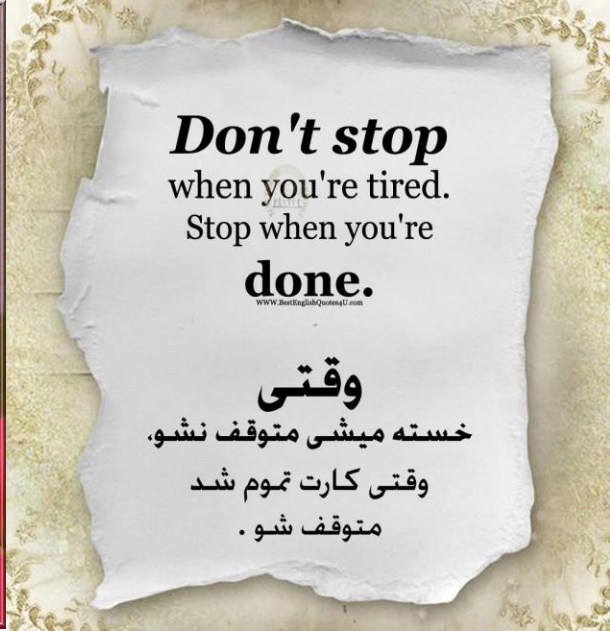


به نام خدا

همایش جمع بندی کنکور زبان – علی عاشوری (مدرس و مولف کنکور)



مشاور مترجم: دوست بزرگوارم جناب آقای فوش سیما

مدرس : علی عاشوری

درس 1 دهم

10-1-1: برای کارهای برنامه ریزی شده و پیش بینی شده از *be going to* استفاده می شود.

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

Look at that blind man. It's going to fall into the hole.

Tomorrow is my mother's birthday. I am going to buy her a present.

10-1-2: برای بیان کارهای اتفاقی (1)، تهدید (2)، شرط (3) و قول دادن از *will* استفاده می شود.

1. I don't know how to use this device. It is quite easy. I will show you.

2. Do your assignments, or I will sent you out.

3. If you don't listen to the teacher carefully, you won't learn anything.

4. Reza: Mom, will you buy me that bicycle. Mom: Sure. I will. Why not?

10-1-3: قبل از اسامی مفرد قابل شمارش *a* و *an* و برای جمع بستن از *s* یا *es* استفاده می شود.

a tree / a book / a university

an interesting book / an expensive car / an M.A degree / an MP (member of parliament)

boy → boys / a cow → cows

dish → dishes / bench → benches / bus → buses / boss → bosses / box → boxes

buzz → buzzes

10-1-4: اسم ها به دو دسته اسم های عام و خاص تقسیم می شوند.

Common Nouns: boy / car / sea / forest / country

Proper Nouns: Jack / Benz / The Caspian Sea / Iran

درس 2 دهم

10-2-1: صفت کلمه ای است که قبل از اسم (1) بعد از کلمه پرسشی (*how*) (2) و افعال ربطی (3) بیاید.

1. It is an **expensive car**. This **car** is **expensive**.

2. How **tall** are you? How **much** do you weigh?

3. be / become / grow / turn smell / feel / look / remain taste / keep / go / get

She *looks* **happy** today. The soup *tastes* **good**. The teacher asked us to *keep* **quiet**.

10-2-2: برای بیان حالت تساوی و برابری از *as + adj. / adv. + as* استفاده می شود.

1. My mother is 60 years old. My father is 60 years old. My father is **as old as** my mother.

2. Maryam types quickly. Tina types quickly. Maryam types **as quickly as** Tina.

((2))

10 - 2 - 3 : صفات تفضیلی یک بخشی با er than و صفات چند بخشی با more than می آیند.

1. Amir is **fatter than** Nader. Tir is **hotter than** Khordad. Iran is **larger than** Iraq.

2. Isfahan is **more beautiful than** Kashan. A house is **more expensive than** a bicycle.

نکته مهم: کلماتی که به پسوندهای { -ed / -ing / -ful / -ous / ive / -tive / -sive / -al / -able } ختم می شوند چند بخشی محسوب می شوند.

more famous than / more active than / more awful than / more sociable than

10 - 2 - 4 : صفات عالی یک بخشی با (the + adj. + est) و صفات عالی چند بخشی با (the most + long adj.)

می آیند.

1. My father is **the oldest** person in my family. That mountain is **the highest** one in the world.

2. China is **the most populated** country in the world. Tulip is **the most beautiful** flower that I have ever seen.

10 - 2 - 5 : صفات بی قاعده عبارتند از:

صفت ساده	صفت تفضیلی	صفت عالی
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least
far	farther/further than	the farthest / furthest

1. Parham's handwriting is **bad**. Ramin's handwriting is **worse**. Babak's is **the worst** of all.

10 - 2 - 6 : صفات داری ed نقش مفعولی (تاثیر پذیر) دارند و برای توصیف انسان و صفات دارای ing نقش فاعلی دارند (تاثیر گذار) و برای توصیف غیر انسان بکار می روند.

amused / amusing		frightened / frightening	
bored / boring		shocked / shocking	
surprised / surprising		interested / interesting	
confused / confusing		depressed / depressing	

(سراسری - تجربی 94) Our neighbor's big dog is veryand my little girl is usuallywhen she sees it.

1) **frightened / frightened**

2) frightened / frightening

3) frightening / frightening

4) frightening / frightened

10 - 2 - 7 : ترتیب صفات قبل از اسم : (اسم + جنس + ملیت + شکل + سن + اندازه + کیفیت + توصیف کننده)

((3))

9. We could buy ablouse from that store. (سراسری - تجربی 90)

1) nice blue cotton Korean

2) nice blue Korean cotton

3) blue nice cotton Korean

4) Korean blue cotton nice

درس 3 دهم

10 - 3 - 1 : زمان گذشته استمراری: این زمان دلالت بر انجام کاری دارد که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری استمرار داشته است.

طرز ساخت	was / were + verb + ing
طرز شناخت	When / while / as / during

1. **When** I *got up*, my mother *was preparing* breakfast.

2. **While** I *was running* to get the ball, I *fell and hurt* myself.

3. **During** 1390, I *was teaching* in Isfahan.

10 - 3 - 2 : اگر دو کار به موازات هم در گذشته استمرار داشته باشد ، در هر دو قسمت از زمان گذشته استمراری استفاده می شود.

While we *were having* dinner, the phone *was ringing*.

10 - 3 - 3 : ضمایر انعکاسی در مطابقت فاعل بکار می روند و بیانگر این مطلب است که فاعل همان مفعول است.

مفرد	جمع
I myself	We / Ali and I / All of us ourselves
You yourself	You (the boys – the girls) yourselves
He / Hamid / my uncle himself	
She / Roya / My aunt herself	They / the women / All of them themselves
It / the cat / Education itself	

1. **One of the boys** who was playing in the school yard hurt *himself*.

2. My mother told **us** to take care of **ourselves** while climbing the trees.

3. I like the house *itself (myself)* , but I dislike the surrounding area.

4. While he was going to the mountain, he took his old bag with **him (himself)**.

5. Look at **yourself** in the mirror, and then laugh at others.

10 - 3 - 4 : افعال حالتی (**State Verbs**) : افعال حالتی بیشتر بیانگر حالت هستند تا یک کار و عمل. آنها معمولاً با عطف ، اندیشه ها و احساسات ما ارتباط دارند. این افعال بصورت حال استمراری و گذشته استمراری استفاده نمی شوند.

Believe	love	feel	need	like	want	cost	have
hate	dislike	hurt	look	remain			

We believe (~~are believing~~) in God. I hated (~~was hating~~) John because he always told lies.

افعال گُنشی (**Action Verbs**) : این افعال که تعدادشان هم بسیار است بیانگر انجام کاری هستند و می توانند (بر عکس افعال حالتی) بصورت حال استمراری هم استفاده بشوند.

teach	work	play	translate	explain	read	eat	leave
drink	watch	fly	jump	swim	sing	act	observe

I **teach** English every day. I **am teaching** English now. I **was teaching** English when Mr. Smith came in.

درس 4 دهم

10 - 4 - 1 : بعد از افعال Modals شکل ساده فعل می آید. { Modals: can / should / must / may }

برای سوالی کردن کافی است جای فعل و فاعل را عوض کنیم و برای منفی کردن بعد از این افعال not اضافه کنیم.

I **can speak** English. → **Can** you speak English? No, I **can't** speak English.

10 - 4 - 2 : **can** بیانگر توانایی، اجازه خواستن و امکان و احتمال است.

1. I can speak three languages fluently. (**ability**)

2. Can I help you with English? (**permission**)

3. I don't need my car. You can use it. (**probability**)

10 - 4 - 3 : از فعل **may** برای بیان اجازه در معنی "ممکن بودن" استفاده می شود.

Student: May I leave the classroom? **Teacher:** Yes, of course. By all means!

10 - 4 - 4 : از **should** در معنی "باید" برای توصیه و امور اخلاقی استفاده می شود.

If you don't know the address, you **should** ask someone.

10 - 4 - 5 : از **must** برای کارهایی که انجام دادنشان 100% ضروری است و یا برای استنتاج منطقی استفاده می کنیم.

1. I am extremely tired. I **must** relax. 2. The line is busy. Someone **must** be using it.

10 - 4 - 6 : حروف اضافه { **in / at / on / for / since / by / ...** }

in	Time Expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Farvardin / April / August • In 1929 / 20015 • In the seventh century • In the morning / afternoon / evening
in	Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tehran / Tokyo / New York • In Japan / Iran / Germany • In the park / in the hall / in the classroom
at	Time / Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At seven o'clock • At dawn / noon / night / midnight / sunset / sunrise / dinner / night / breakfast • At school / at the restaurant • At desk / at the table
on	Time / Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Saturday / Sunday • On April, 15th, 1985 • On the land / farm (in the field) • On Bahar Street (But: at 25 Bahar Street) • On the table / book
for	Length of Time / purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a long time / the whole winter • I went to Italy for my holidays.
Since	Point of Time / Reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have taught English since I was 21. • Since I was very fat, I had to lose weight.
by	Time / means of Transportation Showing manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the time I was 10, I had been taught piano. • We travelled by boat. • By studying hard, I got a good mark.

10 - 4 - 7: این هم معنی سایر حروف اضافه که در زدن تست ها بدردتون می خوره. مخصوصاً در ترجمه کردن

next to		beside		into	
among		in front of		out of	
along		behind		up	
between		at the back of		down	
above		over		before	
with		without		against	

10 - 4 - 8: با افزودن **ly** به صفت قید و به اسم صفت ساخته می شود. صفت بعد از افعال ربطی می آید و قید بعد از افعال اصلی.

Noun + ly → adjective : weekly / friendly / lovely → Mina is two years old. She is very lovely.

((6))

Adjective + ly → Adverb : slowly / absolutely / emotionally → She **runs** very rapidly.

10 - 4 - 9 : بیشتر قید ها با افزودن ly به صفت ها ساخته می شود. اما چند تا استثناء هم وجود دارد.

good → well / fast → fast / late → lately / loud → loud(ly)

Shabnam **is** a **good** student. She **studies** English very well.

نکات گرامری سال یازدهم - درس 1

11 - 1 - 1 : 1- قبل از اسم های قابل شمارش حروف تعریف { a / an } می آید.

2- قبل از اسامی جمع یا مفرد غیر قابل شمارش { a / an } یا هیچ عددی نمی آید.

3- اگر یک عدد قبل از یک اسم بیاید هیچگاه جمع بسته نمی شود.

1. a man / a dog / a number of students / a union / a useful book / an honest teacher / an orange

2. money (~~a money~~) / (**an**) expensive cars / two young girls (~~girl~~)

3. a five - year - old boy (~~a five - years - old boy~~ / ~~a five - year - old boys~~)

11 - 1 - 2 : بعد از { a few / few / a little / little / some / any / no / much / many / a lot of / lots of } می توان از اسم یا ترکیب { اسم + صفت } استفاده کرد. با این تفاوت که:

1- a few به معنی " تعدادی " و معادل some می باشد. برای نشان دادن مثبت بودن a few در تست ها معمولاً قبل از آن کلمه only به معنی " فقط " می آید.

There are **only** a few chairs in the classroom. (a few = some)

2- few به معنای اندک یا نه بسیار است که معادل (**not many**) است و بیشتر جنبه منفی دارد.

Unfortunately, very **few** English teachers can speak English fluently.

3 - a little به معنی " مقداری " و معادل some می باشد. برای نشان دادن مثبت بودن little در تست ها معمولاً قبل از آن کلمه only به معنی " فقط " می آید.

Don't worry. There is **only** a little water in the glass.

4- little معنای اندک یا نه بسیار است که معادل (**not much**) است و بیشتر جنبه منفی دارد.

We had very **little** rain last night, so most of the farmers had to migrate to urban areas in search of the work.

5. some هم برای قابل شمارش ها استفاده می شود و هم برای غیر قابل شمارش ها یعنی : some = a few / a little

1. There is **a little / some** money in his wallet.

2. There are **a few / some** books on the shelf.

((7))

6- much جمع some یا a little و many جمع some و a few می باشد.

1. Amir: Are there **many** students in the classroom? Hamid: No, there are only **a few**.

2. **Leila**: How **much** money do you need? **Ailin**: I need just **a little**.

7 – any به معنی "هر" و "هیچ" می باشد و هم در جملات منفی و سوالی استفاده می شود و هم در جملات خبری مثبت.

Any good student should study seriously to pass his exams.

Are there any clouds in the sky?

No, there aren't **any** clouds in the sky. No, there are **no** clouds in the sky. (no = not any)

8 – a lot : این کلمه به معنای " زیاد " می باشد. این کلمه قید می باشد و بعد از آن اسم (موصوف) نمی آید.

She knows English a lot, but she never helps anyone.

9- بعد از a lot of از اسامی مفرد غیر قابل شمارش و اسامی جمع قابل شمارش استفاده می شود ولی بعد از lots of فقط از اسامی قابل شمارش استفاده می شود.

1. There is **a lot of (much)** water in the jug.

2. There were **a lot of (many)** books on the table.

2. There are **lots of (many)** holes on the moon.

11- 1- 3 : اسامی غیر قابل شمارش با فعل های مفرد بکار می روند ولی با واحدهایشان بصورت جمع بکار می روند.

این واحدها را بخاطر بسپارید.

a loaf of bread	a bar of gold / soap	a jar of jam / coffee
a cup of tea / coffee	a pocket of biscuit	a bunch of flowers
a glass of water / juice	a piece of advice	
a bag of rice / sugar	a couple of days	
a piece of cake / paper / cheese	a piece of news	
a slice of banana / melon	a flock of birds	
a bottle of milk / water	a box of eggs / matches	

11 – 1 – 4 : ارکان جمله عبارت است:

subject	verb	object	manner	place	time
فاعل	فعل	مفعول	حالت	مکان	زمان
I	saw	him	gladly	at school	yesterday
من	دیدم	او را	با خوشحالی	در مدرسه	دیروز

نکات گرامری سال یازدهم – درس 2

11 - 2 - 1 : حال کامل : این زمان دلالت بر انجام کاری دارد که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده است و نتیجه اش در زمان حال است.

طرز ساخت : **have / has + PP**

طرز شناسایی (قید ها) :

1. **since:** I *have worked* at this school since 1990 / I came to this city / last year.
2. **for:** She *has been* abroad for 10 years / a long time / the whole winter.
3. **during:** The charities *have built* many houses for the poor during the last five years.
4. **recently:** The land next to our house *has been sold* recently.
5. **just:** They *have just moved* into a big house on Wilson Street.
7. **ever:** *Have you ever seen* a living dinosaurs?
8. **already:** "Don't forget to post the letter!". " I *have already posted it.*"
9. **never:** I *have never been* at that part of the country.
10. **yet:** I *haven't received* any letters from him yet.
11. **so far:** So far he *hasn't travelled* to any foreign countries.
12. **times:** I am tired of seeing this film. I *have seen* it many times .
13. **because:** Tom looks happy because he *has heard* news.

11 - 2 - 2 : افعال دو کلمه ای (phrasal verbs)

call up	grow up	wake up
check in	hurry up	be amazed at
get up	look after	be interested
watch out	come back	sit down
go away	take care of	get away

11 - 2 - 3 : اگر فعلی در موقعیت فاعل بکار بصورت جراند بکار می رود.

Practicing very hard will improve very hard. **Washing** the dishes has made her tired.

Running and jumping are my favorite sports.

11 - 2 - 4 : بعد از No فعل به شکل ing دار می آید. (این ساختار بیانگر ممنوع بودن چیزی است.)

No fishing! No smoking! No smoking!

11 - 2 - 5 : بعد از افعال زیر فعل دوم به شکل ing دار می آیند.

- like / dislike stop / enjoy prefer / mind keep / finish → دار ing
- miss / resist / insist involve / avoid / practice imagine / spend / deny
- risk / postpone / delay → ing دارن آهای آهای
- quit / love / give up →
- go + verb + ing → Go swimming / Go sailing

Example : I often avoid shopping on weekends because the stores are crowded.

1) go

2) to go

3) going

4) from going

(سراسری - ریاضی 94)

11 - 2 - 6 : بعد از حروف اضافه فعل دوم به شکل ing دار می آید.

{ after - at to from - for - of - in - with - before - since - on } حروف اضافه

Example: Ali left his job because he was so tired of the same job day after day.

1) do

2) doing

3) to do

4) doing of

(سراسری - انسانی 92)

نکات گرامری سال یازدهم - درس 3

11 - 3 - 1 : شرطی نوع اول

If + (will / can / may / should / be going to + simple verb) آینده ساده , حال ساده +

1. If you **work** hard, you **will** succeed.

2. If I **get** a good job, I **can** stay here.

3. If you **study** hard, you **will** easily pass all your tests.

4. If the sun **comes** out, we **may** go swimming.

5. We **are going to** stay home **unless** it is fine. (if it is not fine)

- Tell / ask / order / want / decide
- Promise / pretend / prefer / ba / intend
- Like / would like / plan / wish / try
- Force / expect / allow / ba / permit / encourage / advise
- Offer / warn / remind / hope → masdar ba to hastand

choose / remember / learn / attempt / wait / forget

1. I **wanted** her **to make** some cake.
2. She has **told** me **to open** the window.
3. They **asked** us **to help** them.
4. We **would like** you **to stay** here.
5. He had **ordered** them **to sit down** silently.
6. I will **allow** John **to turn on** the TV.
7. She **would like** me **to go** there.
8. We **expect** you **to learn** English quickly.

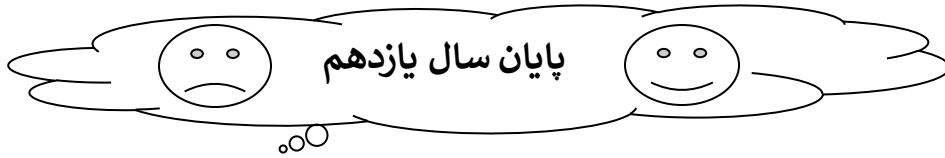
11 - 3 - 3 :

* فعل بعد از : **wh** ها ... قید ... و ... صفت ← مصدر با **to** است عزیز من



توضیح: منظور از wh ها کلمات پرسشی مانند what ، where ... است

1. She doesn't know **what** to do. (کلمه پرسشی)
2. James worked **hard** to make a steam engine. (قید حالت)
3. He went to the **shop** to buy something. (قید مکان)



نکات گرامری سال دوازدهم – درس 1

12 – 1: معلوم و مجهول

این مبحث یکی از مطالب مهم برای کنکور است و مخصوصاً در کلوز تستها استفاده میشود و پس درخواست میشود که به دقت مطالب این درس را بخوانید و یک اصل نانوشته های در تستهای کنکور وجود دارد که همیشه بین معلوم و مجهول حق را به مجهول میدهیم مگر اینکه خلاف آن ثابت شود.

برای تبدیل جمله ی معلوم به مجهول:

1- ابتدا مفعول جمله ی معلوم را به اول جمله ی مجهول میآوریم (به صورت ضمیر فاعلی مینویسیم)

2- بعد یکی از مشتقات فعل to be را مناسب با زمان جمله ی معلوم به کاری بریم.

3- در انتها قسمت سوم فعل را مینویسیم.

لطفاً طرز ساخت و قیدهای زمانها را بخاطر بسپارید تا در حل تست ها به کار ببندید.

{ am / is / are } + pp + نایب فاعل : حال ساده مجهول

{ مفهوم جمله – everyday } : قیدها

(ریاضی – 89) Goldfrom deep underground in some African countries.

1) is mined 2) has mined 3) mined 4) is mining

{ was / were } + pp + نایب فاعل : گذشته ساده مجهول

{ مفهوم جمله – yesterday / last / ago / previous } : قیدها

(سراسری – زبان 84) There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms

1) have damaged 2) had damaged 3) were damaged 4) were damaging

{ will be } + pp + نایب فاعل : آینده ساده مجهول و افعال مُدال

{ مفهوم جمله – tomorrow / next / early / soon / in future / 2025 } : قیدها

(آزاد – ریاضی 89) A communication satellitesoon.

1) could be launched 2) should launch 3) will be launched 4) will launch

(سراسری – تجربی 94) The new high -quality models of sun glasses are going toin our factory next year.

1) be produced 2) be producing 3) produced 4) produce

{ am / is / are being } + pp + نایب فاعل : حال استمراری مجهول

{ مفهوم جمله – now / at present / at the moment / for the time being } : قیدها

(آزاد – 83) I can't use my office at the moment. It

1) is painted 2) is going to paint 3) is being painted 4) is been painted

was / were + being + pp + نایب فاعل : زمان گذشته استمراری مجهول

{ مفهوم جمله - when / while / as / during : قیدها

We were driving quite fast but weby lots of other cars. (سراسری - 81)

- 1) overtook 2) were being overtaken 3) always overtake 4) were overtaking

was / were } + pp + نایب فاعل : زمان حال کامل مجهول

{ مفهوم جمله - since / for / during / recently / just / ever / already / never / yet / times / so far : قیدها

The dishes yet. Could you please wash them up? (سراسری - ریاضی 92)

- 1) have been not washed 2) have not been washed
3) are not being washed 4) had not been washed

had been } + pp + نایب فاعل : زمان گذشته کامل مجهول

{ مفهوم جمله - after / because / before / when / by the time : قیدها

Ito-play ping pong by the time I was six. (سراسری - ریاضی 87)

- 1) was taught 2) taught 3) had taught 4) had been taught

12 - 1 - 2 : حروف ربط (and / for / but / or)

A. Complete the sentences with and, or, but and so.

1. She didn't invite me, so I didn't go to her birthday party.
2. Robert can sing well, but he cannot draw well.
3. My grandfather can't sleep, so he is going to drink a glass of hot milk.
4. I'm hungry, and there is no food in the kitchen.
5. We can take a taxi, or travel by train.
6. Reza and Saeed went swimming last week, and they had a nice time.

نکات گرامری سال دوازدهم - درس 2

12 - 2 - 1 (دُم سوالی)

مثبت و منفی بعکس هم بُود

دُم سنوالی واژگون کردن بُود



1. She **speaks** English well, **doesn't** she?
2. They **didn't** close the door, **did** they?

1. The school library is open, ?
2. She won't study there, ?
3. He wanted to rest, ?
4. Mary doesn't feel well, ?
5. They spent their money, ?

1- isn't it 2- will she 3- didn't it 4- does she 5- didn't they

هر فعلی که {he - she - it} دارد، s یا es ندارد ← گذشته است.



1. Nasrin **hurt** herself, **didn't** she?
2. He **read** the book, **didn't** he ?

*hardly → rarely → barely → no → never → nothing → جمله را منفی می‌کنند عزیزم



1. He said **nothing**, did he?
2. She could **hardly** speak German, could she?

دُم سئوالی با ضمیر آید بکار غیر **there** کزما نیاید هیچ کار



1. Parvin **never** cooks well, **does** she?
2. There is **nothing** in the box, **is** there?
3. There **will** be a meeting next week, **won't** there?
4. The students **came** late, **didn't** they?

* دُم سئوالی ← تو شرطی ها ← مطابق پاسخ شرط



If you study hard, you **will** succeed, **won't** you?

پاسخ شرط قسمت شرط

If they had money, they **would** take a trip, **wouldn't** they?

* **had , has , have** با **p.p** ← فعل کمکی می شود.



had , has , have بی **p.p** ← **did – does – do** می شود.

1. She **has done** her homework, **hasn't** she?
2. He **had** lunch at 12, **didn't** he?
3. They **have to** get up early, **don't** they?
4. Parvin **has to** study Arabic, **doesn't** she?
5. He **had** taken a nap, **hadn't** he?

12 - 2 - 2 : شرطی نوع دوم:

* **if** باشه قسمت شرط گذشته است



پاسخ شرط آینده در گذشته است

would / could / might با شکل ساده

(شکل ساده فعل + **would / could / might**) آینده در گذشته و گذشته ساده + **If** : یعنی

If she took your advice, she wouldn't get into the trouble.

اگر او نصیحت شما را قبول می کرد، دچار زحمت و مشکل نمی شد.

If I were you, I would study hard.

اگر در موقعیت شما بودم، جدی مطالعه می کردم.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

نکته ۴۹: آینده ساده مجهول (و افعال Modal) ☺

اول جمله مفعول - حالت جمله مجهول -



will → می شه → **will + be + p.p**

would → می شه → **would be + p.p**

can → می شه → **can be + p.p**

could → می شه → **could be + p.p**

should → می شه → **should be + p.p**

must → می شه → **must be + p.p**

may → می شه → **may be + p.p**

might → می شه → **might be + p.p**

have to → می شه → **have to + be + p.p**

has to → می شه → **has to + be + p.p**

had to → می شه → **had to + be + p.p**

am - is - are going to + be + p.p

We should **clean** the blackboard → معلوم

The blackboard should **be cleaned** → مجهول

until ← **before** ← **because** ← **after** *



وقتی گذشته دارند، **had + p.p** را به یاد ما می آرند.

1. **After** she **had brushed** her teeth, she **went** to bed.
2. Hadi **was glad because** he **had passed** his exams successfully.
3. My mother **had cooked** lunch **before** the guests **arrived**.

موفق باشید - علی عاشوری

1.Helping others lowers blood ----- .

- 1) influence 2) pressure 3) function 4) system

2.Kindness energy and strength in elderly people .

- 1) contains 2) decreases 3) boosts 4) attempts

3.Teenagers who help are more successful in life .

- 1) other 2) another 3) other's 4) anothers

4.Listening to the of older people improves our lives .

- 1) advice 2) effect 3) support 4) idea

5.Taking care of grandchildren increases brain and memory .

- 1) protection 2) invention 3) function 4) publication

6.We can help many people by what they need .

- 1) remembering 2) designing 3) translating 4) succeeding

7.Sara has been in the Children's Center for a week .

- 1) emotional 2) medical 3) identical 4) physical

8.She has a terrible flu .

- 1) sought 2) fought 3) caught 4) thought

9.The doctor told her there to get better .

- 1) stay 2) staying 3) to stay 4) stayed

10.While the nurse is her temperature, they start talking .

- 1) doing 2) getting 3) making 4) taking

11.Dr. Gharib was born Tehran 1288 .

- 1) at / in 2) in / at 3) in / in 4) in / at

12.After his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine .

- 1) attracting 2) receiving 3) entertaining 4) preparing

11. In 1316 he became a physician and then back to his homeland.

- 1) called 2) gave 3) turned 4) came

12. Dr. Gharib was also a man. He spared no pains to cure sick children.

- 1) serious 2) complicated 3) generous 4) curious

13. Not surprisingly, he was as a dedicated physician.

- 1) suggested 2) regarded 3) imagined 4) counted

14. He was known as a university professor, too.

- 1) discovered 2) decreased 3) valued 4) distinguished

15. By the way, it might be interesting that your physician was one of Dr. Gharib's students!

- 1) know 2) to know 3) knowing 4) known

16. My grandfather the pigeons in the park every morning.

- 1) chooses 2) feeds 3) affects 4) agrees

17. Dad really shouted at me when I didn't do my homework.

- 1) looked 2) interested 3) shouted 4) corrected

18. We have to speak louder, because my grandmother is of hearing.

- 1) hard 2) difficult 3) rapid 4) quick

19. My uncle went to his son and him.

- 1) ordered 2) reminded 3) hugged 4) replayed

20. Aida into tears when she saw her score.

- 1) turned 2) moved 3) came 4) burst

21. I've told Mohsen to talk politely to his teachers.

- 1) hardly 2) repeatedly 3) physically 4) finally

22. Mom forgave me for the vase.

- 1) break 2) to break 3) breaking 4) broken

23. A book in you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened every day is called diary.

- 1) that 2) which 3) whom 4) whose

24. Hafez is known to be as one of the most famous Persian of all time.

- 1) poets 2) translators 3) inventors 4) discoverers

25. In his childhood, he received religious education. He is called Hafez because he learned the Holy Quran by

- 1) heart 2) muscle 3) chest 4) mouth

26. It has been translated into languages including German, English and French.

- 1) careless 2) endangered 3) countless 4) emotionless

27. Hafez is known to be the for many poets and authors around the world.

- 1) invention 2) friendship 3) inspiration 4) competition

28. We have much to learn from our parents regarding our heritage, to be of our past.

- 1) afraid 2) tired 3) proud 4) ashamed

29. This heritage and history brings a sense of belonging.

- 1) sense 2) fact 3) choice 4) role

30. Most importantly, it brings us a sense of identity of our past and the to protect it for our future generations.

- 1) variety 2) certainty 3) responsibility 4) community

31. Our elders have either learned, created or have been up with a set of morals, values and principles in their lives.

- 1) picked 2) looked 3) turned 4) brought

32. Our elders want the best for us and they are to tell us what set of rules and guidelines have made them successful, and hopefully, peaceful.

- 1) ashamed 2) willing 3) angry 4) wrong

33. If today we respect them, our present and future will carry those values and will learn to respect us as well when we grow old.

- 1) developments 2) agreements 3) generations 4) condition

34. Elders have a lot to with us: their life experiences, their failures, their successes and many more.

- 1) share 2) join 3) ignore 4) defend

35. Thus we need to care for them because they to be cared for.

- 1) compare 2) succeed 3) define 4) deserve

36. No matter what we do in our lives, who we are, and where we live, we must love elders as they love us

- 1) unsystematically 2) unconditionally 3) unpleasantly 4) unnaturally

37. Elderly people feel honored when we their love and respect them.

- 1) express 2) function 3) appreciate 4) system

38. It is our duty to help them when they need us because they are not young enough things on their own like before.

- 1) handle 2) to handle 3) handling 4) handled

Cloze Test (1)

Mozart, (1) was born on January 27, 1756 in the Austrian city of Salzburg, was neither the first nor the last brilliant child, but he was (2) the greatest. From the age of six when his father took him on his first foreign tour, Mozart went to the musical centers of Austria, Germany, France, England, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. It..... (3) estimated that Mozart spent almost a third of his short life - he died at the age of 35 - traveling. He was born into a rich family where his musical (4) made itself known extremely early. His (5) known work was made in 1761 when he was only five.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. 1) who | 2) he | 3) when he | 4) that he |
| 2. 1) entirely | 2) immediately | 3) continuously | 4) certainly |
| 3. 1) researched | 2) estimated | 3) predicted | 4) issued |
| 4. 1) instrument | 2) basis | 3) genius | 4) victory |
| 5. 1) earliest | 2) highest | 3) lowest | 4) laziest |

Cloze Test (2)

An army is the military force of a country. It is made up of soldiers whose job is to defend their country against attack from enemies. An army may sometimes (1) air and naval forces, but these are usually (2) organizations. In wartime, the army's main task is to fight on land, often working with air and naval forces. In peacetime, the army may be called on to (3) other jobs: for example, to help with (4) relief after an earthquake. In every army the (5) soldiers are backed up by other men and women in essential support services (medical, communications, transport, and so on.)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 1) explain | 2) inform | 3) include | 4) protect |
| 2. 1) separate | 2) common | 3) regular | 4) similar |
| 3. 1) take | 2) do | 3) make | 4) get |
| 4. 1) strategy | 2) emergency | 3) injury | 4) liquid |
| 5. 1) improving | 2) contrasting | 3) fighting | 4) suffering |