## E. T. BENELLE ME



- 🕢 دانلود گام به گام تمام دروس
- 🕢 دانلود آزمون های قلم چی و گاج + پاسخنامه
  - 🗸 دانلود جزوه های آموزشی و شب امتحانی
    - 🕢 دانلود نمونه سوالات امتحانی
      - 🕢 مشاوره کنکور
      - 🕢 فیلم های انگیزشی

- ₩ww.ToranjBook.Net
- ▼ ToranjBook\_Net
- ToranjBook\_Net





## آزمون «۶ آبان ۱۴۰۱»

# دفترچهٔ اختصاصی منحصراً زبان

تعداد کل سؤالات: ۷۰٪ زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۰۵ دقیقه

| 1       | م سایت کنکور   |             |             |            |                    |  |  |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|--|--|
| اختصاصی |                |             |             |            |                    |  |  |
|         | زمان پاسخ گویی | شمارهٔ صفحه | شمارهٔ سؤال | تعداد سؤال | نام درس            |  |  |
|         | ۱۰۵ دقیقه      | 1-1         | 1 -4 •      | ٧٠         | زبان انگلیسی تفصصی |  |  |

#### بنياد علمي آموزشي قلمچي «وقف عام»

دفتر مركزي: خيابان انقلاب بين صبا و فلسطين – پلاک ٩٢٣ – تلفن: ٨٤٥١-٢١٠

«تمام داراییها و درآمدهای بنیاد علمی آموزشی قلمچی وقف عام است برگسترش دانش و آموزش»



## پدید آورندگان آزمون منحصراً زبان ۶ آبان ماه ۱-۱۲

#### طراهان

| نام طراحان  | نام درس    |
|---|------------|
| رحمتاله استیری، آرمین <mark>رحمانی، محمدجواد آقایی، میرحسین زاهدی</mark> ، مجتبی درخشانگرمی، سیدمصطفی حسینی،<br>عقیل محمدیروش، عبدالرشید <mark>شفیعی</mark> | زبان تخصصي |

### گزینشگران و ویراستاران

| زبان انگلیسی تخصصی                                      | نام درس   |
|---|-----------|
| رحمتالله استيرى   | كزينشكر   |
| رحمتالله استيرى   | مسئول درس |
| فاطمه نقدی، سعید آقچەلو، عقیل محمدیروش، محمدحسین مرتضوی | ويراستار  |

## گروه فنی و تولیر

| محدثه مرآتي  | مديران گروه                          |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| معصومه شاعری   | مسئول دفترچه                         |
| مدیر: <mark>مازیار شیر</mark> وانیمقدم<br>مسئول دفترچه: مهریار لسانی | مستندسازی و مطابقت با مصوبات         |
| زهرا تاجیک   | حروفنگاری و ص <mark>فحه آرایی</mark> |
| <br>حمید محمدی   | ناظر چاپ                             |

#### بنی<mark>اد علمی آموزشی قلمچی «وقف عام»</mark>

دفتر مر <mark>کزی: خ</mark>یابان انقلاب بین صبا و فلسطین – پلاک ۹۲۳ <mark>–تلفن</mark>: ۶٤۶۳–۲۱<mark>۰</mark>

| صفحة ٣  | اختصاصي منحصراً زبان   |   | آزمون ۶ آبان ۱۴۰۱                       |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| هدف گذاری قبل از شروع هر درس در دفترچهٔ سؤال از شروع به سؤالهای درس منحصرا زبان، هدف گذاری چند از ۱۰ خود را بنویسید:  از هر ۱۰ سؤال به چند سؤال می توانید پاسخ صحیح بدهید؟  عملکرد شما در آزمون قبل چند از ۱۰ بوده است؟  هدف گذاری شما برای آزمون امروز چیست؟  چند از ۱۰ آزمون قبل هدف گذاری چند از ۱۰ برای آزمون امروز |  |   |   |  |  |
| Part A: Gram  | mar  |   |   |  |  |
|   |  | ces. Beneath each sentence you will             | l see four words or phrases             |  |  |
|   |  | or phrase that best completes the sent          |   |  |  |
| choic <mark>e on yo</mark> ur a <mark>n</mark>  | swer sheet.  |   |   |  |  |
| 1-The research  | shows that the human micro   | biota helps to keep us healthy,                 | . bact <mark>eria c</mark> an sometimes |  |  |
| be harmful.   |  |   |   |  |  |
| 1) but these  |  | 2) so this                                      |   |  |  |
| 3) so these   |  | 4) but this                                     |   |  |  |
| 2-The inherent  | feeling of security being  | g part of a group is powerful                   | enough to make people                   |  |  |
| employ both   | conscious and unconscious st   | rategies <mark>to gain membership.</mark>       |   |  |  |
| 1) comes to   |  | 2) and it comes to                              |   |  |  |
| 3) that comes   | with   | 4) to come with                                 |   |  |  |
| 3-Fingerprinting  | ig offers an accurate <mark>and inf</mark>   | <mark>allible means</mark> of personal identifi | ication, other methods                  |  |  |
| of identificati   | on.  |   |   |  |  |
| 1) and outperf  | orm  | 2) outperforming                                |   |  |  |
| 3) which it ou  |  | 4) to outperform                                |   |  |  |
|   |  | o <mark>gica</mark> l damage, technology can a  | also have serious mental                |  |  |
| implications  |  |   |   |  |  |
| 1) despite  | 2) instead   |   | ) besides                               |  |  |
|   | many construction workers  | are satisfied an employer is                    | held responsible for any                |  |  |
| accident.   |  |   |   |  |  |
| 1) by the regu  |  | 2) with the regulation where                    | eby                                     |  |  |
| 3) by regulation  |  | 4) with regulation which                        |   |  |  |
|   |  | e of your children well, you                    | don't have to be worried                |  |  |
|   | hen you are away.  | اسابسا ک  |   |  |  |
| 1) for  |  | 2) but  |   |  |  |
| 3) so   |  | 4) or   |   |  |  |
|   |  | ion about the events of the war                 | r. The authors are to be                |  |  |
| congratulated producing such a clear and authoritative work.  |  |   |   |  |  |
| 1) in   |  | 2) on   |   |  |  |
| 3) about 4) of  |  |   |   |  |  |
| 8-The seminar held by Dr. Sohrabi, the famous psychologist, was really useful and we were given on how to live a happier life and how to make others happy.   |  |   |   |  |  |
|   | 2.2  |   |   |  |  |
| 1) a lot advice   |  | 2) many advice                                  |   |  |  |
| , .   | 3) a great deal of advice  4) piece of advice  Continuously, there have been only, technical faults with the new machines tested last week |   |   |  |  |
| 9-Fortunately, there have been only technical faults with the new machines tested last week.  Therefore, we can use them to improve our production line as soon as possible.  |  |   |   |  |  |
| 1 1101 0101 00 11   | , can use them to miproff ou   | a production into as soon as poss               | 10101                                   |  |  |

10-The family ... we spoke had sought refuge in Canada because of a blood war in their own homeland.

2) a few

4) few

1) to whom 2) who

1) no

3) less

3) that they 4) whom to them

#### Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 11-25 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 completes the sentence. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

| 11-It was such a silly mistake to eat all of that chocolate before dinner because it my appetite.   |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 1) increased  | 2) ruined  | 3) revived                            | 4) destroyed  |  |  |  |
| 12-His social status allo   | wed him to speak out on i                                  | ssues he saw fit without co           | nsidering its consequences.                               |  |  |  |
| 1) elevated   | 2) deliberate  | 3) mature                             | 4) proportional   |  |  |  |
| 13-He does worry unnece   | essarily as any in my p                                    | olans will be corrected bef           | fore i <mark>mplem</mark> entation.                       |  |  |  |
| 1) hardships  | 2) imitations  | 3) flaws                              | 4) quests   |  |  |  |
| 14-I have to write another  | article from scratch beca                                  | use I deleted my report               | when I tried to print it out.                             |  |  |  |
| 1) commonly   | 2) viciously   | 3) gently                             | 4) accidentally   |  |  |  |
| 15-Journalists who repea  | ted this either had no                                     | t read the report, or were            | simply be <mark>ing m</mark> alicious.                    |  |  |  |
| 1) appointment  | 2) satisfaction  | / 3                                   | 4) accusation   |  |  |  |
| 16-Consider one example   | e from the annals of air p                                 | pollution: the effort to rec          | <mark>luce the</mark> ef <mark>fects o</mark> f car on    |  |  |  |
| the atmosphere.   |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
|   | 2) variety   | 3) sewage                             | 4) resource   |  |  |  |
| 17-Further, the first to  | wo years are particul                                      | arly flexible and structur            | red to give a reasonable                                  |  |  |  |
| opportunity for correc  | cting choices.   |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) dramatic   |  | 3) unfortunate                        | 4) surrounded   |  |  |  |
|   | that redactions within s                                   | <mark>entenc</mark> es or documents d | o not the meaning of the                                  |  |  |  |
| underlying content.   |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) distort  |  | 3) terminate                          | 4) devote   |  |  |  |
| 19-Sometimes exams can  | be a/an of luck. Stud                                      | lents can guess the corre             | ct answer even if they don't                              |  |  |  |
| know it.  |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) aim  | 2) trap  | 3) matter                             | 4) topic  |  |  |  |
|   |  | they could to me wl                   | nen I was already in a bad                                |  |  |  |
| mood before getting h   |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) initiate   | 2) consign   | 3) aggravate                          | 4) entrust  |  |  |  |
|   |  | neeting, so they obvious              | sly haven't forgotten your                                |  |  |  |
| application for the job   |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) came at  | 2) came about  | · ·                                   | 4) came up  |  |  |  |
|   | ing no school work at all                                  | , and even doesn't seem t             | o <mark>know</mark> what she would like                   |  |  |  |
| to do instead.  |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) persuasive   | 2) recalcitrant  | , .                                   | 4) convicted  |  |  |  |
|   | sion company deliberate                                    | ely set out to th <mark>e repu</mark> | tation of the <mark>journ</mark> al <mark>ist wh</mark> o |  |  |  |
| criticized it.  |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
| 1) infringe   |  | 3) tarnish                            | 4) intensify  |  |  |  |
|   | piness means the of  | buying a new pair of sh               | noes or the latest high-tech                              |  |  |  |
| device.   |  | <b>N</b> (1)                          |   |  |  |  |
| 1) thrill   | 2) notice  | 3) generation                         | 4) discipline   |  |  |  |
| 25- Another perspective comes from scientists who have demonstrated that 20 percent of success is a |  |                                       |   |  |  |  |
|   |  | ho have demonstrated tha              | at 20 percent of success is a                             |  |  |  |
| 1) respect  | comes from scientists wh<br>from our parents.<br>2) repeat | ho have demonstrated that  3) inherit | at 20 percent of success is a  4) forbid                  |  |  |  |

#### Part C: Sentence Structure

<u>Directions</u>: Choose the sentence with the best word order for each of the following series. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

#### 26-

- 1) University regulations require that she pass 18 more than modules to graduate.
- 2) The University regulations require that she passes more 18 modules than to graduate.
- 3) University regulations require that she pass more than 18 modules to graduate.
- 4) The University regulations require that she passes 18 than more modules to graduate.

27-

- 1) Research indicates that customers want free car parking when they go shopping.
- 2) Research indicates that customers who want free car parking when they go to shopping.
- 3) Research indicates that customers who want free car parking when go shopping.
- 4) Research indicates that customers want free car parking when go to shopping.

28-

- 1) One problem is facing overseas students is adapting at new teaching techniques.
- 2) One problem facing overseas students is adapting to new teaching techniques.
- 3) One problem is facing overseas students are adapting at new teaching techniques.
- 4) One problem facing overseas students are adapting to new teaching techniques.

29-

- 1) Unemployment goes up seem to suggest a link between the two is a fact that crime increases.
- 2) The fact that crime increases when unemployment goes up seems to suggest a link between the two.
- 3) Unemployment going up is a fact that seem to suggest a link between the two when crime increases.
- 4) Suggest a link between the two is the fact that crime increases when unemployment goes up it seems so.

30-

- 1) The company may fine very heavily if any of its workers are injured or it does not observe health and safety laws.
- 2) To fine very heavily a company if any of its worker is injured so it must observe health and safety laws.
- 3) If a company does not observe health and safety laws, it may be fined very heavily if any of its workers are injured.
- 4) Any of its worker being injured, unless a company does not observe health and safety laws it may be fined very heavily.

#### Part D: Language Function

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following conversations between two people and answer the questions about the conversations by choosing one of the choices (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- A: Let me ...(31)... some introductions. I'm Lori, and this is my husband Mike.
- B: Nice to meet you. You guys have a lot in common, so I'm sure you'll ...(32)....
- A: Thanks a bunch.
- B: By the way, Lori, your name ...(33)..., but I can't quite place you. Didn't you work at Harco Insurance before?

| 31- | 1) take         | 2) set          |  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--|
|     | 3) say          | 4) make         |  |
| 32- | 1) hit it off   | 2) call it off  |  |
|     | 3) put it off   | 4) cut it off   |  |
| 33- | 1) pops in      | 2) rings a bell |  |
|     | 3) fools around | 4) gets there   |  |
|     | A T             |                 |  |

- A: I hope this shrimp dish is delicious!
- B: It sure is. It's ...(34)...! You really outdid yourself!
- A: Thanks. Help yourself to more.
- B: I don't want to make a/an ...(35)... of myself, so let me not take a second helping.

| 34- | 1) out of this world |          | 2) on cloud nine |
|-----|----------------------|----------|------------------|
|     | 3) out of date       |          | 4) up in the air |
| 35- | 1) elephant          |          | 2) horse         |
|     | 3) dog               |          | 4) pig           |
|     |                      | <br>0 .1 | <br>             |

- A: What became of your application for the editorial position?
- B: They insisted I work with Helen if I am to get the position although I detest her.
- A: Ok then, ... (36)...! Accept it, she won't do you any harm.
- B: ...(37)... I already withdrew my application. I hate going into partnership with her.

| <b>36-</b> 1) it smells fishy           | 2) easy come easy go      |
|---|---------------------------|
| 3) take it easy                         | 4) show her the door      |
| <b>37-</b> 1) I'm going to sleep on it. | 2) I couldn't agree more. |
| 3) Easy does it.                        | 4) No way!                |

A: Guess what? The car company has ...(38)..., meaning you can buy that car with your current budget.

B: Wonderful! I didn't expect it. Their cars used to be ridiculously expensive.

**38-** 1) gone bold

2) slashed prices

3) expected a baby

- 4) bitten the bullet
- A: That rude girl, Anne, didn't even greet the boss when he came in.
- B: You must be kidding.
- A: Ask other colleagues if you don't believe it.
- B: What a ...(39)...! I think I'm going to put her in her place.
- A: Wait. First we need to ...(40)..., then we'll teach her a good lesson!

**39-** 1) lone wolf

**55-** 1) eventually

2) cold fish

3) chee

4) goal

**40-** 1) find a chink in her armor

2) take a stroll down memory lane

3) have a narrow escape

4) have a lot to answer for

#### Part E: Cloze Test

<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.

Though he never had an opportunity to become president, Alexander Hamilton was one of the most influential statesmen in early American history. His initiatives as the first Secretary of the Treasury ...(41)... the foundations for the United State's financial might. In addition, ...(42)... a certain precedent for the relationship between the federal government and the states.

As Secretary, ...(43)... of a national bank. This bank would finance the federal government and its programs, ...(44)... have banks for each individual colony. There was a dispute about ...(45)... this act was constitutional, but Hamilton won the day, and the government gained more power. Breaking away from Britain ...(46)... America in a very fragile economic position. He also developed tax policies to help ...(47)... the power of the state in the young country.

Hamilton's vision was focused on increasing the power of industry and government for the sake of ...(48).... This put him at odds with the egalitarian Thomas Jefferson, who wanted to have a weaker federal system. Jefferson even thought Hamilton was too aristocratic, ...(49)... to pull the country back into a kind of monarchic system that they had both fought against.

In the end, threats from abroad swung opinion in Hamilton's ...(50).... Government institutions became powerful, and the people accepted his very flexible views ...(51)... the Constitution. The federal government has since used this elastic interpretation to widen and deepen the ...(52)... of its powers. Hamilton's political activities made him some enemies, ...(53)... was Jefferson's Vice President, Aaron Burr. In one of ...(54)... in American politics, Burr shot Hamilton in a duel in the state of New York, and he ...(55)... died of his wounds.

| ;   |                            |                |                             |                |  |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--|
| 41- | 1) made                    | 2) laid        | 3) put                      | 4) took        |  |
| 42- | 1) he set                  | 2) setting     | 3) what he set              | 4) it was set  |  |
| 43- | 1) he pushed for the creat | ion            | 2) the creation for pushin  | g him          |  |
|     | 3) for his creation pushed | l //           | 4) pushing him for the cre  | eation         |  |
| 44- | 1) despite                 | 2) although    | 3) instead                  | 4) rather than |  |
| 45- | 1) whom                    | 2) whether     | 3) which                    | 4) what        |  |
| 46- | 1) was left                | 2) to leave    | 3) left                     | 4) leaving     |  |
| 47- | 1) criticize               | 2) strengthen  | 3) abandon                  | 4) weave       |  |
| 48- | 1) inspiration             | 2) phenomenon  | 3) prosperity               | 4) starvation  |  |
| 49- | 1) threatened              | 2) to threaten | 3) he threatened            | 4) threatening |  |
| 50- | 1) favor                   | 2) puberty     | 3) despair                  | 4) celebrity   |  |
| 51- | 1) in                      | 2) at          | 3) to                       | 4) on          |  |
| 52- | 1) talent                  | 2) affection   | 3) scope                    | 4) hazard      |  |
| 53- | 1) who                     | 2) one of whom | 3) one of them              | 4) which one   |  |
| 54- | 1) more famous episode     |                | 2) the most famous episodes |                |  |
|     | 3) famous episode          |                | 4) episodes as famous as    |                |  |

3) instinctively

4) necessarily

2) conversely

#### Part F: Reading Comprehension

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

#### PASSAGE 1:

A folk culture is a small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals. Order is maintained through sanctions based on religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties may differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy prevails. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern equivalent in Anglo-America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that largely renounces the products and labor-saving devices of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles. The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. Their religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.

By contrast, a popular culture is a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing. Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions. Secular institutions of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy prevails. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk". The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries, and in many developing nations, folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time-saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

- 56-What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - 1) Two decades in modern society
  - 2) The influence of industrial technology
  - 3) The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies
  - 4) The specialization of labor in Canada and United States

#### 57-Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?

- 1) There is a money-based economy.
- 2) Social change occurs slowly.
- 3) Contact with other cultures is encouraged.
- 4) Each person develops one specialized skill.

#### 58-The phrase "largely renounces" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ....

1) generally rejects

2) greatly modifies

3) loudly declares

4) often criticizes

#### 59-What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?

1) They value folk cultures.

2) They have no social classes.

3) They have popular cultures.

4) They do not value individualism.

#### 60-What is the main source of order in Amish society?

1) Government

2) Economy

3) Clan structure

4) Religion

#### 61-Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?

- 1) A variety of religious practices is tolerated.
- 2) Individualism and competition are important.
- 3) Pre-modern technology is preferred.
- 4) People are defined according to their class.

62-Which of the following would probably NOT be found in a folk culture?

1) A carpenter 2) A farmer 3) A weaver 4) A banker

63-The word "their" in paragraph 2 refers to ....

1) contrasts 2) nations 3) countries 4) objects

64-Which of the following is NOT given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?

1) Cost 2) Prestige

3) Quality 4) Convenience

#### PASSAGE 2

Ursula Pugh was at an earlier time in her life—before injuries, before a disastrous marriage, before the death of her beloved sister—a glorious dancer. Now, she is regarded by many as an angry and horrible teacher.

I was not cognizant of these details as I made my way through the doors of The Ursula children's theater with my three rambunctious boys in tow. And had I had such information, it would not have biased my decision in the least. I was looking for a <u>safe haven</u> in the neighborhood for the boys to hang out after school until I got off work. Staying at home by themselves was not an option. They definitely needed adult supervision if I expected my home to still be standing when I got home from work. The children's theater, much to my boys' chagrin, was more convenient for me to get to than the karate studio. "No Mama, we want karate," the boys had implored pitifully. I'm glad I wasn't swayed though I would not realize until much later what a fortuitous decision this was.

Ms. Pugh looked up over her glasses as we arrived at the studio. "Boys!" she exclaimed before I could even introduce myself. "Wonderful!" It turned out that Ms. Pugh's program was woefully short of boys, and mine were immediately thrown into every production possible at the theater. The rumors were right, in some respects. Ms. Pugh could be brusque and rude with her charges and did not tolerate any signs that a student was not fully dedicated to the program. My boys flourished in this environment. My wild, rough boys, who were often so rude that they embarrassed me in public, gradually became a different species. They will certainly never be world-class dancers, but Ms. Pugh's strict ways taught them to be respectful and on time. Moreover, it taught them to follow directions and always strive to do their best.

#### 65-What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- 1) Ms. Pugh is still a dancer.
- 2) Ms. Pugh is now an aged woman.
- 3) Ms. Pugh's sister was a dancer.
- 4) Ms. Pugh has been through a lot.

#### 66-What does the term "safe haven" in paragraph 2 imply?

1) A refuge

2) A theater program

3) A religious building

4) A healthy alternative

#### 67-Why was the narrator's decision fortuitous?

- 1) The children's theater was close to her home.
- 2) Her sons learned many valuable life lessons.
- 3) She expected her sons to become good dancers.
- 4) She got to see Ms. Pugh's bad temper first-hand.

#### 68-Which of the following literary techniques is used in the following sentence?

"My wild, rough boys, who were often so rude they embarrassed me in public, gradually became a different species."

- 1) Literal, referring to its original meaning exactly as it is written
- 2) Figurative, saying something in a different way
- 3) Foreshadowing, speaking of the hints and clues of what is to come
- 4) Inversion, writing a sentence in a reversal order of words for emphasis

#### 69-How does the author seem to feel about Ursula Pugh?

- 1) She is strict, but that is good for the boys.
- 2) She is nasty, mean, and abusive.
- 3) She is a wonderful theater director.
- 4) She is actually a sensitive soul, who is hard to get to know.

#### 70-The best title for this passage would be ....

1) A Brusque Woman

2) Taming the Boys

3) The Children's Theater

4) After School

## E. T. BENELLE ME



- 🕢 دانلود گام به گام تمام دروس
- 🕢 دانلود آزمون های قلم چی و گاج + پاسخنامه
  - 🗸 دانلود جزوه های آموزشی و شب امتحانی
    - 🕢 دانلود نمونه سوالات امتحانی
      - 🕢 مشاوره کنکور
      - 🕢 فیلم های انگیزشی

- ₩ww.ToranjBook.Net
- ▼ ToranjBook\_Net
- ToranjBook\_Net