یا اتفاقی که امکان وقوع آن در زمان حال یا آینده دیگر وجود ندارد، استفاده میکنیم. (زمان در این نوع از جملات مربوط به گذشته است که برای تصور کردن نتیجه چیزی که در گذشته روی نداده است به کار می رود.)

در این نوع از جملات شرطی، جمله شرط در زمان گذشته کامل (شکل سوم فعل+ had + فاعل) و جواب شرط در زمان آینده در گذشته ساده (شکل سوم فعل + would + have + فاعل) خواهد بود. در جواب شرط به جای would میتوان از شکل دوم افعال ناقص (could, might) هم استفاده کرد. در درس سوم با زمان گذشته کامل آشنا خواهیم شد!!!!!

زمان آینده در گذشته کامل , زمان گذشته کامل If

- If you had studied more, you would have learnt a lot. "اگه بیشتر مطالعه کرده بودی، بیش<mark>تر یاد میگرفتی."</mark> آبنده در گذشته کامل
- → You would have learnt a lot if you had studied more.

 الا المراحة كامل مال المراحة كامل المر
- If it hadn't rained, they could have gone on a picnic آینده در گذشته کامل
- "اگه باران نباریده بود، آنها به گردش <mark>میرفتند."</mark>
- \rightarrow They could have gone on a picnic if it hadn't rained. آبنده در گذشته کامل

برای فهم بهتر این نوع از جملات شرطی نوع سوم، به مثالهای زیر و معنی آنها توجه کنید:

If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the train "اگر تاکسی گرفته بودیم قطار را از دست نمی دادیم." (ولی ما تاکسی نگرفتیم و قطار را هم از دست دادیم)

If I had found his address, I would have sent him an invitation

"اگر آدرسش را پیدا می کردم دعوتش می کردم." (ولی آدرس او را پیدا نکردم و دعوتش هم نکردم).

نکته ۱(زبان تخصصی): در این حالت میتوان if را از جمله حذف کرده و had را به ابتدای جمله بیاوریم، در این صورت جمله خبری، دارای ساختار سؤالی میشود اما در معنی جمله تغییر ایجاد نخواهد شد:

Had I **known** you wanted to talk to me, I **wouldn't have left** the office." (= if I had known...) "اگه میدانستم تو میخواستی با من حرف بزنی، من اداره را ترک نمیکردم."

Had we not missed the plane, we would all have been killed in the crash. (NOT: Hadn't we missed...) "اگه ما قطار را از دست نداده بودیم در تصادف کشته شده بودیم."

- در ساختار بالا، not به اول جمله نميآيد و صورت منفى فعل، مخفف نمي شود.

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

If you **boil** the water, it **turns** into steam.

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

حال ساده حال ساده

If you <u>heat</u> the ice, it <u>melts</u> quickly.

"اگه یخ را گرم کنی، فورأ ذوب میشه."

حال ساده حال ساده حال ساده

نكته ۱ (بسیار مهم و كاملاً كنكوری): برای ساختن "عبارت الحاقی" (Tag Questions) در جملات شرطی، از "جواب شرط"

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

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

جمسله شسسرط (ifti بکار میرود) "اگه در دانشگاه پزشکی را خوانده بودم، کار بهتری پیدا میکردم، مگه نه؟"

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

جــواب شــرط جمــله شــرط (باfi بكار ميرود)

"اگه مردم زیاد غذا بخورند، چاق خو<mark>اهند شد، مگه نه؟"</mark>

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

جــواب شــرط جمله شـرط (باfi بكار ميرود)

"اگه میخواهی من را ببینی، به اداره م<mark>ن بیا، نمیایی؟"</mark>

نکته ۲ (زبان تخصصی): برای بیان جملات شرطی منفی میتوان بجای If... not از "unless" به معنی "مادامیکه" استفاده ... If... not میباشد باید حتماً "مثبت" باشد چون که این کلمه معادل If... not میباشد. کرد. اما دقت نمائید جمله ای که در آن unless آمده باشد باید حتماً "مثبت" باشد چون که این کلمه معادل You can't buy this car if you don't have enough money.

فعل منفي

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

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

فعل مثبت

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

.....

نکته۳ (زبان تخصصی): در جملات شرطی، میتوان از سایر ادوات شرط به جای if استفاده کرد:

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

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

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

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

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

۷۵ تست جملات شرطی

سطح تستها: "آموزشی" و " کنکوری"

a. don't	b. won't	c. wouldn't	d. hadn't
2. If I were you, I a. wouldn't buy	that coat. It v b. won't buy	was too expensive. c. would buy	d. didn't buy
3. What you - a. would / do	if you have a b. are / doing	big garden? c. were / done	d. will / do
	f we a ke b. hadn't had		d. haven't had
5. If they were here, I a. would borrow	their car b. bo<mark>rrowed</mark>	c. will borrow	d. borrow
	fat if yo <mark>u b. hadn't eaten</mark>	too much. c. didn't eat	d. can't eat
7. How a. can	you write if you didn't b. will	have any fingers? c. could	d. should
8. If I a. had been		c. would be	d. were
9. If they had waited a a. got	nother month, they could b. had got	l probably a c. have got	better price for their house. d. will get
10. If Ia. try	very hard, I would have b. would have tried	e been able to stop smoking. c. tried	d. had tried
	cept that job, heb. had regretted	it for the rest of his l c. is regretting	ife. d. will regret
12. If youa. are thinking		job, my advice is: Forget it. c. will be thinking	d. would think
13. If she goes on pass a. she's	b. she had	c. she has	oractice as a lawyer. d. she'll
14. If you really want a. have	to be helpful, then you b. had	c. will have	truth. d. would have
15. If I win that compe a. should	etition, I b. will	buy you a very big toy car a c. am	s a present. d. have
16. I b a. When	oought you a new car, wo	ould you be very happy?	d. Since
17. I would move to a a. am	new house if I b. had	as wealthy as he is. c. were	d. would be
18. Will you come to a had found	dinner with us if we b. will find	a babysitter for y	ou? d. find
a. am	b. was	r at your house if Ic. were	d. will be
ياه ليمن و خاکروراا	تمام م کردام ی وال م ا	به دمانده ما	102

20. If I	you, I would work ver	ry hard so that I could earn i	nore money.
a. am	b. were	c. are	d. have
21. I a. tried	to save the man if I knew b. will try	w how to swim. c. would try	d. had tried
22. I am absolutely su a. is	ure that Jennifer would do b. was	o the same task differently i	f sheyou. d. had been
23. The boss will get a. you should	mad if you leave early as b. you might	gain, so ask c. would you	for his permission first. d. you are going to
24	that difficult job if they o b. Would you ta	offered it to you? ke c. Have you taken	d. Had you taken
25. If they weren't in a. succeed	a hurry, they b. succeeded	in their exams. c. will succeed	d. would succeed
26. If I had enough apa. could bake	pples, I b. will bake	an apple pie. c. baked	d. must bake
27. I think everything a. there is - I'll		call c. there will be - I c	call d. there was - I called
28. This soup isn't ve a. can taste	ery good. Itb. will be tasted	c. could be tasted	d. would taste
29. I a. have repaired	the bicycle myself if no b. am repairing		d. repair
30. You are always ti a. don't go	red. If yo <mark>u b. didn't go</mark>	to bed so late, you woul c. hadn't gone	dn't be so tired. d. haven't gone
31. you jumpa. Will / had	p out of a plane if you b. Do / have	c. Would / had	d. Could / have
32. If hea. has / would	b. had / could	or the job, the bossc. have / will	hire him. d. had / may
a. will buy / am	b. would buy / we		d. bought / were
34. If I could a. speak / will	English very we b. spoke / may	ell, I look fo c. speak / would	or a job in foreign companies. d. spoke / might
	to work, I would come b. don't have	e to the amusement park with c. had	th you. d. won't have
	b. was / would	y play in ou c. is / can	ır football team. d. were / would
	_	he questions c. would / were	_
	b. were / would li	ve c. is / could live	d. were / lived
39. The taxi is late. If a. misses	Farhad b. missed	his job interview, he won't c. miss	have a new job. d. is missing
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	good, we b. were / may play		d. are / would play
41 . Where a. will	- you live if you could live a b. would	anywhere in the world? c. did	d. do
42. If Ali had enough free a. can be	time to practice, he b. will be	a good guitarist c. is	d. would be
•	wait. I b. won't / will go		d. won't / can go
44 . You a a. got	better job if you could use a b. would get	a computer. c. will get	d. have got
45. Your grandfathera. can read / wore	b. reads / wears	c. could read / wore	_
46 . If he r a. asked / said	me to marry him, I'db. asks / say	c. would ask / said	d. asked / say
• •	b. wouldn't / were		
48. A lot of health problem a. would eat	ns could be prevented if peo b. ate	pple bette c. will eat	er. d. have eaten
49. If you lend me some ma. would pay	noney, Iyou b. paid	a back before the end of c. will pay	the month. d. might pay
50. Yous a. wouldn't have	o many accidents if you dro b. had	•	d. haven't had
51 . I don't know anything a. I would have done	about cars. If the car broke b. will I do	down, what c. could I have done	
	to your family if you leave b. has happened		you. d. should happen
53. I to a a. would go- don't have c. go – don't have	movie tonight if Ive	any homework to would go-didn't have d. could go-won't have	
	the phone if sheb. would answer- were		e morning. d. will answer- will be
55. If I had eaten breakfas a. I will not feel hungr c. I won't feel hungry	y now l	b. I will be feeling hung l. I wouldn't have felt h	
56. Tell me what to do, what wisited	here to go, and what to expe b. would visit c	ct if I yo . visit	our home town as a tourist. d. have visited
57. If I went anywhere, it a. will be	b. would be c	onderful country, and I c would have been	an already speak Italian. d. had been
	ar language to a person who b. how you would begin		

59. I am sure he	his parents if he l b. will look after		d. looks after
60 . A: Are you coming to		c. would look after	u. 100KS atter
B: I don't think so, bu	ut if I n	ny mind, I	•
a. have changed- will t	tell b. changed- would tel	l c. changed- will tell	d. change- will tell
61. If the music were bet a. could dance		dy c. was dancing	d. is dancing
62 . If I were living in Br a. will be working	azil, I a b. would be workin ş		d. have worked
		c. were using - may fin	· ·
happy if we	her to the party.	cause of her father's dear	th. I believe she d. is – invited
65. Youteacher, you also need to			you study hard. To be a good
· •	b. will be became	O .	d. have become
66. Your mother won't b	ouy that beautiful bicycle	you showed us yesterday	for you if you
your exams. So, study yo a. will fail	our lessons as much as po b. are failing	ossible. c. failed	d. fail
		ody, you nay c. have wanted - coul	
68. Which of the following a. If you mix red and you. We'll miss the train is	ellow, you'll get orange.	b. If you decide to ha	ave a birthday party, tell me! of smoke if it'll burn.
69. If you decide to go to a. will you do	the central department s b. you will do	store, s c. do you do	some shopping for me? d. you can do
70. I think the air will be	clean if people	3,50	
a. used public transpc. would cycle to wor	ortation	b. will walk to wo	
76 . We'll be late	نى عصــــر	حــروه امـــورن	
a. if you don't hurryc. if we won't take a		b. if the train didn't d. if you woke up la	
72. The math teachera. will not	b. do not	eve the class if they don't fince. would	nish their homework carefully. d. will
73. If you a. want / should c. have wanted / coul	•	nation well, you b. are going to war d. want / will	•
74. If you do not see any a. can	special thing in an artwo	ork, you c. didn't	appreciate its value. d. won't
75 . If there som a. had been / would	_	t, you son b. were / would - b	_
c. is / will - buy		d. are / will – buy	4
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نگارش درس دوم و سوم: "پـاراگـراف نـویسـی"

اگر تا به حال به متن کتابها و مقاله ها دقت کرده باشید، دیده اید که متن ها به صورت کامل و با هم نیامده اند بلکه یک متن به تکه های مختلفی تقسیم شده و هرکدام از این بخش ها با یک فاصله ای از بخش قبلی خود جدا شده اند. به هرکدام از این بخش ها و دسته های نوشته، "پاراگراف" می گوییم. خواندن نوشته ای که پاراگراف بندی نشده خسته کننده است.

اما این پاراگراف بندی تنها جنبه زیبایی ندارد. بلکه هر پاراگراف در واقع ایده خاص یا کمی متفاوت از پاراگراف قبلی خود را بیان می کند . پس در واقع پاراگراف بندی یک نوشته از ساختار خاصی پیروی می کند که در کتاب درسی پایه دوازدهم در درسهای دوم و سوم آموزش داده شده است اما ما در زیر تمامی نکات ضروری برای شناخت و نوشتن یک پاراگراف استاندارد در زبان انگلیسی را مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار خواهیم داد.

چرا ما نیاز داریم با ساختار یک پاراگراف آشنا شویم؟

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

پاراگراف چیست؟

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

ظاهر یک پاراگراف:

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

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

طول یک پاراگراف

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

اجزاي تشكيل دهنده يک پاراگراف در انگليسي:

۲ - جملات حمایت کننده

<mark>۱ –</mark> جمله موضوع

<mark>۳ -</mark> جمله نتیجه گیری

۱ - جمله موضوع (Topic Sentence): به مهمترین ایده پاراگراف که در قالب یک جمله بیان می شود میگویند.

جمله موضوع در واقع هسته اصلی پاراگراف است . جمله موضوع جمله ای هست که ایده اصلی یک پاراگراف انگلیسی Main(Main) در آن قرار دارد ، به عبارتی وقتی خواننده این جمله را می خواند باید بتواند به محتوای پاراگراف شما پی ببرد.

این جمله ممکنه در اول پاراگراف بیاید. ممکن است در وسط پاراگراف (به عنوان پیوند بین دو مبحث) مطرح شود. و یا ممکن است (به عنوان نتیجه گیری) در آخر پاراگراف بیان شود. اما متداول ترین و بهترین مکان آن در اول پاراگراف است. وقتی اولین جمله پاراگراف جمله موضوعی باشد، هم شما آسانتر پاراگراف خود را بسط میدهید و هم خواننده راحتتر مبحث را متوجه میشود.

چگونه یک متن را براساس پاراگراف ها بنویسیم؟

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

- مقایسه آن با دیگر ورزش ها
 - قوانین آن

-بزرگترین فوتبالیستهای جهان و ..<mark>.</mark>

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

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

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

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

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

نوشتن پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی:

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

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

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

نمونه پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی مثال اول:

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

نمونه پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی مثال دوم:

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

نمونه پاراگراف در زبان انگلیسی مثال سوم:

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

ویژگی های یک پاراگراف خوب:

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

- تعداد مناسبی از جزئیات مختلف را برای پیشبرد و بسط دادن Topic Sentence استفاده کنید. غالباً استفاده از دو الی سه جمله برای بدنه پاراگراف منجر به ناکافی بودن تمامیت متن می شود.
- همانطوری که کم نویسی مشکل ایجاد می کند، پاراگراف های طولانی و بلند هم مناسب نخواهند بود. زیاده گویی و یا تعداد خیلی زیاد جملات پشتیبان ممکن است باعث کاهش تاثیر گذاری متن و خسته کردن خواننده شود .
- برای جملات پشتیبان از مثال ها و جزئیات خاص و واقعی استفاده کنید که برای خواننده ملموس و قابل هضم باشد، این خیلی بهتر از این است که در جملات پشتیبان از ایده و نظر خودتان استفاده کنید. می توانید از مثال های عینی، حکایات، آمار و ارقام و یا واقعیت ها برای ملموس کردن جملات پشتیبان استفاده کنید .
- **۲ پیوستگی:** پاراگرافی پیوستگی دارد که تمام جملات پشتیبانش با ایده اصلی که در Topic Sentence آمده است مرتبط باشد . یعنی برای داشتن نوشته ای با پیوستگی مناسب تمام جملات پشتیبان باید در خدمت Topic sentence باشند.

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

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

ا<mark>لف:</mark> تكرار كلمات كليدي

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

<mark>پ:</mark> موازات(parallelism)

<mark>ث:</mark> کلمات ربطی

<mark>ت:</mark> ترتیب منطقی

"نمونه آزمون تشریحی گرامر"

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

1	
2. The people are very friendly. They work in the office.	
2	
3. A police officer stopped my car. He was very gentle.	
3	
4. Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.	
4	
5. I have a friend. He is very good at fixing cars.	
5	
6. We visited a man. He is a famous scientist.	
6	
7. I met a boy. He can speak four languages.	
7	
3. A girl phoned. She didn't give her name.	
8	
	·
۲. جملات زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی (whom) ترکیب کنید.	
1. Our math teacher is very strict. We saw him in the park yesterday. 1	
2. The football players talked to the coach. I met him before.	
2	
2 The boy is coming to dinner. We met him last week.	
2 3. The boy is coming to dinner. We met him last week. 3	
2 3. The boy is coming to dinner. We met him last week. 3 4. Mina has four brothers. All of them are doctors.	
2	
2	
2	
2	
2	
2 3. The boy is coming to dinner. We met him last week. 3	
2	

۳. جملات زیر را با استفاده از ضمیر موصولی (which) ترکیب کنید.
1. The children are playing with a toy. Their father bought it yesterday.
2. They bought some useful books. Their teacher suggested them. 2
3. Your brother is wearing a shirt. It is too big for him. 3
4. The flowers have died. My friend gave them to me. 4
5. Show me letters. He sent them to you before.
6. You lent me a book. It was very interesting.
7. This is an umbrella. I lost it three days ago. 7
8. We live in a big house. It is 80 years old. 8
۴. جاهای خالی را با ضمایر موصولی مناسب پر کنید. (از that استفاده نکنید.)
1. A thief is a person steals things.
2. A liar is a person doesn't tell the truth.
3. Did you see the pictures my brother took?
4. Have you seen the money was on the table?
5. I know a man owns a very famous restaurant.
6. Marie Curie is the woman discovered radium.
7. This is George, you met at our house last year.
8. I met Rebecca in town yesterday, was a nice surprise.
9. The engineers designed the building received an award.
10. These four cats, two of are mine, are all born in Mordad.
11. Our English teacher always asks questions are difficult to answer.
12. The robber stole the car the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
13. There were some good programmes on the radio, none of I listened to.
14. The musicians we heard yesterday have played together for many year
15. The couple we met at the shopping center yesterday are my new neigh

زیر یک اشتباه گرامری وجود دارد، آن را پیدا کرده و تصحیح نمایید.	۵. در <i>ج</i> ملات
1. We had fish and chips, whom I always enjoy.	(
2. I know somebody which works in a luxury hotel.	(
3. What's the name of the woman which cat you found?	(
4. My uncle is a farmer whom lives in a beautiful village.	(
5. I know a man which restaurant is highly recommended.	(
6. I think everybody whom went to the party enjoyed it a lot.	(
7. The police officer whom came was a friend of my father's.	(
8. I read three books last week, one of whose I really enjoyed.	(
9. He's marrying a girl which family doesn't seem to like him.	(
10. The house who owner is on vacation has an unsightly garden.	(
11. I know the doctor whose you visited in the hospital last week.	(
12. There are some very good art books who you can get ideas from.	(
13. His grandchildren, whose he loves so much, are in town for a visit.	(
14. There's a hill whom begins five kilometers after the start of the race.	(
15. He reads newspapers whom he borrows from the stand in the station.	(
۶. شکل صحیح افعال را در جای خالی بنویسید.	
1. If I so much, I wouldn't play the piano very well. (not /	practice)
2. Would you me a lot of money if you were a rich man? (lend)
2. Would you me a lot of money if you were a rich man?	(1)
 Would you line a lot of money if you were a fich man? (If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 	le to)
 3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (get 	le to))
 3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (get 	le to))
3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab	le to))
 3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) 	le to))
 3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) 7. How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) 	le to))
 3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) 7. How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) 8. They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be) 	le to))
 If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be) I wouldn't be very happy if I my friends. (not / have) 	le to))
 3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) 7. How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) 8. They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be) 9. I wouldn't be very happy if I my friends. (not / have) 10. If I saw an accident in the street, I'd the police. (call) 	le to))
 If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be) I wouldn't be very happy if I my friends. (not / have) If I saw an accident in the street, I'd the police. (call) If I where she lived, I would go and see her. (know) 	le to))
 If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (ge 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be) I wouldn't be very happy if I my friends. (not / have) If I saw an accident in the street, I'd the police. (call) If I where she lived, I would go and see her. (know) If I ate twenty hamburgers, my stomach (explode) 	le to))
3. If I spoke to him directly, I might convince him. (be ab 4. If I salt in my coffee, it would not taste very good. (put 5. If I could go anywhere in the world, I to Antarctica. (go 6. The world would be a better place if there no guns. (be) 7. How could you write if you any fingers? (not / have) 8. They would travel all over the world if they rich. (be) 9. I wouldn't be very happy if I my friends. (not / have) 10. If I saw an accident in the street, I'd the police. (call) 11. If I where she lived, I would go and see her. (know) 12. If I ate twenty hamburgers, my stomach (explode) 13. She if her sister didn't bring her. (not / come)	le to))

	ب کنید.	۷. بهترین گزینه را انتخار	
The train	he catches early	in the morning is not v	ery crowded.
a. whom	b. which	c. who	d. whose
The man	is wearing glass	es is my best friend.	
a. whose	b. whom	c. who	d. which
She was the person	avarv	one recarded as trustwo	arthy
a. which	b. when	c. whose	d. whom
		-	1
A: Where is his car? B			
a. which	b. when	c. whom	d. whose
They bought the house	w	as next to the post offic	e.
a. when	b. whose	c. which	d. who
The police caught the o	ne	was entering into my f	lat
a. which	b. when	c. who	d. whose
The boys			
a. whom	b. who	c. where	d. which
They give their children	n everything	they want.	
a. that	b. whom	c. who	d. whose
T	1 41 T	1 1 1	
I met someone	b. whose	c. where	d. whom
u. wittett	D. WHOSE	c. where	u. whom
. My friend told me abo	out his new job,	he's enjoy	ying very much.
a. who	b. which	c. whom	d. whose
1. This play, the title of -	I c	an't remember, was wr	itten by Albert Camus.
a. whose	b. who	c. whom	d. which
2. A parrot is a bird			7 7
a. who	b. which	c. whose	d. whom
3. He is famous now for	a theory ha	as changed our ideas of	time space and univers
a. when	b. whom	c. whose	d. which
4. He had to deliver a me	essage to a nerson	name v	vas Rashir
a. which	b. whose	c. whom	d. who
		1 2 2 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	,
5. Zinedine Zidane	everybo	ody admires, won the V	Vorld Cup in 1998.

You a	better job if you co	ould use a computer.	
a. will get	b. could get	c. get	d. have got
If you really loved me,	you	me a diamond ring.	
a. would buy	b. bought	c. will buy	d. buy
He to	the concert if you g	ave him your ticket.	
a. can go	b. went	c. has gone	d. could go
IC			
If you <i>a. lived</i>	b. could live	c. didn't live	d. don't live
1 10		better if it weren't so s	
a. would taste	b. tasted	c. will taste	d. tastes
If you went to bed earli	ier, you	so tired.	
a. would be	b. weren't	c. wouldn't be	d. haven't been
I would like to be invis	ible or read people'	s minds if I super	rhuman powers.
a. had	b. have	c. didn't have	d. had had
A: Can she get a good a B: No, but she could ge		e more.	
		e more. c. studies	d. would study
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied	b. studied		
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied	b. studied	c. studies	
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There a. was	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be	fully. d. would be
B: No, but she could ge	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be luce the salaries of all poli	fully. d. would be iticians.
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There a. was	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be	fully. d. would be
B: No, but she could ge	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be luce the salaries of all poli	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become
B: No, but she could ge	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be luce the salaries of all police. will become o travel around the univer	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There a. was If I Pr a. became If I were an alien, I a. may be	b. studied fewer accidents if experiments if exper	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be luce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There a. was If I Pr a. became If I were an alien, I a. may be	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was f somebody	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be luce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There a. was If I Pr a. became If I were an alien, I a. may be I'd be very frightened if a. would point	b. studied fewer accidents if experiments if exper	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were d. might point
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There a. was If I Pr a. became If I were an alien, I a. may be I'd be very frightened if a. would point	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was f somebody b. pointed e thing in the world	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be c. points whatyou	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were d. might point
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There	b. studied b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was f somebody b. pointed ct thing in the world and b. did - change	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be c. points what e c. would - change	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were d. might point ? d. do - change
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was f somebody b. pointed e thing in the world b. did - change c. She	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be c. points what you e c. would - change happy if she lived in the	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were d. might point ? d. do - change the country.
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There	b. studied b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was f somebody b. pointed ct thing in the world and b. did - change	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be c. points what e c. would - change	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were d. might point ? d. do - change
B: No, but she could ge a. have studied There	b. studied fewer accidents if e b. were resident, I would red b. become b. was f somebody b. pointed cet thing in the world b. did - change conductor of the con	c. studies everyone drove more care c. will be duce the salaries of all police. c. will become o travel around the univer c. would be c. points what you e c. would - change c. won't be	fully. d. would be iticians. d. have become se. d. were d. might point ? d. do - change the country.

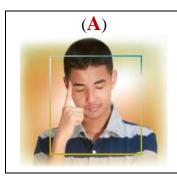
۸. ب هر کروه از همات زیر یک جمله کامل بسارید.	
bird / which / ostrich / can / a / fly / is / not / . 1	
wings / you / you / if / what / had / would / do / ? 2?	
my father / you / would / were / what / if / do / you / ? 3?	
warmer / we / would / got / travel / if / it / to the North / . 4	
famous / lives / the man / professor / next door / is / who / a / . 5	
watching / bought / her father / is / the DVD / has / she / that / . 6	
my teacher / would / help / if / here / him / were / for / ask / I / . 7	
my mother / this / the golden watch / is / which / to buy / wants / . 8	
if / could / he / a car / my uncle / his driving test / passed / drive / . 9	
whom / saw / is / friend / the woman / you / last night / my mother's / . 10	
جملات زیر را کامل کنید. از جدول زیر استفاده کنید و شکل صحیح افعال را بنویسید.	٠٩
we (have) a bigger house it (be) a little cheaper I (watch) it	
we (buy) a bigger house every day (be) the same I (be) bored	1
we (have) some pictures on the wall the air (be) cleaner	
We could invite all our friends to stay if	

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

"آزمون تشریحی درس دوم"

A: Vocabulary:

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









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

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

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

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

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

1. helpful ()	a. dictionary
2. word ()	b. symbol
3. complicated ()	c. tipsW. my-aars. II
4. bilingual ()	d. words
	e. attack

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

symbol / entry / effective / jump into / figure out

1. Successful or achieving the results that you want:	()
2. Something that stands for something else:	(

- **3.** To suddenly decide to do something: (------
- **4.** To understand or solve something: (------

D: Grammar:				
	5- Choose the	best item: (2)		
1. He is not very, thus he doesn't feel comfortable to talk to people.				
a. communicatively	b. communicative	c. communication	d. communicate	
2. The team had a football ma	itch, but it finished			
a. success	b. unsuccessfully	c. succeed	d. unsuccessful	
3. We went out to play footba	all, but it started to rain			
a. unexpectedly	b. expected	c. expectation	d. unexpected	
4. Scientists believe that hot v	weather is often	the crops.		
a. endanger	b. endangering	c. endangered	d. dangers	
5. you to the	e movie theatre with m	e tonight if you didn't v	work?	
a. Would / go	b. Would / went	c. Will / go	d. Will / went	
6. Where would you like to tr	avel if you	an astronaut?		
a. would be	b. are	c. might be	d. were	
7. What was the name of the l	horse	won the race?		
a. whom	b. which	c. who	d. whose	
8. My father spoke to the mar	1 was	standing next to him.		
a. where	b. who	c. which	d. whom	
6- Read the following	g sentences and fill in	the blanks with "who	" or " <u>which</u> ": (1)	
1. Summer holidays,				
2. This is the pocket dictionar	•	•	ek.	
3. The old lady	•			
4. The child		little sister.		
		ne verbs in the parenth		
1. If I my job		_	···· (-)	
2. They heal				
3. If he me to				
4. If the questions were easy 6		the test. (p :	ass)	
	ole the following word	ls to make complete se	ntences: (2)	
1. which / detective story / rea	•	•		
2. a / would / enough / I / buy / car / had / I / money / if / modern / . 2				
3. didn't / you / you / any / what / teeth / do / have / would / if / ? 3				
4. jokes / his / who / a woman	/ loves / is / wife / .	·		
		•		

C: Writing:

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

- 8. Persian Gulf: ------

D: Cloze Test:

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

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

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

E: Reading:

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

روه آمهوزشی عصیر

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

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

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

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

Choose the best answer.

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

a. president	b. American citizen	c. physicist	d. student
a. presideni	v. American cuizen	c. priysicisi	a. staacht

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

a. Relativity Theory	b. scientific research
c. health problems	d. academic studies

True / False

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

- a. True
- **b.** False

4. He found a job easily after graduation.

- a. True
- **b.** False

Answer the questions.

- 5. When was the Nobel Prize awarded to Einstein?
 - 5 -----
- 6. What did Einstein do for expressing his fear of the atomic bomb?
 - 6. -----

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

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

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

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

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

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- a. What were the subjects that Leonardo wanted to learn
- b. Leonardo's art and invention talent
- c. The role of Leonardo in the invention of the airplane
- d. most famous painting
- 2. The word "eagerly" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to -----.

- **3.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is <u>true</u>?
 - a. Verrocchio, the famous master painter who was taught by Leonardo.
 - b. Leonardo started to draw everything after he known as a talented artist.
 - c. Once Leonardo succeeded in making a glider flight.
 - d. A pump worked by water-power to bring water from a stream to a house was invented by Leonardo.
- **4.** The passage provides enough information to answer which of the following questions?
 - a. How did Verrocchio accept Leonardo as his student in Italy?
 - b. Where is one of the most Leonardo's famous paintings now?
 - c. Why did the glider flight was not successful enough to be tried again?
 - d. What were Leonardo's plans for a submarine?

<u>Note:</u>
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