

# GRAMMAR REVIEW PART 1

## CONJUNCTIONS

Shahab  
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CRASH COURSE  
IN **ENGLISH**  
FOR THE U.E.E.

جمع بندی زبان کنکور به شیوه

WWW.SHAHABANARI.COM

دکتر شهاب اناری

# جزئیات برنامه

## جلسه اول

گرامر: کلمات ربط + افعال  
مدال + کاربرد صفات

حل آزمون شبیه ساز

مرور لغات مهم

روش حل سوالات cloze  
test

## جلسه دوم

گرامر: معلوم و مجهول +  
عبارات توصیفی + جملات  
اسمی + be going to

حل آزمون شبیه ساز

مرور لغات مهم

روش درست خواندن و  
برخورد کلی با متن درک  
مطلب

## جلسه سوم

گرامر: تشدید کننده ها +  
مصدر و اسم مصدر + افعال  
دوقسطنی

حل آزمون شبیه ساز

مرور لغات مهم

تکنیکهای پاسخگویی به  
انواع سوالات درک مطلب

# GRAMMAR REVIEW PART 1

## CONJUNCTIONS

because/as/since	چون ، زیرا، از آنجایی که
since	از زمانی که ، از وقتی که
whether .... or	چه .....چه
whether (...or)	آیا ، که آیا
although/ though/ even though	اگر چه ، با این که، با وجود این که
while, whereas	در حالی که ، در صورتی که
however	اما، با این حال، با این وجود
so that / in order that	تا این که، برای این که، به منظور این که
to + v / in order to + v / so as to + v	
when/as/while	هنگامی که ، زمانی که ، وقتی که
as	هر چه ، به همان نسبت که
as	همانطور که

1. She will not like it here ..... the weather is warm or cool.

- 1) though      2) whether      3) so that      4) whereas

2. You never know ..... what these people tell you is true.

- 1) so that      2) however      3) while      4) whether

3. He never learned a lesson ..... he was either playing in class or absent.

- 1) since      2) whether      3) while      4) so that

4. She has not met even one Iranian ..... she arrived in Ontario last week.

- 1) as      2) when      3) so as to      4) since

5. We decided not to go there by car ..... there was really heavy traffic.

- 1) so that      2) because of      3) as      4) whereas

6. .... you learn a language more, you find it easier to communicate with others.

- 1) Though      2) As      3) While      4) So that

7. She found the gold coin ..... she was taking a walk along the street.

- 1) whereas      2) however      3) while      4) because

8. I like the walls of the bedroom white ..... my wife prefers it blue.

- 1) since                      2) while                      3) so that                      4) whether

9. He is still gaining weight ..... he is eating less and less.

- 1) whereas                      2) since                      3) although                      4) despite

10. The internet can take too much of your time; ....., if you use it properly, it is very useful.

- 1) however                      2) although                      3) whereas                      4) whether

11. I will get up early tomorrow morning ..... I can get that large amount of work done.

- 1) while                      2) so that                      3) whether                      4) however

12. He invited me to his office ..... to me about the company's future plans.

- 1) so that talk                      2) in order he talk                      3) to talk                      4) for talking

13. He told me of Ann's problems at work ..... ask her about them in the party.

- 1) so that I will not                      2) in order that not  
3) in order to I don't                      4) so that I wouldn't

14. He left the meeting early ..... be forced to meet her afterwards.

- 1) in order not to                      2) so that not  
3) so as to not                      4) in order that not to

15. He went to continue his studies in France ..... he had finished high school in Iran.

- 1) as                      2) while                      3) when                      4) because of

16. He composed his first song ..... he was only 6 years old.

- 1) when                      2) whereas                      3) as                      4) during

17. I realized someone was shouting in the street ..... I was talking to my mom.

- 1) whether                      2) during                      3) when                      4) as

18. .... I open this old door, it makes a loud noise.

- 1) While                      2) During                      3) When                      4) Whereas

19. He left the office quickly just ..... I was trying to tell him the bad news.

- 1) when                      2) while                      3) since                      4) as

20. He looked at the shop windows ..... he walked in the street.

- 1) when                      2) whether                      3) as                      4) so that

## MODAL VERBS

۱. فرمولها:		
حال و آینده	فعل ساده + فعل مدال	You <u>should respect</u> the traffic rules.
گذشته	فعل مدال + have + pp	Helen <u>should have driven</u> more slowly.
۲. مفاهیم:		
may/ might have pp:	عملی که در گذشته شاید انجام شده باشد.	
may/ might not have pp:	عملی که در گذشته شاید انجام نشده باشد.	
must have pp:	عملی که در گذشته حتما انجام شده است.	
should have pp:	عملی که در گذشته باید انجام می شد ولی نشد.	
shouldn't have pp:	عملی که در گذشته نباید انجام می شد ولی شد.	

21. I was busy then and refused the offer. Now I think I ..... have accepted it.

- 1) should      2) must      3) can't      4) might

22. He didn't tell the truth, and now he is suffering for it. He ..... have told that lie.

- 1) mustn't      2) may      3) might not      4) shouldn't

23. I thought this was the address Tom gave me, but it's not. I ..... have made a mistake.

- 1) must      2) might not      3) should      4) can

24. He ..... have told Helen whether he was coming to her birthday party or not. Of course, I'm not sure.

- 1) can't      2) might      3) must      4) shouldn't

25. I don't understand why you went to a hotel. You ..... have stayed at your sister's.

- 1) could      2) may      3) shouldn't      4) must

26. He ..... so much money on clothes, but he did.

- 1) couldn't have spent      2) might not spend  
3) mustn't spend      4) shouldn't have spent



36. He invited the ..... students to give a presentation in Farsi.

1) first two Iranian history

2) two first Iranian history

3) first two history Iranian

4) two first history Iranian

# MOCK TEST 1

TIME: 20 MIN

## PART A: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: QUESTIONS 1 TO 10 ARE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. BENEATH EACH SENTENCE YOU WILL SEE FOUR WORDS OR PHRASES MARKED (1), (2), (3) AND (4). CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE. THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

1. .... the TV program was boring, I turned it off.

- 1) Whereas                      2) Since                      3) Whether                      4) So that

2. We went to a(n) ..... restaurant.

- 1) large expensive French                      2) expensive large French  
3) French large expensive                      4) French expensive large

3. He is still gaining weight ..... he is eating less and less.

- 1) whereas                      2) since                      3) although                      4) whether

4. I missed the bus to school today. I ..... up earlier this morning.

- 1) should get                      2) should have got                      3) must get                      4) must have got

5. A wise person would ..... the costs before making any firm decision.

- 1) progress                      2) launch                      3) instruct                      4) consider

6. Edison performed a great service to mankind by ..... the electric light bulb.

- 1) observing                      2) informing                      3) inventing                      4) expressing

7. The foreign musician played a(n) ..... which we hadn't seen before.

- 1) function                      2) instrument                      3) community                      4) presentation

8. This factory ..... motor vehicles of very high quality.

- 1) experiences                      2) surrounds                      3) populates                      4) manufactures

9. It is necessary for a traveler to know the weather condition of his/her .....

- 1) destination                      2) situation                      3) confidence                      4) journey

10. The internet has made ..... among people a lot easier than the past.

- 1) communication                      2) excitement                      3) destruction                      4) influence

11. His words showed that he was ..... to help us.

- 1) complex                      2) economic                      3) willing                      4) reasonable

12. This is what he meant, but I don't remember what he ..... said.

- 1) brightly                      2) exactly                      3) wonderfully                      4) similarly



**PART B: CLOZE TEST**

DIRECTIONS: QUESTIONS 11 TO 15 ARE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. BENEATH EACH SENTENCE YOU WILL SEE FOUR WORDS OR PHRASES MARKED (1), (2), (3) AND (4). CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE. THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Every person is different from others. It is important to know that differences are good and to understand that not all people are like us. On a team, the ...(13)... of one worker can overcome the weaknesses of ...(14)... . The balance created by such ...(15)... makes a team stronger. There are three basic ways that people differ ...(16)... one another: values, temperament, and individual difference. Values are the importance that we give to ideas, things, or people. Your temperament is the unique way you think, feel, and ...(17) ... to the world. One could be a realist, optimist, idealist, etc.

- 13.     1) strengths    2) worries                    3) habits            4) results
- 14.     1) other           2) another                   3) each other       4) one another
- 15.     1) instrument    2) research                   3) teacher           4) variety
- 16.     1) of                2) from                        3) than               4) toward
- 17.     1) believe         2) survive                     3) expect            4) react

**PART C: READING COMPREHENSION**

DIRECTIONS: IN THIS PART OF THE TEST, YOU WILL READ TWO PASSAGES. EACH PASSAGE IS FOLLOWED BY FIVE QUESTIONS. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE BEST CHOICE (1), (2), (3), OR (4). THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Nursing is an occupation in which scientific and practical skills are used to care for the sick, the disabled, the mentally ill, the elderly and the very young, and also in the area of public health. Nursing is an ancient service, but as a profession it is comparatively new. During the Middle Ages, religious orders, untrained but devoted to nursing, developed, and they opened hospitals throughout Europe. But it was not until the 19<sup>th</sup> century that nursing began to be established as a profession.

The founder of the modern nursing was the Englishwoman, Florence Nightingale. In 1854 she took a small band of women from England to the battle fronts of the Crimean War. These women tended a hospital there. In 1860, on her return to England, Florence Nightingale founded the first ever nursing school, in London, attached to St. Thomas's Hospital. The methods of training that Miss Nightingale worked out have been copied by nursing schools all over the world.

In the United States, the first nursing school was established at Bellevue Hospital in New York City in 1873. Since then, hundreds of schools have been set up in the country to prepare both registered nurses and licensed practical nurses. Canada's first nursing school was founded at St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1874, and in Australia, the first training schools started in the 1860s.

18. Which of the following statements about nursing is NOT true?

- 1) Nursing is ancient as a service, and fairly new as a profession.

- 2) Nursing is an occupation in which scientific and practical skills are used.
- 3) Nursing is a business only for young people in the area of public health.
- 4) Nursing is a job to take care of the sick, the disabled, the mentally ill, and the elderly.

19. Florence Nightingale has been given special attention in the passage because .....

- 1) she took some women to the fronts of the Crimean War
- 2) she started the first nursing school in England
- 3) she is the founder of modern nursing
- 4) nursing schools all over the world copied her style of nursing

20. The word "tend" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) leave
- 2) destroy
- 3) insist on
- 4) look after

21. According to the passage, nursing schools .....

- 1) were first established in Europe
- 2) trained the nurses in New York
- 3) prepared nurses to be sent abroad
- 4) started before the Crimean War

Tussaud, Marie (1761—1850) was the founder of the famous waxworks show in London known as Madame Tussaud's. But before she went to London, she had spent the most exciting years of her life in Paris.

She was born at Strasbourg in France. Her soldier father, Joseph Grosholtz, died about the time of her birth, and Marie was brought up by her uncle, Philippe Curtius. He was a doctor in Berne, Switzerland, but he was so skilled at making wax models that he was persuaded to move to Paris, where he started a successful museum of waxworks. It quickly became famous for its life-size models of royal persons and other notable characters.

Marie learned her uncle's skill and soon was able to assist him with his work. In 1780, when she was 19, she was invited to teach her art to the king's sister, Madame Elizabeth of France. For the next nine years, Marie lived at Versailles in the royal household.

In 1789 came the French Revolution, bringing terror to anyone who was associated with the royal family of France. Marie's uncle made her leave Versailles and return to him in Paris in case her life should be endangered.

In 1795 Marie married Francois Tussaud, and in 1802 she brought her waxwork collection to England. She spent the rest of her life in London, where the exhibition became permanently established. It is still run by Madame Tussaud's descendents.

22. Which statement about Madame Tussaud is NOT true?

- 1) Mary's father died around the time of her birth.
- 2) She was brought up by her uncle, Philippe Grosholtz.
- 3) Marie was the founder of the famous waxwork show in London.
- 4) She spent the most exciting years of her life in Paris.

23. Marie was invited to go to Versailles .....

- 1) at the age of 19
- 2) to teach her art to the king
- 3) when her uncle asked her to
- 4) right after she learnt wax making

24. We can understand from the passage that .....

- 1) she left Versailles because of the English Revolution
- 2) she stood with the French Royal Family right to the end
- 3) her uncle was a member of the royal family household
- 4) her museum was famous before she was linked to the royal family

25. The word "permanently" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ....

- 1) surprisingly                      2) constantly                      3) necessarily                      4) suddenly

## NON CLAUSES & BE GOING TO

# GRAMMAR REVIEW PART 2

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

۱: فعل مجهول با فرمول روبرو به دست می آید: **to be + pp**

۲: هرگاه مفعول فعل متعدی (اسم یا ضمیر) بعد از فعل متعدی نیامده باشد یا به بیان دیگر قبل از آن آمده باشد، از فعل مجهول استفاده می شود.

The house next door ..... by a rich man. (bought/ was bought)

1. This is a common mistake which ..... by students almost every day.

- 1) makes      2) is making      3) is made      4) has made

2. What he ordered for dinner ..... because everybody was full.

- 1) didn't eat      2) has not eaten      3) had not eaten      4) was not eaten

3. Just wait for a few minutes. Your letter ..... right now.

- 1) is typed      2) is being typed      3) has typed      4) will type

4. The program ..... all over the country when the earthquake happened.

- 1) watched      2) has been watched      3) was watching      4) was being watched

5. You don't need to worry. The problem .....

- 1) solves      2) had been solved      3) was solving      4) has been solved

6. By the time we got to the meeting, the decision .....

- 1) has made      2) was made      3) had been made      4) is made

7. He says any change of plans ..... to us as soon as possible.

- 1) reports      2) are reported      3) has reported      4) will be reported

8. The question is whether the project ..... according to plan.

- 1) will be doing      2) has done      3) can be done      4) being done

9. The little child was able to count to 20 without .....

- 1) teaches      2) has been taught      3) being taught      4) to be taught

10. He said he reacted on time because he ..... the warning by one of his close friends.

- 1) had given      2) was giving      3) is being given      4) had been given

11. When I got to the cinema, all the tickets .....

- 1) had already been sold                      2) has already been sold  
3) had already sold                              4) has already sold

## ADJECTIVE PHRASES

اگر فعل ابتدای عبارت توصیفی مفهوم معلوم داشته باشد، یعنی اسم قبلش فاعلش باشد، با فعل -ing شروع می شود.

The boy riding that bicycle is from China.

اگر مفهوم مجهول داشته باشد، یعنی اسم قبلش مفعولش باشد، با فعل pp شروع می شود.

What was the name of the man killed in the accident?

12. The professor ..... us the history of Iran is a very educated person.

- 1) teaches            2) taught                      3) teaching                      4) to teach

13. I really liked the coffee ..... in that restaurant.

- 1) makes            2) made                              3) to make                      4) which made

14. When I first saw him there, there was something ..... him.

- 1) worrying            2) worried                              3) who worried                      4) which worries

15. People ..... an official permit won't be allowed to enter the camp.

- 1) don't have            2) who not have                              3) not had                              4) not having

16. I didn't know the young boy ..... on the bench in the park.

- 1) slept            2) which slept                              3) who sleep                              4) sleeping

17. The movie ..... to the public was different from what I had seen in a private show.

- 1) shows            2) to show                              3) that was shown                      4) which showed

## NOUN CLAUSES & BE GOING TO

۱. هرگاه کلمه -wh- وسط جمله بیاید پس از آن جمله شکل خبری خواهد داشت (فاعل قبل از فعل می آید).

Mary couldn't remember where she was going to meet Tom.

۲. از ساختار **be going to + v.** برای نمایش قصد و تصمیم به انجام کاری در آینده با برنامه ریزی قبلی استفاده می شود.

He is going to sell his car.

همچنین از این ساختار برای پیش بینی رخداد عملی در آینده نزدیک بر اساس شواهد زمان حال استفاده می شود.

Look at those dark clouds. It is going to rain.

18. I wanted to know where ..... at that time of the night.

- 1) was she going      2) is she going      3) she was going      4) she is going

19. Does he know what ..... to tell him last night?

- 1) do I want      2) I want      3) did I want      4) I wanted

20. Jack asked me ..... to buy.

- 1) which I have decided car      2) which car I had decided  
3) which I had decided car      4) which car I have decided

21. The lab teacher showed us how ..... the experiment.

- 1) to do      2) do      3) did      4) does he do

22. I have made up my mind. I ..... her a bag for her birthday.

- 1) am going to buy      2) had bought      3) am bought      4) buy

23. "Hi, can I talk to Mrs. Taheri?"

"Yes, hold on a second. I ..... her."

- 1) am going to call      2) call      3) will call      4) have been called

24. I had some milk this morning that had gone bad. Now, I don't feel OK, and I ..... sick.

- 1) am being      2) had been      3) am going to be      4) was

# MOCK TEST 2

TIME: 20 MIN

## PART A: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: QUESTIONS 1 TO 10 ARE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. BENEATH EACH SENTENCE YOU WILL SEE FOUR WORDS OR PHRASES MARKED (1), (2), (3) AND (4). CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE. THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

1. Some mobile phones have very ..... instructions which are difficult to understand.

- 1) confuse                      2) confused      3) confusing      4) confusingly

2. He told us the story so nicely ..... to him carefully.

- 1) that listened              2) we listen      3) to listen      4) that we listened

3. The program ..... all over the country when the earthquake happened.

- 1) watched      2) has been watched      3) was watching      4) was being watched

4. The ground is wet everywhere this morning. It ..... last night.

- 1) may have rained                                      2) couldn't rain  
3) should rain                                              4) must have rained

5. A student should ..... more time to his studies than playing sports or going out.

- 1) design                      2) decide      3) develop                      4) devote

6. Unfortunately, my parents were absent on the day of the ..... of prizes.

- 1) exploration                      2) protection      3) presentation                      4) deduction

7. Nobody can say with ..... that this will be the last time he will ever behave impolitely.

- 1) certainty                      2) pattern      3) transfer                      4) experiment

8. I hope my advice will ..... him from carrying out that dangerous mission.

- 1) include                      2) prevent      3) estimate                      4) enhance

9. This addict that you see here is, unfortunately, a/an ..... Olympic medalist.

- 1) exact                      2) soft                      3) former                      4) smooth

10. All the people in the region hope this cruel man will be ..... from power very soon.

- 1) released                      2) removed      3) related                      4) reflected

11. It is excellent that the President visited the earthquake-hit region .....

- 1) dishonestly                      2) hopelessly      3) personally                      4) artificially

12. Don't forget to ..... the windows before you go out.

- 1) turn on                      2) pass on      3) pick up                      4) lock up

**PART B: CLOZE TEST**

DIRECTIONS: QUESTIONS 11 TO 15 ARE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. BENEATH EACH SENTENCE YOU WILL SEE FOUR WORDS OR PHRASES MARKED (1), (2), (3) AND (4). CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE. THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

To me, a hero is not only someone who saves a person from a burning building. It could be a parent who, after a(n) ...(13)... day, helps a child with a difficult homework ...(14)... . It could be a person who picks up and returns something you didn't ...(15)... you had dropped, someone who stops by ...(16)... on you when you are ill, someone who ...(17)... you down when you are angry, someone who takes time out of a busy timetable to help you with a problem.

- 13.      1) exhausting    2) irregular      3) immediate      4) pleasant
- 14.      1) connection    2) resource      3) density        4) assignment
- 15.      1) alarm          2) indicate      3) realize          4) search
- 16.      1) checks        2) he checks    3) which checks   4) to check
- 17.      1) turns          2) calms         3) burns          4) pulls

**PART C: READING COMPREHENSION**

DIRECTIONS: IN THIS PART OF THE TEST, YOU WILL READ TWO PASSAGES. EACH PASSAGE IS FOLLOWED BY FIVE QUESTIONS. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE BEST CHOICE (1), (2), (3), OR (4). THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

A silver dollar is not worth a dollar – nor is any other silver coin really worth its face value. Silver coins are made of an alloy – a mixture of 10 percent copper and 90 percent silver – which lasts much longer in circulation than pure silver would. A silver dollar contains 90 cents worth of silver. It takes only a pennyworth of silver to make a nickel.

This was not the case in 1792, when the United States began minting coins of pure gold and silver. Citizens were welcome to stop in anytime with gold or silver in any form—cups, vases, or even gold fillings from their teeth – and have it melted down for spending money.

Today the mints in Philadelphia and Denver earn a yearly profit of about \$40 million. Most of this comes from using alloys rather than pure silver in the production of the \$2<sup>1/2</sup> billion worth of coins circulating in the U.S. The Philadelphia plant also manufactures coins for foreign countries. In a recent year almost 130 million coins were made for the use of foreign governments.

18. According to the passage, silver coins today are not worth face value because .....
- 1) their value has risen since they were made
  - 2) they contain less silver than coins used to
  - 3) they are made up of copper only
  - 4) the metal wears down in the long run
19. The first U.S. coins were made of .....



- 1) an alloy of copper and silver    2) pure silver or pure gold
- 3) pure copper made of cups, etc    4) an alloy of gold and silver

20. The use of alloys in making coins .....

- 1) costs the mint about \$40 million a year
- 2) helps the mint earn a profit of \$40 million a year
- 3) costs the same as the use of pure silver in making coins
- 4) makes a big loss that the government should support

21. The word "plant" in the last paragraph could best be replaced by .....

- 1) factory            2) tree                    3) coin                    4) event

Achilles was one of the great soldiers and heroes on the Greek side in the Trojan War, about which Homer wrote in the *Illiad*.

Before Achilles was born, the Fates had foretold to his mother Thetis, who was a seafarer, that he would die young, and so she was very anxious to make him safe. When he was a baby, she carried him to the river Styx, and washed him in it. The magic waters were supposed to give protection from all wounds and diseases. But the waters didn't reach one part of Achilles's body, the heel by which his mother held him.

Years later, when the Trojan war broke out, Thetis feared that Achilles would have to fight, and so she dressed him up as a girl and hid him among the women at the court of the King of Scyros. However, he was discovered there by a soldier named Odysseus, or Ulysses, and willingly went off with him to the war.

Achilles soon became famous among the Greeks as the bravest and most daring of them all. Then in the tenth year of the war, he quarreled with the Greek leader King Agamemnon over a slave named Briseis, and in his anger he refused to go on fighting. The Greeks were helpless without him, and the Trojans rejoiced. In the end, the Greeks persuaded Achilles to lend his armor to his friend Patroclus, who led Achilles's men into battle to make the Trojans believe the great soldier had returned. Patroclus was killed by the Trojan Hector, and Achilles was so filled with grief that he came back to fight to punish his death. Achilles killed Hector and put his body at the walls of Troy.

22. Which statement about Achilles is NOT true?

- 1) It was said that Achilles would die young.
- 2) The Fates had foretold to his mother about his death.
- 3) Achilles is a great soldier about whom Homer has written in the *Illiad*.
- 4) Achilles was a great hero against Greeks in the Trojan War.

23. According to the passage, Achilles was taken to the river Styx to be .....

- 1) cleaned in it completely
- 2) given the magic waters to drink
- 3) protected from all injuries and diseases
- 4) hidden from the soldiers of the Trojan War

24. Achilles refused to go on fighting because .....

- 1) he had become tired of fighting for ten years
- 2) he had argued with the king over Briseis
- 3) the Greeks were helpless without him
- 4) he wanted to show others how brave he was

25. The tone of the passage shows us that the writer believes that .....

- 1) Thetis did so much to protect Achilles
- 2) the Fates had predicted the future correctly
- 3) King Agmemnon was the bravest of the Greeks
- 4) Achilles worked hard to keep Patroclus safe

# GRAMMAR REVIEW PART 3

## SO, SUCH, TOO, ENOUGH

1. so + صفت (+ that + جمله کامل)

The house is so expensive that I can't buy it.

2) such + اسم یا گروه اسمی (+ that + جمله کامل)

He is such a kind person that everyone likes him.

3) too + صفت / قید (+ for + مفعول) (+ to + مصدر)

The house is too expensive to buy.

4) enough + صفت / قید (+ for + مفعول) (+ to + مصدر)

This car is cheap enough to buy.

enough + اسم (+ to + مصدر)

I don't have enough time to study.

1. He said the car was ..... expensive for him to buy.

- 1) enough      2) so      3) too      4) such

2. He thought that the teacher was not experienced ..... to teach at that level.

- 1) too      2) so      3) enough      4) such

3. It is ..... hot today that I really don't like to leave my air-conditioned room and go out!

- 1) too      2) so      3) such      4) very

4. The hotel was ..... wonderful piece of architecture that all the visitors were surprised.

- 1) a very      2) so      3) too      4) such a

5. The problem is ..... difficult to understand that few people can solve it.

- 1) so      2) too      3) very      4) such

6. The match was ..... attractive one that the crowd was really excited.

- 1) such      2) too      3) such an      4) so

7. The cinema was ..... we decided not to go there in that heavy traffic.

- 1) too far away to      2) so far away that  
3) very far away that      4) far away enough to

8. The singer sang ..... beautifully, and all the audience enjoyed the performance.

- 1) too                      2) such                      3) so                      4) enough

9. I don't think the pool has ..... water for the kids to have a swim in.

- 1) so warm                      2) such warm                      3) too warm                      4) warm enough

10. Among the ..... different tasks a computer can do is helping us to type documents.

- 1) very little                      2) too                      3) so many                      4) enough

11. He is too busy ..... time for such unimportant arguments.

- 1) that he doesn't have                      2) for having  
3) because no time                      4) to have

12. She was so angry with her husband ..... speak calmly.

- 1) to be able to                      2) that couldn't  
3) to                      4) that she couldn't

13. I waited behind the door of his office for ..... time that I became really angry.

- 1) so long                      2) such long                      3) so a long                      4) such a long

## GERUND AND INFINITIVE

**نکته ۱:** افعال از نظر شکل فعل دوم پس از خود به دسته‌های مختلفی تقسیم می‌شوند:

*let, make, help*

۱) افعالی که پس از آن‌ها مصدر بدون to می‌آید:

۲) افعالی که پس از آن‌ها فعل -ing می‌آید:

*finish, enjoy, dislike, avoid, imagine, keep (on), risk, mind, miss*

۳) افعالی که پس از آن‌ها مصدر (با to) می‌آید.

*tell, ask, want, wish, order, force, cause, allow, permit, advise, encourage, agree, expect, invite, warn, decide, promise, hope, plan, would like*

*stop*

۴) افعالی که پس از آن‌ها هم مصدر با to و هم فعل -ing می‌تواند بیاید.

**نکته ۲:** پس از حروف اضافه فعل به صورت -ing دار می‌آید.

**نکته ۳:** برای منفی کردن فعل دوم از not استفاده می‌کنیم.

**نکته ۴:** اگر فعلی در نقش فاعل در ابتدای جمله بیاید به صورت -ing دار یا مصدری درمی‌آید.

**نکته ۵:** پس از اغلب صفات فعل به صورت مصدر می‌آید.

**نکته ۶:** پس از کلمات wh- دار وسط جمله می‌توان مصدر آورد.

14. John told me not to let his son ..... my car.

- 1) borrow                      2) borrows                      3) to borrow                      4) borrowing

15. It is easy to make him ..... what we want him to.

- 1) do                      2) to do                      3) does                      4) doing

16. Mary is usually made ..... her room at weekends.

- 1) clean                      2) cleans                      3) cleaning                      4) to clean

17. The nurse was trying to help the patient ..... up from his bed.

- 1) gets                      2) got                      3) to get                      4) which got

18. I don't want to ..... you to make a decision soon.

- 1) make                      2) let                      3) force                      4) avoid

19. Let me ..... with you to the museum because I've already been there twice.

- 1) not to go                      2) don't go                      3) don't to go                      4) not go

20. Just try to imagine ..... in that beautiful village for the rest of your life.

- 1) live                      2) living                      3) to live                      4) lived

21. I would really like you ..... my parents, Tom.

- 1) meeting                      2) met                      3) meet                      4) to meet

22. They advised me ..... a used car from that person.

- 1) don't buy                      2) don't to buy                      3) to not buy                      4) not to buy

23. He was singing when he suddenly stopped ..... to me about his appointment with the lawyer the next day.

- 1) talk                      2) to talk                      3) talked                      4) talking

24. My father never let me ..... me money.

- 1) ask others to lend                      2) to ask others to lend  
3) ask others lend                      4) to ask others lend

25. I don't know why he insisted on ..... with us so much.

- 1) being                      2) be                      3) to be                      4) he was

26. He said he had learned to play the guitar ..... a series of videos.

- 1) he watched                      2) by watching                      3) from watching                      4) with watching

27. I don't believe that it's necessary for us ..... the teacher about that.

- 1) to ask      2) asking      3) ask      4) we ask

28. He always thought that ..... to a good university would guarantee his future.

- 1) goes      2) going      3) to going      4) he went

29. Tom said, "Mary, help me out, please."

- 1) Tom said Mary help me out please.  
2) Tom said to Mary to help him out please.  
3) Tom told Mary help him out.  
4) Tom asked Mary to help him out.

## TWO WORD STRUCTURES

افعالی که با on, off, up, down, back بیایند، جدا شدنی هستند:

He took the books back.    He took back the books.    He took them back.

30. I lent her one of my dictionaries last week, but he hasn't ..... yet.

- 1) given it back    2) given them back    3) given back it    4) given back them

31. He told me about his problem and said that he wanted to talk .....

- 1) about problem    2) problem about    3) about it    4) it about

32. This repetitive exercise has made him bored ..... this kind of activity.

- 1) than    2) with    3) from    4) of

# MOCK TEST 3

TIME: 20 MIN

## PART A: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: QUESTIONS 1 TO 10 ARE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. BENEATH EACH SENTENCE YOU WILL SEE FOUR WORDS OR PHRASES MARKED (1), (2), (3) AND (4). CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE. THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

1. It was ..... strange news that no one believed even a word of it.

- 1) so                      2) such                      3) too                      4) enough

2. The nurse was trying to help the patient ..... up from his bed.

- 1) gets                      2) got                      3) to get                      4) which got

3. Two weeks after the exam, I was sent a letter ..... me that I had passed.

- 1) telling                      2) told                      3) which tell                      4) tells

4. I'm not sure if this present is good for him because he ..... it for himself before.

- 1) may buy                      2) must buy                      3) should have bought                      4) might have bought

5. A(n) ..... is the first person to do a job which is usually developed by others later on.

- 1) apprentice                      2) explorer                      3) pioneer                      4) missionary

6. One of his main ..... is his ability to decide well under pressure.

- 1) gestures                      2) features                      3) emotions                      4) concerns

7. The coins and keys in his pocket ..... as he walked along the street.

- 1) rattled                      2) affected                      3) noticed                      4) magnified

8. That poor man is so proud that he doesn't want to talk about his financial .....

- 1) permission                      2) addition                      3) occasion                      4) condition

9. The information stored in this computer can be ..... by using a password.

- 1) composed                      2) accessed                      3) forecasted                      4) impressed

10. The doctors decided to keep him under ..... for one more day before he could go home.

- 1) observation                      2) organization                      3) suggestion                      4) situation

11. The good points of this kind of education are not clear now, but they will ..... be discovered in the future.

- 1) suddenly      2) emotionally      3) commonly      4) certainly

10. What I do during the day ..... reading the latest scientific papers and doing research in lab.

- 1) makes up      2) passes on      3) consists of      4) keeps up

**PART B: CLOZE TEST**

DIRECTIONS: QUESTIONS 11 TO 15 ARE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES. BENEATH EACH SENTENCE YOU WILL SEE FOUR WORDS OR PHRASES MARKED (1), (2), (3) AND (4). CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE. THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

In 1985, an earthquake devastated Mexico City and killed more than 6,000 people. But the rescuers had help in ...(13)... the survivors who were trapped under several ...(14)... of steel and concrete. Shirley Hammond and her search dog ...(15)... Cinnamon were among the 13 teams of dogs and handlers that assisted in the search. They slowly made their way into the area where some workers thought they had heard voices. The dog began sniffing and pawing at the rubble. Then she barked as if she had ...(16)... human smell. Shirley knew she had to call for another dog to confirm before they could ...(17)... resources to a long and difficult rescue effort. Soon, another teamed confirmed Cinnamon's finding and finally 12 trapped people were rescued.

- 13.      1) magnifying    2) saving      3) preventing      4) defining
- 14.      1) floors          2) cores        3) designs         4) stickers
- 15.      1) naming        2) was named   3) which has named 4) named
- 16.      1) observed      2) progressed   3) distracted       4) recognized
- 17.      1) devote        2) spend        3) remind          4) affect

**PART C: READING COMPREHENSION**

DIRECTIONS: IN THIS PART OF THE TEST, YOU WILL READ TWO PASSAGES. EACH PASSAGE IS FOLLOWED BY FIVE QUESTIONS. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE BEST CHOICE (1), (2), (3), OR (4). THEN MARK THE CORRECT CHOICE ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

The Mason-Dixon line, often considered by Americans to be the separation between the North and the South, is in reality the line that separates the state of Pennsylvania from Maryland and parts of West Virginia. Prior to the Civil Wars, this southern line of Pennsylvania separated the non-slave states to the north from the slave states to the south.



The Mason-Dixon line was formed well before the Civil Wars as a result of a line fight between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were called in to survey the area and officially mark the line between the two states. The survey was completed in 1767, and the line was marked with stones.

18. According to the passage, before the Civil Wars .....

- 1) Pennsylvania was a non-slave state
- 2) Pennsylvania was located south of the Mason-Dixon line.
- 3) the slave states were not divided from the non-slave states
- 4) the states to the south of the line were in the same group as Pennsylvania

19. The passage says that the Mason-Dixon line was formed because of a disagreement .....

- 1) about slaves
- 2) about borders
- 3) between two astronomers
- 4) over surveying techniques

20. The word "survey" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to ... .

- 1) study
- 2) learning
- 3) understanding
- 4) arrangement

21. The best title for this passage would be .....

- 1) The Formation of the Mason-Dixon Line
- 2) The Separation of Pennsylvania from Maryland
- 3) The Division of the North and the South
- 4) Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, Two Astronomers

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847-1922) is famous for the invention of telephone in 1876. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, where his father was a teacher of speech. In 1870 Alexander emigrated with his family to Canada. In 1872, at Boston in the United States, he opened a school for training teachers of the deaf. The next year he became a professor at Boston University, studying the science of speech.

Much of his spare time was spent in trying to discover a way in which people could talk to each other over long distances. He realized that the actual sound waves of speech traveled only short distances even through a speaking-tube, or through string or wire stretched between two hollow

vessels. He therefore experimented with the vibrations caused by sound and at last found that these could be sent from one place to another by using electric currents.

Bell's telephone consisted of two similar instruments each having an electro-magnet (that is, a piece of iron made into a magnet by a wire carrying an electric current coiled round coil). The currents flowing round the coil of the receiving instrument caused its diaphragm to vibrate in tune with the transmitting diaphragm and so the sounds delivered to the receiver were heard coming from the transmitter. The first complete sentence was transmitted in 1876. In 1877 Bell married Mabel Hubbard, who had been one of his deaf students.

22. According to the passage, Alexander Graham Bell .....

- 1) first emigrated to Canada, then went to the U.S.A.
- 2) became famous just when he emigrated to America
- 3) was well received because he was born in Edinburgh
- 4) tried to succeed as his father was a teacher of speech

23. At Boston he opened a school .....

- 1) for teaching deaf people to learn better
- 2) for training teachers of non-hearing people
- 3) because he was a university professor
- 4) to research the science of speech

24. The word "transmit" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) react                      2) understand              3) launch                      4) send

25. According to the passage, it is NOT true about Bell's invention that .....

- 1) it consisted of two similar devices
- 2) the diaphragms in the receiver and sender vibrated in tune
- 3) Mabel Hubbard helped Bell think of electric currents
- 4) electromagnetic technology was used in it

## مهمترین لغات کنکورهای اخیر

a few	assistants	carry out
a little	atmosphere	case (4)
ability (2)	attach (7)	cause (2)
accept (6)	attempt	cause (4)
access (2)	attendants	central (4)
account	attention	certain (3)
achieve	attract (2)	charity (3)
active (5)	audience (4)	chemical
actual (4)	available (3)	choice
addictive	average (3)	climate
additions	award	close
advise	aware (3)	close (3)
advisability (2)	balance	clue
affect (2)	base	combining
affection	basis (2)	comfortable (2)
allowed (3)	be aware of	comment
also	behave(2)	committee (2)
amount (4)	behavior	common (5)
ancient	believe	communicate (6)
annoy	bend (2)	community (4)
another	bother (3)	compare (6)
anxiety	brackets	compete (6)
anxious (6)	brain	complete (2)
apprentice	brief (6)	complex (5)
appropriate (2)	bright (3)	complicated
area	brilliant	compose (3)
arranged	call out (3)	compute (2)
article	call up (3)	concentrate (10)
artificial (13)	calm (3)	concern (6)
artistic	capacity (3)	conclusion (2)
ashamed (2)	careful (6)	condition (5)
aspect (3)	carelessly	conference
assignment (2)	carry (2)	confidence (6)

confused (2)	disagree	especially
connect (8)	discipline (2)	estimate (8)
conscious (3)	discover (5)	evaluate (3)
considerably	discussion (4)	event (2)
consist of (5)	dislike	exactly (4)
constantly (3)	distant	examine (2)
construction (3)	distinction	excellent
contact (2)	distract (4)	excitement (7)
contained (2)	disturb (3)	exemplify
continuous (8)	domestic (2)	exercise
contrast (4)	dream (3)	existence
control (2)	duty	expectation (6)
convent	earn	experience (4)
crater	economic (2)	experiment (4)
create (3)	economical (2)	explain
cue	economically (3)	exploration (9)
cut down	effect (5)	express (6)
damage (3)	effective (2)	expression (3)
dangerous	efficient (9)	extinction (5)
decide	electrician	extreme (6)
decrease (3)	electronic	facial (7)
deeply (2)	elementary	fail (2)
define (7)	embarrassed (3)	famous (2)
definite	emergency (4)	fashionable
degree	emotion (8)	feature (3)
density (5)	emotionless	feeling (2)
deny (4)	emphasis	field
department	emphasize (5)	fight
depend on (2)	employ (2)	final (2)
depth (2)	encourage	financial (6)
describe	end	firmly (9)
design (7)	endeavor (3)	fit
destination (8)	energetic	flexible (6)
destructive (5)	enhance (5)	float (2)
detail (4)	enjoy	focus
develop (4)	enter (3)	follow (5)
developmentally	entertainment (2)	forbid
device (5)	entirely	force (2)
devote (14)	envelope	formal (2)
difference (2)	environment (4)	formation (3)
directly (2)	era	former (2)

fortunate (2)  
forward (5)  
friendship  
frighten (2)  
fuel  
function (9)  
gain  
general  
generalize (2)  
gesture (4)  
get away from  
get away from  
give up  
global (3)  
government  
growing (2)  
growth  
guarantee (3)  
guess  
guidance (3)  
habits  
handle (6)  
hardship  
harmful (2)  
healthy (2)  
heavily (2)  
height (2)  
helicopter  
help out (2)  
helpful  
hire (2)  
hit  
hobby (2)  
hold  
human  
humor (3)  
idea  
ignore (2)  
image  
imagination (6)  
immediately (9)

important  
impression (9)  
improve (8)  
in addition  
in other words  
inaction (3)  
include (6)  
increase(2)  
individual (2)  
industrialize  
industry  
influence (8)  
inform (6)  
injury  
insist on (4)  
instance (2)  
instruction (13)  
instrument (4)  
interchangeable  
interchangeably (4)  
interested (2)  
introduce (3)  
invented (5)  
involve (13)  
irrelevant (3)  
issue (3)  
join (2)  
journey  
keep up with (4)  
labor  
land (2)  
lately  
launch (2)  
lean  
length (2)  
let  
lift  
limitation  
link  
local (2)  
locate (9)

lock up  
look after (2)  
look for (2)  
look up  
loss  
lower (3)  
luckily (2)  
magnify (5)  
mailing  
mainly (5)  
make up (8)  
manage (4)  
mantle (2)  
manufacture (4)  
mass (2)  
material  
matter  
means  
measure (5)  
mechanism  
memory  
mental (8)  
mention (4)  
message  
method  
mild  
mind  
mining (2)  
mission (3)  
missionary (4)  
mistake  
mood  
mostly  
movement (3)  
mystery (3)  
national  
natural (2)  
necessary (5)  
nervousness (2)  
network (5)  
normally (2)

object  
observation (12)  
occasion (3)  
occur  
offer (3)  
one another  
operate (4)  
orally  
ordinary  
organizations (7)  
original (2)  
outline (4)  
overpass  
pace (3)  
painful  
pair  
particular (4)  
pass on  
pass on (5)  
passenger  
paste  
pattern (5)  
pay (3)  
perfectly  
perform (9)  
period  
permission (6)  
personally (4)  
phase (3)  
physical (5)  
pick up (5)  
pioneer (2)  
place  
plain (2)  
planet  
point out  
pole  
political  
pollution  
pollution (2)  
populated (6)  
position  
positive  
possibility (2)  
possible (4)  
posture (4)  
poverty  
power (4)  
practice (2)  
precious  
predict (11)  
prepare  
presentation (8)  
pressure (2)  
prevent (7)  
previously (9)  
primarily  
private (5)  
probable (3)  
probe  
problem  
procedure (3)  
process (5)  
produce (6)  
project  
projection (3)  
promise  
promotion (5)  
properly (2)  
protect (5)  
proud (4)  
provide (6)  
psychologist  
public (3)  
purpose (2)  
put off (4)  
puzzle  
quality (3)  
radiate (2)  
rainfall  
raise (4)  
rank  
rapidly  
rating  
rattle  
react (4)  
realities  
realize (6)  
really (4)  
reason  
reasonably (6)  
recall  
receive (3)  
recently (5)  
recognize (4)  
reconstruction  
record (4)  
recycle (3)  
reduce (2)  
refer (4)  
reference (2)  
reflect (6)  
refuse (2)  
region (4)  
regular (5)  
relation (2)  
relax (3)  
release (9)  
relevant  
religious  
rely (3)  
remember (2)  
remind  
remove (7)  
repair (2)  
repetitive (4)  
report  
require (2)  
research (4)  
resource (3)  
respect (2)  
responsible (2)  
restate

result (3)  
rise (4)  
rocket  
role  
rubbish  
run away  
rural  
sample (5)  
satellite  
save (2)  
scene (2)  
scientifically (2)  
search for (2)  
self-employed  
sense  
separate (6)  
serious (5)  
severe (2)  
shape (2)  
share (2)  
shocking (2)  
sign  
silently (2)  
similar (7)  
simple (6)  
single  
site  
situation (6)  
size  
sleepiness  
slow down  
slum  
smoothly (8)  
social  
softly (3)  
solve  
sort (2)  
space  
specific (6)  
speculate (2)  
speech  
spend  
stance  
statement (5)  
station  
stick  
stick out  
store (3)  
straight (9)  
strategy (3)  
stretch (7)  
strong (2)  
structure  
succeed (3)  
suddenly (3)  
suffer (7)  
suggestion (3)  
suitably (5)  
summarize (3)  
superior (2)  
support (3)  
surely  
surprised (3)  
surround (4)  
survive (8)  
switch (2)  
take away from  
take off  
take part (3)  
take place  
tap  
task (2)  
technology  
term  
terribly  
through (2)  
tools (2)  
touch  
trade  
transfer (4)  
trap (3)  
turn down (3)  
turn off  
turn on (2)  
turn up (2)  
type  
unavailable  
uncertain  
unclear  
underdeveloped  
understanding  
unhappy  
unit (2)  
unsafe  
update  
urban  
useful (3)  
useless  
valley  
variety (5)  
various (2)  
vehicle (3)  
victory  
views  
volume  
voluntary (5)  
volunteer  
voyage  
wait for  
weekly  
willing (8)  
win  
wonderfully (4)  
worry (2)  
wrestle (2)