## بخش اول — جای خالی را با گزینه مناسب پر کنید

**1** **Earth .....around the Sun at a uniform speed.**

(1) Settles
(2) floats
**(3) revolves**
(4) posits

۱. زمین ..... به دور خورشید با سرعتی یکنواخت. ساکن می‌شود / قرار می‌گیرد شناور می‌شود می‌چرخد / دور فرض می‌کند / وضع می‌کند

**2** **A robot is being sent inside the school to..... the building for explosive devices.**

(1) bypass
(2) evacuate
(3) abandon
**(4) probe**

۲. یک ربات به داخل مدرسه فرستاده می‌شود تا ساختمان را از نظر وجود وسایل انفجاری ..... کند. دور بزند / کنار بگذرد (bypass) تخلیه کند (evacuate) رها کند (abandon) بررسی / جستجو (probe)

**3** **The course.....three training sessions across the falb and spring terms.**

(1) Restores
(2) Inspires
**(3) Comprises**
(4) Initiates

۳. دورهٔ آموزشی ..... سه جلسهٔ تمرینی در طول ترم‌های پاییز و بهار است. بازمی‌گرداند / احیا می‌کند (Restores) الهام می‌بخشد (Inspires) شامل می‌شود / تشکیل شده است از (Comprises) آغاز می‌کند (Initiates)

**4** **The school had too..... Extra curricular activities due to budget shortages.**

(1) Decorate
(2) Replicate
(3) Enforce
**(4) Curtail**

۴. مدرسه به دلیل کمبود بودجه مجبور شد فعالیت‌های فوق‌برنامه را ..... کند. (توجه: در جملهٔ اصلی had too نوشته شده که باید had to باشد به معنی «مجبور شد») تزیین کند (Decorate) کپی / تکثیر کند (Replicate) اجرا کند / اعمال کند (Enforce) کاهش دهد / محدود کند (Curtail)

**5** **Even a low dose of penicillin in early life may.....long term changes in behavior.**

(1) Erode
(2) Suppress
**(3) Induce**
(4) Modify

۵. حتی یک دوز کم از پنی‌سیلین در اوایل زندگی ممکن است تغییرات بلندمدتی در رفتار ..... کند. فرسایش دهد / تحلیل ببرد (Erode) سرکوب کند (Suppress) ایجاد کند / به‌وجود آورد (Induce) تغییر دهد (Modify) — )

**6** **This exercise offers..... Benefits for patients suffering from depression**

**(1) Profound**
(2) Disruptive
(3) Fertile
(4) Coherent

۶. این تمرین مزایای ..... برای بیماران مبتلا به افسردگی ارائه می‌دهد. عمیق / چشمگیر (Profound) مخرب / برهم‌زننده (Disruptive) حاصلخیز / بارور (Fertile) منسجم / هماهنگ (Coherent)

## Reading Passage

1. By the time of the Spanish, conquest in the early 1500s, many Maya cities, were already in.

Hih. They had been abandoned hundreds of years before, leaving experts clueless as toRA why. One theory is that warfare tore them apart, and a recent gruesome discovery supports this. The skeletons of 31 assassinated royals and nobles were unearthed in the ruins of the Maya city Cancuen. The area was abandoned soon after, as were other nearby cities!

Others believe collapsing trade routes, diseases or severe droughts were to blame, and or recent evidence suggests the latter certainly dealt a crippling blow. Scientists have found that rainfall plummeted by half during the period of the Maya's demise, sometimes by as much as 70 percent. This drought would have turned land to desert, evaporating water from lakes and dooming crops to dust. Perhaps as a sign of their desperation, masks of the Maya rain god Chaac can be found among the ruins. The Classic era of the Maya had come to an end, but some major cities like Chichen Itza continued to thrive until the Spanish arrived on their shores.

**7** **All of the following are mentioned as causes of the Maya cities' downfall EXCEPT.....**

(1) Warfare among the cities
(2) Drought and crop failure
(3) Disease outbreaks
**(4) Invasion by the Spanish**

**8** **Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?.**

(1) Describing daily life of the Maya people and rulers.
**(2) Presenting competing explanations for a historical event.**
(3) Listing historical events in chronological order.
(4) Describing harsh living conditions in ancient times.

**9** **The word "demise" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to.....**

(1) survival
(2) expansion
**(3) collapse**
(4) migration

## Reading Passage

1.Lying is in your nature..It is a technique that has evolved over millions of years, so it turns out you might not actually have that much to feet bad about!

Humans, are social creatures, and that is something we have our giant brains to thank forot They evolved to be so large because we needed the extra space to communicate YOU effectively and keep our social group happy. if your can build bonds with others, you can Ex access more resources, as friends and family will Share food and shelter. But to maintain these close connections, we sometimes need to lie. Throughout hominid history, it has been a genetic advantage to be a good liar, as it supports social bonds and makes it more likely that you will survive and pass on your genes.

Although deception is frowned upon by society, it actually evolved as a way to fine-tune our social skills and strengthen our relationships. Have you ever told a friend you loved their cooking, or lied to your mum about breaking something? That is the evolutionary mechanism that kicks in to protect relationships.

We're not the only species that has developed deceptive tactics, though. The skill has also been mastered throughout the animal world, notably by tufted capuchin monkeys, which will shout out false alarms to scare away older individuals from food, and the polka-dot wasp moth, which mimics the same clicks of the bad-tasting delicate cynia moth to ward off predators. These animals developed these tactics to protect themselves rather than strengthen social bonds.

**10** **All of the following are mentioned as reasons for lying except .....**

(1) To maintain social bonds
(2) To survive and pass on genes
**(3) To manipulate others**
(4) To protect social relationships

**11** **According to the passage, humans have become socia creatures because of their.....**

**(1) large brains**
(2) advanced hunting tools
(3) superior physical strength
(4) need to live together

**12** **Which of the following best summarizes the passage?**

(1) Lying is unique to humans and never occurs in other species
**(2) Lying is an evolved mechanism to enhance sacial skills**
(3) Lying is usually harmful to relationships
(4) Lying is used by animals primarily to defend their territory

**13** **According to the passage, the polka-dot wasp moth uses deception primarily .....**

(1) to protect its food
**(2) to deter attackers**
(3) ito attract mates
(4) to communicate with its group

## Reading Passage

1. For centuries, scientists have debated whether nature or nurture has more influence on, human behavior. The basic argument was whether human differences are historic and the result of genetics or whether they are environmental and therefore changeable: in the 19th century, nature was widely believed to be dominant over nurture. Those who held with this belief thought that inherited traits accounted for most human behavior.

Much of the fuel for nature advocates has come from studies of twins who were separated at birth and raised in different environments. When they meet as aduits, they are found to have many of the same mannerisms and habits it seems plausible that something in the genetic makeup of the individual determines such mannerisms, considering that the twins were reared in entirely different environments.

Much of the literature in recent years that calls itself evolutionary psychology or behavioral genetics has held that most human behavior has been programmed into the human genesE by natural selection. This point of view has been popularized in recent years by MITARE AN A psychologist Stephen Pinker and others. In January 2003, this view was challenged by a pair of prominent Stanford University scientists, Paul R. Ehrlich and Marcus W. Feldman.Both are members of Stanford's department of biological sciences faculty and both are considered pioneers in genetics and evolutionary biology and have recently written No separate books on those topics. They published an article that challenged Pinker and others. They accuse evolutionary psychologists such as Pinker of promoting the idea that human nature is genetically fixed, while they themselves suggest that circumstances and experiences contribute a great deal to each person's individual nature.

**14** **The most suitable title for this passage is.....**

(1) Insights trom Evolutionary Psychology about Human Behavior

(2) The Dominance of Genetics in Shaping Human Behavior

(3) Advances in Neuroscience Imaging and Epigenetics

**(4) Nature versus Nurture in Human Behavior Development**

**15** **All of the following are true about Ehrlich and Feldman EXCEPT.....**

(1) They believe that circumstances have a significant influence on personal traits

**(2) They received widespread praise from anthropologists for their**

(3) They both are geneticists and evolutionary psychologists

(4) Both have recently authored distinct books on genetics and evolutionary biology

**16** **The word "reared" in paragraph 2 can be replaced by.....**

**(1) brought up**

(2) studied

(3) looked after

(4) born

## Reading Passage

the world's most populous city is Tokyo, Japan , home to an astonishing 37 million people .

despite having the largest urban population, Japan as a country regarded as the 12th most populous in the world .this shows how 19 packed Tokyo is compared to the rest of 20

On the other hand, when we look at the most populous countries 21 holds the top position with a population of approximately 1450935791 as of December 2024. It is closely 22 by china, with a population of 1419321278. This marks a significant 23 as India has officially 24 china as the most populous country- a 25 that reflects the rapid demographic changes happening 26 this data highlights how 27 is distributed differently across cities and countries .28 some cities like Tokyo dominate 29 rankings, other nations like India show their very large numbers, including diverse regions and urban areas. The exsitance of infrastructure , resources , and services in these megacities is becoming more noticeable, an indication for city planners and policymakers.

**17** .....

(1) Casually
**(2) Densely**
(3) Faintly
(4) Thoughtfully

**18** .....

(1) Landscape
(2) Time
(3) World
**(4) Country**

**19** .....

(1) The region
(2) The continent
(3) China
**(4) India**

**20** .....

(1) Repeated
**(2) Followed**
(3) Monitored
(4) Watched

**21** .....

(1) Gateway
(2) Standard
**(3) Milestone**
(4) Policy

**22** **Earth ..... around the Sun at a uniform speed.**

(1) settles
(2) floats
**(3) revolves**
(4) posits

زمین ..... به دور خورشید با سرعتی یکنواخت حرکت می‌کند. settles: ساکن می‌شود، فرو می‌نشیند floats: شناور می‌شود revolves: به دور چیزی می‌چرخد posits: مطرح می‌کند، فرض می‌گیرد

**23** **A robot is being sent inside the school to..... The building for explosive devices**

(1) bypass
(2) evacuate
(3) abandon
**(4) probe**

20. یک ربات به داخل مدرسه فرستاده می‌شود تا ساختمان را از نظر وجود مواد منفجره ..... bypass: دور زدن، عبور کردن از کنار evacuate: تخلیه کردن abandon: رها کردن، ترک کردن probe: بررسی و کاوش کردن

**24** **The way electricity flows through a circuit is ..... To water flowing through pipes.**

(1) repetitious
(2) spontaneous
(3) harmonious
**(4) analogous**

21. نحوه جریان برق در یک مدار ..... جریان آب در لوله‌ها است. repetitious: تکراری spontaneous: خودبه‌خودی harmonious: هماهنگ analogous: مشابه، قیاس‌پذیر

**25** **The police arrested the man only after obtaining.....proof that he was the robber.**

(1) ambiguous
**(2) irrefutable**
(3) irrational
(4) disputable

22. پلیس تنها پس از به دست آوردن مدرک ..... مبنی بر اینکه او سارق بوده، آن مرد را دستگیر کرد. ambiguous: مبهم irrefutable: غیرقابل انکار، قاطع irrational: غیرمنطقی disputable: قابل بحث، قابل تردید

**26** **When applying for a specific position,..... the resume to your relevant qualifications.**

(1) fabricate
**(2) compile**
(3) utilize
(4) tailor

23. هنگام درخواست برای یک موقعیت شغلی خاص، رزومه خود را با صلاحیت‌های مرتبط ..... fabricate: ساختن، جعل کردن compile: گردآوری، تدوین کردن utilize: استفاده کردن tailor: متناسب کردن، سفارشی‌سازی کردن

**27** **At the same time, the small-pox ..... extensively in the city of New York.**

(1) vanished
(2) endured
(3) dissipated
**(4) prevailed**

24. در همان زمان، بیماری آبله به طور گسترده در شهر نیویورک ..... vanished: ناپدید شد endured: ادامه یافت، دوام آورد dissipated: پراکنده شد، از بین رفت prevailed: شیوع داشت، رواج یافت

**28** **Usually, red color ..... danger while pink color is symbolic of love.**

(1) assimilates
(2) ascilates
**(3) denotes**
(4) implements

25. معمولاً رنگ قرمز ..... خطر است، در حالی که رنگ صورتی نماد عشق است. assimilates: جذب می‌کند، همسان می‌کند oscillates نوسان می‌کند. denotes: نشان می‌دهد، دلالت می‌کند implements: اجرا می‌کند، به کار می‌برد

**29** **He's so ..... that he framed a picture of himself to give to you as a gift.**

(1) generous
**(2) egocentric**
(3) authoritative
(4) humble

26. او آن‌قدر ..... است که عکس خودش را قاب کرده و به عنوان هدیه به تو داده است. generous: سخاوتمند egocentric: خودمحور، خودشیفته authoritative: مقتدر، صاحب‌اختیار humble: فروتن

**30** **They put a fence in place to ..... their property from their neighbor's.**

(1) merge
(2) attenuate
**(3) demarcate**
(4) flourish

27. آن‌ها حصاری نصب کردند تا ملک خود را از ملک همسایه ..... merge: ادغام کردن attenuate: کاهش دادن، تضعیف کردن demarcate: مرزبندی کردن، مشخص کردن flourish: شکوفا شدن، رونق گرفتن

**31** **Contracts are legally ..... agreements between two or more parties.**

(1) redundant
(2) impeded
(3) negligible
**(4) binding**

28. قراردادها توافق‌نامه‌هایی هستند که از نظر قانونی ..... redundant: زائد، غیرضروری impeded: مختل‌شده، با مانع روبه‌رو negligible: ناچیز، قابل اغماض binding: الزام‌آور

**32** **The cloud formations in the sky were..... and constantly changing.**

(1) structured
(2) adjacent
**(3) amorphous**
(4) coherent

29. شکل ابرها در آسمان ..... بود و دائماً تغییر می‌کرد. structured: ساختاریافته، منظم adjacent: مجاور amorphous: بی‌شکل، نامنظم coherent: منسجم، هماهنگ

**33** **The country's economy is showing..... growth, with strong performance in**

(1) the manufacturing sector.
(2) plausible
**(3) robust**
(4) deficient

30. اقتصاد این کشور رشدی ..... را نشان می‌دهد و بخش تولید عملکرد بسیار خوبی دارد. plausible: قابل قبول، منطقی robust: قوی، نیرومند deficient: ضعیف، دارای کمبود fragile: شکننده، آسیب‌پذیر

**34** **the theory was attractive, but the scientists needed ..... physical evidence to prove it was correct.**

**(1) tangible**
(2) lamentable
(3) abstract
(4) superficial

31. این نظریه جذاب بود، اما دانشمندان برای اثبات آن به شواهد فیزیکی ..... نیاز داشتند. tangible: ملموس، عینی lamentable: تأسف‌بار abstract: انتزاعی superficial: سطحی

**35** **Relying on self-reported surveys increases the chance of..... the data toward more favorable responses.**

(1) equalizing
(2) enumerating
(3) exhausting
**(4) skewing**

32. تکیه بر نظرسنجی‌های خوداظهاری، احتمال ..... داده‌ها به سمت پاسخ‌های مطلوب‌تر را افزایش می‌دهد. equalizing: برابر کردن enumerating: فهرست کردن، برشمردن exhausting: خسته‌کننده، به پایان رساندن skewing: منحرف کردن، سوگیری ایجاد کردن

**36** **Many of its uses are purely..... because they are not technically feasible at**

(1) present.
**(2) speculative**
(3) efficient
(4) concrete

33. بسیاری از کاربردهای آن صرفاً ..... هستند، زیرا در حال حاضر از نظر فنی امکان‌پذیر نیستند. speculative: فرضی، گمانه‌زنانه efficient: کارآمد concrete: عینی، ملموس empirical: تجربی

**37** **The police say these weapons are ..... because they lack serial numbers.**

(1) unreceptive
(2) uncontestable
**(3) untraceable**
(4) unbound

34. پلیس می‌گوید این سلاح‌ها ..... هستند، زیرا شماره سریال ندارند. unreceptive: بی‌اعتنا، ناپذیرا uncontestable: غیرقابل انکار untraceable: غیرقابل ردیابی unbound: بدون محدودیت، آزاد

**38** **In some animal families, both parents help raise younger .....**

(1) prototype
(2) artifact
(3) specimen
**(4) offspring**

35. در برخی خانواده‌های جانوری، هر دو والدین به بزرگ کردن ..... خود کمک می‌کنند. prototype: نمونه اولیه artifact: شیء ساخته‌شده، مصنوع specimen: نمونه offspring: فرزند، نوزاد، نسل (بچه‌های یک حیوان یا انسان)

**39** **Perhaps the best known of Robinson's poems ..... the Tilbury Town cycle.**

(1) now are called those
(2) those are calling now
(3) those now called are
**(4) are those now called**

با توجه به درس 2و 13 دوره، بلافاصله بعد از فاعل جمله نیاز به فعل است و تنها در گزینه 4 فعل در ابتدا قرار گرفته است پس گزینه 4 صحیح است.

**40** **The innovation that ..... the industry started in a garage.**

(1) changing
**(2) changed**
(3) was changed
(4) it changed

با توجه به درس 13، گزینه 2 صحیح است. چون جمله واره کاهش یافته نداریم دلیلی برای بکار بردن gerund نیست پس گزینه 1 اشتباه است. چون innovation (نوآوری) باعث تغییر شده پس جمله مجهول نیست و گزینه 3 اشتباه است. بعلاوه بعد از that بعنوان ضمیر جمله واره نباید از ضمیر استفاده شود پس گزینه 4 هم اشتباه است.

**41** **An aquarium is a tank ..... fish or marine animals are kept.**

**(1) In which**
(2) whose
(3) for which
(4) that

با توجه به درس 13 دوره، باید از ضمیر جمله واره استفاده شود و با توجه به معنای جمله (آکواریوم یک محفظه است که در آن ماهی ها و دیگر آبزیان نگه داشته می شوند.) باید از حرف اضافه in هم استفاده شود پس گزینه 1 صحیح است.

**42** **It was during those waiting times that learned to enjoy .....**

(1) to be read
(2) how to read
(3) from reading
**(4) reading**

با توجه به درس 7 و 8 دوره، بعد از فعل enjoy باید gerund استفاده شود و بعلاوه این فعل با حرف اضافه نمی آید. پس گزینه 4 صحیح است.

**43** **..... a piece of paper with a phone number on it.**

(1) What was I had
**(2) What I had was**
(3) I had what
(4) What did I have

با توجه به درس 13 دوره، عبارت cleft sentence در این جمله آمده (what I had) و بعد از آن باید فعل جمله قرار بگیرد پس گزینه 2 صحیح است.

**44** **Scientists have not modified these plants to resist disease or ..... drought.**

(1) Have tolerated
**(2) tolerate**
(3) tolerating
(4) tolerance of

با توجه به درس 18 دوره، ساختار فعل قبل و پس از or باید یکی باشد پس گزینه 2 صحیح است.

**45** **not only..... to Earth than any other planet, but it also is the most similar to**

(1) Earth in size.
(2) It is closer
**(3) is it closer**
(4) closer is it

با توجه به درس 11 دوره، در ساختار وارونه بعد از قید ابتدای جمله باید از فعل کمکی استفاده شود پس گزینه 2 صحیح است.

**46** **Nobody knows how many..... are in European galleries this year.**

(1) paintings exhibitions
(2) painting exhibition
**(3) painting exhibitions**
(4) paintings exhibition

با توجه به درس 24 دوره، در ساختار دو اسم پشت سر هم در صورت جمع بودن فقط اسم دوم نشان جمع دارد پس گزینه 3 صحیح است.

**47** **This means ..... the particles are carried, the more rounded they become.**

**(1) the farther**
(2) farther
(3) far from
(4) how far

با توجه به درس 12، ساختار double comparative در این جمله قرار دارد پس گزینه 1 صحیح است.

**48** **this is an aid organization whose work is ..... related to mother and child health in Somalia.**

**(1) Mostly**
(2) most of
(3) in the most
(4) most

با توجه به درس 17 دوره، قبل از فعل related نیاز به قید برای توصیف فعل داریم پس گزینه 1 صحیح است.

**49** **Earth is the only planet that is known ..... life, in a zone called the biosphere.**

(1) supporting
(2) that supports
(3) for the support of
**(4) to support**

با توجه به درس 8 دوره، بعد از فعل is known باید فعل دوم با to بیاید پس گزینه 4 صحیح است.

**50** **A glacier is a persistent body of dense ice ..... under its own weight.**

**(1) Constantly moving**
(2) to constantly move
(3) is constantly moving
(4) that constantly moving

با توجه به درس 13، در صورت وجود جمله واره یا باید ضمیر جمله واره و فعل ساده داشته باشیم یا در صورت حذف ضمیر جمله واره به فعل ing بدهیم. بنابراین گزینه 1 صحیح است.

**51** **Since earliest times, people ..... These substances to create herbal medicines**

(1) to treat certain diseases.
(2) Gathering
**(3) have gathered**
(4) had gathered

با توجه به درس 2 دوره، since نشانه حال کامل است پس گزینه ی 2 صحیح است.

**52** **this newly developed power station ..... the bulk of its electricity to nearby industrial zones.**

**(1) Supplies**
(2) the supplement of
(3) to supply
(4) that supplies

با توجه به درس 2 و 13 دوره، قبل از supply فعل دیگری نداریم پس فعل با to نمی آید و پس از آن هم فعل دیگری نداریم و جمله واره هم در عبارت نداریم . گزینه 1 صحیح است. با توجه به درس 5 دوره، جمله شرطی نوع سوم است پس گزینه 3 صحیح است. با توجه به درس 6، بعد از عبارت ربط besides نباید جمله کامل استفاده شود پس یا اسم یا اسم مصدر (gerund) استفاده می شود پس گزینه 2 صحیح است. با توجه به درس 10 دوره ، جمله با these antibiotics شروع می شود پس مجهول است. گزینه 4 صحیح است.

**53** **Member states take turns presiding ..... the council every six months.**

(1) On
**(2) over**
(3) to
(4) for

با توجه به درس 7 دوره، حرف اضافه فعل preside کلمه over است پس گزینه 2 صحیح است. اگ بخواهیم این تست را بدون معنای جمله پاسخ دهیم بهترین روش رد گزینه ی نادرست است. در جمله واره که در آن ضمیر جمله واره ای وجود داشته باشد از gerund (فعل ing دار) استفاده نمی شود پس گزینه 2 نادرست است

**54** **This means that people who are ..... ... often become friends or spend time together.**

(1) Liking
(2) like
(3) likely
**(4) alike**

با توجه به درس 24، عبارت alike یعنی شبیه (صفت) باید انتخاب شود پس گزینه 4 صحیح است.

**55** **Despite their tiny size, pollen grains affect many people,..... them hay fever.**

**(1) Giving**
(2) to give
(3) give
(4) that they give

با توجه به درس 26، در عبارت بعد از کاما باید فاعل تکرار شود، میتوان با حذف فاعل فعل را به صورت ing دار آورد پس گزینه 1 صحیح است

**56** **While we worried about his..... the wrong things, he maintained himself in**

(1) excellent condition.
**(2) Eating**
(3) of eating
(4) eats

با توجه به درس 17، کلمه his صفت ملکی به حساب می آید و پس از آن اسم قرار می گیرد. گزینه های 2 و 3 و 4 حالت فعل دارند. گزینه 1 صحیح است.

**57** **I wish I ..... In that startup; it's now worth millions.**

(1) Would invent
**(2) had invested**
(3) have invented
(4) invented

با توجه به درس 27 دوره، با توجه به آرزوی گذشته باید گزینه 2 انتخاب شود.

تشخیص جمله نادرست — ?Which sentence is incorrect

**58** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) He said when he got home, he enrolled in the Philadelphia Institute of Art.

(2) He says that he saw nothing. However, I don't believe what he says is the truth.

(3) Mary asked him to get his son or someone else to paint the house.

**(4) Don't forget to spend little time reviewing your notes before the exam.**

در این تست تنها گزینه 4 می تواند به عنوان گزینه نادرست انتخاب شود، هرچند که جمله از لحاظ گرامری بی ایراد است، استفاده کردن از a little (مقدار کم) در این جمله معنای منطقی ایجاد نمی کند و بهتر است از some (مقداری) استفاده شود.

**59** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) Are you seriously thinking about pursuing a career as a race car driver?

(2) Many people think that children don't spend enough time playing outside.

**(3) Generally speaking, women live longer than men in almost ten years.**

(4) Tom asked me how long my parents had been married before they separated.

با توجه به درس 7؛ در گزینه 3 برای نشان دادن تفاوت باید از حرف اضافه by استفاده شود. در اینجا in اشاره به زمانی در آینده دارد که با توجه به معنا مناسب نیست.

**60** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

**(1) Such an information explains why we made that decision.**

(2) It's close to ten o'clock. It's about time we went to bed.

(3) She intends to play tennis this afternoon with her father.

(4) If you want to make your dreams come true, keep on trying.

با توجه به درس 16 ، در صورت ظاهر شدن کلمه پرسشی در وسط جمله ساختار بعد از این کلمه سوالی نخواهد بود (فعل کمکی نمی آید) پس گزینه 4 نادرست و پاسخ تست است.

**61** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) If it looks like an apple and it tastes like an apple, it's probably an apple.

(2) I'll get in touch with Henry by telephone and ask him to give us a hand.

(3) I can't figure out how to transfer MP3 files from my iPod back to my computer.

**(4) There was raining heavily since this morning, so I don't want to go anywhere.**

**62** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) You're speaking a little too fast for me. Would you speak somewhat more slowly?

(2) She got the money from him even though he said that he wouldn't give it to her.

**(3) Neither of the candidates have managed to obtain an absolute majority.**

(4) Tom broke his right leg and was taken to hospital a few weeks before Christmas.

**63** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

**(1) She advised Oliver to go to the hospital, but he didn't follow his advice.**

(2) Everybody in the car said they wanted to get out and stretch their legs.

(3) I think it's time for me to start taking my responsibilities seriously.

(4) I wish that I could have spent more time with my father before he died.

**64** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) After I graduated from college, I spent two years traveling around the world.

(2) They say that girls spend more time worrying about how they look than boys do.

(3) Cucumbers, spinach, broccoli, and onions are considered non-starchy vegetables.

**(4) This allows for the trading of soya through a system reliable of distribution.**

با توجه به درس 7 دوره ، فعل allow با حرف اضافه نمی آید پس گزینه 4 نادرست و جواب تست است.

**65** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) I don't think Il ever sound like a native speaker no matter how much I try.

(2) Years ago, when Tom's children were young, he used to take a lot of pictures.

**(3) Would you mind to put a link on your web page to our company's website?**

(4) Happily, this has become an increasingly common practice in many hospitals.

با توجه به درس 8 دوره، بعد از فعل mind فعل دوم باید به صورت gerund باشد پس گزینه 3 نادرست و پاسخ تست است.

**66** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) They had to change their schedule because the train arrived late.

(2) What he told us the other day simply doesn't make sense, does it?

(3) I have no doubt in my mind you are the woman I'm going to marry.

**(4) She has lived in Paris for ten years before moving to London.**

با توجه به درس 3 دوره ، before از نشانه های زمان گذشته کامل است پس گزینه 4 نادرست و پاسخ تست است.

**67** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) The blood alcohol limit for driving under the influence is 0.8 percent.

(2) She had never seen New York before, so I offered to show her around.

**(3) After making business all day, he was too tired to go out for dinner.**

(4) If at all possible, you should go and look into the matter yourself.

make business یک ترکیب ندرست است. معمولا do business به معنای انجام دادن کار درست در نظر گرفته می شود. پس گزینه 3 اشتباه و جواب تست است.

**68** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) They failed to take into account the special needs of old people.

(2) With Christmas just around the corner, I should do some shopping

**(3) What is written is more understood easily than what is spoken.**

(4) I think it will take more than a year to finish building our house.

با توجه به درس 17 و 12 ، کلمه more باید قبل از صفت یا قید قرار بگیرد پس گزینه 3 نادرست و پاسخ تست است.

**69** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) I've spent so many years as chairman that I feel it's time to step down

(2) Did you know that the largest desert in the world isn't the Sahara?

**(3) My teacher told me I should spend more time preparing my speech yesterday.**

(4) I'd like to introduce to you the gentleman I told you about the other day.

با توجه به درس 3 و 21 ، در گزینه 3 جمله گذشته است و نباید از مودال should استفاده شود. پس گزینه 3 انتخاب می شود.

**70** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) If you want your workers to be happy, you need to pay them a good wage.

**(2) You could also develop a fever, a mild stiff neck, and sensitive to light.**

(3) She wrote to him to tell him that she couldn't come to visit next summer.

(4) I think it's time for me to stop allowing her to always have her own way.

با توجه به درس 18 و 23، کلمات fever و neck اسم هستند پس باید بعد از and هم اسم بکار برود در حالیکه sensitive صفت است. پس گزینه 2 اشتباه و جواب تست است.

**71** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

**(1) Has finished all his homework, Tom went out to play.**

(2) I hope none of them were injured in the crash.

(3) When I hear that song, I remember my younger days.

(4) I gave her my word I would be back home by nine.

## Reading Passage

Philo Taylor Farsworth was just 14 when he had the idea that would shape the rest of his life. Farnsworth, had aspired to be an inventor since the age of six. By the end of his life, he would hold more than 300 patents related to television and other matters. On August 26, 1930, he received a patent for the first totally electronic television system, about a decade after first having the idea that underlaid his invention.

Farnsworth wasn't the first person to dream up television-but, importantly, he was the first person to find a way to make it work without a mechanical aspect.

The biggest problem that inventors faced was how to transmit image data.

Farsworth's central innovation was to imagine a way of doing it that relied on electronic technology alone, and so wasn't slowed down by the abilities of a mechanical image-transmitting system like the ones used by earlier television developers.

Farnsworth dreamed up his own idea for electronic-rather than mechanical-television while was plowing the family's new farm in Idaho. As he plowed the potato field, he glanced back at the long, straight furrows he had just dug and was struck with an inspiration. He envisioned a system that would break an image into horizontal lines and reassemble those lines into a picture at the other end. Only electrons could capture, transmit, and reproduce a clear moving figure. Electrons moved so fast that an entire image could manifest itself this way in a wink. This eureka experience happened at the age of 14.

**72** **The word "itself" in paragraph 3 refers to .....**

(1) electron
**(2) image**
(3) experience
(4) field

**73** **The phrase "in a wink" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .....**

(1) with a blinking light
**(2) almost instantly**
(3) gradually over time
(4) in a visible pattern

**74** **The image-transmission system used in the mechanical television.....**

(1) relied on electrons
**(2) was relatively slow**
(3) produced moving images
(4) used more energy

**75** **Farnsworth's inspiration for the electronic television came from .....**

(1) the experiments he carried out in the lab
**(2) the furrows he created while plowing**
(3) the parallel lines he drew
(4) his works on electrons

## Reading Passage

With many stores struggling to compete, some clever innovators are developing new technologies that can help them. The Dandy Lab, a menswear and lifestyle outlet in London, is providing a testing ground, enabling companies to try out their ideas on real-life customers. "At the moment there is a lot of tech for online shops, but there is nothing really happening in the brick and mortar environment," says co-founder Julija Bainiaksina. "We wanted to see how we can integrate technology in store and make the shopping journey from online to offline seamless and more convenient for the customer." The clothes-store meets retail technology lab' is currently trialing several new methods for enhancing the shopping experience. These include smart mannequins that can send information about the clothes they are wearing to the customers' phones, and a mobile payment app that enables you to use your phone to scan a product's barcode, pay for it and take it home without having to queue at all. The shop is also attempting to replicate online cookie technology with a smart loyalty card scheme that helps shop assistants provide a more personalized service. We give every single customer a loyalty card containing an RFID chip, and at the door we have an RFID reader," says Julija. "Once the customer comes back to the shop, we instantly receive information about what they bought, what they like and so on. This gives our sales staff a better understanding of the customer, so they can recommend products based on their previous purchases." For Julia, using this new technology is not about competing with online retailers but helping online and offline shopping to complement each other. "For physical shops, the main benefit is the ability to showcase their products and provide an experience," she explains. "What we found out is that a lot of people come to the shop just to try on the products, touch them, feel them, and see if they really want them, and then they go home and buy them online. Alternatively, they might do research online, and then come into the shop to try something on and buy it. So, both of those channels - online and offline - need to work with each other. The technology should somehow

customer."

**76** **The word "their in paragraph 1 refers to**

(1) sales staff
(2) online retailers
**(3) physical shops**
(4) people

**77** **The word "their" in paragraph 1 refers to**

(1) sales staff
(2) online retailers
**(3) physical shops**
(4) people

**78** **RFID loyalty cards are intended to .....**

(1) track the customers' loyalty towards the brand
**(2) make recommendations based on prior purchases**
(3) pay for the products without standing in lines
(4) conduct a lottery for awarding prizes to customers

**79** **The Dandy Lab is mentioned to be trying all of the following technologies EXCEPT.....**

(1) robotic mannequins
(2) mobile payment apps
(3) cookie simulating digital cards
**(4) virtual reality headsets**

**80** **According to the passage, the Dandy Lab is .....**

**(1) a retail shop trying to integrate online and offline shopping**

(2) a fabric company that produces menswear

(3) a high street retail shop trying to compete with online shopping

(4) a technology lab working on the development of new technologies

## Reading Passage

Being a surgeon or patient in the late 1800s was not for the faint-hearted. The Victorian era has been romanticized for its advancements in science and medicine, but with that also came no anesthesia, poor sanitation and surgeons who didn't need a qualification to operate. The wound infection or bleeding to death was so high that surgery was limited to amputations. If you broke a limb, it would have to come off. The surgeon would often perform the procedure in a packed operating theater, full of students and peers. Rusty saws and knives were the norm, as was the blood-encrusted apron that made the surgeon look more like a butcher than a man of medicine. He would slice through flesh and bone in 30 seconds flat. The faster the better, to prevent the patient from fleeing mid-way through, or worse, dying from shock.

Death rates after the surgeries were dismal by today's standards. In fact, one out of four patients died after a typical amputation, but the mortality rate doubled if the surgery wasn't performed in the first 24 hours. The deaths were caused in part by bacterial infections termed "surgical fevers" resulting from the non-sterile surgeries.

While the discovery of anesthesia in the 1840s somewhat lessened the misery for patients, ironically it led to more deaths, as, surgeons poked and prodded deeper into the body. In dirty, overcrowded hospitals, doctors remained baffled by the persistent infections that kept mortality rates stubbornly high. Apart from alcohol, which was always an option to get the patient drunk enough to numb the pain, the early anesthetics included chloroform and ether. Ether was used in America in 1846 and chloroform in Britain in 1847. Inhalation of the vapors of these compounds not only put people to "sleep," making them insensible to pain, but, as one Victorian surgeon declared, its use meant that patients were "rendered unconscious of torture"

**81** **All of the following are true about Victorian surgical practices EXCEPT**

**(1) Surgical fevers were the only cause of death after surgery**

(2) Surgeons didn't necessarily need qualifications to operate

(3) The introduction of anesthesia led to even more deaths

(4) Surgical procedures were often limited to amputations

**82** **The word "He" in paragraph 1 refers to .....**

(1) butcher

(2) man

(3) patient

**(4) surgeon**

**83** **All of the following were used as an anesthetic compound during the 1840s EXCEPT .....**

**(1) phenol**

(2) Terial

(3) alcohol

(4) chloroform

## Reading Passage

Budd Hopkins, author of the book Missing Time, believed that a virtual epidemic of alien abductions was occurring but that victims were unaware of what had happened to them. He argued that under hypnosis, by a therapist who knew the experience was real, victims could recover their memories. When abductees contacted Hopkins, he began hypnotic sessions with them. After a series of these sessions, Hopkins reported that most of his subjects described very similar experiences—a fact he insisted confirmed the reality of alien abduction. However, this is neither surprising nor convincing evidence, save for the fact that they were all hypnotized by someone who believes in alien abduction. Hypnosis is characterized by heightened susceptibility to suggestion, and attempts to "recover" memories through hypnosis are notorious for producing vivid false memories. These memories are indistinguishable from real ones to the person experiencing them. This effect is even more likely when the hypnotist lacks proper training. Hopkins was not a therapist of any sort; his background was in sculpture. Hopkins later gained the attention of John Mack, a Harvard-affiliated psychiatrist. After examining several patients thoroughly and conducting further hypnotic sessions, Mack came to what struck him as a logical conclusion: alien abduction is really happening. Mack's reception by the scientific community was far less positive than his reception by the press; the dean of Harvard Medical School formed a committee to investigate Mack's methods, producing a report sharply critical of his research.

**84** **The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to .....**

(1) memories
(2) experiences
(3) sessions
**(4) subjects**

**85** **According to the author, Hopkins's subjects reported very similar experiences during their hypnotic sessions because ..... .....**

(1) they had genuinely undergone abduction by aliens
(2) most of his subjects were not ready for hypnotic sessions
(3) they were told about the signs prior to the hypnotic sessions
**(4) they were hypnotized by a person who believed in alien abduction**

**86** **The author's attitude toward Hopkins's conclusion that similar experiences confirm alien abduction can best be described as .....**

(1) strongly supportive
**(2) Skeptical and critical**
(3) neutral and objective
(4) cautiously optimistic

**87** **The author mentions all of the following to challenge Hopkins's position EXCEPT**

(1) Hopkins's lack of training in therapy
(2) possibility for false memories through suggestion
(3) Hopkins's belief in alien abduction
**(4) the small number of subjects Hopkins studied**

**88** **According to passage, John Mack's claims**

(1) were rooted in his own experience of abduction

(2) were based on Hopkins's examinations

(3) received negative response from the press

**(4) faced criticism from the scientific community**

## Reading Passage

Scientists today think that no single method can account for all the aspects of animal (104 )

Pigeons, for instance, may use the sun to help them find the(105), but also use magnetism when necessary, and then direct visual observation for the last few miles. Green turtles, on an extraordinary( 106)the Atlantic, may (107) most of the time, and then smell Ascension Island when they get near. the sky most of the time and then smell Ascension island when they get near. However, none of these (108 ) can answer the fundamental question: How does (109) know where home is? How do salmon know, after travelling thousands of miles, which (110)to go up? How did a lone British bird,(111)a dark container

in an airplane across the Atlantic to Boston, find its way back to its exact place, 5000 kilometers away just (112 ) the coast of Wales, in only 12 days? Some scientists explain these phenomena with a 'cosmic theory and say there is an (113) built into animals through (114) which they cannot resist. But this does not explain the (115 ) cases of animals who find their way home to their owners over incredibly (116).

**89** .....

(1) water source

(2) open space

(3) food source

**(4) right direction**

**90** .....

(1) flight over

(2) vessel navigating

**(3) journey across**

(4) exploration in

**91** .....

(1) get energy from

(2) pass through

**(3) get help from**

(4) hover in

**92** .....

**(1) physical explanations**

(2) aviation theories

(3) instinctive ideas

(4) practical answers

**93** .....

(1) any satellite

**(2) any creature**

(3) the species

(4) a man

**94** .....

(1) Sleeping
(2) hiding
**(3) nesting**
(4) Teeding

**95** .....

**(1) on**
(2) about
(3) off
(4) past

**96** .....

(1) current
(2) switch
(3) alarm
**(4) Memory**

**97** .....

(1) severe
**(2) extraordinary**
(3) are
(4) tragic

**98** .....

(1) strong winds
**(2) long distances**
(3) rough roads
(4) empty fields

**99** .....

**(1) phenomenon**
(2) process
(3) experiment
(4) reaction

**100** .....

**(1) Phenomenon**
(2) process
(3) expenment
(4) reaction

**101** **the course ..... Three training sessions across the fall and spring terms.**

(1) Restores
(2) Inspires
**(3) Comprises**
(4) Initiates

پاسخ: Comprises Comprise شامل بودن، تشکیل شدن از جمله: این دوره شامل سه جلسه آموزشی در طول ترم‌های پاییز و بهار است.
Restoreبازگرداندن / ترمیم کردن Inspire الهام بخشیدن Initiate آغاز کردن 🔹 comprise three sessions یک ترکیب کاملاً طبیعی است.

**102** **The school had to ..... estracurricular activitiesdue to budget shortage**

(1) Decorate
(2) Replicate
(3) Enforce
**(4) Curtail**

پاسخ: Curtail Curtail کاهش دادن، محدود کردن به دلیل کمبود بودجه، مدرسه مجبور شد فعالیت‌های فوق‌برنامه را کاهش دهد. Decorate = تزئین کردن Replicate = تکرار/بازسازی کردن Enforce = اجرا/تحمیل کردن 🔹 curtail activities یعنی فعالیت‌ها را کاهش یا محدود کردن.

**103** **Even a dow dose of penicillin in early life may .....long term changes In behavior.**

(1) Erode
(2) suppress
**(3) Induce**
(4) Modify

پاسخ: Induce ✅ Induce ایجاد کردن، موجب شدن حتی مقدار کمی پنی‌سیلین در اوایل زندگی ممکن است باعث تغییرات بلندمدت در رفتار شود. Erode فرسوده کردن Suppress سرکوب کردن Modify تغییر دادن 🔹 induce changes یعنی «باعث ایجاد تغییرات شدن».

**104** **This exercise offers.....benefits for patients suffering from depression**

**(1) Profound**
(2) Disruptive
(3) Fertile
(4) Coherent

پاسخ: Profound Profound عمیق، بسیار قابل‌توجه این ورزش فواید عمیقی/قابل‌توجهی برای بیماران مبتلا به افسردگی دارد. Disruptive مختل‌کننده Fertile حاصلخیز Coherent منسجم profound benefits یک collocation رایج است.

**105** **Students must develop necessary skills to effectively deal with ..... events.**

**(1) Unforeseen**
(2) Interrupted
(3) Reliable
(4) Habitual

پاسخ: Unforeseen Unforeseen پیش‌بینی‌نشده دانش‌آموزان باید مهارت‌های لازم برای برخورد مؤثر با رویدادهای پیش‌بینی‌نشده را کسب کنند. Interrupted قطع‌شده Reliable قابل اعتماد Habitual عادت‌گونه 🔹 unforeseen events/circumstances ترکیب بسیار رایجی است.

**106** **Even adults who were vaccinated decades ago may find themselves..... to childhood diseases.**

**(1) Vulnerable**
(2) Recoverable
(3) Agreeable
(4) Unavoidable

پاسخ: Vulnerable Vulnerable to در معرض آسیب/خطرِ چیزی بودن حتی بزرگسالانی که دهه‌ها قبل واکسینه شده‌اند ممکن است در برابر بیماری‌های دوران کودکی آسیب‌پذیر باشند. Recoverable قابل بازیابی Agreeable موافق / خوشایند Unavoidable اجتناب‌ناپذیر 🔹 نکته مهم: vulnerable to something یک ساختار بسیار مهم است.

**107** **We offer ..... versions of many books for all sorts of reasons.**

(1) Expanded
**(2) Abridged**
(3) Retarded
(4) Harvested

پاسخ: Abridged Abridged خلاصه‌شده، کوتاه‌شده ما نسخه‌های خلاصه‌شده بسیاری از کتاب‌ها را ارائه می‌کنیم. Expanded گسترش‌یافته
Retarded عقب‌افتاده / کندشده Harvested برداشت‌شده 🔹 abridged version یعنی نسخه‌ای که از متن اصلی کوتاه‌تر شده است.

**108** **People do not use natural resources ..... and this has caused a shortage of them.**

(1) Offensively
**(2) Judiciously**
(3) Recklessly
(4) Silently

پاسخ: Judiciously Judiciously عاقلانه، سنجیده، با تدبیر مردم از منابع طبیعی به‌صورت سنجیده استفاده نمی‌کنند و این باعث کمبود آنها شده است. Offensively به‌شکل توهین‌آمیز Recklessly بی‌ملاحظه، بدون توجه به عواقب Silently بی‌صدا از نظر معنایی recklessly هم ممکن است در جمله قابل تصور باشد، اما judiciously از نظر ساختار معنایی دقیق‌تر است، چون جمله می‌گوید مردم «به‌صورت عاقلانه» از منابع استفاده نمی‌کنند.

**109** **Scientists ..... 100 psychology studies , and fewer than half got te same results.**

(1) Assumed
(2) Appreciated
(3) Established
**(4) Replicated**

پاسخ: Replicated Replicate تکرار کردن یک آزمایش/مطالعه برای بررسی نتایج دانشمندان ۱۰۰ مطالعه روان‌شناسی را تکرار کردند و کمتر از نیمی از آنها همان نتایج را به دست آوردند. Assume فرض کردن Appreciate قدردانی کردن / درک کردن Establishایجاد/اثبات کردن 🔹 در تحقیقات علمی replicate a study بسیار رایج است.

**110** **Blue whale is the largest ..... of the ocean**

**(1) Inhabitant**
(2) Ingredient
(3) Equation
(4) Blueprint

پاسخ: Inhabitant ✅ Inhabitant = ساکن نهنگ آبی بزرگ‌ترین ساکن اقیانوس است. Ingredient = ماده تشکیل‌دهنده Equation = معادله
Blueprint = نقشه / طرح اولیه 🔹 inhabitant of the ocean یعنی موجودی که در اقیانوس زندگی می‌کند.

**111** **The woman went to a police station to ..... about her husband**

**(1) inquire**
(2) speculate
(3) ponder
(4) lecture

پاسخ: Inquire ✅ Inquire = پرس‌وجو کردن، کسب اطلاعات کردن زن به ایستگاه پلیس رفت تا درباره شوهرش پرس‌وجو کند. Speculate =
حدس و گمان زدن Ponder = عمیق فکر کردن Lecture = سخنرانی کردن / نصیحت کردن 🔹 inquire about somebody/something = درباره
کسی/چیزی پرس‌وجو کردن.

**112** **The idea of ..... the two museums is not new. it was first proposed in 2008**

(1) Scattering
(2) Diverging
**(3) Merging**
(4) Fragmenting

پاسخ: Merge ✓ Merging = ادغام کردن ایده ادغام دو موزه جدید نیست؛ اولین بار در سال ۲۰۰۸ مطرح شد. Scatter = پراکنده کردن = Diverge از هم دور شدن Fragment = تکه‌تکه کردن 🔹 merge two organizations/companies/museums بسیار رایج است.

**113** **In 2012, more than 259 million prescriptions for pain pills were .....**

(1) Accumulated
(2) Overlooked
**(3) Dispensed**
(4) Destroyed

پاسخ: Dispense ✓ Dispensed = دارو را طبق نسخه تحویل دادن در سال ۲۰۱۲، بیش از ۲۵۹ میلیون نسخه برای قرص‌های مسکن تحویل داده شد. Accumulate = جمع شدن Overlook = نادیده گرفتن Destroy = نابود کردن 🔹 در زمینه پزشکی، dispense medication یعنی دارو را از طریق داروخانه/مرکز درمانی به بیمار ارائه کردن.

**114** **He decided to ..... from his troublemaking friends and find more positive ones.**

(1) Anticipate
(2) Perceive
**(3) Dissociate**
(4) Persuade

پاسخ: Dissociate oneself from ✓ Dissociate = خود را از کسی/چیزی جدا کردن او تصمیم گرفت خودش را از دوستان دردسرسازش جدا کند و دوستان مثبت‌تری پیدا کند. Anticipate = پیش‌بینی کردن Perceive = درک کردن Persuade = متقاعد کردن 🔹 ساختار مهم: dissociate yourself from someone = از کسی فاصله گرفتن/جدا شدن.

**115** **The committee confirmed the ..... Of funds for the upcoming research project.**

(1) Convergence
(2) Equality
**(3) Sufficiency**
(4) Synthesis

پاسخ: Sufficiency ✓ Sufficiency = کفایت، کافی بودن کمیته کافی بودن منابع مالی برای پروژه تحقیقاتی آینده را تأیید کرد. Convergence = همگرایی Equality = برابری Synthesis = ترکیب 🔹 sufficiency of funds یعنی «کافی بودن بودجه».

**116** **A true education ..... more than just teaching students how to read or multiply**

(1) Splits
(2) Abstracts
**(3) Entails**
(4) Contradicts

پاسخ: Entail ✓ Entails = شامل بودن، مستلزم بودن آموزش واقعی چیزی فراتر از فقط آموزش خواندن یا ضرب کردن به دانش‌آموزان است. Split = تقسیم کردن Abstract = انتزاع کردن / چکیده Contradict = تناقض داشتن با 🔹 entail در اینجا یعنی «شامل شدن و دربرگرفتن».

**117** I was ..... By the complex math problem my teacher presented to me

(1) Assured
**(2) Perplexed**
(3) Composed
(4) Enlightened

پاسخ: Perplexed ✓ Perplexed = گیج، سردرگم من به‌خاطر مسئله ریاضی پیچیده‌ای که معلمم مطرح کرد، گیج شدم. Assured = مطمئن‌شده
Composed = آرام / خونسرد Enlightened = آگاه/روشن‌شده 🔹 be perplexed by something = از چیزی سردرگم شدن.

**118** There is enough ..... for a person to see at that depth, but too little for photosynthesis

(1) Alteration
**(2) Illumination**
(3) Haze
(4) Shadow

پاسخ: Illumination ✓ Illumination = روشنایی، نور در آن عمق نور کافی برای دیدن وجود دارد، اما برای فتوسنتز کافی نیست. Alteration =
تغییر Haze = مه / غبار Shadow = سایه 🔹 illumination به میزان یا وجود نور اشاره دارد.

**119** It is a historical drama series that ..... the story of the nurses serving in the Vietnam war

(1) Conceals
(2) Distorts
**(3) Unfolds**
(4) Compresses

پاسخ: Unfold ✓ Unfolds = روایت کردن / آشکار کردن / به‌تدریج نشان دادن این یک سریال تاریخی است که داستان پرستارانی را که در جنگ
ویتنام خدمت می‌کردند روایت می‌کند. Conceal = پنهان کردن Distort = تحریف کردن Compress = فشرده کردن 🔹 unfold a story یعنی
داستان را به‌تدریج روایت یا آشکار کردن.

**120** They injected a dose of a/an ..... flu virus vaccine into her body.

**(1) Attenuated**
(2) Intensified
(3) Derived
(4) Aggressive

پاسخ: Attenuated ✓ Attenuated = تضعیف‌شده آنها مقداری واکسن حاوی ویروس آنفلوآنزای تضعیف‌شده به بدن او تزریق کردند. Intensified
= تشدیدشده Derived = مشتق‌شده Aggressive = تهاجمی 🔹 در پزشکی، attenuated virus اصطلاح مهمی است و به ویروسی گفته می‌شود
که ضعیف شده و توان بیماری‌زایی آن کاهش یافته است.

**121** Some people are so .....by their anxiety that they need medical help

**(1) Debilitated**
(2) Distinguished
(3) Accomplished
(4) Articulated

پاسخ: Debilitated ✓ Debilitated = ضعیف و ناتوان‌شده بعضی افراد آن‌قدر تحت تأثیر اضطراب ضعیف و ناتوان می‌شوند که به کمک پزشکی
نیاز پیدا می‌کنند. Distinguished = برجسته / متمایز Accomplished = ماهر / موفق Articulated = بیان‌شده / به‌وضوح بیان کردن 🔹 debilitated
by anxiety یعنی اضطراب آن‌قدر فرد را ناتوان کرده که عملکرد عادی او مختل شده است.

**122** **Plants ..... little water are being added to yards across the southwest**

(1) Require
(2) Of requiring
**(3) Requiring**
(4) That they require

با توجه به درس 13 دوره، این جمله شامل یک عبارت وصفی است و فرم اصلی جمله به این صورت بوده است : Plants that require. در حالت حذف ضمیر جمله واره فعل باید ing بگیرد پس گزینه 3 صحیح است.

**123** **..... An urgent need for the local government to help the homeless.**

(1) It has
(2) There has
**(3) There is**
(4) This is

با توجه به درس 13 و 24 معنی: نیاز فوری‌ای وجود دارد که دولت محلی به افراد بی‌خانمان کمک کند. 🔹 ساختار مهم: چون need مفرد است، از There is استفاده می‌کنیم. ✖ It has → ساختار جمله را کامل نمی‌کند. ✖ There has → در اینجا فعل مناسب نیست. ✖ This is → از نظر معنایی و ساختاری مناسب نیست.

**124** **These were used to plan a new route, ..... hazards to the next target area .**

(1) And avoiding
**(2) Avoiding**
(3) It avoids
(4) Avoid

با توجه به درس 26 ، دو جمله در این عبارت فاعل مشابه دارند ولی فاعل در قسمت دوم حذف شده است. پس باید فعل به صورت ing دار بیاید پس گزینه 2 صحیح است

**125** **..... were first installed to cut costs in the banking industry in 1980s.**

(1) For teller machines
**(2) Teller machines**
(3) When teller machines
(4) The teller machines which

با توجه به درس 11 و 13 دوره، این جمله به فاعل نیاز دارد پس گزینه 2 صحیح است. همچنین when کلمه ربط رای دو جمله کامل است که در اینجا نداریم. در گزینه 4 هم which به عنوان ضمیر جمله واره ای داریم در حالیکه جمله یکپارچه و بدون عبارت وصفی است.

**126** **People..... to see earth from the sky.**

(1) Would always be fascinating
(2) Have always fascinated
**(3) Have always been fascinated**
(4) Are always fascinating

با توجه به درس 10 دوره ، چون صفت حیرت زده برای انسان ها بکار برده شده است پس جمله مجهول است. تنها شکل صحیح مجهول در گزینه 3 آمده است. با توجه به درس 3، before یک نشانه گذشته کامل است پس گزینه 4 صحیح است. با توجه به درس 24 و 7 بعد از seem یا باید صفت داشته باشیم یا مصدر با to . همچنین خرف اضافه different کلمه from است . پس گزینه 1 صحیح است

**127** **Why aren't they used in the Philippines as in ..... countries in the area?**

(1) Others
(2) Other of
(3) Another
**(4) Other**

با توجه به درس 24 باید گزینه 4 انتخاب شود. Another قبل از اسم مفرد می آید در حالیکه countries کلمه جمع است. ساختار other of به کلی نادرست است. بعد از کلمه others کلمه ی دیگری قرار نمی گیرد. با توجه به درس 18 و ساختار موازی بعد از کاماشکل فعل باید شبیه قبل آن باشد و چون فعل cover به صورت ساده آمده پس گزینه 2 صحیح است.

**128** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) In the U.S many social platforms require users to be at least 13.
(2) We had such bad weather that we decided to come home early.
**(3) Which specific plants and animals are effected by climate change ?**
(4) Other social media sites must decide how to implement the ban.

با توجه به درس 23 و 24 کلمه effect به معنای تاثیر اسم است در حالیکه در اینجا به جای فعل استفاده شده است و نادرست است . پس گزینه 3 انتخاب می شود.

**129** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) I want them to know the world will meet them exactly where they stand
(2) For smaller stores,big-box retailers can be nothing short of essential
(3) That's been our message from day one , and it's not going to change now
**(4) This is very common and something that we seem to do subconscious**

**130** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) After ruling out incorrect answeres, choose the answer with no errors.
**(2) This tree is a native to Madagascar and is known for its colorful leaves.**
(3) The passage wasituated in a location between the two circular walls.
(4) Our new neighbors , who moved in last month , have painted their house.

**131** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) Each contained about $45 worth of personal care and household cleaning prducts
(2) That's when people can't afford the items they need for health and cleanliness
**(3) Fresh, clean air, free from pollutants, are essential for improving lung function.**
(4) African clothing is fashionable today for both men and women in the United States.

با توجه به درس 24 در گزینه 3 فاعل جمله air است که غیر قابل شمارش است و جمع بسته نمی شود پس گزینه 3 نادرست است.

**132** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) Leibowitz was surprised to lean that her new neighbors loved the cold months.

(2) Noticing the beauty of the season can make a big difference in your mindset.

**(3) They gallery's owner is an art passionate enthusiast with a keen eye for talent.**

(4) She wrote about the experience in a book about thriving during the witer season

**133** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) Scientists observe the world in ways that other scientists can repeat.

(2) Listeners can enjoy the music while learning about inspiring people.

(3) Not all experiments use all of the steps in the scientific method.

**(4) Hurricanes they are the deadliest natural disasters in coastal regions.**

با توجه به درس 13 نمی‌توانیم هم Hurricanes و هم they را به عنوان subject استفاده کنیم. پس گزینه 4 نادرست است.

**134** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) I recommend this book to anyone who enjoys reading about school life and friendships.

**(2) It shows different versions of the map depending on where the user logs in from**

(3) These large predators exist in one of the largest urban areas in the world

(4) Mountain lions in Los Angeles, California,are becoming more nocturnal.

**135** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) That motivated us once we saw the impact we could have

**(2) They work harder than the people who I work in business**

(3) Try pointing these things out to your friends and family

(4) I'm ready proud of how much we've learned as a class.

**136** **Which sentence is incorrect?**

(1) Moss that grows in the shade is healthier than moss that grows in sunlight.

(2) Each of them returned with remarkable tales about the people ,animals, and land.

(3) Your conclusion will usually be based on observations or past experience

**(4) The negative consequences of deforestation can be profound as well lasting**

## Reading Passage

1.A second set of reasons to value biodiversity is concerned with the ecosystem services provided by intact, functioning, and biodiverse ecosystems. Despite the fact that we can describe detailed food webs and measure the amount of energy that flows through anno ecosystem, we ecologists don't fully understand how communities and ecosystems work.

The problem has been described using the metaphor of a watch. At one time, mechanical watches were constructed using an elaborate set of gears and springs. The normal person could, using some simple tools, take apart all the pieces and lay them out on a table, but he or she would have little idea what each one of the tiny parts did, let alone be able to put them all back together in proper working order: It would be foolish to lose or discard any of the parts and expect the watch ever to tell time properly again. Ecosystems are like anNATION amazingly complicated mechanical watch. We can identity and describe some portion of the parts, but we don't really understand how they all fit together Throwing out parts or causing the extinction of species may be a foolish idea, because it will affect the functioning of the whole system.

Our intact functional ecosystems provide us with a host of services that we take for granted. Some of these ecosystem services are extremely important, such as cleaning our air and water: Nature is so good at cleaning water that many of our sewage treatment plants are turning to the use of natural wetlands and so-called green filters to clean and disinfect water before it goes back into rivers, where it is often diverted again for drinking water. If we disrupt the large natural systems on the planet, we are likely to feel the consequences somewhere down the line. All drinking water starts as precipitation and runoff from the ground, and we benefit from ecosystems that store it for us, either directly in lakes, adows, and glaciers or indirectly in groundwater. Water that runs rapidly off denuded dscapes is unlikely to percolate into the ground and often must be captured for human ve with expensive dams and reservoirs.

**137** **The writer mentions "mechanical watches" in paragraph A in order to .....**

(1) willustrate the complexity of human-made machines

(2) assert that intact ecosystems function better than mechanical watches

(3) show the importance of using a mechanical watch in ecosystem studies

**(4) draw a comparison to the complex functioning of intact ecosystems**

**138** **The word "percolate"is closest in meaning to .....**

(1) evaporate

(2) disintegrate

**(3) Penetrate**

(4) Oce insert

**139** **The word "them" in paragraph 4 refers to .....**

(1) ecosystems

(2) Gears

**(3) parts**

(4) tools