

لغت	معنی	مترادف/متضاد/مرتبط	مثال
1. addiction(n.)	اعتیاد	addict(n.) معتاد addictive(adj.) اعتیاد آور addicted (adj.) معتاد شده	1. A proper diet, a balanced lifestyle, practicing sports and avoiding .....can help us live a healthy and long life. (Tajrobi 98) a. fuels b. chemicals c. pleasures d. addictions
2. weight(n.)	وزن	weigh(v.) وزن کردن weigh sth against sth(exp.) چیزی را با چیزی سنجیدن gain weight(coll.) ≠ lose weight وزن زیاد کردن ≠ وزن کم کردن	2. A person can gain .....fast by adding 500 calories to a daily diet, eating 180 grams of protein each day, and consuming high quality carbohydrates. (Tajrobi 98) a. size b. weight c. illness d. blood pressure
3. education(n.)	آموزش، تحصیلات	educate(v.) آموزش دادن educated (adj.) ≠ uneducated ≠ تحصیلکرده ≠ بدون تحصیلات higher education(coll.) تحصیلات عالیه educational(adj.) آموزشی	3. The education offered beyond high school, especially at a college or university, is technically known as .....education. (Riazi 98) a. higher b. creative c. advanced d. intermediate
4. avoid(v.)	دوری کردن	Avoidance (n.) اجتناب	4. To run a healthy life and staying away from dangers means .....unhealthy habits and doing regular exercise. a. attacking b. containing c. avoiding d. reminding
5. behave(v.) toward(s)	رفتار کردن	= treat رفتار کردن با behavior(n.) رفتار Behave yourself! (idiom) مواظب رفتارت باش	5. As animals have a great sense of hearing, before earthquakes they start .....strangely. a. behaving b. generating c. discussing d. forbidding
6. certain(adj.)	مطمئن، حتمی، معین	= sure for certain(adv.) = for sure به طور حتم، حتما" make certain = make sure(coll.) مطمئن شدن certain / sure of /about sth مطمئن از / درباره چیزی حتما" = surely	6. The police made them .....that such an accident would never happen again in that area. a. helpful b. certain c. effective d. general 7. The old lady came to the grave yard to clean her son's grave on a .....day each month. a. limited b. necessary c. global d. certain

7. identify(v.)	شناسایی کردن	identification(n.) شناسایی identified(adj.) ≠ unidentified شناسایی شده، شناخته شده ≠ ناشناخته	8. For each trip, passengers are asked to .....their own suitcases and stick their labels on them before they are put on the plane. a. identify b. limit c. develop d. reply
8. general(adj.)	عمومی، به طور کلی	generally(adv.) "عموما" "کلا" generalize(v.) تعمیم دادن	9. Some people believe that Richard III did not kill his nephews and was not the murder he is ..... thought to have been. a. rarely b. generally c. effectively c. equally
9. impatient(adj.)	ناشکیبا، بی صبر	≠ patient صبور patient (n.) بیمار impatiently ≠ patiently صبورانه ≠ با بی صبری	10. The judge listened ..... to what we all had to say before asking any questions or giving an alternative point of view. a. increasingly b. chemically c. patiently d. fluently
10. improve(v.)	بهبتر کردن، بهبتر شدن	= get better, make better improvement(n.) بهبودی، پیشرفت improvise (adj.) بدون برنامه ریزی چیزی را کشف یا اختراع کردن	11. Big food production companies need feedback from their consumers in order to ..... their goods' qualities. a. claim b. believe c. create d. improve
11. influence(n.)	تاثیر، تاثیر گذاشتن	influence(v.) on / over = affect on / impact تاثیر گذاشتن influential(adj.) تاثیرگذار =effective موثر under the influence (coll.) تحت تاثیر	12. It is a fact that in all periods of time, mass media especially newspapers have .....the thoughts and lives of people. a. forbidden b. sought c. influenced d. explained
12. limit(v.)	محدود کردن	= restrict محدود کردن limit(n.) محدوده limitation(n.) محدودیت limited(adj.) محدود	13. The government is being widely criticized in the press for failing to ..... air pollution. a. limit b. attend c. pick d. reply
13. measure(v.)	اندازه گرفتن ، اندازه بودن	measure(n.) اندازه measurement(n.) اندازه گیری take measure(coll.) اندازه گرفتن	14. We, the people, still believe that every citizen deserves a basic .....of security and dignity. a. ability b. action c. measure d. behavior
14. miracle(n.)	معجزه	miraculous(adj.) معجزه آسا	15. It was a real .....that not any person was dead or injured in recent floods. a. condition b. cure c. emergency d. miracle

15. necessary(adj.)	ضروری	necessarily(adv.)" ضرورتاً"	16. Goals are not only absolutely .....to motivate us, but they are essential to really keep us alive. a. patient            b. separate c. certain            d. necessary
16. prefer (v.)	ترجیح دادن	preference(n.) ترجیح	17. It is commonly believed that older people .....to receive care from family members. a. response            b. claim c. prefer                d. support
17. pressure(n.)	فشار	press(v.) فشار دادن put /apply pressure on sth(coll.) فشار اعمال کردن	18. Great ..... was put on the police to catch the terrorists as soon as possible. a. influence            b. pressure    c. miracle d. skill
18.prevent(from)(v.)	جلوگیری کردن	= stop preventive(adj.) پیشگیرانه prevention(n.) پیشگیری	19. Voluntary campaigns emphasize that ways must be found to ..... the poisonous gases from polluting the air. a. apply                b. recite      c. prevent d. develop
19. properly(adv.)	به درستی	≠improperly به شکل نادرست proper(adj.) ≠ improper درست ≠ نادرست	20. In order for a washing machine to work ....., you must put the right amount of clothes in it. a. clearly                b. immediately c. properly                d. patiently
20. recreational (adj.)	تفریحی	recreation(n.) تفریح	21. Finally, there must be a question about the lack of interest in older people on the part of the creative and .....professions. a. recreational        b. miraculous c. preventive            d. tasteful
21. relate to(ph. v.)	نسبت داشتن بـ	= connected to, to be about relation(n.) وابستگی relate(v.) وابسته بودن relationship(n.) رابطه relative(n.) خویشاوند relativity(n.) نسبیت relatively(adv.) نسبتاً	22. The culture that he describes is so different from mine that I sometimes find it hard to ..... a. depend on            b. keep off c. rely on                d. relate to 23. This study shows the close .....between poverty and ill health. a. attention             b. prevention c. limitation            d. relation
21. retire from(v.)	بازنشسته شدن	retired(adj.) بازنشسته retirement (n.) بازنشستگی	24. Anderson has been forced to ..... the game through injury after ten years' loyal service at St. James's Park. a. retire from            b. get up                c. put out                d. relate to
22. serving(n.)	پُرس غذا	serve(v.) خدمت کردن servant(n.) خدمتکار server(n.) خدمات رسان	25. In some areas, there are small schools that.....a few farm families, and the children walk to school.

		service(n.) خدمت	a. found      b. serve      c. provide d. lead
23. socialize with (n.)	معاشرت کردن	Sociable(adj.) خوش ، برخورد معاشرتی	26. These days, due to economic problems, people don't .....with their neighbors as much as they used to. a. emphasize      b. socialize c. criticize      d. modernize
24. specialist(n.)	متخصص	special(adj.) specially(adv.) =especially	27. The .....always suggest that children at any age should not eat too much sugar and fatty food. a. specialists      b. Agents c. collectors      d. joggers
25. taste(n.)	مزه، سلیقه	taste(v.) tasty(adj.) tasteful(adj.) a matter of taste(exp.)	28. When preparing meals, you need to think about variety and ..... as well as nutritional value. a. taste      b. proportion      c. mineral      d. grocery

GOIPOR

## جمع بندی دستور درس دوم یازدهم

### ماضی نقلی (Present Perfect)

می‌دانیم که در زبان انگلیسی ۴ زمان اصلی وجود دارند که عبارتند از: حال، گذشته، آینده و آینده در گذشته). هر یک از این زمان‌های اصلی به ۴ شاخه فرعی نیز تقسیم می‌شوند که عبارتند از: ساده، استمراری، کامل و کامل استمراری). در این درس به بررسی زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی) می‌پردازیم.

#### مفهوم حال کامل:

فعل‌های این زمان برای بیان کارهایی به کار می‌روند که در گذشته شروع شده و تمام شده‌اند اما اثر آنها تا زمان حال باقی است. مثلاً شما وقتی می‌گویید غذا خورده‌ام مفهوم آن اینست که سیر هستید یعنی اثر غذا خوردن در شما وجود دارد.

#### ساختار زمان حال کامل:

اسم مفعول فعل اصلی + have /has + فاعل

- I have eaten my lunch. من ناهارم را خورده‌ام.
- You have eaten your lunch. تو ناهارت را خورده‌ای.

**نکته:** دو نشان دهنده اصلی زمان حال کامل عبارتند از **for** و **since** که **for** برای نشان دادن طول مدت زمان و **since** برای نشان دادن آغاز زمان هست.

\*\*I have lived in Rasht for 8 years. من به مدت ۸ سال در رشت زندگی کرده‌ام.

\*\*\*I have lived in Rasht since 1380. من از سال ۱۳۸۰ در رشت زندگی کرده‌ام.

\*البته قیدهای دیگری نیز وجود دارند که نشان دهنده این زمان هستند:

Just همین الان

Already تاکنون، قبلاً

Never هرگز

Ever تاکنون

این قیدها بین فعل کمکی و اصلی می‌آیند و قیدهایی نیز هستند که در آخر جمله می‌آیند:

So far تاکنون

Before قبلاً

Lately اخیراً

Recently به تازگی

\*قید **yet** به معنی هنوز در آخر جملات پرسشی و منفی می‌آید (البته بعد از **not** و در آخر جملات هم می‌آید)

\*قید **still** (هنوز) غالباً در جمله‌های منفی (قبل از منفی مخفف و در غیر مخفف‌ها بین فعل کمکی و **not**) می‌آید.

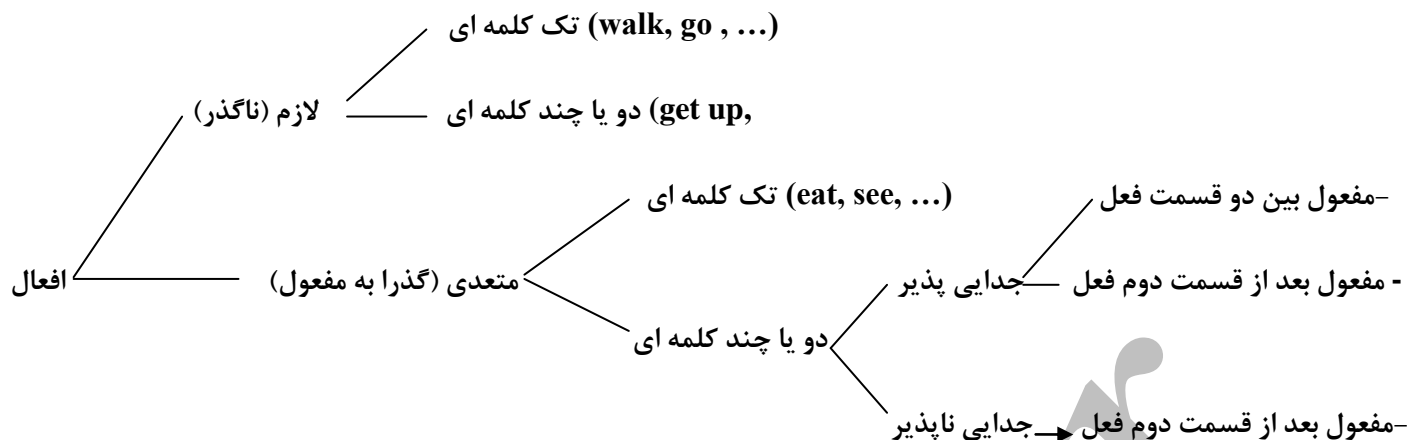
29. Mr. Thomson has just received an offer for a job but he .....what to do about it yet. (Tajrobi 98)

- a. didn't decide                      b. hadn't decided                      c. hasn't decided                      d. won't decide

30. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field .....millions of years. (Tajrobi 98 cloze)

- a. since                                      b. from                                      c. for                                      d. in

## افعال دو کلمه ای



### نکات مهم:

\* در مورد افعال جدایی پذیر اگر مفعول اسم باشد می تواند در بین دو کلمه افعال دو کلمه ای و یا بعد از کلمه دوم بیاید اما اگر مفعول ضمیر باشد فقط می تواند در بین دو کلمه بیاید.

-I took off my shoes. / I took my shoes off.

-I took them off. / ~~I took off them.~~

\* افعال دو کلمه ای که دارای پسوندهای aside / out / off / on / up / down / away / back / apart هستند اگر مفعول داشته باشند حتما جدایی پذیر هستند.

\* افعال دو کلمه ای که قسمت دو آنها یک حرف اضافه باشد غالباً جدایی ناپذیر هستند و انهایی که جز دومشان یک جزء قیدی هست معمولاً جدایی پذیر هستند.

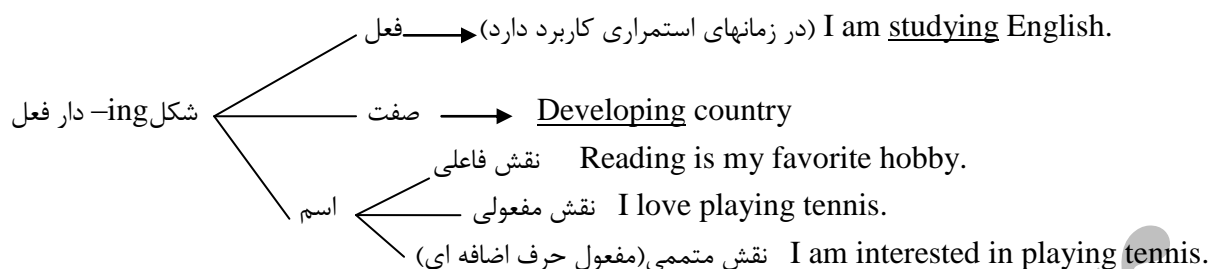
\* بعضی از افعال نیز سه کلمه ای هستند که افعال phrasal-prepositional verbs نام دارند و همیشه جدایی ناپذیر هستند.

Look up to / get away with / ...

## جمع بندی نگارش درس دوم یازدهم

### اسم مصدر (Gerund)

اسم مصدر اسمی است که با افزودن -ing به مصدر بدون to فعل ها ساخته می شود و تمام نقش های اسم ها را می پذیرد. به طور کلی با افزودن -ing به مصدر بدون to سه حالت زیر به وجود می آید:



### نکات مهم:

\*فعل های -ing دار بعد از افعال to be به کار می روند.

\*صفت های -ing دار همیشه فاعلی هستند و معمولا برای اشیا و مانند آن به کار می روند.

\*اسم های مصدر که نقش فاعلی دارند فعلشان همیشه مفرد است گر چه ممکن است وابسته های پیشین یا پسین مفرد یا جمع داشته باشند.

Buying clothes and other things in this time of the year **is** not economical.

\*دسته خاصی از فعل ها هستند که می توانند اسم مصدرها را به عنوان مفعول خود بپذیرند که در این درس عبارتند از:

تصور کردن / imagine / تمام کردن / finish / کنار گذاشتن / quit / ادامه دادن / keep on / لذت بردن / Enjoy / دوست داشتن / love / تمرین کردن / practice

البته تعداد این افعال خیلی بیشتر است اما حفظ کردن همه آنها برای کنکور سراسری نیازی نیست.

\*بعد از فعل go اگر یک فعل با مفهوم تفریحی به کار رفته باشد آن فعل باید به شکل -ing دار باشد.

Go shopping / go skating / go sailing / ...

\*بعد از حروف اضافه (به جز to مصدری) همیشه فعل باید به شکل اسم مصدر (-ing دار) بیاید.

-We can thank God by donating part of our blood.

تعدادی از حروف اضافه عبارتند از:

**at/ by/ for/ against/ after/ about/ toward / on/ in/ with/ without / from / before / after / of / ,...**

\*علاوه بر فعل های ذکر شده بعضی اصطلاحات و عبارات خاص هم وجود دارند که بعد از آنها فعل باید به صورت اسم مصدر (-ing دار) به کار برود.

**to be busy / can't/couldn't help / don't mind / feel like / how about / it's (no) good / it's no use / spend one's time / there's no/ there's no point / what about / worth**

تست های نمونه کنکور

- .....speak it fluently takes more time than I previously thought. (Tajrobi 98)
  - able to learn a foreign language for
  - I learn a foreign language to be able to
  - learning a foreign language to be able to
  - learn to be able for a foreign language for me
- Having a team of people attack a project .....several advantages or positive points. (Riazi 98 cloze)
  - offers
  - to offer
  - which offers
  - is offered by
- ...in a short time, especially when you are a true beginner is something almost impossible to do. (zaban 98)
  - A language to learn
  - You learn a language
  - learning a language
  - a language which you learn
- For many years, people have dreamed of .....an international or universal language which all people could speak and understand. (Honar 98 cloze)
  - create
  - creating
  - to create
  - they create

## تکنیک های پاسخگویی به سوالات درک مطلب

### تکنیک پنجم : یافتن جزئیات بیان نشده در متن

در واقع در این قبیل سوالات باید به دنبال موردی باشیم که در متن ذکر نشده و متن به آن اشاره نداشته است. این نوع سوالات بدین معنا هستند که ۳ گزینه از ۴ گزینه در متن بیان شده و یا درست هستند ولی یک مورد اینگونه نیست.

این نوع سوالات به ۲ بخش تقسیم می شوند:

۱ - سه جواب درست وجود دارد و یک جواب که بر اساس متن غلط است.

۲ - سه جواب وجود دارد و یک جواب که در متن به آن اشاره نشده است.

در پاسخگویی به این دسته از سوالات باید دانست که این قبیل سوالات همواره با انتخاب یک لغت کلیدی در متن سوال و سپس یافتن لغت مورد نظر در متن قابل پاسخگویی خواهند بود.

#### سوالات متداول:

1. The one problem **NOT** mentioned in the passage is.....
2. All the following are given in the passage as reason for something **Expect** .....
3. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as .....? .....
4. Which of the following haven't been discussed/mentioned in the text?
5. All the following are true **except**....
6. According to the passage, which sentence is true?
7. All of the following are mentioned in the passage **Except** .....
8. The passage discusses all of the following EXCEPT.....
9. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT.....
10. All of the following describe Someone/Something Expect.....
11. All of the following are examples of Someone/Something Expect.....
12. According to the passage, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT.....
13. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason for .....? .....

مثال (۱) :

Astronauts are people who travel in space. The word "astronaut" means "star traveler". The Russians call such people "cosmonauts". A Russian cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, was the first person to journey into space, travelling once around the Earth on 12 April 1961 in an orbit that lasted about 90 minutes. The first American astronaut to circle the Earth was John Glenn, who made a three orbit journey in February 1962.

The early space missions were dangerous, for no one knew at the time how human beings would bear the stresses of space flight. Today manned space flight has become almost routine. Astronauts regularly fly into space and are able to remain there for months at a time without suffering permanent harm. But dangers still exist. Several Russian and United States spacemen have died over the years. One of the worst disasters was in 1986, when seven United States astronauts died as their space shuttle *Challenger* exploded shortly after liftoff.

The early manned spacecraft, such as *Mercury*, *Gemini*, and *Apollo* in the United States and *Vostok* in Russia, were small and had restricted crew rooms. Also they could be used only once. The Russians use relatively small "once-only" craft called *Soyuz* to carry their cosmonauts to and from orbit. In orbit, however, the cosmonauts find larger accommodation in a space station known as *Salyut*. American astronauts now travel into space in the space shuttle. They fly in a delta-winged orbiter, which looks much like an airliner.

**Tajrobi 90**

35. All of the following are the names of some spaceships EXCEPT -----.

- a. *Soyuz*                      b. *Mercury*                      c. *Apollo*                      d. *Salyut*



مثال (۲):

Robert Boyle (1627-1691) lived at a time when many young men in England were becoming interested in science and in making scientific experiments. He himself was a great scientist in chemistry. His life was spent in scientific research and he made a number of important discoveries. He was one of a group of learned men who often met together to discuss new developments and discoveries in science; this “invisible college”, as it was called, eventually became the Royal Society in 1660.

Boyle was born in Ireland. When he was eight years old, he went to school at Eton, in England, and three years later he set off to travel in Europe with his French private teacher. While he was in Italy, he studied the work of the great scientist Galileo. Having returned home, he began carrying out his own experiments. He and his assistant, the inventor Robert Hooke, made an air-pump which enabled him to perform experiments with air and to discover, for example, that air is essential for breathing, for burning, and for the transmission of sound.

Boyle believed that all matter was made up of what he called “primary particles” and thus he anticipated modern atomic theories.

**36. Which of the following countries is NOT mentioned in the passage?**

- a. Italy      b. England      c. Ireland      d. France

پاسخ تست ها

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
d	b	a	c	a	b	d	a	b	c	d	c	a	c	d	d	c	b	c	c
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
a	d	d	a	b	b	a	a	c	c	c	a	c	b	d	d				