

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بیستگاہ یازدهم

جامع ترین و به روز ترین مبنع

آموزش و سنجش بر اساس امتحانات نهایی

مؤلفان : مرتضی زینعلی . امیربیاتی

فاطر علمی: سولماز بیژنی پور

صفحه	5
Allah	الله

sign	نشانه
power	قدرت
creation	خلق / ایجاد
heavens	آسمان(ها)
also	همچنین
variation	تفاوت / تنوع
verily	حقيقتاً

men of knowledge	دانشمندان
sign	اشاره / تابلو / امضا کردن
creation	خلق (اثر ادبی هنری)

صفحه	10
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understand	فهمیدن
get ready	آماده شدن
introduction	مقدمه
expression	عبارت / اصطلاح
vocabulary	واژگان
strategy	راهکار
scan	نگاه جویا داشتن
comprehension	فهم / درک
development	پیشرفت
synonym	متراծ
uncountable	غیرقابل شمارش
price	قیمت

تلفظ pronunciation

ساده simple

مرور review

معرفی / عرضه introduction

شماره‌گذاری کردن

ابراز / حالت expression

قیمت‌گذاری کردن price

برای هر کلمه در چارچوب کتاب معادل انگلیسی بنویسید.

فهیمیدن	.....
امضا کردن	.....
راهکار	.....
خلق	.....
مرور	.....
معرفی	.....
تفاوت	.....
تلفظ	.....
ساده	.....
حالت	.....

uncountable

understand

price

expressions

comprehension

signs

### ساده تا متوسط

1-I'm sorry, I didn't ..... Can you repeat that again?

2-We paid a heavy ..... for our mistakes this season.

3-Words like "electricity", "blood", and "happiness" are .....

4-She has no ..... of the seriousness of the situation.

5-His face and voice were sure ..... that he was worried.

6-Learning new ..... is really necessary and helpful for English learners.

power

development

reviewed

pronunciation

verily

introduction

variation

creation

### متوسط تا پیشرفته

7-..... among the students in terms of ability is the reason we can't teach them the same.

8-The teacher ..... the lesson before he started teaching the new lesson right away.

9-There have been significant computer ..... during the last decade.

10-The ..... of this new medicine allows people to get on with their lives as before.

11-We sent her a portion of the money because of her important role in the ..... of the book.

12-The police have been given special ..... to help them in the fight against terrorism.

fluently

frequently

according to

quiet

tongue

keep off

ساده تا متوسط

31-We'll have to be ..... so as not to wake the baby.

32-A: How ..... does it happen? B: A lot, about once or twice a week.

33-Everything went .....the plan, and we arrived on time.

34-He started learning French just about six month ago, it's surprising to see how ..... he speaks.

35-The taste of the delicious food he cooked for her was still on her .....

36-I've put on so much weight my doctor warned me to ..... fatty foods.

institute

host

interview

activity

invited

honest

letter

besides

متوسط تا پیشرفته

37-Our teacher will ..... a guest for tomorrow's event.

38-I would have liked to have gone but I wasn't ..... to her birthday party.

39- To be ....., I enjoy using many languages, but my favorite language is absolutely my mother tongue!

40- I began learning French in a language ..... when I was fifteen.

41-He had an ..... for a job at the company.

42-I wrote a ..... to my cousin to tell her about my summer vacation.

برای مرور لغات خوانده شده و تسلط بیشتر

آزمون مروری شماره ارا در صفحه ۸۲ حل نمایید.

## آزمون مهوری شماره ۱

**تعریف:** هر کلمه را به تعریف صحیح آن وصل کنید.

463- to be different from each other	a. century
464- a large group of people that live together	b. vary
465- to dream up	c. society
466- a unit of time equal to 100 years	d. imagine

تهرین: در هر سی و یک کلمات متادف و متضاد را به هم وصل، کنید.

## synonyms

467- probable	a. first choice
468- absolutely	b. to be
469- exist	c. possible
470- favorite	d. certainly

## antonyms

471 -interesting	a. finish
472- begin	b. unknown
473- popular	c.to stay
474- to quit	d. boring

تعمیر: گزنه صحیح را انتخاب کنند.

475- The company attempts to ..... the needs of the workers.

476- Don't ..... try to keep on for the sake of your goals.

477- Females ..... 69% of the students in universities.

478- My dad is ..... a new job recently.

479-Zahra speaks quite ..... , but she's weak in grammar.

480- Babak works for IRIB. today, he is ..... Meysam in his office.

481- People use language to ..... with each other in a society.

## اسامی قابل و غیرقابل شمارش

دسته های کلی اسامی غیرقابل شمارش

milk, water, oil, tea, blood, steam, air

iron, gold, silver, ink, wood, cotton

grass, sugar, rice, salt, flour, sand

English, French, Persian

food, bread, butter, meat, cake, fruit

running, studying, jogging, tennis

hope, anger, love, hate, pride, happiness

اسم هایی که با توجه به معنی هم قابل و هم غیرقابل شمارشند.

اسم	glass	room	paper	work	light	iron
قابل شمارش						
غیرقابل شمارش						

## اسم های غیرقابل شمارش پر تکرار در امتحانات

bread, sugar, juice, tea, coffee, water, meat, rice, information, news, cake, soup, melon

watermelon, banana, cheese, butter, paper, milk, money, furniture

تمرین ۱: گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

## 1. work

A) countable  
B) uncountable  
C) both

## 3. furniture

A) countable  
B) uncountable  
C) both

## 2. information

A) countable  
B) uncountable  
C) both

## 4. accident

A) countable  
B) uncountable  
C) both

پرسیدن مقدار چیزی برای موارد غیر قابل شمارش

How much + فعل کمکی + اسم غیر قابل شمارش .....?

How much sugar did they want?

پرسیدن تعداد چیزی برای موارد قابل شمارش

How many + فعل کمکی + اسم قابل شمارش جمع .....?

How many cars did you see there?

How many + فعل کمکی + اسم غیر قابل شمارش جمع + of + واحد شمارش جمع .....?

How many pieces of paper do you want?

با گزینه صحیح هر جمله را تکمیل کنید.

..... قبل از اسم ای قابل شمارش می‌آید. 36 ..... به طور معمول در جمله منفی نمی‌آید. 28

much (B)

many (A)

any (B)

some (A)

..... قبل از اسم ای قابل شمارش می‌آید. 37

..... هرگاه با اسم مفرد به کار رود معادل "a/an" خواهد بود. 29

little (B)

a few (A)

any (B)

some (A)

..... از نظر مفهومی تقریباً معادل "no" است. 38

..... در جمله سؤالی ..... می‌تواند برای تعارف و تفاسی مودبانه به کار رود. 30

a little (B)

few (A)

any (B)

some (A)

..... از نظر مفهومی تقریباً معادل "some" است. 39

..... بعد از "some" اسم قابل شمارش ..... به کار می‌رود. 31

little (B)

a few (A)

..... هم به شکل مفرد و هم جمع

..... فقط به شکل جمع (A)

..... به عنوان شمارنده با اسم قابل شمارش نمی‌آید. 40

..... بعد از "no" اسم قابل شمارش ..... به کار می‌رود. 32

a little (B)

a lot of (A)

..... هم به شکل مفرد هم به شکل جمع

..... فقط به شکل مفرد (A)

..... به همراه "only" از ..... استفاده نمی‌کنیم. 41

..... هم با اسم قابل شمارش به کار می‌رود و هم با اسم غیرقابل شمارش. 33

little (B)

a few (A)

many (B)

lots of (A)

..... به همراه "too" از ..... استفاده نمی‌کنیم. 42

..... می‌توان به جای "much" از ..... استفاده کرد. 34

little (B)

a few (A)

a lot of (B)

many (A)

..... می‌توان به جای "many" از ..... استفاده کرد. 35

a lot of (B)

lots (A)

تمرین ۴: گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

**43. .... pieces of this puzzle have been lost before.**

1) A little      2) One      3) Much      4) Many

**44. A lot of..... were present in that class.**

1) sugar      2) money      3) person      4) children

**45. We had ..... time to think and had to make a decision.**

1) a few      2) few      3) little      4) much

**46. Sarah had ..... free time, so she watched ..... movies.**

1) many/some      2) much/a little      3) some/a few      4) little/many

**47. A: How ..... have you earned?      B: I've made about 300 dollars.**

1) many dollar      2) many money      3) much dollar      4) much money

**48. How ..... did you clean the house during the past week?**

1) much time      2) many time      3) many times      4) much times

**49. There is enough ..... in the car to put our..... .**

1) room-luggages      2) rooms-luggages      3) rooms-luggage      4) room-luggage

**50. He put ..... pieces of the broken glass together.**

1) a little      2) one      3) much      4) many

**51. A lot of..... come here to get examined.**

1) women      2) man      3) person      4) child

**52. The group had ..... time to finish the project.**

1) a few      2) few      3) little      4) much

**53. I myself had ..... money, so I couldn't afford ..... tickets.**

1) many/some      2) much/a little      3) some/a few      4) little/many

**54. I didn't make ..... but I needed a lot of it as soon as possible.**

1) many dollar      2) many money      3) much dollar      4) much money

**55. How ..... do you need to finish the work?**

1) much time      2) many time      3) many times      4) much times

**56. You can see .....of Picasso are kept at this museum.**

1) many work      2) much work      3) much works      4) many works

**57. Lots of ..... took part in that competition as we predicted.**

1) woman      2) child      3) person      4) people

**58. We had ..... room in the garage and couldn't take in more cars.**

1) a few      2) few      3) little      4) much

تمرین ۵: شکل صحیح کلمات داخل پرانتز را بنویسید.

59. How much ..... was there in these ..... last year? (snow / city )

60. How many ..... did he teach? - He only taught one ..... per class. (child)

61. I bought a few ..... with a little ..... ( apple / meat )

62. They had prepared a lot of ..... and some ..... juice for dinner. ( rice / orange )

63. How many ..... did attend the class? Only one ..... (woman)

64. I had a lot of ..... to do in the little ..... I had ( work / time )

65. Some ..... and a lot of ..... must be bought before we can continue. ( sugar / flour )

تمرین ۶: هر جمله را با استفاده از دانش گرامری خود کامل کنید.

66. How ..... hours do you spend watching TV?

67. How ..... milk can be bought with 5000 tomans?

68. A: How ..... is this shirt? B: 150 dollars.

69. There is ..... bread. We must buy some for breakfast.

70. There ..... a lot of snow on the roof that should be shoveled and cleared.

71. A: ..... water should be added to the mix? B: A little.

تمرین ۷: در هر جمله کلمه اشتباه را مشخص کرده و آن را تصحیح کنید.

72. How many loaf of bread do we have?

73. How many time does it take you to get to work?

74. Look! There is a few mice in the basement.

75. Joe is not a sociable kid and that's why he has few friend.

76. A: How much languages is this application available in? B: Only English.

تمرین ۸: با توجه به تصاویر به سوالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

77. How much tea did your sister drink this morning?



78. How many daughters does your older brother have?



79. How many slices of pizza did you leave for me?



## ترکیب کلی اجزای جمله



در مورد تکرار و مقدار تکرار فعل صحبت میکند و یکی از سه جایگاه زیر را دارد.

I always pass my exam.

فعل غیر + قید تکرار + نهاad

I am always happy.

قید تکرار + فعل to be + نهاad

I have always been a good student.

فعل اصلی + قید تکرار + فعل کمکی + نهاad

adverb of frequency قید تکرار

قیدهای تکرار زیر هم هستند. آنها را حفظ کنید.

درصد تکرار	قید	معنی	مثال
100%	always	همیشه	I always study after class.
90%	usually	بیشتر اوقات	I usually walk to work.
80%	normally generally	معمولا	I normally get good marks.
70%	often frequently	معمولا	I often read in bed at night.
50%	sometime	کاهی اوقات	I sometimes sing in the shower.
30%	occasionally	کاهی اوقات	I occasionally go to bed late.
10%	seldom	به ندرت	I seldom add salt to my food.
5%	hardly(ever) barely rarely scarcely	به ندرت	I hardly (ever) get angry.
0%	never	هرگز	Vegetarians never eat meat.

## متن‌خوانی اصولی برای امتحان نهایی

سوالات متن‌خوانی در امتحان نهایی به دو شکل مطرح می‌شوند:

۱. متن‌های تک سوال مفهومی.
۲. متن‌های بلند با چندین سوال.

### متن‌های تک سوال مفهومی:

در این‌گونه سوالات یک متن دو الی چهار خطی (که عموماً از کتاب درسی یا کتاب کار هستند). مطرح می‌شود. برای پاسخگویی به این سوالات تسلط به کلمات درس و خواندن متن‌های کتاب درسی و کار بسیار مفید است.

### متن‌های بلند با چندین سوال:

در این‌گونه متن‌ها یک متن بلند داده شده و در زیر آن چندین سوال مطرح می‌شود. برای پاسخگویی به این متن‌ها و سوالات‌شان علاوه بر تسلط به کلمات و متن کتاب، دانستن یک سری تکنیک‌های پاسخگویی نیز می‌تواند مفید باشد.

### عنوانه متن‌های تک سوالی

**1. Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken forms. People use language to communicate with each other in a society. They exchange knowledge, wishes, and feelings through it.**

- a. Language allows people to share ideas, emotions, and information within a society.
- b. Language is used only for writing and not for speaking.
- c. People do not need language to express beliefs or feelings.
- d. Communication in society happens without any form of language.

**2. It is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages exist in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, more than 2250 in Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in Oceania.**

- a. There are fewer than 1000 languages spoken around the world.
- b. Europe has the greatest number of languages spoken today.
- c. Most of the world's languages are found only in the Americas and Oceania.
- d. Languages are really different across all continents, with Asia having the highest number.

**3. Native speakers of these languages range in number from very large, with hundreds of millions of speakers, to very small, with fewer than 10 speakers. The most popular language in the world is Chinese. More than one billion people in the world speak Chinese.**

- a. All languages in the world have a similar number of native speakers.
- b. Some languages have only a few native speakers, while others like Chinese have over a billion.
- c. Chinese is rarely spoken and has few native speakers.
- d. No language in the world has fewer than a hundred speakers.

**18. Using technology in a wrong way has created bad habits and new types of addictions. It is not strange now to call someone an Internet or mobile addict. Technology addicts are people with serious problems to control themselves to use various kinds of technology, in particular the Internet, smartphones, tablets and laptops. Technology addicts do not like to socialize with people; instead, they prefer to be alone and spend lots of their time working with their devices. This makes them depressed and impatient.**

- a. Misuse of technology can lead to addiction, isolation, and emotional problems.
- b. Technology addiction helps people become more social and emotionally balanced.
- c. People addicted to technology usually have no difficulty limiting their screen time.
- d. It is uncommon for people to become addicted to modern devices.

**19. Specialists have found different ways to cure technology addicts. To avoid this type of addiction, people should spend more time with their friends and family members, do daily exercise, and limit the time of working with technologies. They also need to enjoy nature more and have regular plans to travel.**

- a. Spending time with friends and traveling increases the risk of addiction.
- b. The only way to overcome technology addiction is to spend more time on digital devices.
- c. Technology addiction has no known solutions or treatments.
- d. Social and physical activity, and time in nature can help prevent or treat technology addiction.

### نمونه متن‌های بلند

**1** Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken forms. People use language to communicate with each other in a society. They exchange knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings through it. Languages vary greatly from region to region. They are so different that a person may not understand the language of someone from another region, country or continent. It is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages exist in the world. All languages are really valuable, despite their differences. Every language is an amazing means of communication that meets the needs of its own speakers. It is impossible to imagine the world without language. Therefore, we should respect all languages, no matter how different they are and how many speakers they have.

**20. All languages can meet the needs of their speakers for communicating.**

- A) True
- B) False

**21. Languages with more speakers are more respectable than others.**

- A) True
- B) False

**22. The underline "it" in the third line refers to.....**

**23. Why do people use language in a society?**

.....

**24. What should we do to other languages?**

.....

54. The author recommends ..... as one of the ways to save energy.

- a. using devices which consume less energy
- b. taking the protection materials away
- c. using washing machines during the peak time
- d. making more openings and windows in the walls

Answer the following questions.

55. How does the passage define 'peak time'?

.....

56. What is the author's suggestion about replacing the devices and windows?

.....

8 When reading, you may find some words that are often written in capital letters, and seem to be different from other words in the text. Sometimes, these words sound difficult to pronounce. Abbreviations and acronyms are two examples of such words. They are short forms of words and phrases. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word used in place of the full word (e.g., Adj for Adjective). An acronym is a word formed from the first letters of each of the words in a phrase or a name (e.g., IRIB for Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting). They help to make writing easier to read and understand. They also help us to write within a specific word limit, and avoid repeating the same words over and over. Sometimes, authors create new acronyms when they invent a new technique and want to make it sound cool. This helps people remember the technique more easily.

However, we should use these short forms carefully. Using too many of them can make the text harder to read, especially for people who do not know what they mean. It can confuse readers and make them lose their interest. To avoid wasting time reading through pages to find the definition of an unfamiliar word, we should use such forms sparingly and only when they're really necessary.

57. Abbreviations and acronyms are formed in different ways.      a. True      b. False

58. Using acronyms makes a text easy for both writers and readers.      a. True      b. False

59. The underlined word 'they' in the first paragraph refers to .....

- a. readers
- b. acronyms
- c. authors
- d. words

60. According to the above explanation, which one is false?

- a. PC (Personal Computer)
- b. AD (Anno Domini)
- c. BC (Before Christ)
- d. AD (Adverb)

61. How are abbreviations and acronyms similar to each other?

.....

62. Why do authors use acronyms when creating a new technique?

.....

## درس دو یازدهم

﴿ تمرينات فایل صوتی شماره ۱۱ ﴾

۱۱. کدام جمله را در هر بخش فایل صوتی اين تمرين می‌شنويم؟ (در هر بخش فایل صوتی پنج جمله بيان می‌شود. آن را مشخص کنيد.)

آغاز

A. The doctor is listening to my grandfather's heartbeat.

چالش

B. The doctor is listening to my grandmother's heartbeat.

چالش

C. A balanced diet contains lots of fruits and green vegetables.

چالش

D. A balance diet contains lots of fruits and green vegetables.

چالش

E. Her doctor said the problem was more emotional than physical.

چالش

F. Her doctor said the problem was more emotional and physical.

چالش

G. She is in a very good relationship with her aunt.

چالش

H. She has a very good relationship with her aunt.

﴿ تمرينات فایل صوتی شماره ۱۲ ﴾

۱۲. با توجه به متن یا مکالمه‌ای که در این تمرين می‌شنوید، جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

Another thing is paying attention to .....A ..... health. For example, eating healthy food helps people live longer and prevents diseases. Eating junk food makes people gain weight, and .....B ..... the risk of heart attack. Eating .....C ..... servings of bread, vegetables, fruits, protein, and oil is necessary for everyone. Also, daily exercises improve people's health .....D ..... An effective way to enjoy a better lifestyle is having healthy relationships with others. Recent research has shown that a good .....E ..... life decreases the risk of death.

﴿ تمرينات فایل صوتی شماره ۱۳ ﴾

۱۳. با توجه به متن یا مکالمه‌ای که در این تمرين می‌شنوید، جاهای خالی را با کلمه مناسب (آنچه می‌شنوید) پر کنید.

The modern lifestyle has had both positive and negative effects on people's lives. Modern technologies have .....A ..... us to have easy .....B ..... to information, become more ...C ..... experience fast communication, travel easier, and have a more comfortable life. Have you ever .....D ..... a world without the Internet, tablets, mobile phones, airplanes, and .....E ..... cleaners? Most people cannot do that, as technology is the .....F ..... of our time.