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# زبان انگلیسی (اختصاصی)

## **PART A: Grammar**

<u>Directions</u>: Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (1), (2), (3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best complete the sentence. Then mark your answer sheet.

1-			-	k in Brickfield. The council			
		builder, Forbes and Son		4) - 11 1 14			
•	1) are selling	2) is going to sell	,	4) will be sold			
2-			parents dropped by, because				
	1) was going to clean	2) cleaned	3) could clean	4) had cleaned			
3-			y, but the television was still				
	1) had been watching		3) watched	4) was watching			
4-		to the cinema on Tuesda	y night, but I'm at work, so	I told her to go alone and I'll			
	join her						
	1) if I finish my job by		2) if I'm finishing my jol	· ·			
	3) when I will have fini		4) when I will finish my				
5-	I to buy some j	jewelry, but I had left <mark>m</mark>	<mark>y credit c</mark> ard at home, so I ju	ist came back.			
	1) was wanting	2) want	3) was going to want	4) wanted			
6-	I can't join you in the	e restaurant for dinner,	since I'm going to watch a	soccer match and the match			
	at half past s	seven.					
	1) has been starting	2) had started	3) starts	4) will be going to start			
7-	We have an English t	test tomorrow. Joey alw	ays cuts classes to go to the	gym. I think he the			
	exam easily.	·					
	1) won't pass	2) is going to pass	3) has not been passing	4) will have passed			
8-	· ·	, , ,	ege. Five years from now, I.	, 1			
	1) will run		3) am going to run	4) run			
9-		,		Now it's a quarter to six, so it			
	at quarter pa			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	1) will cook	2) will have cooked	3) will be cooking	4) is going to cook			
10-				but they said they needed to			
				eir decision. They up			
	their minds.	3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,					
	1) had made	2) were making	3) had been making	4) will have made			
F		2) were making	s) had seen making	i) will have made			
	PART B: Vocabulary						
	<u>Directions</u> : Questions 11-25 are incomplete sentences. <mark>Beneath e</mark> ach sentence you will see fo <mark>ur wo</mark> rds						
			the one <mark>word or p</mark> hr <mark>ase th</mark> at b	est complet <mark>e the sente</mark> nce.			
	Then mark the correct of	choice on your answer sh	reet.				
11-	My brother reads a lo	t and he is so smart. His	rapid brain responses made	him a master in			
	1) assumption	2) debate	3) tasks	4) running			
12-				r when I don't even know if I			
12-	can trust my own fa		expect me to trust a strange	When I don't even know if I			
	1) turned into	2) spoke up	3) touched	4) found out			
12	/			ils, but Natasha insisted that			
13-	-		pass over the horrible deta	ns, but ivatasna msisteu that			
	he should not	• 0	2):4	4) -:1-4-			
1.4	1) consider	2) get along	3) omit	4) circulate			
14-				ly thought to have been. He's			
		, depending on you	-				
	1) chef	2) villain	3) reporter	4) majority			

۳	(اختصاصی)	انگلیسی، ۱	. பட்
•	احتساسي	احسیسی ر	رڊن

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15-	- For years I was an alcoholic, but I when the doctors gave me six months to live.					
	1) uttered	2) reformed	3) hoped	4) expected		
16-	s a tinyin the leather.					
	1) detect	2) defect	3) debate	4) delay		
17-	Childhood lying ha	s many causes, includin	g the need to get parents	approval, to gain attention, to		
	avoid disappointir	ng others, to the	consequences of misbehavi	ior, or to avoid responsibility.		
	1) evade	2) manipulate	3) probe	4) think out		
18-	All the reporters w	ere standing in front of	the house and wanted to	ask her many questions, so she		
	decided to	the building from the ba	ack parking lot.			
	1) squeeze	2) bet	3) wad	4) approach		
19-	He came out of the	room and noticed the n	nan was not in the hall an	<mark>ymore</mark> . H <mark>is ele</mark> ctronic equipment		
	had as wel	11.				
	1) switched	2) disappeared	3) used	4) shown		
20-	I'm a trav <mark>eler</mark> an <mark>d I</mark>	see many different thin	gs around the world. In m	y last trip I was in Chicago and I		
	realized <mark> that</mark> fi <mark>rew</mark>	vorks have long been a	on July fourth, in A	merica.		
	1) burden	2) doubt	3) tradition	4) menace		
21-	The teacher told the	e students when the fire	alarm goes off, everyone	is supposed to leave the building		
	and in the	schoolyard.				
	1) assemble	2) abolish	3) perform	4) abuse		
22-	Water is shot from	the bottom of the can <mark>yor</mark>	<mark>ı, forming hu</mark> ndreds of tall	l columns and their make		
	rainbows in the bi	right moonlight.				
	1) comfort	2) bait	3) mist	4) precaution		
23-	Solving this proble	m had six steps. You'v	ve <mark>done</mark> five of them acc	urately, but you've one		
	important thing.					
	1) encouraged	2) predicted	3) consumed	4) neglected		
24-	Two climbers were	on a TV program last ni	ight. They said they were s	stuck on a mountaintop for three		
	days last winter, b	out they were finally able	tothe mountain a	nd reach safety.		
	1) mesmerize	2) confine	3) collect	4) descend		
25-	My car was broken	and the garage said the	car was so old it wasn't wo	orth		
	1) quoting	2) repairing	3) increasing	4) mounting		
	PART C: Sentence S	Structure_				
	Directions: Choose the sentence with the best word order for each of the following series. Then mark					
	the correct choice on		y a chart of the	Jenning and an		
L		year answer anden	_			
26-						
				st night and talked to each other. I		
		ra's mother had talked to t				
				ne to the party last nig <mark>ht and</mark> talked		
	to each other I think	it rung bassage Come'a most	than had talked to them hafe	ro the norty		

- to each other. I think it was because Sara's mother had talked to them before the party.
- 3) Jean and Sara were having a big fight last week, but they came to the party last night and were talking to each other. I think it's because Sara's mother talked to them before the party.
- 4) Jean and Sara have had a big fight last week, but they came to the party last night and talked to each other. I think it's because Sara's mother will have talked to them before the party.

- 1) My sister likes online shopping these days and she is not going to go out for shopping anymore. She is believing that it didn't use to be so crowded in the shop before.
- 2) My sister interests in online shopping these days and she won't go out to shop anymore. She believes it wasn't used to be so crowded in the shops as it is nowadays.
- 3) My sister is interested in online shopping these days and she does not go out for shopping anymore. She believes it didn't use to be so crowded in the shops as it is nowadays.
- 4) My sister prefers online shopping these days and she does not go out for shopping anymore. She believed she isn't used to be so crowded in the shops as it is nowadays.

- 1) The builder had promised that in two years' time everything will be finished and he's sure that people were liking the houses. Most of them used to be for young families.
- 2) The builder will have promised that in two years' time everything is going to be finished and he was sure that people like the houses. Most of them are for young families.
- 3) The builder was promising that in two years' time everything is finished and he's sure that people will like the houses. Most of them will be for young families.
- 4) The builder promised that in two years' time everything will be finished and he's sure that people are going to like the houses. Most of them will be for young families.

29-

- 1) When Rachel arrived at Matt's place, he was lying on the sofa reading a detective novel. He had bought it at the second-hand bookshop, and he had been reading it for most of the afternoon.
- 2) When Rachel arrived at Matt's place, he had lain on the sofa reading a detective novel. He bought it at the second-hand bookshop, and he had been reading it for most of the afternoon.
- 3) When Rachel arrived at Matt's place, he was lying on the sofa reading a detective novel. He had been buying it at the second-hand bookshop, and he had been reading it for most of the afternoon.
- 4) When Rachel arrived at Matt's place, he lay on the sofa reading a detective novel. He bought it at the second-hand bookshop, and he had read it for most of the afternoon.

30-

- 1) The Quiz Marathon began in five minutes. It is a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, who will answer their questions from a group of Quiz writers. Claude will answer the questions for a long time.
- 2) The Quiz Marathon will begin in five minutes. It will be a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, who will answer their questions from a group of Quiz writers. Claude will be answering the questions for a long time.
- 3) The Quiz Marathon will be beginning in five minutes. It is going to be a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, who was answering their questions from a group of Quiz writers. Claude will be answering the questions for a long time.
- 4) The Quiz Marathon will have begun in five minutes. It will have been a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, who will be answering their questions from a group of Quiz writers. Claude will answer the questions for a long time.

### **PART D: Language Functions**

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following conversations between two people and choose the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank in the conversations. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- A: I love to study at Harvard. I think it's the best university ever.
- B: So you should stop ...31.... Getting into Harvard is not a piece of cake.
- A: I know. I have decided to work harder and study more. If I ...32... now, I may be able to be successful.
- B: I see eye to eye with you. I'm happy you've made your decision. You can go to the library and study there.
- A: Libraries ...33.... I can't tolerate silent places. I prefer to study at home.
- B: I don't agree with you, but it doesn't matter. Whatever you do, just start studying and stop ...34...
- **31-** 1) going too far
- 2) thinking through
- 3) springing
- 4) cutting your classes

- **32-** 1) call it a day
- 2) save money
- 3) buckle down
- 4) switch off

- 33- 1) drive me crazy
- 2) take me to the moon and back 3) make a fool out of me
- 4) catch me red-handed

- 34- 1) breaking up
- 2) making a killing
- 3) slacking off
- 4) turning into

A: What are you doing?

- B: I'm trying to figure out how this machine works.
- A: Why don't you read its instruction manual?
- B: I did. But I understood nothing. It was ...35....
- A: You can push some of the buttons randomly to see what they do. Just try not to ...36....
- B: It may get broken. I've spent 3 hours trying to understand how it works. It's a ...37.... I should call the shop and ask for help.
- 35- 1) over my head
- 2) a chip on my shoulder
- 3) a long story
- 4) a dime a dozen

- **36-** 1) miss out
- 2) drift apart

- 3) get lost
- 4) blow it

- **37-** 1) cup of tea
- 2) little bird

- 3) last straw
- 4) lost cause



A: Tomorrow is my birthday party. We're having dinner in KFC restaurant. Would you like to come?

B: I'd love to, but I have a very important exam in two days. I have to study for it.

A: You're always ...38.... Why don't you give yourself a break?

B: Well, I have ...39... being the best student in the college. I want to get scholarship.

A: Wow, way to go! So, are you sure you don't want to come? All our classmates are going to be there. They will talk behind your back.

B: Let them be. I don't ...40... what other people say. But thanks anyway. I'll send you your present.

A: Oh, thanks a lot. I appreciate it.

38- 1) on cloud nine 2) hitting the books 3) nailing it 4) in the mood

39- 1) a dead-end job 2) hefty belly 3) my heart set on 4) butterflies in my stomach

**40-** 1) buy on impulse 2) give a hoot 3) lend them an ear 4) go crazy

#### **PART E: Cloze Test**

54- 1) utilize

55- 1) carelessly

2) conceal

2) thoroughly

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

When Anne ...41... the school that morning, for the first time in her life she had traversed the Birch Path deaf and blind to its beauties . . . all was quiet and still. The preceding teacher ... 42... the children to be in their places at her arrival, and ...43... Anne entered the school room she was ...44... by prim rows of "shining morning faces" and bright, inquisitive eves. She hung up her hat and looked at her students, hoping that she did not look as ...45... and scared and foolish as she felt and that they would not perceive how she was trembling. She thought with herself that she should ...46... this fear. She had sat up until nearly twelve the night before ...47... a speech she meant to make to her students upon opening the school. She had ...48... and improved it painstakingly, and then she ...49... it off by heart. It was a very good speech and had some very fine ...50... in it, especially about mutual help and earnest striving after knowledge. The only ...51... was that she could not now remember a word of it. After what ...52... to her a year, about ten seconds in reality, she said faintly, "Take out your Bibles, please," and sat breathlessly on her chair under cover of the ...53... and clatter of desk lids that followed. While the children read their verses Anne marshalled her shaky wits into order and looked over the array of little pilgrims to the Grownup Land. She knew she had a good memory and she also knew she had to ...54... it. She just didn't know what had happened to her. She started taking deep breaths. And she drank a glass water. It had helped her before, so ...55... it was going to help her, again

neiped ner before, so55 It was going to neip ner, again.						
41-	1) has reached	2) had reached	3) was reaching	4) reached		
42-	1) had trained	2) trains	3) have trained	4) was trained		
43-	1) while	2) when	3) if	4) in case		
44-	1) grounded	2) faced	3) shaken	4) decided		
45-	1) pleased	2) delighted	3) brave	4) frightened		
46-	1) get rid of	2) collect	3) look back at	4) gain		
47-	1) cutting	2) writing	3) observing	4) kneeling		
48-	1) washed	2) minimized	3) changed	4) grown		
49-	1) was learning	2) had learned	3) will learn	4) will be learning		
50-	1) diamonds	2) ideas	3) products	4) sales		
51-	1) trouble	2) advantage	3) section	4) salary		
52-	1) decreased	2) calculated	3) seemed	4) saw		
53-	1) beauty	2) sound	3) wood	4) picture		

3) tear down

3) willingly

4) confess

4) undoubtedly



#### **PART F: Reading Comprehension**

3) Alcohol is a chemical.

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test you will read three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice, (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

#### Passage 1:

There is a famous expression in English: "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that makes a person want to stop whatever they are doing, try to relax, and become calm again. "Stress" means pressure or tension. It is one of the most common causes of health problems in modern life. Too much stress results in physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

There are numerous physical effects of stress. Stress can affect the heart. It can increase the pulse rate, make the heart miss beats, and can cause high blood pressure. Stress can affect the respiratory system. It can lead to asthma. It can cause a person to breathe too fast, resulting in a loss of important carbon dioxide. Stress can affect the stomach. It can cause stomachaches and problems digesting food. These are only a few examples of the wide range of illnesses and symptoms resulting from stress.

Emotions are also easily affected by stress. People suffering from stress often feel anxious. <u>They</u> may have panic attacks. They may feel tired all the time. When people are under stress, they often overreact to little problems. For example, a normally gentle parent under a lot of stress at work may yell at a child for dropping a glass of juice. Stress can make people angry, moody, or nervous.

Long-term stress can lead to a variety of serious mental illnesses. Depression, an extreme feeling of sadness and hopelessness, can be the result of continued and increasing stress. Alcoholism and other addictions often develop as a result of overuse of alcohol or drugs to try to relieve stress. Eating disorders, such as anorexia, are sometimes caused by stress and are often made worse by stress. If stress is allowed to continue, then one's mental health is put at risk.

It is obvious that stress is a serious problem. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. Untreated, it may eventually result in mental illness. Stress has a great influence on the health and well-being of our bodies, our feelings, and our minds. So, reduce stress: "stop the world and rest for a while."

bod	ies, our feelings, and ou	ur minds. So, reduce stress	s: "stop the world and res	t for a while."		
56-	Which of the following does <u>NOT</u> show how stress can affect the emotions?					
	1) It can make people feel nervous.		2) It can cause pa <mark>nic att</mark> acks.			
	3) It can make people fe	eel elated.	4) It can make people feel angry.			
57-	According to the passage, which of the following parts of the body does NOT have physical problem					
	caused by stress?					
	1) the arms	2) the stomach	3) the lungs	4) the heart		
58-	Which of the following is NOT a common problem caused by stress?					
	1) physical problems	2) anecdotal problems	3) mental problems	4) emotional problems		
59-	The pronoun "they" in	n line 10 refers to				
	1) emotions	2) people	3) attacks	4) stress		
60-	Choose the best answe	er to explain how alcoholis	m is caused by st <mark>ress</mark> .			
	1) Alcohol is used to relieve stress.		2) Alcohol is popular.			

4) Alcohol is similar to medicine.



#### Passage 2:

Floods are second only to fire as the most common of all natural disasters. They occur almost everywhere in the world, resulting in widespread damage and even death. Consequently, scientists have long tried to perfect their ability to predict floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognize the potential for flooding in certain conditions. There are a number of conditions, from deep snow on the ground to human error, that cause flooding.

When deep snow melts it creates a large amount of water. Although deep snow alone rarely causes floods, when it occurs together with heavy rain and sudden warmer weather it can lead to serious flooding. If there is a fast snow melt on top of frozen or very wet ground, flooding is more likely to occur than when the ground is not frozen. Frozen ground or ground that is very wet and already saturated with water cannot absorb the additional water created by the melting snow. Melting snow also contributes to high water levels in rivers and streams. Whenever rivers are already at their full capacity of water, heavy rains will result in the rivers overflowing and flooding the surrounding land.

Rivers that are covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, the surface of the ice cracks and breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river. They can form a dam in the river, causing the water behind the dam to rise and flood the land upstream. If the dam breaks suddenly, then the large amount of water held behind the dam can flood the areas downstream too.

Broken ice dams are not the only dam problems that can cause flooding. When a large human-made dam breaks or fails to hold the water collected behind it, the results can be devastating. Dams contain such huge amounts of water behind them that when sudden breaks occur, the destructive force of the water is like a great tidal wave. Unleashed dam waters can travel tens of kilometers, cover the ground in meters of mud and debris, and drown and crush every thing and creature in their path.

Although scientists cannot always predict exactly when floods will occur, they do know a great deal about when floods are likely, or probably, going to occur. Deep snow, ice-covered rivers, and weak dams are all strong conditions for potential flooding. Hopefully, this knowledge of why floods happen can help us reduce the damage they cause.

61-	Which of th	e following	are included	l as causes fo	or flood	s in the passage?
-----	-------------	-------------	--------------	----------------	----------	-------------------

1) droughts

- 2) large lakes
- 3) poorly built roads
- 4) melting snow

#### 62- How does deep snow cause flooding?

- 1) Melting snow causes flooding.
- 2) Too much rain causes flooding.
- 3) Sudden warm temperatures combined with heavy rains causes flooding.
- 4) Freezing water causes flooding.

#### 63- What does the word "predict" in line 3 mean?

1) provide 2) pass judgment 3) disappear

4) tell beforehand

### 64- A broken human-made dam is compared to what?

1) a tsunami

2) a tidal wave

3) a broken ice dam

4) overflowing

#### 65- Which of the following best describes how a frozen river can cause a flood?

- 1) The ice in the river melts too quickly and causes a flood.
- 2) The ice in the river cracks causing the water to overflow.
- 3) The ice in the river cracks into pieces that eventually create a dam causing the water to overflow.
- 4) The water behind the ice dam collects and when the dam breaks, it causes flooding upstream.



My job is a long distance from my home, almost 50 miles away. I have to wake up early every morning, as I'm always in a rush. No matter what time I sleep, I think I never get enough sleep. There's never enough time for a relaxed breakfast. At exactly 6:00 AM, I get into my car and start the long drive.

I usually like driving on the highway more than in the city. During the morning rush hour, though, it's not very enjoyable. The heavy traffic is a little bit annoying. So, I always listen to my favorite classical music CDs in the car – Chopin, Mozart, and Bach. That cheers me up a lot. However, two days ago I forgot to take my CD with me, so I listened to the radio. It was telling a story about the most famous painter in the Victorian era, Emily Carr. It said that she was born in 1871 and, as a child, she discovered that walking in the woods appealed more to her than playing with other children. I think it was an interesting story.

The drive to work takes about an hour. Going back home in the evening after work takes even longer, maybe around 70 minutes. Lately, I've been thinking about trying taking the train to work instead of driving. That way, I could still listen to my music with headphones, and even read a novel at the same time.

66- When does he wake up every morning?

1) after the morning rush hour

2) at exactly 6:00 AM

3) late in the morning

4) early in the morning

67- How is driving during the morning rush hour?

1) It's classical.

2) It's not very enjoyable.

3) It's relaxing.

4) It's not as much fun as walking.

68- Which kind of music CDs does he enjoy listening to in the car?

1) classical

2) jazz

3) heavy metal

4) disco

69- How long might the evening drive back home take?

1) less than the drive in the morning

2) 70 kilometers

3) around 70 minutes

4) 50 minutes

70- The word "appeal" in line 9 is closest in meaning to ......

1) call for

2) interest

3) ask

4) clean

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