## Jgl

## allow /a'lav/ $v$.

اجازه دادن (به)
I don't allow my life to be influenced by television.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { among /ə'mıy/ prep. } \\
& \text { در (بين)، در (ميان) }
\end{aligned}
$$

The disease is common among young people.


At the end of the experiment, they wanted to have a television back in their home. average /'ævərid3/ adj. متوسط My brother is average. He is about 170 centimeters.
(قر) برار/مْ متوسط است. هرور IV سانتى تتر است.

## average /'ævərid3/ $n$.

ميانگين، معدل
Your average was very low last year.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| be careful about | مراقب ... بودن، مواظب ... بودن |

Be careful about what you say to her.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| be interested in | لهـ ... علافه داشتن، هـ ... علا |

They were not interested in television at all.

|  | آن)ها اصلاً به تلويزيون) علاقه نراشتّر. |
| :---: | :---: |
| behave /br'herv/ $v$. | رفتار كردن |

They behaved very kindly towards me.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| case /keis/n. | مورد |

Children's eyesight improved in several cases.

|  | (ر/ |
| :---: | :---: |
| certain /'ssrrtn/ adj. | - - معين، مشخص r- مطمئن |

They watch only certain programs.
channel /'tJænl/n. $n$. تلويزيون] كانال]
In some countries, there are many TV channels.
choice /t $\int$ ors/ $n$.
انتخاب
It is very difficult for me to make a choice.
انتُّاب كرحن براى من بسيا, رشوار است.
choose /t $5 u: z / v$. اتتخاب كردن

Most viewers chose this program.
colorful /'kılərfal/ adj. رنگارنگ، رنگين

He bought a colorful dress for his daughter.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| continue /kən'tinju:/ $v$. | 1- ادامه دادن r- ادامه يافتن |
| They found that family life | uld not continue without TV. |

آنها متوبه شرن كه ;نركى ثانواركى ابراً نمى توانر برون تلويزيون ا>ا>ه يابر.
daily /'derli/ adj. روزانه
Some parents were glad to end the daily struggle.
برفى از والري. نوشال بورنر كه به نزاع روز انه پايانَ مى هنر.
effect /I'fekt/ $n$.
تأثير، اثر
Watching TV can have bad effects on our eyes.

end /end/ $v$.
پايان دادن (به)

We ended our holiday in France with a trip to Paris.


I haven't had anything for two days except some watery soup.
رو رو; است كه هيج ثيز هيز مقرا,ى سوپ آبكى نور, رهام.
experiment//ik'sperımənt/n. Tرمايش
They are doing experiments in the laboratory.
آنقها رارن >ر آ;مايششاه آ; مايش انبام مهر هنر.
eyesight /'aisait/ n. بينايى

Television has a bad effect on children's eyesight.
front /fr^nt/n. 1

His son has been at the front for two years.
آينده

Nobody knows what will happen in the future.

|  | هیّجّس نمى) |
| :---: | :---: |
| get sb away from |  |

A big problem is getting the children away from the TV.
harmful /'ha:rmf al/ adj. مضر

Smoking is harmful to your health.
سيكا, كشيرن براى سلامتى شما sفر است.
holiday /'ha:lideı/ $n$.
روز تعطيل، تعطيلى
Many people don't work on holidays.


How often do you go to the dentist?
husband /'hızbənd/ n.
شوهر

Where does your husband come from?
شوهرت اهل كباست؟
improve /m'pru:v/ $v$.
بهتر كردن، بهبود بخشيدن
Your English has improved a lot recently.
اهيراً انكّليسى شها فيلى بـتر شره است.
influence /'influəns/ v. تحت تأثير قرار دادن، بر ... اثر كذاشتن
TV programs can influence our live.
برناهمهاى تلويزيونْ مى توانر بر زنركى ها اثر بُّزار نر.
movie /'mu:vi/ n. فيلم

Have you watched any good movies on TV recently?

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| observation /ıabzər'verfən/n. | مشاهده |

once /wnns/ adv.

$$
1 \text { - يكبار }
$$

Hamid has chemistry once a week.
هدير هeتهاهى يَ با, شيمى >ار.
out at work /aut æt wз:rk/
بيرون سرِ كار

She watched TV while her husband was out at work.
او هنألمى كه شوهرش بيرون سركار بو, تلويزيون. تماشا مىא׳).
period /'pıriəd/ n.
دوره، مدت
Don't sit at a computer for long periods.
برایى درت طولانى پشت رايانه نششين..
powerful /'pauərfəl/ adj.
قدرتمند، قوى
My brother has powerful arms and legs.

|  | برا>> |
| :---: | :---: |
| practice /'præktis/ n.v. | 1 - تمرين r- تمرين كردن |

I'm sure that practice will improve your average.
دمطئن. هستم كه تمريرن دیرل شما ,1 بهتر فواهر كرو.
pressure /'prefor/ n.
Dinner times were more relaxed without the pressure of TV.
برون فشار تلويزيون اوقات (صرف) غزا آرامتر بو>.
probably /'pra:babli/ adv. شايد، احتمان́
That's probably a good idea.

|  | شإير فكر هو. |
| :---: | :---: |
| recent /'ri:sənt/ adj. | جد |

A recent research showed that the average person spent three hours a day watching TV.
 تماشاى تلويزيون) مىكن.

## recently /'rissəntli/ adv.

اخيرأ
She's been on holiday recently.

|  | او اهی入1 > /ر تحطيلات بوره است. |
| :---: | :---: |
| relax /rı'læks/ v. | استراحت كردن، آسودن |

They usually stay at home and relax on holidays.


When he saw his son on TV, he was quite relaxed.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| research /ri'ss:rtf/ $n$. | تحقيق |

She's doing research on animal's behaviour.

researcher/rı'sssrtfor/n. محقق
The researchers wanted to know how families would behave if they did not watch TV.
 فو/هنر كر.

## single /'singal/ adj.

تك، منفرد
Some channels show only a single type of program.

What skills do you need for this job?
sport/sport/n.
sport /sport/ n. ورزش
Football, swimming and tennis are all sports.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { فوتبال، شنا و تنيس همكى ورزش هستنر. }
\end{aligned}
$$

You look very tired. You should stay at home and rest.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هسته به نظر می سیى. باير >ر ثانه بمانى و استر اهت كنى. } \\
& \text { struggle /'strıgal/ } n \text {. } \\
& \text { نزاع، دعوا }
\end{aligned}
$$

They could end their struggle by not watching TV.


When they struggle on TV programs, I turn off the TV.

## successfully /sək'sesf əli/ adv. با موفقيت

He completed his studies successfully.
او با دوزقيت تدقيقاتش را تمام كبر.
take a test
امتحان دادن

She is going to take her driving test.
او قصس >ا> اهتهان) راننكאاش) را بیه.
television set /'telivizon set/ دستكاه تلويزيون

Today there is a television set in almost every house.
امروزه تقرياًا >ر هر ثانهاى يك رسشًاه تلويزيون) ويور >ارد.
theater /' Irətrr/ $^{n}$.
تئاتر
A building where you go to see plays is a theater.

"How often do you have biology?" "Twice a week."

type /tarp/n. نوع
What type of music do you like?
په نوع موسيقى ,ا (وست >ارير؟
university /ju:nıva:rsiti/ $n$. دانشگاه

My sister is at university studying Chemistry.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| unusual / $\quad$ n'ju:zəl/ adj. | عجيب، غير عادى |

An unusual experiment was done recently.
افيراً آزمايش عبيبى انبامّرفت.
viewer /'vju:ər/ $n$.
بيننده
Most channels give the viewer a lot of choices.
بيش تر كنالها به بينّره انتظابهاى زيا>ى مى هنر.
weak /wi:k/ adj.
ضعيف
I feel so weak; I haven't had anything for two days.

worried /'wз:rid/ adj. نگران
Mr Hamidi was very worried about his son.
آقاى هديرى فيلى نَر ان پسرشَ بو\%.





| how often | چند وقت به چند وقت، (هر) چند وقت يكـبار | three times a month | ماهى سه بار |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| once a week | هفتهاى يك بار، يك بار در ها ها ها (هر) | four times a day | روزى چهار بار |
| twice a week | هفتهاى دو بار، دو بار در هفته | five times a year | سالى پنجبار |

A: How often do you go to the dentist?
B: Oh, I go about once a year.
A: Really? I like to go every six months.
B: That's probably a good idea.
A: How often does Hamid have biology?

A
: B
: واقاً؟ من دوست دارم هر شش ماه بروم.
B
حميد چند وقت به چند وقت زيستشناسى دارد؟ :A
B: Oh, three times a week. Every Saturday, Monday and Thursday. .اوه، سه بار در هفته. هر شنبه، دوشنبه و پنجشنبه. B
A: And what about math?
B: Twice a week. Every Saturday and Monday.
A: How often does he have chemistry?
B: Once a week. Only on Sundays.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A } \\
& \text { B B: دو بار در هفته. هر شنبه و دوشنبه. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B :B هفتهاى يك بار. فقط يكشنبهها. }
\end{aligned}
$$

s
 جهت تسهيل در به خاطر سپردن، كلمهى پِك تث تث بسازيد.
roofs - maps - keeps - works - books - mats - tapes - writes - coughs - cakes مثالهاى كتاب در سى:

 مثالهاى بيشتر از امتحان نهايى:
weeks - students - makes - sports - groups - effects - cassettes - cups - beliefs - plates - visits - notes - eats pots - puts - cats - looks - marks - picks - stops - boots - likes
 جهت تسهيل در به خاطر سپردن، به نقطهها توجه كنيد: ش عج ز يا كلمهى سجز بسازيد.
teaches - dishes - finishes - places - uses
مثالهاى كتاب درسى:
توجـه صداى آخر كلمههاى بالا (نه حرف پايانى آنها) به ترتيب 区، ش، ش، س و ز ز مى باشد.
 exercises - choices - houses - changes - cases - glasses - influences - buses - boxes - benches - garages bridges - passes - washes - matches - watches

- در بقيهى موارد s يا پ يايانى به صورت /z/ تلفظ مىشود.
pens - schools - teachers - foes
مثالهای كتاب درسى:
مثالهاى بيشتر از امتحان نهايی: (و در thing، leg و bag صداى گ مىدهد.)
holidays - sons - girls - times - leaves - hours - countries - news - letters - husbands - things - legs days - trees - goes - gives - medals - clouds - dies - dogs - pictures - rooms - finals - rains - farms jobs - runs - walls - cows - repairs - learns - calls - games - bags

در بخش املا بايد 19 كلمهى ناقص در 1 م جمله كه يكى يا دو حرف از آنها حذف شده را به طور كامل بازنويسى كنيد. توجه داشته باشيد كــهـ حذف حرف(ها) تصادفى نيست بلكه در سؤال استاندارد مانند سؤالات هماهنگ كشورى حذف حرف(ها) معمولاً به صورت زير مى باشد:

 - حرف يا حروفى كه تلفظ نمى شوند. (r در تلفظ انگليسى بريتانيايیى در يكى هجا، بعد از حروف صدادار (مصوتها)، تلفظ نمى شوند.)



 مثلاً در كلمهى future چنان چه حرف f يا f ی حذف شود تشخيص آن راحت است.
allow - average - interested - behave - case - certain - channel - choice - choose - colorful - continue daily - except - experiment - harmful - holiday - housewife - often - once - improve - influence - theater movie - music - suitable - health - observation - period - powerful - practice - pressure - probably recent - relaxed - researcher - single - skill - sport - struggle - stay - successfully - television - twice - type unusual - viewer - weak - wonderful - worry



1. An $\exp$ - riment showed that several families could live without TV in a certain peri -d .
(7) (شعريو)

2. More than h - ndreds of millions of vie - ers follow their countries' fortunes on TV. ( ( 9 (شهر ()
3. They said in $f-t$ - re they would watch only cert - in programs.
( فرداد (1)
4. Watching too much TV may have a bad ef - ect on your eyes - ght. (فراد (^4)
5. You can improve your aver - ge if you pra - tice hard.
6. They str - g - le on TV programs. Dinner times are relaxed without the pres - ure of TV.
7. Some TV chan - els show only a s - ngle type of program.
(A4)
8. There are a lot of the - ters in Tehran. So people have a wide cho - - e.
9. It is not a s - it - ble program. It can have a bad influen - e on children.
(فرداد (فF)
10. Her av - rage is low. She is wor - ied about it.

11. You should rest to improve your he - lth. Can TV programs infl - en - e our lives?


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ץ - با استفاده از كلمات داده شده، جملات زير را كامل كنيد. (يك كلمه اضافى است.) } \\
& \text { average - choice - pressure - struggle - allow - worried - experiment - eyesight - influence }
\end{aligned}
$$

13. We do not $\qquad$ people to smoke anywhere in the building.

14 . They are doing $a(n)$ $\qquad$ to find out the reason for the illness.
15. When her sisters $\qquad$ on TV programs, she turns off the TV.
16. Her $\qquad$ was very low. She studied harder and improved it.
17. The $\qquad$ of the city life forced him to work day and night.
18. If you are $\qquad$ about your final exams, you should study harder.
19. Parents should be careful about their children's $\qquad$
20. The film about the war had a good $\qquad$ on its viewers.

PORSEMAN

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improve - choose - effect - relaxed - certain - struggle - influenced - period - suitable
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21．The long $\qquad$ between two countries has continued for ten years． （شهريور 0）

22．Talking on the phone for a long time has a bad $\qquad$ on your ears．

23．Today many people believe that technology can $\qquad$ our daily lives．

24．You should $\qquad$ just three questions from the exam paper to answer．

25．I think winter is not a $\qquad$ time for swimming in the sea．

26．＂What did your father do last Friday？＂＂He stayed at home and $\qquad$ ．＂

27．＂Are all plants good to eat？＂＂No， $\qquad$ plants are good for eating．＂ （AP فرداد）

28．You shouldn＇t allow your life to be $\qquad$ by football． （시اد）

ץ－شكل صحيح كلمات داخل پرانتز رادر جاهاى خالى بنويسيد．
29．He looked around，but the streets were empty，and the sky was $\qquad$ （cloud）

30．He is a $\qquad$ person，so he can help you to move the table．（power）

31．Eating too much chocolate is $\qquad$ to your teeth．（harm）

32．He is a great writer．His new story is really $\qquad$ ．（wonder）

33．I would like to walk in a $\qquad$ morning like today．（snow） （A9（s）

34．It was dry for two days，but today it is $\qquad$ ．（rain）

35．I don＇t like to stay at home in a $\qquad$ afternoon like this．（sun）

36．She does everything very well．She is very ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．（care）
（＾4）
37．Gardens are $\qquad$ in spring and summer．（color）

38．Last night I had only some $\qquad$ soup．（water）

39．A married woman who works at home doing the cooking，cleaning etc，but does not have a job outside the house is called a（n）

40．My sister and I watch cartoons on $\qquad$ two every evening together．

41．You have to make a $\qquad$ between the two hats．You can choose only one of them．

42．Watching too much TV may have a bad $\qquad$ on children＇s eyesight．

43．A place in which films are shown is a／an $\qquad$
44．A person who watches television programs is called a TV $\qquad$
45．She stays at home and relaxes in her $\qquad$ time．

46．Our television didn＇t work．So we bought a new television
47．A TV program won＇t have many ．．．．．．．．．．．．if it is not interesting．
48．The ability to see is called $\qquad$

#  

ه－پاسخ صحيح را از بين گزیینههاى پيشنهاد شده انتخاب كنيد．
49．Does Ali know whom $\qquad$ at the meeting yesterday？
（90）（شهريور）
a）they met
b）they meet
c）do they meet
d）did they meet

50．Mina usually drinks milk for breakfast．Today she $\qquad$ coffee for breakfast．
（גواد（ג）
a）was going to drink
b）is going to drink
c）had drunk
d）has drunk

51．＂What is she cooking right now？＂＂I don＇t know what $\qquad$ ．＂

a）she cooks
b）does she cook
c）is she cooking
d）she is cooking

52．Do you know why $\qquad$ the game yesterday？
（ヘヘゝ）
a）did our team lose
b）our team lose
c）our team lost
d）lost our team

53．＂Have you brushed your teeth？＂＂Not yet．I $\qquad$ them later．＂
（へ人 ゝ）
a）have brushed
b）brushed
c）had brushed
d）am going to brush

54．＂What is your plan for the weekend？＂＂I $\qquad$ at home．＂
a）had to rest
b）would rest
c）am going to rest
d）have rested

55．＂Where do they visit him？＂＂I don＇t know where $\qquad$ him．＂
（ $\wedge$ V（ذرادا）
a）do they visit
b）did they visit
c）they visit
d）they visited

56．＂Your shoes are dirty．＂＂Yes，I know．I $\qquad$ them soon．＂
a）would clean
b）have cleaned
c）am going to clean
d）had to clean

57．＂How long will she stay？＂＂We don＇t know how long $\qquad$ ．＂
a）she will stay
b）will she stay
c）she would stay
d）would she stay

58．＂When does she leave home？＂＂We don＇t know when $\qquad$ home．＂
（ فرداد（A0）
a）she leaves
b）did she leave
c）she left
d）does she leave

59．＂Where did he put the keys？＂＂He couldn＇t remember where $\qquad$ them．＂
（Als（د）
a）did he put
b）he puts
c）had he put
d）he put

60．Look at the cloudy sky．It $\qquad$ soon．
（خرداد
a）has rained
b）rains
c）is going to rain
d）is raining
¢－با هر گروه از كلمههاى زير يكـ جملهى كامل بنويسيد．

```
61. for - he - have - a sandwich - going - lunch - to - is.
62. repair - to - is - going - his - on Friday - my father - car.
63．remember－what－I－he－said－don＇t．
64．know－when－his－I－meet－uncle－he－don＇t－will．
65．are－how many－boil－going－eggs－you－to－breakfast－for？
66．you－where－do－written－know－he－letter－has－this？
```

67．＂Where should the English sentence be written？＂
＂We don＇t know $\qquad$ ．＂

68．＂What did she say to her brother last night？＂
＂I don’t remember ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

69．＂Where does your friend work？＂
＂I don＇t know $\qquad$ ．＂

70．＂Why did your sister like that job？＂
（ف）（فرداد）
＂I don＇t know $\qquad$ ．＂

71．＂Whom did your mother invite to the party？＂
（ $\wedge \omega$ 心）
＂I don’t know $\qquad$ ．＂

72．＂When will Ali meet his uncle？＂
＂I don＇t know $\qquad$ ．＂

73．What is he going to do？

74．How is he going to travel to Tabriz？

＾－با توجه به تصاوير، به سؤالات زير پاسخ كامل دهيد．
（9）


75．What are the girls going to do？


76．What is Mr Karimi going to study？


77．What is he going to do？


78．Where are they going to have lunch？



9- ياسخ صحيح سؤالات قسمت A رااز بين جوابهاى قسمت B انتخاب كنيد. (يك پاسخ اضافى است.)

A
79. How often does Ali visit his grandfather?
80. How often do you travel to Tabriz?
81. How often does your son have chemistry?
82. How often do you go to the cinema?
83. I go to the library once a week.

A
84. How often do you have theology?
85. How often do you go to the dentist?
86. How often do you brush your teeth?
87. I like to wash my car twice a month.
88. I have math twice a week.

B
a. Twice a week.
(90) فرداد)
b. Half an hour.
(م) (فراد)
c. Twice a year.
(140)

e. Really? I like to go every two weeks.
f. He visits him twice a week.
$\qquad$
a. Three times a day.
(فواد)
b. Twice a week. ( $\wedge$ 人)
c. He goes once a month. (فراد اA (A)
d. Twice a year.
e. And what about biology?
f. That's probably a good idea.


。 ا - كدام كلمه از نظر تلفظ s يا es يايان كلمه با سه كلمهى ديكر متفاوت است؟

| 89. a) coughs | b) students | c) blocks | d) pencils |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90. a) prizes | b) washes | c) foes | d) places | (90) |
| 91. a) uses | b) finishes | c) writes | d) teaches | (19, 12,16 |
| 92. a) rooms | b) writes | c) walls | d) jobs | ( $\wedge$ ( ¢ $_{\text {( }}$ |
| 93. a) walls | b) boys | c) keeps | d) farms | (Av $\sim$ ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |
| 94. a) washes | b) repairs | c) uses | d) teaches | (Av $\sim^{\text {a }}$ |


95. Your average was very low last year. Try to improve it. These sentences say $\qquad$ .
a) your average is better this year
b) you were a good student last year
c) you didn't study hard before
d) you were studying well last year
96. At the end of the experiment, families wanted to have TV back in their homes. It means that $\qquad$
a) they wanted to have TV at the back of their houses
b) they wanted to come back to their houses with TV
c) they didn't like to have TV in their homes
d) they wanted to have TV in their homes again

PORSEMAN

97. There are a lot of interesting places in Isfahan for tourists to visit. It means that $\qquad$ .
( ( $\wedge$ )
a) many tourists are from Isfahan
b) tourists are interesting people
c) tourists are forbidden to visit Isfahan
d) tourists have a wide choice in Isfahan
98. Four of the forty-four families found that the family life simply couldn't continue without TV, and they left the experiment. This sentence means that $\qquad$ .. .
(دی (دی، فرداد و شهريور س)
a) it was possible for all families to continue the experiment b)
c) not all families could live without TV
d) it was easy for all families to live without TV
99. In some countries, people can choose between as many as forty different TV channels, so in these countries, people $\qquad$

a) can't watch different TV programs
b) have a wide choice
c) must watch all TV programs
d) can watch just a few TV channels
100. At the end of the experiment, most of the families said that in future they would watch only certain programs and not allow their lives to be influenced by TV. This sentence means that families decided $\qquad$ ( $)$
a) not to watch TV programs at all
b) to let TV influence their lives
c) to watch only some TV programs
d) to do certain experiments in future
101. Dinner times were more relaxed without the pressure of TV. According to this sentence, without TV, families were more relaxed $\qquad$ (14 © )
a) after eating dinner
b) before dinner time
c) while eating dinner
d) until dinner time
102. For families with children, a big problem is getting the children away from the television to do their homework. It means that
(AD) (شمريوا)
a) children are not interested in watching TV
b) getting children away from TV is difficult
c) children prefer doing homework to watching TV
d) families like to do their children's homework

ץ 1 - متن زير را بخوانيد و جاهاى خالى جملات را با گزیينههاى داده شده كامل كنيد.
Today there is a television set in almost every house. Television has a big .....103.... on the lives of most of us. We ....104..... hours every week watching TV programs. Although television is a cheap way to get ............. and helps us to know the world better, it has some ....106.... negative effects on our behaviour. For example it makes family members .....107... among themselves and students may have ....108.... time to do their homework.
(^9 د)
103. a) channel
b) influence
c) success
d) observation
104. a) continue
b) finish
c) avoid
d) spend
105. a) information
b) migration
c) invitation
d) emotion
106. a) comfortable
b) single
c) strong
d) suitable
107. a) struggle
b) relax
c) hold
d) employ
108. a) free
b) low
c) exact
d) less

There are few homes in the United States today that do not have either a radio or television ....109..... . Both of them have become a/an .....110.... part of our daily life, giving us the news of the day, .....111.... us in many different fields of interest, and amusing us in many ....112.... kinds of hobbies. It has had a great .....113..... on the life of people everywhere. It permits us to see and hear the performer. TV is a ....114..... of communication. ( $\wedge$ ( H )
109. a) set
b) program
c) series
d) action
110. a) honest
b) important
c) dangerous
d) boring
111. a) forbidding
b) frightening
c) educating
d) controlling
112. a) different
b) difficult
c) careful
d) worried
113. a) fortune
b) task
c) effect
d) case
114. a) field
b) means
c) fact
d) scene
| - متن زير را بخوانيد و به سؤالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهيد.
John came from England to France with his wife one year to find work. He got a good job with a big car factory. As he didn't eat food in the restaurants or didn't smoke, he had quite a lot of money. His wife's parents were still in England and one day she got a telegram to say that her mother was ill. So John gave her some money, and she went to England to see her mother.

After a week, John wanted to write a letter to her, but he couldn't read or write very well, so he went to the boss of the factory and asked him to do it for him. John told the boss what he wanted to say, and the boss wrote it down. After a few minutes, John stopped, and the boss said, "Do you want to say anything else?"
"Only, please excuse the bad handwriting and spelling." John said.
(Aト (فرداد)
115. Why did John come to France?
116. Did John's wife come to France with him?
117. What did John want to do a week later?
118. John didn't spend all his money.
119. John went to England to see his wife's mother because she was ill.
a) True
b) False
a) True
b) False

What do you do at the weekend? Some people like to stay at home, but others like to go for a walk or play football. My friend, Jack, works hard in a factory during the week. At the weekend, he always does the same thing. On Saturday, he washes his car and on Sunday, he goes with his family to a village in the country. His uncle and aunt have a farm there. It isn't a big one, but there is always so much to do on a farm. The children help with the animals and give them their food. Jack and his wife help in the field. At the end of the day, they all are hungry and Jack's aunt gives them a big meal.
( $\wedge$ ©

## 120. Where and how does Jack work?

## 121. What do you do at the weekend?

## 122. Where does Jack take his family on Sundays?

123. In line " 5 ", them refers to the
a) children
b) people
c) animals
d) holidays

## 124. Jack works on a farm during the week.

a) True
b) False
a) True
b) False
125. At the end of the day, his aunt gives them their food.

PORSEMAN

## پاسخنامهى تشريحى

| viewers - hundreds $-\mu$ | eyesight - pressure $-r$ | period - experiment -1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| practice - average $-\varsigma$ | eyesight - effect $-\Delta$ | certain - future $-\uparrow$ |
| choice - theaters -9 | single - channels $-\Lambda$ | pressure - struggle $-\gamma$ |
| influence - health $-1 r$ | worried - average -11 | influence - suitable $-1 。$ |

ما هيج جا در ساختمان به افراد اجازه نمىدهيم كه سيگار بكشند．
experiment－If
do an experiment آزمايش كردن／انجام دادن
توفَيح

## توفـيح

فيلم دربارهى جنگگ بر بينندگانش تأثير خوبى گذاشت．
influence－r。
بر ．．．تأثير داشتن／گذاشتن have an influence on
توفـيـح
جنگ طولانى بين دو كشور به مدت ده سال ادامه داشته است．
صحبت كردن با تلفن براى مدت زمان طولانى تأثير بدى روى گوشهاى شما دارد．
روى ．．．تأثير داشتن have an effect on
امروزه بسيارى از مردم بر اين باورند كه آن فنآورى مىتواند زندگى روزانه ما را بهبود بخشد.
شما بايد فقط سه سؤال از سؤالات امتحان را براى پاسخ دادن انتخاب كنيد.
فكر مى كنمر زمستان زمان مناسبى براى شنا در دريا نيست.
(پدرت جمعגیى گֹشته چه كار كرد؟)" (او در خانه ماند و استراحت كرد.)"
(آيا همهى گیياهان براى خوردن خوب هستند؟) ((نه، گياهان خاصى براى خوردن خوب هستند.)"
شما نبايد اجازه دهيد زندگىتان تحت تأثير فوتبال قرار گيرد.
او به اطراف نگًاه كرد اما خيابانها خالى بودند و آسمان ابرى بود.
توفَيـح بعد از افعال ربطى (در اينجا Was)، صفت (در اينجا cloudy) مى آيد.
او شخص قد رتمندى است بنابراين او مىتواند به شما كمى كند تا ميز را جابجا كنيد.
effect－r r
improve－rr choose－MF suitable－rs relaxed－rs certain－rv influenced－ヶ＾ cloudy－rq
powerful－$\mu$ 。
توفْـيـح قبل از اسم (در اينجا person)، صفت (در اينجا powerful)، صفت به كار مىرود.
اشا خوردن بيش از حد شكلات براى دندانهايتان مضر است.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وقتى خواهرهايش بر سر برنامههاى تلويزيون نزاع مى كنند او تلويزيون را خاموش مى كند. } \\
& \text { معدل او خيلى پايين بود. او با تلاش بيشترى (سختر ) درس خواند و آن را بهتر كرد. } \\
& \text { فشار زندگى شهرى او را وادار كرد تا شبانه روز كار كند. } \\
& \text { اگر نگران امتحانات نهايى خود هستيد، بايد با تلاش بيشترى درس بخوانيد. } \\
& \text { والدين بايد مراقب بينايى فرزندان خود باشند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

او نويسندهى بزرگى است. داستان جديدش واقعاً عالى است. توفّيّح در اين جمله، صفت wonderful بعد از فعل ربطى（is）آمده است．توجه داشته باشيد كه قيد really فقط بين آنها فاصله انداخته است．در هر صورت، در اين جمله به صفت نياز داريم چون كه بعد از فعل ربطى، صفت مىآيد．

زن متأهلى كه در خانه، كار آشپزى، نظافت و غيره مى كند اما بيرون از خانه شغلى ندارد خانم خانهدار ناميده مىشود． من و خواهرم هر شب با هم كانال دو، كارتون تماشا مى كنيم．

شما مجبوريد از بين اين دو كلاه（يكى را）انتخاب كنيد．شما مىتوانيد فقط يكى از آنها را انتخاب كنيد． make a choice＝choose انتخاب كردن

تماشاى بيش از حد تلويزيون ممكن است تأثير بدى روى بينايى كودكان داشته باشد．


توفیيح
مكانى كه در آنجا فيلم نمايش داده مىشود سينما است．
1）movie فيلم
r）the movies سينما
r）movie theater سينـيـي


مينا معمولاً صبحانه شير مى خورد. امروز او قصد دارد صبحانه قهوه بخورد.
پوفْيـح از ساختار »be going to« براى بيان قصد انجام عملى در آيندهى قطعى به كار مىرود.
(او همين الآن دارد چه چچيزى مى پزد؟) (انمىدانم او دارد چه چییى مى پزد.).
 داريم اما در بند اسمى（جملهى دوم）، بعد از كلمهى پرسشى（در اينجا What）، ساختار خبرى（ديار（she is cooking）داريم．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { آيا مىدانى چرا ديروز تيممان بازى را باخت؟ } \\
& \text { (آيا دندانهايت را مسواك زدای؟؟) (هنوز نه. قصد دارم بعداً آنها را مسواك بزنم.)" } \\
& \text { ((برنامهى شما براى تعطيلات آخر هفته چیيست؟) (قصد دارم در خانه استراحت كنم.)" } \\
& \text { پتوضّيـح ساختار » }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كسى كه برنامههاى تلويزيون را تماشا مى كند، بينندهى تلويزيون ناميده مى شود. } \\
& \text { او در وقت آزادش در خانه مىماند و استراحت مى كند. } \\
& \text { تلويزيون ما كار نمى كرد. بنابراين يكى دستعاه تلويزيون جديد خريديم. } \\
& \text { اگر برناملى تلويزيونى جالب نباشد، بينند گان زيادى نخواهد داشت. } \\
& \text { توانايى ديدن بينايى ناميده مىشود. } \\
& \text { آيا على مىداند آنها ديروز چه كسى را در جلسه ملاقات كردند؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { دوست دارم در يیى صبح برفى مانند امروز پيادهروى كنم. } \\
& \text { به مدت دو روز هوا خشك بود، اما امروز بارانى است. } \\
& \text { من دوست ندارم در چنين بعدازظهر آفتابى در خانه بمانم. } \\
& \text { او همه كار را خيلى خوب انجام مىدهد. او بسيار دقيق است. } \\
& \text { باغها در (فصل) بهار و تابستان رنگارنگ هستند. } \\
& \text { ديشب فقط مقدارى سوپ آبكى خوردم. }
\end{aligned}
$$

wonderful－$\mu \boldsymbol{r}$
snowy－r rainy－$\mu$ r sunny－ra careful－
colorful－$\mu \vee$
watery－$\mu \wedge$
housewife－$\mu$ q
channel－fo
choice－ 41
effect－Fr
cinema－fr
viewer－ff
free - fo
set－ps
viewers－fy
eyesight - \＆
《a»»


《d»
«C»＂
《d»
«C»＂ am／is／are＋going to＋شكل سادمى فعل｜

「个）جملهى اول（بددليل وجود فعل كمكى do）در زمان حال ساده است، بنابراين گزينهى »CC（زمان حال ساده）صحيح است． （＂كفشهاى شما كثيف هستند．）（ابله، مىدانم．قصد دارم به زودى آنها را تميز كنم．）＂

اتوفّيــح（）قيد soon با زمان آينده به كار میرود．

（او چهه مدت خواهد ماند؟）（ما نمى دانيم او چه مدت خواهد ماند．）
（او چهه موقع خانه را ترك مى كند؟）（ما نمىدانيم او چه موقع خانه را ترك مى كند．）
توفّيح در بند اسمى بعد از كلمهى پرسشى（در اينجا When）ساختار خبرى داريه، لذا ساختار پر سشى صحيح نيست．
 با توجه به اين كه جمله اول در زمان حال ساده است（با توجه به فعل كمكى does）، جملهى دوم نيز بايد در زمــان حــال

（او كليدها را كجا كَاشت؟）（او نمىتوانست به ياد بياورد آنها را كجا كَذاشته است．） به آسمان ابرى نگاه كن．به زودى مى خواهد باران بيايد． توفّيح براى پيشبينى عملى كه نشانههايى از وقوعش در زمان حال وجود دارد از ساختار＂be going to＂استفاده مىشود． He is going to have a sandwich for lunch．او قصد دارد ناهار يك ساندويجج بخورد． My father is going to repair his car on Friday．پرم قصد دارد روز جمعه اتومبيلش را تعمير كند． I don＇t remember what he said． به ياد نمى آورم او چه گفت．

I don＇t know when he will meet his uncle．
نمىدانم او چهموقع عمويش را ملاقات خواهد كرد．
How many eggs are you going to boil for breakfast？
قصد دارى براى صبحانه چند تخممرغ آب پپز كنى؟

Do you know where he has written this letter？
＂We don＇t know where the English sentence should be written．＂
("اما نمىدانيم جملهى انگَليسى بايد كجا نوشته شود.)
＂I don’t remember what she said to her brother last night．＂
((به خاطر نمى آورم او ديشب به برادرش چهه گفت.)
((دوست شما كجا كار مى كند؟)"
＂I don＇t know where my friend（she／he）works．＂
("هن نمىادانم دوستم (او) كجا كار مى كند.)"-V 。
＂I don＇t know why my sister（she）liked that job（it）．＂
("نمىیانم پرا خواهرم (او) آن شغل را (آن را) دوست داشت.)
＂I don＇t know whom my mother（she）invited to the party．＂
(انمىیدانم مادرم (او) چه كسى را به مهممانى دعوت كرد.)"

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مىدانى او كجا اين نامه را نوشته است؟ } \\
& \text { (جملهى انگَليسى بايد كجا نوشته شود؟) }
\end{aligned}
$$

＂I don’t know when Ali（he）will meet his uncle（him）．＂
(نمىىدانم على (او) چپه موقع عمويش را ( او را) ملاقات خواهد كرد.)

$$
-\mathrm{Vr}
$$

He is going to climb (up) the tree.

He is going to travel there (to Tabriz) by train.

He is going to study physics.

He is going to wash the car.

They are going to have lunch at (in) the restaurant.

در پايان آزمايش، خانوادهها خواستند كه تلويزيون را به خانههايشان برگردانند. اين بدان معنى است كـهـ آنهـا خواسـتنـد
دوباره در خانههايشان تلويزيون داشته باشند.

مكان هاى جالب زيادى در اصفهان براى توريستها وجود دارد تا از آن ديدن كنـند. اين بدان معنى اسـت كـه در اصـغهان
توريستها انتخاب گستردماى دارند.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { چند وقت به چند وقت على چدربزر گَش را ملاقات مى کند؟ f) هفتهاى دو بار او را ملاقات مى كند. } \\
& \text { چند وقت به چند وقت به تبريز مسافرت مىكنيد؟ (c) سالى دو بار. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { جند وقت به چند وقت به سينما میرويد؟ (d) هفتهای يك بار میروم. } \\
& \text { هفتهاى يك بار به كتابخانه مىروم. e) واقعاً؟ من دوست دارم هر دو هفته بروم. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { چند وقت به چند وقت دندانهایت را مسواک میزنى؟ a) روزى سه بار. } \\
& \text { من دوست دارم ماهى دو بار ماشينم را بشويم. f شايد فكر خوبى باشد. } \\
& \text { دو بار در هفته رياضى دارم. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S } \text { د در Writes صداى /S/ ولى در بقيهى گزينهها es صداى /IZ/ مىدهد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سال كَششته معدل شما خيلى پايين بود. سعى كنيد آن را بهتر كنيد. اين جملهها بيان مـىـدارنــد كــه شـما قــبالًا سـخت } \\
& \text { درس نمى خوانديد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { او قصد دارد ماشين بشويد. } \\
& -V V
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { او قصد دارد از درخت بالا برود. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { او قصد دارد با قطار به آنجا (به تبريز) سفر كند. } \\
& \text { دخترها قصد دارند چه كار كنـند؟ } \\
& \text { آن ها قصد دارند پينگَ پپنگَ بازی كنـند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { او قصد دارد ماشين بشويد. } \\
& \text { آنها قصد دارند كجا ناهار بخور دند دند } \\
& \text { او قصد دارد چه كار كند؟ } \\
& \text { آنها قصد دارند در رستوران ناهار بار بخورندند. }
\end{aligned}
$$

در بعضى كشورها، مردم مىتوانند از ميان（تا）چهل كانال مختلف انتخاب كنند، بنابراين در اين كـشورها، مـردم انتخـاب گستردهاى دارند．

در پايان آزمايش، بيشتر خانوادهها كفتند كه در آينده تنها برنامههاى معينى را تماشا خواهند كرد و اجـازه نخواهنــد داد
 بر نامههاى تلويزيون را تماشا كنند．

بدون فشار تلويزيون، اوقات（صرف）غذا آرامتر بود．طبق اين جمله، بدون تلويزيون، هنگام غذا خوردن خانوادهها آسودهتـر بودند．

براى خانوادههاى بچهدار، دور كردن بچهها از تلويزيون به منظور انجام دادن تكاليفشان، مشكل بزرگیى است．ايــن（جملـه） بدان معنى است كه دور كردن بحههها از تلويزيون دشوار است． ترّرars תتَ



 تكاليفشان داشته باشند．


| （d | c | （b）برنامه | （ دستگاه（راديو／تلريز（a） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| كسل كننده（d | c | （b）مهم | （a |
| （d | （c | ترساندن（b | （a |
| （d | c | （b）سخت، مشكل（b） | （a |
| （d | （c | b | （a |
| صحنه（d） | （c | b | （a |

《a»»
«b》 》
《C»
«a» »
《C》
«b»






 ديكرى بكويى؟؟)
جان گفت: (ققط، لطفاً از دستخط و املاى بد، حشميوشى كنيد.)،
چرا جان به فرانسه آمد؟

He came to France to find work (a job).
او براى پيدا كردن كار به فرانسه آمد.

OR:
He came to France because he wanted to find work (a job).
او به فرانسه آمد چون مىخواست كار پیدا كند.
آيا همسر جان همراه او به فرانسه آمد؟

Yes, she came to France with him. بله، او همراه او به فرانسه آمد.
جان يكى هفته بعد خواست چه كار كند؟

او يك هفته بعد خواست نامهاى براى همسرش بنويسد. He wanted to write a letter to his wife a week later
جان جان تمام پولش را خرج نمى مكرد مادر زنش به انگًلستان رفت چون او بيمار بود.
تربمחى دتن

شما در تعطيلات پايان هفته چه كار مى كنيد؟ برخى از مردم دوست دارند در خانه بمانند، امـا ديگــران دوسـت






He works hard in a factory.

I stay at home and watch TV.
شما در تعطيلات آخر هفته چهكار مى كنيد؟
در خانه مىمانم و تلويزيون تماشا مىكنم.
يكشنبهها، جكى خانوادهاش را كجا مىبرد؟

He takes his family to a village in the country.
او خانوادهاش را به روستايى در حومهى شهر مىبرد.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { در سطر (هه) كلمه animals them به (حيوانات) اشاره دارد. } \\
& \text { جكى در طول هفته در مزرعه كار مى كند. } \\
& \text { در پايان روز، عمهاش غذايشان را به آن ها مىدهد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

PORSEMAN

## زبـان انگڭليسى（艹）پـرسهان／گاج



## A：Grammar

1．Does Mary know whom $\qquad$ at the last party？
（ヘ人－سراسرى انسانیى）
1）they met
2）they meet
3）do they meet
4）did they meet

2．＂Do you remember what $\qquad$ ？＂＂Yes，I do．＂
1）the teacher says
2）the teacher said
3）did the teacher say

3．Please may I go outside？I think $\qquad$ sick．
1）I am being
2）I＇m going to be
3）I was going
4）I＇m going
（AV－سراسرى انسانى）
4）does the teacher say
（ $\Lambda v$－آزمايشى سنجش）

4．Do you really know the time when ．．．．．．．．．．．．．the laboratory？
1）Reza left
2）did Reza leave
3）left Reza
4）Reza did leave


5．Do you know $\qquad$ ？
1）where John lives
2）where lives John
3）John lives where


6．There＇s a good program on channel three at eleven o＇clock tonight． $\qquad$ it？
（
1）Do you watch
2）Did you watch
3）Have you watched
4）Are you going to watch

7．The man can＇t see where he is going．He $\qquad$ into the hole．
$1)$ is falling
2 ）is going to fall
3）falls
（ آز（

8．Zahra＇s mother came into the room and asked her what $\qquad$ doing．
$1)$ is she
2）she is
3）she was
（سراسرى انسانی）
4）was she
9．He wanted to know how old $\qquad$ ．．
1）my uncle was
2）was my uncle
3）my uncle had

10．＂What is he doing？＂＂I can＇t understand $\qquad$ doing．＂
1）what he was
2）what was he
3）what is he
（سراسرى تَبربى）
4）did my uncle have
（سراسرى انسانى）
4）what he is

## B：Vocabulary

11．Ask him．He will $\qquad$ lend you the money you need．
1）recently
2）certainly
3）powerfully

4）wonderfully
12．All of the performers played $\qquad$ in the concert．
1）colorfully
2）mainly
3）wonderfully
（ヘ৭－（یساسرى（یاضى）
4）probably
13．Researchers need to conduct further $\qquad$ on this substance．
1）experiments
2）entertainments
3）competitions

4）inventions
14．He kept talking to me and I couldn＇t $\qquad$ him．
1）take part in
2）make up of
3）take away from
（

15．Doctors $\qquad$ that the disease only occurs in women over 50.
1）observed
2）chose
3）struggled
（
4）behaved
16．They moved to the village to get rid of the $\qquad$ of urban life．
1）experiments
2）pressures
3）researches

4）practices
17. Only that kind of medicine will have quite a good effect on me. "Effect" means $\qquad$

1) average
2) pressure
3) research
4) influence
18. Research has shown that weather can $\qquad$ people's behavior.
1) introduce
2) influence
3) struggle
(^V - سراسرى انسانی)
4) practice
19. People's $\qquad$ usually becomes weak as they grow older.
1) eyesight
2) interest
3) viewer
( 1 (
20. What are the $\qquad$ of hot weather on our environment?
( 10 - - سراسرى (یاضى)
1) averages
2) effects
3) choices
4) reports
21. What $\qquad$ of history are you interested in?
1) skill
2) pressure
3) practice
4) period
22. I'm not going to talk to him unless he starts $\qquad$ reasonably.

1) behaving
2) climbing
3) worrying
4) improving
23. We had a(n) $\qquad$ between the mountains and the seashore for our vacation.

1) action
2) interest
3 ) choice
3) pressure
24. Write your $\qquad$ of the experiment in your notebook.

1) importance
2) observation
3) conversation
4) influence
25. Scientists are still $\qquad$ into the causes of cancer.
1) choosing
2) creating
3) researching
(Aト - (AF
4) observing
26. Anyone $\qquad$ joining in the club should contact us at the address below.
1) interested in
2) careful about
3) responsible for

27. After a long $\qquad$ she finally managed to complete the course.

1) struggle
2) choice
3) pattern
4) advice
28. His behaviour towards me has been much better $\qquad$ .
(AFF-(T)
1) perfectly
2 ) successfully
2) brightly
3) recently
29. What's the matter with Ali? He seems to be $\qquad$ something.
1) similar to
2) responsible for
3) worried about
(Ak- (A)
4) careful about
30. This cinema offers a $\qquad$ of six different films every night.
(آزمايشى سنمش- (Ak)
1) music
2) program
3) choice
4) channel
31. These students were examined in 5 subjects. An $\qquad$ of 20 students took the exam in each subject.
(
1) object
2) aspect
3) effect
4) average
32. He had to cancel his weekend plan because of the $\qquad$ of work at the office.
(سراسرى زبان- سر)
1) average
2) ability
3) pressure
4) practice
33. He is one of the most powerful teachers in our school. "Powerful" is the opposite of $\qquad$

1) strong
2) sad
3) tired
4) weak
34. There have been so many good movies on TV recently. "Recently" means $\qquad$ (آزمايشى سنمش- س)
1) lately
2) really
3) lastly
4) finally PORSEMAN زبـان انـگاليسى (r) پـرسهمان / گاج

## C: Cloze Test

In many cultures, people think that love and marriage go together - like bread and butter or meat and potatoes. They think that love is a/an ....35..... basis for marriage and that you should love the person you marry before you get married. In other cultures, .....36....., a man and woman may not even know each .....37.... before their wedding day. Romantic love is not essential to marriage in these cultures. These people .....38.... that love will develop after the wedding if the marriage is a good one. Your ....39..... on love and marriage come from your culture. Have you ever thought about that? What are your ideas? (9)
35.1) previous
2) extreme
3) various
4) necessary
36.1) whereas
2) however
3) therefore
4) whether
37.1) others
2) another
3) other
4) one another
38.1) devote
2) examine
3) provide
4) expect
39.1) views
2) senses
3) records
4) details

## D: Reading Comprehension

The economic and social changes of the past few decades have changed the European family. What was once normal - two parents, father employed, mother at home, stable financial situation - is now exceptional. Today, half of all marriages end in failure, and about half of all children spend several years in a singleparent family. Some mothers never marry again, some parents lose husband or wife through death, and some single women and men adopt children. It means that they decide to raise other people's children. Single mothers are greater in number than single fathers.

A single-parent family is at a greater risk for such negative outcomes as decline in income, poverty, and behavioral problems. Most single parents find it difficult to meet all their financial duties. A decrease in income may require them to move the family to a less expensive home in a different neighborhood, transfer the children from one school to another, and spend less money on goods.

While the pressures on the single-parent family are great, problems do not always occur. If a single mother can manage the different tasks of taking care of her children and herself, her family can not only survive but also advance a lot.
( 1 (
40. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

1) The problems of today's children
2) How to help single-parent families
3) Recent economic and social changes in Europe
4) The change in the structure of the European family
41. According to the passage, in the past a normal European family had
1) so many children
2) no financial problems
3) people to take care of the children
4) a father at work and a mother at home
42. All of the following are given in the passage as reasons why there are single-parent families EXCEPT $\qquad$ .
1) increasing poverty
2) a father or mother dying
3) a mother never marrying again
4) a single man adopting a child
43. The word "them" in line 9 refers to $\qquad$ .
1) duties
2) problems
3) single parents
4) negative outcomes

## 44. According to the passage, a single parent may transfer his or her child from one school to another when

$\qquad$

1) they move to another home
2) they have financial problems
3) they want to be close to shops
4) their children do not do well at school

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 123 | 123 |
| $\square \square \square \square$ | $12 \square \square \square \square$ | $23 \square \square \square \square$ | $34 \square \square \square$ |
| $2 \square \square \square \square$ | $13 \square \square \square$ | $24 \square \square \square \square$ | $35 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $3 \square \square \square \square$ | $14 \square \square \square \square$ | $25 \square \square \square \square$ | $36 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $4 \square \square \square \square$ | $15 \square \square \square$ | $26 \square \square \square \square$ | $37 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $5 \square \square \square \square$ | $16 \square \square \square$ | $27 \square \square \square$ | $38 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $6 \square \square \square \square$ | $17 \square \square \square \square$ | $28 \square \square \square \square$ | $39 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $7 \square \square \square \square$ | $18 \square \square \square$ | $29 \square \square \square \square$ | $40 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $8 \square \square \square \square$ | $19 \square \square \square$ | $30 \square \square \square \square$ | $41 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $9 \square \square \square \square$ | $20 \square \square \square \square$ | $31 \square \square \square \square$ | $42 \square \square \square$ |
| $10 \square \square \square \square$ | $21 \square \square \square \square$ | $32 \square \square \square \square$ | $43 \square \square \square \square$ |
| $11 \square \square \square \square$ | $22 \square \square \square \square$ | $33 \square \square \square \square$ | $44 \square \square \square \square$ |

Cloze Test ترجمa



 دربارهى عشق و ازدواج از فرهنگتان نشأت مى يرير. آيا تاكنون در اين باره فكر كردمايد؟ ديد كاه شما حكَونه است؟

## Reading Comprehension ترجموى متا












