In The Name OF God

English 4 High School

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مقدمه مولفین

سپاس بی پایان به درگاه خداوندی که این توفیق را عنایت کرد تا با نگارش این کتاب گامی هر چند کوچک در راه کمک به داوطلبان کنکور و دانش آموزان عزیز برداشته شود. کوشیده ایم که تست های کتاب به شکل طبقه بندی شده در هر درس ارائه شوند تا خوانندگان محترم گام به گام همزمان با مطالعه کتاب درسی خود پیش روند.

اکثر تست ها برگرفته از تست های کنکور ده سال اخیر می باشد و تا حد ممکن از تست های تالیفی دوری شده است تا خوانندگان عزیز با تست های استاندارد سر و کار داشته باشند.

نکات دستور هر درس در ابتدای درس با دقت و با مثال های مناسب توضیح داده شده است و سپس تست های مربوط به آن آورده شده است تا خوانندگان با انجام این تست ها تسلط کافی به نکات دستوری آن درس پیدا کنند.

واژگان و اصطلاحات هر درس (حتی تمام لغاتی که در داخل تمرینات کتاب) با تلفظ و توضیحات انگلیسی و همچنین مثال مناسب برای هر واژه بکار رفته به بهترین وجه توضیح داده شده است. تمام جملات پایه در توضیحات واژگانی برگرفته از دیکشنری های معتبر انگلیسی است که بیشتر سوالات کنکور هم از آنان استخراج می شود تا خوانندگان عزیز تا حد ممکن با این جملات آشنا شوند.

پس از توضیحات واژگانی بلافاصله تست های واژگان (vocabulary) آورده شده است تا خوانندگان محترم توانایی واژگانی خود را بسنجند. بدنبال تست های واژگانی تست های متن کلوز (cloze test) آورده شده که به نوعی به درک متن و دانش واژگانی مربوط می باشد تا دانش آموزان عزیز توانایی خود را در انجام این تست ها بالا ببرند.

بخش پایانی هر درس مربوط به تست های درک جملات (sentence comprehension) و متن های درک مفاهیم (reading comprehension) می باشد که توانایی و دانش کلی زبان آموزان را از زبان انگلیسی می سنجد.

در آخر کتاب در بخش مرور2 (review 2) تست های متعدد دیگری در زمینه گرامر، واژگان، متن کلوز و درک مطلب به شکل ترکیبی از تمام درس ها برای سنجش کلی یادگرفته های خوانندگان آورده شده است.

در پایان از اساتید، دانش آموزان و داوطلبان کنکور تقاضامندیم که ما را از راهنمایی ها و نظرات خود بی بهره نگذارند.

گروه مولفین

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Grammar Tests

1. I don't understand ………………… the question.

  a. how to answer   *b. how answer*

  c. to answer   *d. how answering*

2. The new book he has recently written …………. very soon.

  a. would publish   *b. will publish*

  c. has to publish   *d. is going to be published*

3. The police officer told him to stop, but he kept …………. away.

  a. ran *b. to run* *c. running* *d. run*

4. Please, don't …………. so early in the morning.

  a. wake up me *b. get up me* *c. wake me up* *d. get me up*

5. Mina's parents advised …………. to bed before brushing her teeth.

  a. him not to go   *b. her not to go*

  c. her not to going   *d. her no to go*

6. His lecture was so …………. that I gradually fell asleep.

  a. boring *b. tired* *c. confused* *d. exciting*

7. I am very interested in knowing how the height of huge waves .... at sea.

    a. are measured   *b. are measuring*

    c. is measured   *d. is measuring*

8. I .... him to buy some vegetables.

    a. asked   *b. watched*   *c. made*   *d. let*

9. Old people .... easily. Don't you think so?

    a. tire   *b. tired*   *c. tiring*   *d. to tire*

10. The apples grown in your garden taste very .... Everyone likes them.   *a. well*   *b. bad*   *c. good*   *d. badly*

Vocabulary Tests

1. He .... the Police to search every corner of his apartment.

    a. permitted   b. treated   c. respected   d. reported

2. Our basketball team played well and was the .... of the competition.

    a. stranger   b. winner   c. viewer   d. conductor

3. How much did he charge you for .... your shoes?

    a. pushing   b. performing

    c. reconstructing   d. polishing

4. I hardly spoke any English when I first came here. "Hardly" means: .... not.

a. almost   b. often   c. always   d. mostly

5. All the knowledgeable people do …………… to find out what will happen or to see if something is true.

    a. a composition   b. an expression

    c. a conversation   d. an experiment

6. We wrote an interesting ………… with my friends. You can't believe how much it influenced every one.

    a. migration   b. observation

    c. composition   d. conversation

7. The main ……………… of education is to fit them for life.

    a. mystery   b. mistake   c. ability   d. purpose

8. It took an hour to walk the …………… of the Avenue.

    a. height   b. length   c. depth   d. width

9. The words that aren't so useful maybe ……………… soon.

    a. forbidden   b. taught   c. learnt   d. forgotten

10. I have a problem at work and I don't know how to …………… it.

    a. require   b. admire   c. handle   d. dislike

11. John called out when he saw his little brother crossing the road carelessly.

    a. shouted   b. visited   c. failed   d. touched

12. Everyone was …………… by the funny story.

a. amused   b. tired   c. surprised   d. bored

13. I admired him for his <u>endeavour</u> to win the gold medal in the Olympic Games. Endeavour means ……………. .

   a. permit   b. effect   c. attempt   d. laziness

14. They had to ………… on my arm, because it was broken in two places.

   a. design   b. operate   c. perform   d. research

15. It is a ……………… to me why they chose him for the job.

   a. project   b. fact   c. mystery   d. proverb

16. It was a confusing ……………. Many things were happening at the same time.

   a. situation   b. instrument   c. function   d. destination

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the following words. There is one extra word.

invent – improve – process – hold – organize – occur – involve – include – design

1. The committee has decided to ………………… this year's competitions in

Sweden.

2. I'll invite people if you can ………………. food and drinks.

3. Computers have given banks the power to …………………… millions of transfers a day.

4. Parents should …………………… themselves in their child's education.

5. His health has ………………… a lot since the operation.

6. Nobody knows exactly what ……………… on the night William died.

7. The car was …………… and built in Korea.

8. Today's program will ……………… a workshop on language learning games.

Cloze Tests

(Text One)

Roger and Mary were happily married for many years. With the children gone, Mary felt __1__ and lonely and that her life was without purpose. She wanted to find a job but Roger told her that __2__ silly since he earned a good living. __3__ around the house with nothing to do, Mary began to put on weight, Roger had been under a lot of __4__ at his job. Some nights he would have to work late when he got home, he found Mary very angry. They began to argue __5__ . Last month they separated. Who is to blame?

1.   a. lasting   b. bored   c. excited   d. confusing

2.   a. has been   b. had been   c. would have been   d. was

3.   *a. Sitting*   *b. Be sitting*   *c. To sit*   *d. She sat*

4.   *a. process*   *b. procedure*   *c. pressure*   *d. position*

5.   *a. attractively*   *b. constantly*   *c. attentively*   *d. primitively*

(Text Two)

Both large and small cars have their advantages and disadvantages. Large cars can __1__ many people. They are strong and __2__ for big families. However, large cars cannot get __3__ small streets, and they use a lot of gas to start and run.

In contrast, you can drive a small car any place. It __4__ less gas and can go very fast. People can drive them everywhere.

1.   *a. gather*   *b. carry*   *c. jump*   *d. secure*

2.   *a. suitable*   *b. variable*   *c. inevitable*   *d. available*

3.   *a. over*   *b. towards*   *c. across*   *d. through*

4.   *a. uses*   *b. in used*   *c. has used*   *d. has been used*

Sentence Comprehension

1. By his own nature as a man: disease may attack him, and death will certainly come to him sooner or later. We understand from the above sentence that ……………… .

a. human beings may die at a certain age or not

b. disease may attack the nature of human beings

c. human beings cannot prevent disease and death

d. human beings may get disease throughout their lives

2. A: I don't know what to do. Do I tell her the truth, or do I say nothing? B: …………………… .

a. I don't care what other people think. that's their problem

b. I don't mind. Whatever you want. Get it or forget it

c. Let me have a look: I'll try to fix it. So ask me later

d. I see what you mean. You're in a very difficult position

3. A: How did you do in your math test? B: ……………………… .

a. Really! How interesting   b. Oh! Don't ask

c. Who knows? May be   d. I might one day

4. Although John is told not to meddle with Mary's work, he always tells her what to do and what not to do. This sentence means that ……………… .

a. Mary needs meddling with her work by John

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b. Mary would like John to meddle with her work

c. John keeps on meddling with Mary's work

d. John disagrees to meddle with Mary's work

5. As soon as we realize this fact, we understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. This sentence means that ……………… .

a. we can choose a suitable system of education we like

b. we should choose any system of education

c. any system of education will really prepare children for life

d. any way of education can fit children for life

Reading Comprehension

(Text One)

James Joyce was born on February 2, 1882, in Dublin. He grew up in a large family of 17 children and attended Clongowes Wood College and later Belvedere College in Dublin. A very good student at college, Joyce went on to study languages and philosophy at the Dublin College of the Royal University. He spent a good part of his early life in Ireland, tending to his dying mother. In 1904 Joyce married, and he and his wife later left for Zurich and Trieste, where

Joyce taught languages in the Berlitz school. Joyce's first attempt to publish Dubliners in 1912 was unsuccessful, and he spent the next several years living in **poverty** in Zurich. He spent the later years of his life in Paris, where he published such works as Ulysses and, in 1939, Finnegan's Wake. Joyce died in 1941.

1. Before leaving for Zurich, Joyce ……………. .
a. published Dubliners
b. studied philosophy
c. tried to kill his mother
d. taught literature at the Royal University

2. The word "poverty" is closest in meaning to …………… .
a. being poor   b. having power   c. being famous   d. having problems

3. According to the passage, Joyce failed to ………… .
a. find a job in Trieste   b. publish Dubliners in 1912
c. take his wife to Zurich   d. write a good novel about Ireland

4. According to the passage, it is NOT true that Joyce …………… .
a. died in his homeland
b. got married in his homeland
c. spent many years in Ireland

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d. studied at three colleges in Ireland

(Text Two)

Mr. Razavi worked in a factory, and he always made sandwiches in the morning, took them to work and ate them at midday. When he married, he thought, *"*Now my wife is going to make sandwiches." On the first day, she made him some, and when he got home in the evening, she said to him, "Were the sandwiches all right?" "Oh, yes*", "*he answered,*"* but you only gave me two slices of bread." The next day she gave him four slices, but he said again, *"*Four slices aren't enough."

The third day she gave him eight slices, but those were not enough for him either, so, on the fourth day she took a loaf of bread, cut it in half and put a big piece of meat in it. In the evening she said to him, "Was your lunch nice?" "Oh, yes," he answered, "but two slices of bread aren't enough."

1. Mr Razavi took sandwiches with him because he ....

      a. liked sandwiches   *b. always ate sandwiches for lunch*

      c. didn't have anything to eat   *d. wanted to eat them for lunch*

2. On the first day his wife asked him if the sandwiches ....

      a. had tasted good   *b. had been all right*

c. had had four slices   *d. had been made from bread and meat*

3. On the fourth day his wife ………. .

a. put two pieces of meat in the bread

b. gave him four slices of bread

c. gave him two halves of bread

d. made two sandwiches for him

4. How many sandwiches were enough for his lunch?

a. not clear   *b. two slices*   *c. four slices*   *d. three slices*

Lesson One

خلاصه نکات دستوری درس 1

"whether .… or"

این عبارت به معنای "چه ... چه" یا "خواه ... خواه" می باشد و برای بیان یکسان بودن شرط و نتیجه به کار می رود.

1. I would like to buy that car <u>whether</u> it is cheap <u>or</u> expensive.

2. It makes no difference <u>whether</u> you send your documents by post <u>or</u> by fax.

3. <u>Whether</u> there are clouds in the sky <u>or</u> not, I usually put an umbrella in my bag.

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یکی دیگر از معنای "whether ... or" "آیا ... یا" می باشد و غالبا در جمله واره های اسمی با افعال زیر بکار می رود:

wonder : شک داشتن   ask : سوال کردن، خواستن   want to know : خواستن. برای دانستن

1. I wonder whether you come or not.

2. He asked me whether I would eat lunch or not.

3. They want to know whether to stay at home or not.

کاربرد کلمه ربطی as

این کلمه ربطی دارای کاربردهای متفاوتی می باشد که به شرح دقیق آن می پردازیم.

- ### کاربرد اول

1- به معنای "چونکه - از آنجائیکه - برای اینکه - به خاطر اینکه" می باشد.

2- برای بیان علت و دلیل "reason" بکار می رود.

3- این کلمه ربطی دو جمله را از نظر "علت و دلیل" به یکدیگر ربط می دهد و می تواند هم در ابتدای جمله اول و هم در وسط دو جمله قرار گیرد.

As the exercises are very easy, we can easily do them.

Nima didn't go to school as he was ill.

یادآوری1:

در دو مثال بالا می توانیم به جای "as" از کلمات "since / because" استفاده نمائیم.

Ali couldn't pass the test since he hadn't studied well.

We decided to go out to eat because we had no food at home.

یادآوری 2:

عبارت "because of:بخاطر" می باشد که بعد از آن اسم یا گروه اسمی به کار می رود.

I stayed at home because of heavy snow.

I like to live in a village because of its wonderful weather.

- ### کاربرد دوم

1- به معنای "وقتیکه - هنگامیکه" می باشد.

2- برای ربط دادن دو عمل همزمان از نظر زمانی "time" به کار می رود.

3- این کلمه ربطی می تواند هم در اول جمله و هم وسط دو جمله قرار گیرد.

4- مترادف این کلمه "while" می باشد.

1. As I was parking the car, I hit the car behind.

2. My brother fell off the ladder as he was painting the wall.

- **کاربرد سوم**

1- به معنای "هر قدر - هر چقدر - هر چه - به همان نسبت که" می باشد.

2- برای ربط دادن جملات تناسبی "proportion" بکار می رود.

3- به جملاتی که دارای "more - less - er" باشند، جملات تناسبی می گویند.

4- این کلمه ربطی هم می تواند اول جمله و همچنین بین دو جمله قرار می گیرد.

As people get older, they become less flexible.

You can learn more as you study better.

As you smoke more, your life becomes less.

- **کاربرد چهارم**

1- عبارت as......as برای بیان comparison دو اسم به کار می رود.

2- این عبارت به معنای "مانند" می باشد.

3- در داخل این عبارت هم صفت ساده و هم قید حالت قرار می گیرد.

4- معمولا اگر فعل اصلی از مشتقات to be باشد در داخل نقطه چین صفت قرار می گیرد ولی اگر فعل جمله غیر از to be باشد در داخل این عبارت قید حالت قرار می گیرد.

Ali is as tall as you.

Reza played football as well as you did.

یادآوری مهم: عبارت as .... the same برای بیان برابری دو اسم به کار می رود. اما داخل این عبارت کلمه ای که قرار می گیرد باید حتما در نقش اسم باشد. حتی می توانیم اسم داخل این عبارت را حذف نماییم.

My car is the same color as yours.

His salary is the same as mine.

When

این کلمه دارای چند کاربرد می باشد.

- **کاربرد اول**

1- به معنای "وقتیکه – هنگامیکه" می باشد که برای ربط دادن دو عمل متوالی و پشت سر هم با فاصله ی کمی از هم انجام بگیرند استفاده می شود.

2- این کلمه ربطی هم می تواند اول جمله و هم بین دو جمله قرار گیرد.

When I heard the doorbell, I opened the door.

I lit some candles when the lights went out.

- **کاربرد دوم**

1- هر گاه بخواهیم دو عمل هم زمان را نشان دهیم می توانیم از الگوی زیر استفاده نماییم:

when + فاعل + زمان گذشته ساده + فاعل + زمان گذشته استمراری
زمان گذشته ساده + فاعل + when + فاعل + زمان گذشته استمراری

When I saw him, he was crossing the street.

He was crossing the street when I saw him.

- **کاربرد سوم**

1- به معنای "هنگامیکه" می باشد.

2- هر گاه بخواهیم یک "دوره زمانی" را بیان کنیم از این کلمه استفاده می نماییم.

I went swimming when <u>I was a child</u>.

He was admitted to the university when <u>he was 18 years old</u>.

• کاربرد چهارم

1- به معنای "هنگامیکه" می باشد و مطابق الگوی زیر به کار می رود.

when + فاعل + زمان گذشته ساده + فاعل + had + just / already + p.p.

زمان گذشته ساده + فاعل + when + p.p. + had + just / already + فاعل

When we arrived home, Ali had just left there.

The film had already started when we got to the cinema.

Since

این کلمه هم دارای چند کاربرد می باشد.

• کاربرد اول

1- به معنای "از آنجائیکه – چونکه" می باشد که برای ربط دادن دو جمله از نظر دلیل و علت به کار می رود.

2- این کلمه مترادف "as / because" می باشد.

Since you are my best friend, I can trust in you.

• کاربرد دوم

1- به معنای "از هنگامیکه – از وقتیکه" می باشد.

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2- مطابق الگوی زیر به کار می رود.

زمان گذشته ساده + فاعل + since + زمان ماضی نقلی + فاعل
مبدا زمانی + since + زمان ماضی نقلی + فاعل

I haven't seen Ali <u>since</u> he left Iran.

He has lived in this city <u>since</u> his childhood.

یادآوری مهم:

بقیه کلمات ربطی به شرح زیر می باشد:

as long as : تا زمانیکه   by the time : تا وقتی که   till : تا وقتی که

after : بعد از اینکه   unless : مگر اینکه

furthermore : بعلاوه

provided that : مشروط به اینکه   moreover : بعلاوه   otherwise : در غیر

as soon as : به محض اینکه   as far as : تا آنجائیکه   until : تا   اینصورت

on condition that : به شرط اینکه   before : قبل از اینکه   if : اگر   زمانیکه