

1 Lesson One

گرامر پایه

had + P.P.

● گذشته‌ی کامل (Past Perfect):

کاربرد:

۱. برای بیان عملی که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری انجام شده باشد.

جمله‌ی پایه	رابطه‌دهنده‌ی زمان	جمله‌ی پیرو
main clause	conjunction	subordinate clause
گذشته‌ی کامل	when / before / by the time	گذشته

- ① The movie had begun **when** we got to the cinema.
- ② **Before** we got to the hospital, Dr. Smith had left there.
- ③ **By the time** we arrived, they had served dinner.

تست

A: Did you meet Mary at school today?

(سراسری ۸۶)

B: No, I didn't. She school before I arrived.

- 1) had left 2) has left 3) is leaving 4) was leaving

۲. این زمان همراه رابطه‌دهنده‌ی after برای نشان دادن عملی که نسبت به عمل دیگری تقدم زمانی دارد به کار می‌رود.

after

گذشته‌ی کامل

و

گذشته

After I **had completed** my project, I **handed** it over.

۳. این زمان با رابطه‌دهنده‌های since / because / as به کار می‌رود.

as
since
because

گذشته‌ی کامل

و

گذشته

Since I **had not studied** well, I **didn't** pass the test

تست

The man sitting next to me on the plane was very afraid because he never

- 1) has flown 2) had flown 3) would fly 4) will fly

تحت علامت‌گذاری

در صورتی که جمله‌ی پیرو (جمله‌ی همراه رابطه‌دهنده) مقدم بر جمله‌ی پایه باشد از کاما استفاده می‌کنیم. در صورتی که جمله‌ی اصلی (پایه) مقدم بر جمله‌ی پیرو باشد از هیچ علامتی استفاده نمی‌کنیم.



رابطه دهنده

پیرو

جمله پایه

جمله پایه

رابطه دهنده

جمله پیرو

نکته اگر در گذشته دو عمل به دنبال هم با فاصله‌ی بسیار کم صورت گیرد از رابطه دهنده‌ی **when** همراه با زمان گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم.

1. **When** I put the phone down, it rang again.
2. **When** the door bell rang, Tom got up.

was/were + ing

گذشته‌ی استمراری (Past Continuous)

کاربرد:

۱. برای بیان عملی که در گذشته ادامه داشته و به وسیله‌ی یک عمل دیگر قطع شده باشد.

(۱) **as
when
while**

(گذشته استمراری) عمل طولانی

و

(گذشته ساده) عمل کوتاه

While I was driving home, I had an accident.

(۲) **when**

(عمل کوتاه (گذشته))

و

(گذشته استمراری) عمل طولانی

When he had an accident, he was talking on his cell phone.

تفاوت

While I was looking out of the window I a stranger entered the house.

- 1) have seen 2) saw 3) had seen 4) was seen

۲. در صورتی که دو عمل در گذشته به موازات هم صورت گیرد از زمان گذشته‌ی استمراری همراه با رابطه دهنده‌های **while / as** استفاده می‌کنیم.

While Mary was doing her homework, her mother was setting the table.

۳. برای بیان عملی که در زمان معینی در گذشته ادامه داشته است.

a) **at** + قید زمان گذشته

b) **this time** + قید زمان گذشته

c) **at this time** + قید زمان گذشته

1. At this time last year, I was working in a car factory.
2. At 10 o'clock yesterday, we were taking an exam.

۴. برای بیان عملی که در گذشته ادامه داشته است.

a) **all** + قید زمان گذشته

b) **the whole** + قید زمان گذشته

1. The whole day yesterday, I was cleaning the house.
2. I was studying physics all last week.

گرامر سال چهارم

• رابطه دهنده‌ها (Conjunctions):

رابطه دهنده‌های تابع قیدی: (Adverbial Subordinate Conjunctions):

جمله‌های پیرو قیدی جمله‌هایی هستند که به توصیف فعل می‌پردازند، به عبارت دیگر، اطلاعات بیش‌تری درباره‌ی فعل ارائه می‌دهند.

کاربرد:

این نوع رابطه دهنده‌ها جمله‌ی پایه "main clause" را به جمله‌ی پیرو یا وابسته "subordinate clause" ربط می‌دهند.



• علامت گذاری (Punctuation):

در صورتی که جمله ی پیرو مقدم بر پایه باشد، قبل از جمله ی پایه از کاما استفاده می کنیم و در صورتی که جمله ی پایه مقدم بر جمله ی پیرو باشد، از علامتی استفاده نمی کنیم، به جز چند مورد استثنا:

“while/ whereas/ although/ though/ even though”

رابطه دهنده های تابع قیدی عبارتند از:

۱- زمان (time): when / while / before / after / since / as / until / till / as long as / as soon as (درس یک پیش دانشگاهی)

۲- دلیل (reason): because / since / as (درس یک پیش دانشگاهی)

۳- مغایرت (contrast / unexpected result): (درس هفت پیش دانشگاهی)

(نتیجه ی غیرمنتظره و دور از انتظار) although / though / even though

۴- مغایرت صریح (explicit contrast): while / whereas (درس پنج پیش دانشگاهی)

۵- علت و نتیجه (cause and result): جمله + اسم + صفت + (a/an) 9 جمله + that + صفت / قید + so

(درس چهار پیش دانشگاهی)

۶- هدف و منظور (purpose): so that / in order that (درس شش پیش دانشگاهی)

۷- شرط (condition): if / whether / unless (درس یک پیش دانشگاهی)

۸- مقایسه (comparison): so..... as as as (درس پایه)

در درس اول کتاب سال چهارم به بررسی رابطه دهنده های دلیل، زمان و شرط می پردازیم.

• (۱) ربط دهنده های دلیل

این رابطه دهنده ها عبارتند از: since – because – as

1. Since my train was a bit late, I couldn't reach the office on time.

چون قطار کمی دیر کرد، نتوانستم به موقع به دفتر برسم.

2. I couldn't wait for him because I was in a hurry.

چون عجله داشتم، نتوانستم منتظرش بمانم.

3. Mary is in a good shape physically because she gets a lot of exercise.

چون مری زیاد ورزش می کند، از نظر جسمی اندام خوبی دارد.

فرق بین since / because / as با on account of / owing to / because of / due to

بعد از as / because / since جمله ی پیرو (فعل + فاعل) قرار می گیرد، در صورتی که بعد از گروه دوم (حروف اضافه ذیل) اسم مصدر یا عبارت اسمی قرار می گیرد.

1. Because the weather was cold, we stayed home.

چون هوا سرد بود، در خانه ماندیم.

2. Because of the cold weather, we stayed home.

به علت هوای سرد در خانه ماندیم.

3. We got to the station late because the traffic was heavy.

چون ترافیک سنگین بود دیر به ایستگاه رسیدیم.

4. We got to the station late due to heavy traffic.

به علت ترافیک سنگین دیر به ایستگاه رسیدیم.

5. He didn't attend the seminar because he was sick.

چون او بیمار بود در سمینار شرکت نکرد.

6. Mary didn't attend the seminar because of being sick (sickness).

مری به علت بیماری در سمینار شرکت نکرد.

• (۲) ربط دهنده های شرط

این رابطه دهنده ها عبارتند از:

whether/if / unless/provided that/supposing that / in the event that / on condition that / in case / ...

در این جا به بررسی رابطه دهنده ی whether می پردازیم.

به مثال های زیر توجه نمایید و دو جمله را مقایسه کنید.

I am going to go swimming if the weather isn't cold.

اگر هوا سرد نباشد، به شنا خواهیم رفت.

تک

تحقق و انجام فعل جمله ی پایه (رفتن به شنا) مشروط و منوط به انجام فعل جمله ی شرط (سرد نبودن) است.

I am going to go swimming whether or not it is cold. (whether it is cold or not)

چه هوا سرد باشد چه نباشد، به شنا خواهیم رفت.



نکته

انجام فعل جمله‌ی پایه (به شنا رفتن) مشروط به تحقق فعل جمله‌ی پیرو نیست و عمل در هر دو صورت انجام خواهد پذیرفت.
به مثال بیش‌تری توجه نمایید:

1. I will go to work **if** I feel better. اگر حالم بهتر باشد، سر کار خواهیم رفت.
2. I will go to work **whether** I feel better or not. سر کار خواهیم رفت خواه حالم بهتر باشد یا نباشد.

نکته

فرق بین **if** با **whether**

1. I will follow your advice **whether** or not I like it.
2. I will follow your advice **whether** I like it or not.
3. I will follow your advice **if** I like it or not.

با مقایسه‌ی جملات فوق متوجه می‌شویم که نمی‌توان **if or not** را پشت سر هم قرار دارد، در صورتی که **whether or not** را می‌توان با فاصله یا پشت سر هم به کار برد.

I will attend the seminar **whether or not** you accompany me (whether you accompany me or not).
در سمینار شرکت خواهیم کرد خواه همراه من بیایید یا نه.

I will attend the seminar **if** you accompany me **or not**.

۳۰ ربط دهنده‌های زمان

این ربط‌دهنده‌ها عبارتند از: **when / while / before / after / since / as soon as / as long as / until / till / once**
زمانی که معلم درس می‌دهد، صحبت نکنید.
Don't speak while the teacher is teaching.

کاربرد when :

۱. برای بیان دو عملی که با فاصله‌ی کم به دنبال یکدیگر صورت می‌گیرند.
وقتی باران شروع به باریدن کرد، او پنجره را بست.
وقتی پنجره را باز کردم گربه به بیرون پرید.
۲. برای اشاره به دو عمل که به طور همزمان صورت می‌گیرند.
وقتی تلفن زنگ زد او در اطاق دیگری بود.

She was in the other room **when** the phone rang.

۳. برای اشاره به عملی که در گذشته ادامه داشته و توسط عمل دیگری قطع شده باشد.
زمانی که به منزل رسیدم، آن‌ها هنوز تلویزیون تماشا می‌کردند.
۴. در صورتی که جمله‌ی پایه دارای ساختار زمان‌های حال، آینده یا حال کامل (ماضی نقلی) باشد، جمله‌ی پیرو می‌تواند با زمان حال و یا حال کامل بیان شود.

جمله‌ی پایه

ربط‌دهنده‌ی زمان

جمله‌ی پیرو

I will call you

when

I get home

۵. وقتی به منزل برسم، به شما زنگ خواهم زد.
در صورتی که دو عمل در گذشته با فاصله‌ی زمانی نسبتاً طولانی صورت گیرند، جمله‌ای که زودتر صورت گرفته باشد با گذشته‌ی کامل (ماضی بعید) بیان می‌گردد.
وقتی به ایستگاه رسیدم، قطار رفته بود.

The train had left **when** I got to the station.

۶. برای بیان دوره‌های زمانی / بیان واقعیت / عادت از ربط‌دهنده‌ی **when** استفاده می‌کنیم. به جای **when** از **while** نیز برای بیان دوره زمانی می‌توان استفاده کرد.

1. I become happy **when** (ever) I meet my family. (بیان عادت)
2. I learned English **when** I was in London. (دوره‌ای از زمان)
3. I lost my father **when** I was 12 years old. (دوره‌ای از زمان)



• کاربرد while, as :

۱. برای ربط دو عمل که به طور همزمان صورت گیرند.

1. **While** I was fixing my car, my wife was setting the table.

در حالی که اتومبیل را تعمیر می کردم، همسرم در حال چیدن میز بود.

2. **While** I was in London, I learned a lot about computer science.

در حالی که در لندن بودم، مطالب زیادی درباره ی علوم کامپیوتر یاد گرفتم.

۲. در صورتی که عملی در گذشته تداوم داشته و توسط عمل دیگری قطع شود، از ربط دهنده ی **while** همراه جمله ای که تداوم داشته است (عمل طولانی)، استفاده می کنیم.

While I was climbing the mountain, I lost my control and fell down.

در حالی که از کوه صعود می کردم، تعادلم را از دست دادم و افتادم.

تکته در مثال های مربوط به موارد ۱ و ۲ می توان به جای **while** از **when** و **as** نیز استفاده کرد.

تست

The mirror fell and broke my mother was hanging it on the wall.

1) during 2) whereas 3) since 4) while

• کاربرد as :

۱. برای بیان دو عمل که به طور مستمر و همزمان صورت می گیرند.

As I was delivering lecture, the students were listening carefully and attentively.

در حالی که سخنرانی می کردم، دانشجویان با دقت و توجه گوش می دادند.

تکته در این ساختار به جای **as** از **when** و **while** نیز می توان استفاده کرد.

۲. برای بیان عملی که در گذشته توسط عمل دیگری قطع شده باشد از ربط دهنده ی **as** استفاده می کنیم. عمل طولانی را با ربط دهنده های **as**، **while** و **when** به جمله ی پایه ربط می دهیم.

I fell **while** I was rushing down the stairs.

در حالی که با عجله از پله ها پایین می آمدم، افتادم.

۳. برای ربط دو عمل که متعاقب هم صورت گرفته باشند. در این صورت از **when** نیز می توان استفاده کرد.

As I completed my project, I sent it to my professor's office.

همین که پروژه را به اتمام رساندم، آن را به دفتر استادم ارسال کردم.

I picked up the receiver **when** the phone rang.

وقتی تلفن زنگ زد گوشی را برداشتم.

۴. **as** به مفهوم «همان طوری که» نیز به کار می رود.

As I pointed out, tomorrow schools will remain closed because of heavy snowfall.

همان طور که خاطر نشان کردم، فردا مدارس به علت بارش شدید برف تعطیل خواهد بود.

۵. برای بیان تناسب (proportion)

As he works more, he earns more.

هرچه بیش تر کار می کند درآمدش بیش تر می شود.

۶. **as** به عنوان ربط دهنده ی مقایسه نیز به کار می رود.

He can speak English **as** fluently **as** a native speaker.

او می تواند به خوبی یک فرد بومی به زبان انگلیسی صحبت کند.

• کاربرد since :

۱. **since** به عنوان ربط دهنده ی زمان به مبدأ زمان اشاره می کند. در این حالت ربط دهنده های **when**، **while** و **as** نمی توانند جایگزین این ربط دهنده باشند.

I have not been to London **since** I left there some years ago.

از زمانی که چند سال پیش لندن را ترک کردم، به آنجا نرفته ام.

He has been feeling nervous **since** he his job.

1) lost 2) loses 3) had lost 4) will lose

تکته زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی) جزء زمان های حال محسوب می شود و با زمان های گذشته همراه نخواهد بود به استثناء:

حال کامل

+

Since

+

جمله ی گذشته



۲. **since** به عنوان ربط‌دهنده‌ی دلیل نیز به کار می‌رود که کاربرد آن مثل **because** و **as** است.

I didn't pass the test **since** I hadn't studied well.

چون خوب درس نخوانده بودم، در امتحان قبول نشدم.

تست

The school has given George a prize he has been a good student.

- 1) unless 2) since 3) because of 4) therefore

سؤال‌های منتخب آزمون‌های برنامه‌های کانون فرهنگی آموزش

Structure

- She didn't sound surprised at all ... I told her such important news.
☐ 1 when ☐ 2 therefore ☐ 3 while ☐ 4 because
- ... the rainstorm came unexpectedly, it caused a lot of damage in the area.
☐ 1 While ☐ 2 As ☐ 3 Whether ☐ 4 Because of
- Our company has decided to cancel the agreement ... a number of conditions in the agreement haven't been met.
☐ 1 because of ☐ 2 since ☐ 3 while ☐ 4 whether
- you come back from your trip, we will meet to discuss the problem.
☐ 1 Since ☐ 2 Whereas ☐ 3 When ☐ 4 So that
- Tehran has lost half of its forests ... its population has almost doubled in recent years.
☐ 1 whether ☐ 2 as ☐ 3 therefore ☐ 4 because of
- The main airlines have decided to ask the government for financial aid air travels have decreased recently.
☐ 1 while ☐ 2 since ☐ 3 so that ☐ 4 during
- ... we have plenty of time before our flight, let's go and have a coffee.
☐ 1 When ☐ 2 As ☐ 3 Whether ☐ 4 While
- ... I opened my bag, I found out I didn't have any money to pay the bill.
☐ 1 For ☐ 2 When ☐ 3 Whether ☐ 4 Because
- You need proper shoes to climb the mountain the ground there is rough and hard.
☐ 1 so that ☐ 2 because of ☐ 3 since ☐ 4 though
- ... toward sea shore, its shape changes.
☐ 1 During a wave moves ☐ 2 As a wave moves ☐ 3 A wave moves ☐ 4 A wave is moving

Vocabulary

- He his arm up as far as he could, but still couldn't reach the top shelf.
☐ 1 found ☐ 2 stretched ☐ 3 realized ☐ 4 rose
- It would be more if we used more up-to-date methods.
☐ 1 efficient ☐ 2 constant ☐ 3 separate ☐ 4 disabled
- Fast ... in food and fuel prices is making life really hard for people.
☐ 1 choice ☐ 2 product ☐ 3 process ☐ 4 increase
- The brain performs a very important ...; it controls the nervous system of the body.
☐ 1 function ☐ 2 opinion ☐ 3 emotion ☐ 4 period
- The head of the police didn't further information about the recent shooting in the city. Ten people were killed.
☐ 1 attract ☐ 2 release ☐ 3 exist ☐ 4 switch



16. The injuries to his hand bones and were not treated well, and he was left disabled afterwards.
 (1) nutrients (2) partners (3) chemicals (4) joints
17. In every company, the duty of the sales manager is to keep contact with all the customers.
 (1) regular (2) unusual (3) silent (4) single
18. The watch went wrong after two months; it was a of money.
 (1) result (2) shape (3) tool (4) waste
19. He is surely an honest old friend; you can always on him to keep your secret.
 (1) research (2) organize (3) rely (4) observe
20. Doctors a good patient as one who accepts their orders without question.
 (1) define (2) involve (3) combine (4) deny
21. Recent research has shown that a poor diet in childhood can a lot of problems in later life.
 (1) pull (2) report (3) request (4) create
22. A line is the shortest distance between two points.
 (1) similar (2) straight (3) single (4) regular
23. Milan is one of the largest cities in the country and is a perfect place to shopping and sightseeing.
 (1) mention (2) define (3) combine (4) waste
24. The gymnast must create strength, ..., rhythm, discipline, and the strong wanting of perfection in himself/herself.
 (1) transfer (2) flexibility (3) request (4) decision
25. Two recent reports have focused on the fact that in the early childhood may play a role in the formation of this disease.
 (1) nutrition (2) conjunction (3) increase (4) bother
26. It is important to your skin from effects of the sun.
 (1) keep-injured (2) support-chemical (3) protect-harmful (4) carry-fresh
27. She's been yoga recently. She does three classes a week.
 (1) going into (2) taking into (3) changing into (4) getting into
28. Many industries chemical gases into the atmosphere which can have bad results.
 (1) involve (2) switch (3) release (4) carry
29. If you want to keep the bread fresh for a few more days, you have to it in the freezer.
 (1) add (2) protect (3) move (4) store
30. She was too to accept that she could be wrong.
 (1) flexible (2) proud (3) unreliable (4) safe
31. With a(n) of luck and hard work, we will be able to win the competition.
 (1) bit (2) part (3) extra (4) change
32. To make pasta we need flour and water, sometimes with the of eggs or oil.
 (1) material (2) help (3) calory (4) addition
33. His ideas were so that no one offered an argument against them.
 (1) interested (2) encouraged (3) reasonable (4) comfortable
34. Our earth is a safe place to live since the ozone layer functions as a layer against the sun's dangerous radiation.
 (1) sufficient (2) constant (3) similar (4) protective
35. Nowadays doctors are concerned about unnecessary use of mobile phones.
 (1) proudly (2) increasingly (3) cruelly (4) suddenly
36. We expected him to discuss the new plan in his speech, but he hardly even it.
 (1) bothered (2) repaired (3) awarded (4) mentioned
37. All of the bases are ready and services have been provided to help people in need.
 (1) excited (2) mental (3) excellent (4) silent



38. As dependence on computers rises, so does the need for technical
 (1) choice (2) support (3) ride (4) habit
39. His strong belief is to keep trying no what happens.
 (1) design (2) matter (3) attention (4) experiment
40. I tried to summarize the explanations of both sides and them to find both similarities and differences between them.
 (1) create (2) compare (3) expect (4) deny
41. The committee holds meetings to discuss different problems every month.
 (1) safe (2) regular (3) rapid (4) flexible
42. Their business organization heavily on the advice of their professional advisers.
 (1) affects (2) explains (3) defines (4) relies
43. An earthquake is the result of sudden of energy in the Earth's crust that creates waves.
 (1) case (2) release (3) base (4) task
44. Once again scientists have switched their back towards a virus as the most likely cause of the problem.
 (1) shape (2) focus (3) offer (4) touch

نمونه سؤال های کنکور

Structure

45. I feel a bit sleepy I attend classes in the afternoon.
 (1) before (2) whether (3) when (4) so (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۱)
46. The mirror fell and broke my mother was hanging it on the wall .
 (1) during (2) whereas (3) since (4) while (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۴)
47. I met a lot of interesting people I was working in Norway.
 (1) whether (2) since (3) thus (4) while (آزاد انسانی - ۸۴)
48. Has anybody called today ?
 The telephone has not rung I came.
 (1) before (2) for (3) since (4) until (آزاد پزشکی - ۸۴)
49. Do you ever watch TV you are having dinner ?
 (1) although (2) since (3) whereas (4) while (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۴)
50. We have to write the letter in French they don't understand English.
 (1) since (2) when (3) whether (4) while (سراسری هنر - ۸۵)
51. Tom will get a good mark in his exam the questions are easy or difficult.
 (1) unless (2) so that (3) whether (4) since (سراسری انسانی - ۸۵)
52. The school has given George a prize he has been a good student.
 (1) unless (2) since (3) so that (4) even though (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۵)
53. all of the students had done poorly on the test, the teacher decided to give it again.
 (1) While (2) Since (3) Though (4) Whether (سراسری تجربی - ۸۵)
54. I was wondering she'd prefer to come a little later or not.
 (1) while (2) since (3) though (4) whether (سراسری تجربی - ۸۷)
55. it was a public holiday last Thursday, most of the shops were shut.
 (1) As (2) When (3) Whether (4) While (آزاد انسانی - ۸۷)
56. I love swimming, I want to go to the swimming pool.
 (1) As (2) Whereas (3) Whether (4) While (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۷)
57. Carlos had lots of free time and read a lot of books and magazines he was in London.
 (1) because (2) while (3) during (4) since (سراسری - ۸۷)



58. I usually study English at the weekend I am very busy during the week. (آزاد پزشکی - ۸۷)
 1 when 2 as 3 so as 4 though
59.we tell her now or later, she is not going to be pleased. (سراسری انسانی - ۸۷)
 1 As 2 Since 3 Whether 4 When
60. We can enjoy exercising..... we are young or old. (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۸)
 1 because 2 since 3 whether 4 even though
61. we don't use the car very often; we've decided to sell it. (سراسری تجربی - ۸۹)
 1 While 2 Since 3 Though 4 Whether
62. Tom has not been able to find any friends he began his search. (سراسری انسانی - ۸۹)
 1 because 2 since 3 whereas 4 whether
63. I asked him he had done it all by himself or someone had helped him. (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۹)
 1 as 2 since 3 when 4 whether
64. He always listens to the radio driving his car. (سراسری تجربی - ۹۰)
 1 while 2 since 3 whether 4 because
65.it was getting late, we took the train to reach on time. (سراسری انسانی - ۹۰)
 1 So 2 As 3 Until 4 So that
66. I've offered her the job, but I don't know she'll accept it. (سراسری هنر - ۹۰)
 1 whereas 2 since 3 because 4 whether
67. We were watching TV all evening we had nothing better to do. (سراسری زبان - ۹۰)
 1 as 2 if 3 so that 4 whether
68. He has not seen his old friends he arrived here last week. (سراسری ریاضی - ۹۱)
 1 since 2 when 3 so that 4 so as to
69. We have completed ten items we started doing this exercise. (سراسری خارج از کشور - ۹۱)
 1 when 2 since 3 enough 4 whether
70. He fell and broke his leg while basketball. (سراسری انسانی - ۹۱)
 1 having played 2 played 3 playing 4 play
71. We will go on a trip we are ready or not. (سراسری تجربی - ۹۴)
 1 unless 2 whether 3 because 4 although
72. Everybody can still enjoy sports he is young or old. (سراسری زبان - ۹۴)
 1 unless 2 since 3 whether 4 so that
73. Tom selected a book which he knew was very complex he wanted to leave a good first impression on the professor. (سراسری زبان - ۹۷)
 1 since 2 although 3 so that 4 whereas
74. I a game of tennis with Mike when Sue (سراسری هنر - ۹۲)
 1 had finished / arrived 2 finished / had arrived 3 have finished / arrived 4 finished / has arrived
75. You should try to answer all the questions they are easy or not. (سراسری ریاضی - ۹۳)
 1 although 2 while 3 whether 4 because

Vocabulary

76. Some animals the plants and other animals of that place for their food, and become used to the climate. (آزاد زبان اختصاصی - ۸۰) (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۴)
 1 depend on 2 insist on 3 carry out 4 concentrate on
77. Too much pressure produced by the blood pressing against inner walls of the blood is called high blood pressure. (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۴)
 1 joints 2 vessels 3 nutrients 4 ankles
78. The amount of money one earns the work he is doing. (سراسری انسانی - ۸۴)
 1 depends on 2 refers to 3 asks for 4 consists of



79. A number of students are becoming engineers these days. (سراسری انسانی - ۸۴)
 ① frequent ② growing ③ developing ④ subordinate
80. I didn't see him. I just heard his voice . (متحصراً زبان - ۸۴)
 ① firmly ② actually ③ sharply ④ constantly
81. Plants draw minerals and other from the soil . (متحصراً زبان - ۸۴)
 ① nutrients ② chemicals ③ underpass ④ features
82. Things needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it grow are (سراسری هنر - ۸۴)
 ① contents ② joints ③ nutrients ④ networks
83. In most countries, the people all understand one language. They feel of their country, its history and way of life. (آزاد تجربی - ۸۴)
 ① anxious ② nervous ③ proud ④ worried
84. Television can our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programs that help us understand many fields of study. (آزاد تجربی - ۸۴)
 ① decrease ② reduce ③ magnify ④ increase
85. So tired was David that he went to bed. (آزاد پزشکی - ۸۴)
 ① distant ② extreme ③ anxious ④ straight
86. He had to cancel his weekend plan because of the of work at the office. (عمومی متحصراً زبان - ۸۳)
 ① publicity ② pressure ③ capacity ④ resource
87. The mass production of goods resulting from the Industrial Revolution made person to person selling less than distribution. (متحصراً زبان - ۸۲)
 ① efficient ② respectable ③ intelligent ④ organized
88. A: Who do you think I should get to do the job?
 B :David. You can always him to do good work. (آزاد پزشکی - ۸۲)
 ① rely on ② put out ③ back up ④ turn out
89. Mary is a person. If she says she will do something, you can be sure she'll do it. (آزاد انسانی - نوبت صبح - ۸۲)
 ① disabled ② excited ③ reliable ④ programmable
90. The office is going to working hours from 25 to 30 per week. (سراسری تجربی - ۸۵)
 ① estimate ② increase ③ evaluate ④ research
91. People's usually becomes weak as they grow older. (سراسری هنر - ۸۵)
 ① eyesight ② interest ③ feeling ④ endeavour
92. When we exercise, our body can release endorphins. "Release "means free. (سراسری هنر - ۸۵)
 ① raise ② keep ③ set ④ lie
93. The rice is in a large building near the village. (سراسری انسانی - ۸۵)
 ① stored ② designed ③ involved ④ manufactured
94. Mary fell off while she was the ladder. (سراسری هنر - ۸۵)
 ① running away ② climbing up ③ helping out ④ calling out
95. He has a decision to go to college to continue his studies. (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۵)
 ① gotten ② made ③ taken ④ done
96. He always wants something to eat; he's never satisfied with what he's given. (سراسری تجربی - ۸۵)
 ① extra ② extreme ③ irrelevant ④ superior
97. You will lose weight and become weak unless you receive all the your body needs. (عمومی متحصراً زبان - ۸۴)
 ① qualities ② functions ③ devices ④ nutrients
98. He did his best to his arm to reach the apple, but he couldn't. (عمومی متحصراً زبان - ۸۴)
 ① raise ② attach ③ stretch ④ release
99. Eating foods and getting regular exercise have become important to both younger and older people. (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۴)
 ① individual ② artificial ③ well-known ④ healthful



100. Stop shouting, and let's discuss this problem
 (1) reasonably (2) smoothly (3) brilliantly (4) continuously (سراسری خارج از کشور - ۸۷)
101. We are him finishing the job on Friday.
 (1) keeping up (2) depending on (3) concentrating on (4) passing on (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۷)
102. We all know that Mrs. Smith is a good manager and runs her business very
 (1) previously (2) efficiently (3) straightly (4) artificially (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۷)
103. We need three kinds of economic political and moral.
 (1) support (2) protection (3) measure (4) force (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۷)
104. His mother asked him not to her with his foolish questions.
 (1) rely (2) accept (3) respect (4) bother (آزاد ریاضی - ۸۷)
105. Our plans need to be enough to provide the needs of everyone.
 (1) physical (2) repetitive (3) flexible (4) emotional (سراسری ریاضی - ۸۷)
106. We must find a more way of organizing your time.
 (1) reflected (2) efficient (3) radiated (4) populated (سراسری هنر - ۸۷)
107. The cars which greenhouse gases into the air are a danger to the environment.
 (1) perform (2) wrestle (3) realize (4) release (آزاد انسانی - ۸۷)
108. Don't buy that car! Its engine doesn't work
 (1) efficiently (2) financially (3) extremely (4) developmentally (سراسری منحصراً زبان - ۸۸)
109. Smoking.....your chances of getting cancer.
 (1) taps (2) produces (3) increases (4) releases (سراسری منحصراً زبان - ۸۸)
110. Physical education can you against heart disease.
 (1) develop (2) create (3) protect (4) improve (سراسری هنر - ۸۸)
111. The government tried to the country's industry by reducing the import of cheap goods.
 (1) include (2) join (3) protect (4) estimate (آزاد ریاضی عصر - ۸۸)
112. The children knew full well that they wereand in danger skating because they had read the notice about thin ice.
 (1) unclear (2) unsafe (3) uncertain (4) unhappy (آزاد ریاضی عصر - ۸۸)
113. They are very kind in that museum. Not only is the entrance fee..... , but they give you a brochure for free.
 (1) reasonable (2) flexible (3) interchangeable (4) various (آزاد انسانی - ۸۸)
114. John was very when his father appeared on TV, and he was given Nobel Prize.
 (1) smooth (2) anxious (3) proud (4) mild (آزاد انسانی - ۸۸)
115. The American Apollo missions returned rocks from the moon that the theory that the moon was once part of the Earth.
 (1) protected (2) estimated (3) supported (4) located (آزاد انسانی - ۸۸)
116. The police said they were very concerned about the boy's safety. "Concerned" means
 (1) surprised (2) confused (3) excited (4) worried (سراسری انسانی - ۹۰)
117. The results of the research are at the end of the chapter.
 (1) summarized (2) stretched (3) raised (4) decreased (سراسری هنر - ۹۰)
118. My teacher told me to brush my teeth and see my dentist
 (1) entirely (2) regularly (3) similarly (4) possibly (سراسری هنر - ۹۰)
119. The of advertising is to create a unique image for your company.
 (1) prediction (2) function (3) reference (4) involvement (سراسری ریاضی - ۹۱)
120. No one believed what he said; his excuse was not
 (1) efficient (2) reasonable (3) artificial (4) complex (سراسری ریاضی - ۹۱)
121. The research done produced that surprised almost everyone.
 (1) results (2) pioneers (3) endeavors (4) impressions (سراسری تجربی - ۹۱)



122. It is not to jump in to the water to rescue somebody when you don't know how to swim yourself.

(سراسری تجربی - ۸۱)

- (1) registered (2) regular (3) respectful (4) reasonable

123. A: Will you us for lunch today?

(سراسری ریاضی - ۸۱)

B: I'm sorry, I've to go home

- (1) afford (2) charge (3) join (4) suggest

124. The failure of the company was due to direct of poor management.

(سراسری ریاضی - ۸۶)

- (1) habit (2) result (3) source (4) danger

125. He taking the children to the zoo, but I didn't permit him.

(سراسری هنر - ۸۶)

- (1) judged (2) suggested (3) interfered (4) reflected

126. We want to animals because at the same time we would be saving ourselves.

(سراسری هنر - ۸۶)

- (1) employ (2) attract (3) wonder (4) protect

127. While driving, she wears a pair of white cotton gloves to her hands from the sun.

(سراسری زبان - ۸۶)

- (1) permit (2) protect (3) provide (4) prepare

128. Children usually have bodies since they can bend and stretch easily.

(سراسری ریاضی - ۸۴)

- (1) mild (2) relaxed (3) flexible (4) reduced

129. You will lose weight and become weak unless you receive all the your body needs.

(سراسری زبان - ۸۷)

- (1) physics (2) functions (3) devices (4) nutrients

130. Two people talking together to reach an agreement can more easily achieve their goal if they are a bit

(سراسری زبان - ۸۷)

- (1) flexible (2) mental (3) economical (4) emotionless

131. I know you weren't there but, to , the meeting was useful.

(سراسری زبان - ۸۷)

- (1) compare (2) summarize (3) organize (4) forecast

132. We need a secretary who is really in managing the office and making it run well.

(سراسری تجربی - ۹۲)

- (1) voluntary (2) efficient (3) reflected (4) self-employed

133. If we do not find a good solution for the problem now, we will be up trouble for ourselves in the near future.

(سراسری انسانی - ۹۲)

- (1) lifting (2) keeping (3) joining (4) storing

134. I'm sorry to so late, but my car is out of order and I was wondering if I could use your car.

(سراسری هنر - ۹۲)

- (1) ignore (2) devote (3) disturb (4) speculate

135. He his belief that the system should be allowed sufficient time to work.

(سراسری هنر - ۹۲)

- (1) restated (2) prevented (3) distracted (4) provided

136. Machines can now perform many tasks in the home.

(سراسری هنر - ۹۲)

- (1) irrelevant (2) surrounding (3) anxious (4) repetitive

137. It is to assume that he knew beforehand that this would take place.

(سراسری تجربی - ۹۳)

- (1) regular (2) responsible (3) anxious (4) reasonable

138. We humans get our from what we eat; plants get theirs from the soil.

(سراسری انسانی - ۹۳)

- (1) matter (2) nutrients (3) sources (4) wildlife

نمونه سوال های سنجش

139. Maria bought a new pair of shoes ... she went shopping yesterday.

(آزمایشی سنجش - ۹۱)

- (1) while (2) whether (3) when (4) because

140. ... it is your birthday, I will buy you a nice present.

(آزمایشی سنجش - ۹۱)

- (1) While (2) Since (3) So that (4) Whether



141. My father always gives a ring ... we are having lunch. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 since 2 whether 3 while 4 because
142. The price of gold depends ... several factors, including supply and demand ... relation to the value ... the dollar. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 on / in / of 2 on / to / of 3 upon / on / in 4 upon / in / in
143. ... he had not paid his bill, his electricity was cut off. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 As 2 So 3 Whether 4 As though
144. It was too dark to tell she was awake or not. (آزمایشی سنجش - 92)
 1 as 2 while 3 when 4 whether
145. I usually eat at the local restaurant it is very cheap. (آزمایشی سنجش - 92)
 1 when 2 while 3 so that 4 because
146. Those people have been staying at the hotel Friday. (آزمایشی سنجش - 92)
 1 for 2 from 3 after 4 since
147. He was so tired that he couldn't walk in a/an ... line. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 exact 2 powerful 3 equipped 4 straight
148. We are carrying out market ... to find out who our typical customers are. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 value 2 average 3 research 4 degree
149. We were not surprised by their ... that the train services would be reduced. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 statement 2 movement 3 excitement 4 involvement
150. You need to be more ... and imaginative in your approach. (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 repetitive 2 national 3 flexible 4 developmental
151. The front part of your body between your neck and your stomach is your (آزمایشی سنجش - 91)
 1 bone 2 heart 3 chest 4 throat
152. It is now known that parent's smoking can affect their children's (آزمایشی سنجش - 92)
 1 face 2 health 3 head 4 voice
153. We should begin the exercise by deeply. (آزمایشی سنجش - 92)
 1 breathing 2 guessing 3 repeating 4 pushing
154. The exam come out today and I'm really nervous. I hope I've passed. (آزمایشی سنجش - 92)
 1 shapes 2 samples 3 results 4 systems

Gloze Test & Reading های منتخب از آزمون های کانون فرهنگی آموزش

Have you heard the expression, "use it or lose it"? It's true! If you don't use your body, you will surely lose it. Your ... will become flabby and weak. Your heart won't ... effectively and your joints will be stiff and easily So regular exercise is necessary for physical ... and good health. It reduces the risk of heart disease, cancer, high blood pressure and other diseases.

155. 1 vessels 2 nutrients 3 muscles 4 chemicals
 156. 1 function 2 stretch 3 struggle 4 wrestle
 157. 1 produced 2 excited 3 protected 4 injured
 158. 1 feeling 2 fitness 3 habit 4 influence

Being active is important for a healthy heart for the simple reason that your heart is a muscle. Even if you haven't been active for some time, your heart can become ... so it's able to pump more ..., giving you more energy. Becoming more active will also ... the ability of your body's tissues to get oxygen from your blood and make it possible for you to keep healthy levels of blood fats. If you are overweight, you're 80 percent more at risk of heart disease. The best way to ... your weight is to have a healthy diet and take regular exercise.



159. ① stronger ② deeper ③ lonelier ④ bonier
 160. ① actually ② suddenly ③ efficiently ④ seriously
 161. ① suggest ② waste ③ join ④ improve
 162. ① control ② increase ③ support ④ compare

Your heart is really a muscle. It's situated a little to the left of the middle of your chest, and it's about the size of your fist. There are lots of muscles all over your body, but this muscle is special because of what it does - the heart sends blood around your body. The blood provides your body with the oxygen and nutrients it needs. It also carries away the waste that your body has to get rid of.

Your heart is like a pump, or two pumps in one. The right side of your heart receives blood from the body and pumps it to the lungs. The left side of the heart does the exact opposite. By the time you're grown up, your heart will be beating (pumping) about 70 times a minute. Your heart does this all day and all night, all the time. Every day, an adult heart pumps 2,000 gallons (7,500 liters) of recycled blood by filling and contracting. The heart is one tough worker!

163. The left side of the heart ...
 ① beats more than the opposite side
 ② receives blood from the lungs and pumps it out to the body
 ③ beats less than the opposite side
 ④ receives blood from the body and sends it to the lungs
164. The underlined word "tough" in the last line is closest in meaning to ...
 ① suitable ② healthy ③ hardworking ④ strong
165. According to the passage, which organ directly works with the heart?
 ① stomach ② intestine ③ lung ④ liver
166. The passage answers all of the following questions EXCEPT ...
 ① What is the function of the blood in your body? ② How much does the heart weigh?
 ③ How big is somebody's heart? ④ What does your heart do?

Health means much more than not being sick. When you are healthy you say "I feel great". You are happier and do better work. Health helps you enjoy playing, sports and parties. It also helps you make friends. Health as a whole includes physical, mental, and social health. All parts of your body must work together properly to give you physical health. Your mind must act normally to give you mental health. You must enjoy being with other people and they must enjoy being with you for social health.

You usually do not think about your body when it works properly. But, you worry about your health when you do not feel well. The healthy body protects itself against many illnesses. It can make a cut finger or a broken leg as it was before. But, it breaks down and stops working well unless it receives proper care. Your body can stay healthy only if you supply it with the food and care that it needs. All through the history, many persons have worked to improve man's health. Also, the government and a lot of organizations always try to make useful laws to help protect your health.

167. You usually think about your health ...
 ① at all times during your life ② if you do not receive enough food to eat
 ③ when you cannot make new friends ④ when your body fails to work properly
168. We understand from the passage that ...
 ① we are not alone in taking care of our health
 ② a healthy government is necessary for healthy people
 ③ health is a new problem in the history of the world
 ④ our body needs more food than it usually receives
169. The pronoun "it" in line 7 refers to ...
 ① a cut finger ② a broken leg ③ the healthy body ④ proper care
170. The underlined word "improve" in line 10 is closest in meaning to ...
 ① take place ② search for ③ make better ④ think about



Two types of blood vessels carry blood throughout our bodies: arteries carry oxygenated blood (blood that has received oxygen from the lungs) from the heart to the rest of the body. Blood then travels through veins back to the heart and lungs, where it receives more oxygen. As the heart beats, you can feel blood travelling through the body at pulse points - like the neck and the wrist - where large, blood-filled arteries run close to the skin. Blood contains two types of blood cells: red blood cells (RBCs) and white blood cells (WBCs).

Red blood cells contain the iron-rich protein hemoglobin. As the blood travels through the body, the hemoglobin releases oxygen to the tissues. The body contains more RBCs than any other type of cell, and each has a life span of about 4 months. White blood cells are a key part of the body's system for defending itself against infection.

Blood cells are made inside the bone marrow (the soft tissue inside of bones). The cells travel through the circulatory system floating in a yellowish fluid called plasma, which is 90% water and contains nutrients, proteins, hormones, and waste products. Whole blood is a mixture of blood cells and plasma.

171. According to the passage, the arteries

- (1) carry blood back to the heart
- (2) provide oxygen for the body tissues
- (3) send oxygenated blood to the lungs
- (4) contain more blood cells than veins

172. Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- (1) Blood contains fewer WBCs than red blood cells.
- (2) Pulse points are where large veins run close to the skin.
- (3) Plasma and blood cells together are called whole blood.
- (4) Each RBC lives for about 4 months.

173. All of the following are found in plasma EXCEPT

- (1) bone marrow
- (2) hormones
- (3) waste products
- (4) water

174. The underlined word "defending" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (1) storing
- (2) releasing
- (3) increasing
- (4) protecting

Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do. Refrigerators preserve their food, washing machines clean their underwear, and computers are supposed to solve their problems. When they are ill, they rely on the surgeon's knife. If their hearts are running down, they must be repaired, or else they must be replaced. But up to now, we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts: to keep one person alive, another person had to die first.

Nowadays there is more and more talk about using monkeys. Every monkey has a near-human heart, and somebody told me there might be a mass killing of monkeys in the 21st century.

Monkeys, on the whole, are happier creatures than us. They know fear, of course, and they face real dangers, but, on the other hand, they run no business, chase no money, are unimpressed by gold, and they do not care about heaven and hell all the time. I have a vague feeling that it is not the monkeys' hearts we ought to implant in ourselves, but their brains.

175. According to the passage, Westerners believe any problem can be solved by

- (1) believing on human intelligence
- (2) being more informed about animals
- (3) using technological or mechanical methods
- (4) training more doctors

176. According to the passage, it is true that in the future

- (1) people will care more about animals
- (2) monkeys are going to live among us
- (3) there will be no monkey on earth
- (4) monkeys' hearts may be used in transplants

177. We can understand from the passage that monkeys

- (1) live in a safe world in jungles
- (2) are the most intelligent animals
- (3) are not able to feel fear
- (4) are happier than human beings

178. We can understand that the writer thinks that humans

- (1) make life harder than necessary
- (2) should use other animals than monkeys
- (3) should go and live in the wild
- (4) think similarly to monkeys