

مؤسسه آموزش عالی آزاد ماهان با افتخار تقدیم میکند

بانک تست زبان عمومی مشترک کلیه رشتهها از سری کتابهای کمک آموزشی دکتری

دكتر على اصغر رحيمى، مسلم فتح الهي (عضو هيئت علمي دانشگاه زابل)



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«ن والقلم و ما يسطرون»

کلمه نزد خدا بود و خدا آن را با قلم بر ما نازل کرد. به پاس تشکر از چنین موهبت الهی، موسسه ماهان درصدد برآمده است تا در راستای انتقال دانش و مفاهیم با کمک اساتید مجرب و مجموعه کتب آموزشی خود برای شما داوطلبان ادامه تحصیل در مقطع کارشناسی ارشد، گام موثری بردارد. امید است تلاشهای خدمتگزاران شما در این موسسه پایه گذار گامهای بلند فردای شما باشد. مجموعه کتابهای کمک آموزشی ماهان بهمنظور استفاده داوطلبان کنکور کارشناسی ارشد سراسری و آزاد تالیف شده اند. در این کتابها سعی کرده ایم بهره گیری از تجربه اساتید بزرگ و کتب معتبر داوطلبان را از مطالعه کتابهای متعدد در هر درس بی نیاز کنیم.

دیکر تالیفات ماهان برای سایر دانشجویان بهصورت ذیل می باشد:

مجموعه کتابهای Λ آزمون: شامل Ω مرحله کنکور کارشناسی ارشد Ω سال اخیر به همراه Π مرحله آزمون تالیغی ماهان همراه با پاسخ تشریحی میباشد که برای آشنایی با نمونه سوالات کنکور طراحی شده است. این مجموعه کتابها با توجه به تحلیل Π ساله اخیر کنکور و بودجهبندی مباحث در هریک از دروس، اطلاعات مناسبی جهت برنامهریزی درسی در اختیار دانشجو قرار می دهد.

مجموعه کتابهای کوچک: شامل کلیه نکات کاربردی در گرایشهای مختلف کنکور کارشناسی ارشد میباشد که برای دانشجویان جهت جمع بندی مباحث در ۲ ماهه آخر قبل از کنکور مفید میباشد.

بدین وسیله از مجموعه اساتید، مولفان و همکاران محترم خانواده بزرگ ماهان که در تولید و بهروزرسانی تالیفات ماهان نقش موثری داشتهاند، صمیمانه تقدیر و تشکر مینماییم.

دانشجویان عزیز و اساتید محترم می توانند هرگونه انتقاد و پیشنهاد درخصوص تالیفات ماهان را از طریق سایت ماهان به آدرس mahan.ac.ir با ما در میان بگذارند.

موسسه أموزش عالى أزاد ماهان

سخن مؤلف

پس از چند سال برگزاری آزمون دکتری و سوالات متفاوتی که در بخش زبان عمومی دکتری بویژه در سالهای اول ارائه شد، خوشبختانه در آزمونهای دو سال اخیر یعنی سالهای ۹۳ و ۹۴ سطح سوالات به استانداردی رسید که بسیار نزدیک به تافل PBT سالهای ۳۶ و ۹۶ سطح سوالات به استانداردی رسید که بسیار نزدیک به تافل است. نویسندگان این سطور با توجه به این نکته در صدد تدوین منبعی برآمدند که بر اساس جامعترین مرجع بین المللی این آزمون باشد؛ یعنی کتاب المالی این آزمون باشد؛ یعنی کتاب که توسط انتشارات ماهان به چاپ رسیده و تا زمان نگارش این سطور سه بار تجدید چاپ شده است.

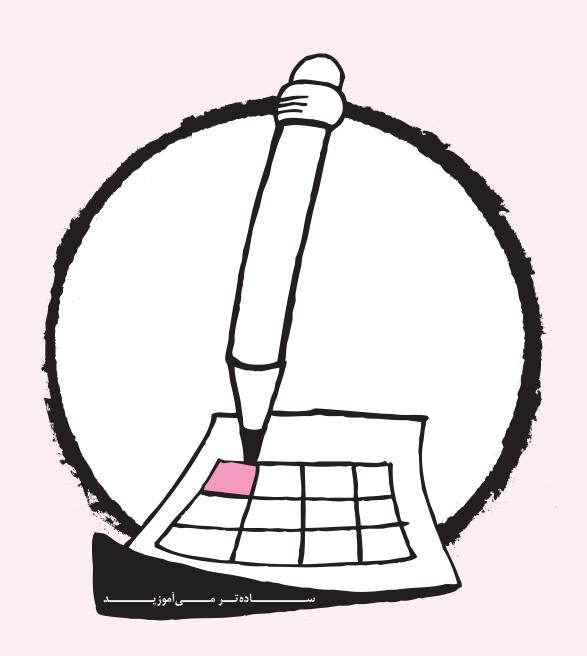
باید اذعان کرد که پس از خواندن مطالب این کتاب، یکی از ملزومات آمادهسازی برای آزمون دکتری حل سوالات استانداردی است که از نظر سطح نزدیک به این آزمون باشند. متاسفانه دسترسی دانشجویان به سوالات استاندارد محدود است. مجموعه حاضر دربرگیرندهٔ تستهای متعددی است که تمامی آنها از بین سوالات آزمونهای استاندارد تافل بینالمللی گزینش شدهاند و سطح آنها دقیقا مطابق با سطح آزمون دکتری است. پاسخهای تشریحی این سوالات راهگشای داوطلبان خواهد بود به درک عمیق تر نکات موجود در تستها. توصیه میشود این مجموعه به عنوان مکمل کتاب عمیومی دکتری» نوشته علی اصغر رحیمی انتشارات ماهان استفاده شود.

در پایان از موسسهٔ محترم ماهان تشکر و قدردانی می کنم که امکان چاپ این اثر را فراهم آوردند. قدردان دوست خوبم جناب آقای منصور محمدزاده هستم که دلسوزانه پیگیر تمامی امور این کتاب بودند؛ و در پایان تشکر ویژهای از سرکار خانم بیگی و سایر عوامل بخش انتشارات ماهان.

با نثار بهترین آرزوها به پیشگاه بلند همه دانشجویان و داوطلبان آزمون دکتری که پویندگان واقعی عرصه علماند.

فهرست مطالب

	est 1
	كليد تشريحي
Τe	est 2
	كليد تشريحي
Τe	est 3
	كليد تشريحي
Τe	est 4
	كليد تشريحي
Τe	est 5
	کلید تشریحی
	est 6
	كليد تشريحي
	est 7
	کلید تشریحی
	نمونه سوالات تشبیه شده
	کر د کلید تشریحی
	ـــ رـــ ي سوالات اَزمون ۱
	پ ر را ر
	پ
	ياسخنامه سوالات آزمون ۲
	پ ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	پاسخنامه سوالات آزمون ۳
	په علمه سوالات آزمون ۴
	پاسخنامه سوالات آزمون ۴
	په تا تا په تا تا په تا تا په تا
	سوادی ارمون ω
	پسحامه سوالات آزمون ۵
	سوالات ازمون ۶
	سوالات آزمون ۷
	باسخنامه سوالات آزمون ۷





Eng Far





Structure:

1- The ponderosa pine is of South Dakota.	of the most of the timb	per used by forest- produ	ct firms in the Black Hills
13 the source which		[4] because the source	
2- Computers that once took	=	=	
[1] small enough	[2] smaller than	[3] so small	[4] as small as
3- According to some educate a well-adjusted and succ	, 0	s to help students learn v	what to know to live
C1 do they need	[2] they need	[3] they are needed	[4] as they may need
4- The sapphire's transparen	cy to ultraviolet and infr	ared radiation makes	in optical instruments.
☐ it is of use	it uses		[4] it useful
5 initial recognition w	vhile still quite voung.		
13 Most famous scientis		[2] That most famous sci	entists achieved
[3] Most famous scientist	ts who achieved	[4] For most famous scie	entists to achieve
6- Mango trees, densel	v covered with glossy lea	oves and bear small fragi	rant flowers, grow rapidly
and can attain heights o		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	220 // 028) 8 20 // 2 4P 244.J
[1] whose	(2) which are	[3] are when	[4] which
7 the Canadian com	poser Barbara Pentland	wrote four symphonies	. three concertos, and an
opera, among other wor	=	W1000 1001 SJ 111 P 1101110 S	,
[1] An artist who, prolific		[2☐ Is a prolific artist	
[3] Prolific an artist		[4] A prolific artist	
8- The Chisos Mountains in	Big Bend National park	in Texas were created h	y volcanic eruptions that
occurred	_		
11 the area in which ding		when dinosaurs roam	
[3] did dinosaurs roam th	ne area	[4] dinosaurs roaming th	e area
Vocabulary:			
9- It is evident that animals p	played a predominant ro	le in the world of the upp	per Paleolithic Period.
[1] hazardous	[2] principal	[3] minuscule	[4] misunderstood
10- Some experts believe that	t the functions of the prir	nt media will be replaced	by audio or visual media.
(1) distribution	(2] influences	[3] roles	[4] popularity
11- A central issue in probab	oility is predicting the val	lue of a future observatio	on.
[1] recording	[2] interpreting	[3] observing	[4] foretelling
12- The modem world is inu	ndated with competing p	ronaganda and countern	oronaganda.
		[3] overwhelmed	• 0



13- The expansion of public services has caused concern that the civil service branches are becoming autonomous powers.						
[1] independent	[2] advanced	[3] superior	[4] perilous			
14- A deep rock tunnel between Washington, D.C. and Boston that employs an entirely new type of rapid conveyance is receiving serious consideration from civil planners.						
〔1 □ an outlandishly	[2] a comparatively	an intrinsically	[4] a completely			
15- Women's magazines re 〔1□ distort	flect the changing view of 23 show	women's role in society. [3] accentuate	[4] promote			
16- Courtship is a widespread prelude to mating among modern reptiles.						
(1⊃ a tedious	[2] an uncontrolled	[3] a common	[4] an essential			
17- The elimination of carbon dioxide is a necessary process in all animals.						
[1] rejection	[2] accumulation	[3] deletion	[4] production			
18- In contrast to traditional rhetoric, modern rhetoric has shifted its focus to the audience or reader.						
[1] intensified	[2] narrowed	[3] maintained	[4] altered			
19- The enormous rigid plates that make up the outer shell of the Earth continually move relative to one another.						
[1] vast	[2] ancient	[3] dense	[4] deep			
20- The process of eutrop nitrogen and promotes	_	increase in the concen	tration of phosphorus and			
[1] conceals	[2] boosts	[3] disrupts	[4□ halts			

The conservatism of the early English colonists in North America, their strong attachment to the English way of doing things, would play a major part in the furniture that was made in New England. The very tools that the first New England furniture makers used were, after all, not much different from those used for centuries – even millennia: basic hammers, saws, chisels, planes, augers, compasses, and measures. These were the tools used more or less by all people who worked with wood: carpenters, barrel makers, and shipwrights. At most the furniture makers might have had planes with special edges or more delicate chisels, but there could not have been much specialization in the early years of the colonies.

The furniture makers in those early decades of the 1600's were known as "joiners", for the primary method of constructing furniture, at least among the English of this time, was that of mortise-and-tenon joinery. The mortise is the hole chiseled and cut into one piece of wood, while the tenon is the tongue or protruding element shaped from another piece of wood so that it fits into the mortise; and another small hole is then drilled (with the auger) through the mortised end and the tenon so that a whittled peg can secure the joint – thus the term "joiner." Panels were fitted into slots on the basic frames. This kind of construction was used for making everything from houses to chests.

Relatively little hardware was used during this period. Some nails – forged by hand – were used, but no screws or glue. Hinges were often made of leather, but metal hinges were also used. The cruder varieties were made by blacksmiths in the colonies, but the finer metal elements were imported. Locks and escutcheon plates – the latter to shield the wood from the metal key – would often be imported. Above all, what the early English colonists imported was their knowledge of, familiarity with, and dedication to the traditional types and designs of furniture they knew in England.



21- The phrase "attachment	to" in line 1 is closest in	meaning to			
[1] control of	〔2〕 distance from	[3] curiosity about	[4] preference for		
22- The word "protruding"	in line 11 is closest in me	aning to			
[1] parallel	[2] simple	[3] projecting	[4] important		
23- The relationship of a mo	rtise and a tenon is most	similar to that of			
(1) a lock and a key	[2] a book and its cover	[3] a cup and a saucer	[4] a hammer and a nail		
24- For what purpose did wo	oodworkers use an auger	•			
C1⊃ To whittle a peg	[2] To make a tenon	[3] To drill a hole	[4] To measure a panel		
25- Which of the following w	vere NOT used in the con	struction of colonial fur	niture?		
[1] Mortises	[2□ Nails	[3] Hinges	[4] Screws		
26- The author implies that colonial metalworkers were 1 unable to make elaborate parts 1 more conservative than other colonists 1 frequently employed by joiners					
27- The word "shield" in line	e 18 is closest in meaning	; to			
[1] decorate	[2] copy	€33 shape	[4] protect		
28- The word "they" in line	20 refers to				
[1] designs	[2] types	[3] colonists	[4] all		
29- The author implies that a were highly paid 2 based their furniture a used many specialize 4 had to adjust to using	on English models	w England			
30- Which of the following to	erms does the author exp	olain in the passage?			
"millennia" (line 4)		"joiners" (line 8)			
"whittled" (line 12)		[4] "blacksmiths" (line 1	17)		

📫 پاسخ تست شماره ۱

گزینه ۱

در این جمله پس از فاعل و فعل به اسم نیاز است. گزینههای دوم و چهارم نادرستند زیرا با حرف ربط آغاز شده اند. گزینه سوم هم صحیح نیست زیرا حرف ربط پایان این گزینه به یک جمله واره فعل دار نیاز دارد.

۲ گزینه ۱

سه گزینه اخر صحیح نیستند. گزینههای دوم و چهارم به اسم نیاز دارد. گزینه سوم نیز به حرف ربط و جمله واره نیازمند است.

٣ گزينه ٢

جمله واره مفعولی به فاعل و فعل معلوم نیازمند است که تنها در گزینه دوم به چشم میخورد.

گزینه ۴

دو گزینه نخست نادرستند زیرا جمله به فعل اضافی نیاز ندارد. صفت به کار رفته در گزینه سوم نیز به اسم نیاز دارد.

۵ گزینه ۱

سه گزینه آخر نادرستند زیرا هر سه گزینه ساختار جمله واره ای ناقص دارند و جمله واره اصلی در آنها فاقد فعل است.

٦ گزينه ٢

جمله واره وصفی به حرف ربط و فعل نیازمند است که تنها در گزینه دوم به چشم میخورد.

۷ گزینه ۴

جمله واره وصفی کوتاه شده که در آن حرف ربط و فعل حذف شده است. سایر گزینه ها ساختار جمله واره ندارند.

۸ گزینه ۲

در این پرسش به جمله واره قیدی نیاز داریم. گزینه نخست به حرف ربط نیاز دارد. در گزینه سوم فعل اضافه وجود دارد و گزینه آخر نیز یک حرف ربط کم دارد.

۹ گزینه ۲

به معنای «مهم و اساسی» است و معنی جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۰ گزینه ۳

به معنای «کار کردها» و «نقش ها» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

11 گزینه ۴

به معنای «پیش بینی کردن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

۱۲ گزینه ۳

به معنای «سرشار بودن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۳ گزینه ۱

به معنای «مستقل» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

١٤ گزينه ٢

به معنای «کاملا» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

۱۵ گزینه ۲

به معنای «بازتاب دادن» و «نشان دادن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

۱٦ گزينه ٣

به معنای «متداول» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

۱۷ گزینه ۳

به معنای «حذف» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

۱۸ گزینه ۴

به معنای «تبدیل کردن» و «تغییر دادن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.



۱۹ گزینه ۱

به معنای «عظیم» و «بزرگ» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۲۰ گزینه ۲

به معنای «افزایش دادن» و «ارتقا دادن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل می شود.

۲۱ گزینه ۴

عبارت یادشده به معنای «ترجیح دادن» و یا «علاقه مند بودن» است که با معنای گزینه چهارم معادل است.

۲۲ گزینه ۳

واژه یادشده به معنای «برجسته» و «بیرون زده» است که با معنای گزینه سوم معادل است.

۲۳ گزینه ۱

رابطه میان فاق و زبانه بیش از هر چیز به رابطه میان قفل و کلید شبیه است.

۲٤ گزينه ٣

چوبکاران از مته برای ایجاد حفره استفاده می کنند.

۲٥ گزينه ۴

در ساخت مبل سلطنتی از پیچ استفاده نمیشود.

۲٦ گزينه ١

نویسنده به طور ضمنی می گوید که فلز کاران سازنده مبل سلطنتی قطعات را با ظرافت به کار نمیبرند.

۲۷ گزینه ۴

واژه یاد شده در سطر بیست نوزدهم سوم به معنای حفاظ است.

۲۸ گزینه ۳

ضمیر یادشده در سطر بیست و یکم به مهاجرنشینان اشاره دارد.

۲۹ گزینه ۲

نویسنده به طور ضمنی می گوید که مبلهای سلطنتی بر اساس مدلهای انگلیسی طراحی شده بودند.

۳۰ گزینه ۲

نویسنده در سطر دوم درباره نجّاران و جوشکاران به تفصیل سخن گفته است.

7			
7			

previously by the federal government. (1) to provide
2- Alaska found the first years of its statehood costly because it had to take over the expense of services previously by the federal government.
previously by the federal government. (1) to provide
3- With age, the mineral content of human bones decreases, them more fragile. (1) make (3) thereby making 4- Not until Kentucky's Mammoth Cave had been completely explored in 1972. (1) when was its full extent realized (2) that its full extent was realized (3) was its full extent realized (4) the realization of its full extent 5- The first explorer California by land was Jedediah Strong Smith, a trapper who crossed the southwestern deserts of the United States in 1826. (1) that he reached (2) reached (3) to reach (4) reaching it 6- Written to be performed on a, Thornton Wilder's play Our Town depicts life in a small New England community. (1) stage scenery of bare (3) scenery bare of stage (4) stage bare of stage scenery (3) scenery bare of stage (4) stage bare of scenery 7 many copper mines in the state of Arizona, a fact which contributes significantly to the state's economy. (1) They are (2) There are (3) Of the (4) The 8- Margaret Mead studied, and she was one of the first anthropologists to photograph hers subjects. (1) cultures many different (3) many different (4) many different cultures
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C13 cultures many different C33 many different C43 many different cultures
[3] many different cultures
Vocabulary:
9- Evidence that harmful effects may result from small amounts of radiation has prompted concern
about low level irradiation from various sources.
[1] minimized [2] exaggerated [3] generated [4] sustained
10- Large sponges often harbor smaller organisms.
[1] shelter [2] reject [3] avoid [4] consume
11- Most varieties of squash were cultivated by American Indian civilizations.
[1] bartered [2] grown [3] eaten [4] gathered
12- The sugar maple grows to a height of 120 feet and has a dense crown of leaves that turns bright red in the fall.
11 vibrant [2] thick [3] remarkable [4] large



13- The su	ımacs grown for	landscape use display a	a graceful style with spect	acular fall colors and colorful
fruit	clusters.			
[1] el	ude	(2 maintain	[3] develop	[4] exhibit
14- Tadpo	les typically dwe	ell at the bottom of bod	ies of fresh water.	
〔1⊃ sv	vim	[2] feed	[3] live	[4] reproduce
15- John (Quincy Adams w	vas a conspicuous oppo	nent of the expansion of s	lavery.
[1] co	onsistent	(2⊃ noticeable	[3] distinguished	[4] formidable
16- The In	dian civilization	s of Alabama spanned	over 10.000 years.	
(1⊃ de	eclined	[2] developed	[3] covered	[4] prospered
17- The ba	anana is a gigant	ic herb that springs fro	om an underground stem	to form false trunks up (3) to
20 fee	et high.			
€1 □ ar	n immense	[2] a striking	an attractive	[4] a plentiful
18- The e	volution of agric	culture in the early yea	ars of the twentieth centu	ıry was characterized by the
parti	al mechanization	n of the sowing and rea	ping processes.	
€1⊒ cr	reated	[2] enriched	[3] accelerated	€4⊒ typified
19- One of	f the most striki	ng aspects of Indian cu	ltures was the production	n of ceremonial costumes and
ornai	nents worn duri	ng religious rituals.		
€1⊐ ał	osurd		[3] arbitrary	[4] spontaneous
20- The in	novative use of	iron and steel in const	ruction represented an in	nportant advancement in the
build	ing industry of t	he 1800s.		
€1⊃ in	nprovement	[2] element	[3] influence	[4] occasion

In addition to their military role, the forts of the nineteenth century provided numerous other benefits for the American West. The establishment of these posts opened new roads and provided for the protection of daring adventurers and expeditions as well as established settlers. Forts also served as bases where enterprising entrepreneurs could bring commerce to the West, providing supplies and refreshments to soldiers as well as to pioneers. Posts like Fort Laramie provided supplies for wagon trains traveling the natural highways toward new frontiers. Some posts became stations for the pony express; still others, such as Fort Davis, were stagecoach stops for weary travelers. All of these functions, of course, suggest that the contributions of the forts to the civilization and development of the West extended beyond patrol duty.

Through the establishment of military posts, yet other contributions were made to the development of western culture. Many posts maintained libraries or reading rooms, and some – for example, Fort Davis – had schools. Post chapels provided a setting for religious services and weddings. Throughout the wilderness, post bands provided entertainment and boosted morale. During the last part of the nineteenth century, to reduce expenses, gardening was encouraged at the forts, thus making experimental agriculture another activity of the military. The military stationed at the various forts also played a role in civilian life by assisting in maintaining order, and civilian officials often called on the army for protection.

Certainly, among other significant contributions the army made to the improvement of the conditions of life was the investigation of the relationships among health, climate, and architecture. From the earliest



colonial times throughout the nineteenth century, disease ranked as the foremost problem in defense. It slowed construction of forts and inhibited their military functions. Official documents from many regions contained innumerable reports of sickness that virtually incapacitated entire garrisons. In response to the problems, detailed observations of architecture and climate and their relationships to the frequency of the occurrence of various diseases were recorded at various posts across the nation by military surgeons.

Surgeons at forts Forts were impo	the century, forts were no long scould not prevent outbreak reant to the development of the century forts was very reason.	ger used by the military. ks of disease. the American West	assage :
22- The word "daring"	in line 3 is closest in mean	ing to	
[1] lost	[2] bold	[3] lively	[4] foolish
23- Which of the follow	ing would a traveler be lik	cely be LEAST likely to o	btain at Fort Laramie?
[1] Fresh water	[2] Food	[3] Formal clothing	[4] Lodging
24- The word "others" i	n line 6 refers to		
[1] posts	[2] wagon trains	[3] frontiers	[4] highways
25- The word "boosted"	'in line 12 is closest in me	aning to	
[1] influenced	(2⊃ established	[3] raised	[4] maintained
[4] The soil near the	a way to occupy otherwise it forts was very fertile. assage, which of the follow		estacle to the development of
Inntary forts:	ter	23 Shortage of mater	ials
[3] Attacks by wild	animals	[4] Illness	
28- The word "inhibited	l" in line 19 is closest in m	eaning to	
[1] involved	[2] exploited	[3] united	[4] hindered
	y assists in the investigation nual birth and death rates	-	



📫 پاسخ تست شماره ۲ 📫

گزینه ۱

گزینه نخست جمله واره کوتاه شده است. سه گزینه دیگر درست نیستند زیرا همگی به فعل نیاز دارند.

جمله واره به فعل مجهول نیاز دارد. گزینه دوم صحیح نیست زیرا جمله واره به فعل ربطی نیاز ندارد.

گزینه ۳

جمله واره همپایه کوتاه سازی شده است. فعل جمله گذراست و در حالت استمراری به کار میرود.

گزینه ۳

ساختار به کار رفته آغاز جمله محل فعل و فاعل را عوض می کند. توجه کنید که حرف ربط به کار رفته در گزینه نخست زاید است.

٥ گزينه ٣

ضمیر به کار رفته در گزینه نخست زاید است. گزینه دوم به حرف ربط نیاز دارد و ضمیر مفعولی به کار رفته در گزینه آخر نیز که به كاليفرنيا اشاره دارد حشو است.

گزينه ۴ دو گزینه نخست درست نیستند زیرا صفت به تنهایی نمی تواند قبل یا بعد از of بیاید. گزینه آخر جمله واره وصفی کوتاه شده است.

گزینه ۲

دو گزینه آخر فعل ندارند. تنها گزینه دوم می تواند با صفت شمارشی many به کار رود.

۸ گزینه ۴

به دلیل آمدن اسم subjects، جمله به صفت ملکی نیاز دارد و کاربرد ضمیر ملکی درست نیست.

۹ گزینه ۳

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «به وجود آوردن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۰ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «ممانعت کردن» و «سد کردن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

11 گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «کشت شدن» و «پرورش یافتن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۲ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «فشرده» و «ضخیم» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۳ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «نشان دادن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٤ گزينه ٣

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «زندگی کردن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٥ گزينه ٢

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «مشهود» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٦ گزينه ٣

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «رواج داشتن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۷ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «بزرگ» و «عظیم» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۸ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «دارای ویژگی بودن» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٩ گزينه ٢

واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «قابل توجه» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

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۲۰ گزینه ۱
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واژه به کار رفته، در این بافت به معنای «پیشرفت» است. معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۲۱ گزینه ۳

مضمون اصلی متن بالا این است که دژها در توسعه غرب آمریکا نقش مهمی داشته اند.

۲۲ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته در سطر سوم به معنای «جسور» است که با گزینه دوم مترادف است.

۲۳ گزینه ۳

مسافران در قلعه لارامی کمتر لباس رسمی به تن می کنند.

۲٤ گزينه ١

ضمیر به کار رفته در سطر هفتم به «اماکن» و «مقرها» اشاره دارد.

۲٥ گزينه ٣

واژه به کار رفته در سطر سیزدهم به معنای «افزایش یافته» است.

۲۱ گزینه ۱

دلیل آغاز کشاورزی در دژها این بود که وارد کردن محصولات کشاورزی از بیرون پرهزینه بود.

۲۷ گزینه ۴

بر اساس آنچه در متن آمده است، بیماری مهمترین مانع گسترش دژهای نظامی بوده است.

۲۸ گزینه ۴

واژه یادشده در سطر ۲۱ به معنای ممانعت کردن است که با گزینه آخر مترادف است.

۲۹ گزینه ۳

، روید به است بیماری ها و علل آنها به پیشبرد تحقیقات پزشکی کمک می کردند.

۳۰ گزینه ۴

مباحث متن با محوریت خدمات دژها برای زندگی مردمان مغرب زمین نگاشته شده اند.





Structure:

1- Talc, <u>a</u> soft mineral with 1	a <u>variety</u> of uses, <u>solo</u>	<u>l is</u> in slabs or in powde	red <u>form</u> . 4	
2- <u>During</u> the 1870's iron w	vorkers in Alabama pı	roved they <u>could</u> produce 2	te iron by <u>burning</u> iron ore 3	with
coke, <u>instead</u> than with cha 4	arcoal.			
3- <u>Geologists</u> at the Hawai 1 volcanoes in Hawaii.	ian Volcano Observa	tory <u>rely</u> on a <u>number</u> 2	of instruments <u>to studying</u> 4	the
4- Underlying aerodynamic	cs and <u>all</u> other <u>branc</u>	hes of theoretical mecha	nnics $\frac{\text{are}}{3}$ the laws of motion	who
were developed in the seve	nteenth century.		3	•
5- <u>Was opened</u> in 1918, the States <u>devoted</u> to modern <u>a</u>	2	Washington, D.C., was	the first museum in the Uni	ted
6- A mortgage <u>enables</u> a per to enjoy <u>to own</u> a house.	rson <u>to buy</u> property <u>v</u> 2	vithout paying for it out 3	right; thus more people are	able
7- <u>Alike</u> ethnographers, eth	nnohistorians <u>make</u> sy	stemic observations, bu	it they <u>also</u> gather data from	n
documentary and oral sour	rces.		3	
8- Basal body temperature	refers to the most low	<u>vest</u> temperature of a <u>he</u>	ealthy individual during wa	king
hours.	1 2		3 4	
Vocabulary:				
with the client.		pically complex endeav	ors that begin with an inter	view
[1] personal	[2] intricate	[3] orderly	[4] gratifying	
10- In antiquity, mosaics w 11 consistent	rere made of uncut per [2] ideal	bbles of uniform size. [3] moderate	[4] minuscule	
11- All organisms must obt				
[1] isolate	[2] harvest	[3] acquire	[4] digest	
12- Sauropods are distingu	ished by their body for coverwhelmed	orm as well as their eno	rmous size. [4] identified	

13- The predominant unit of drawing is the line.							
[1] smallest	[2] resilient	[3] principal	[4] dramatic				
14- The primary task of the kidney is to maintain the volume and composition of bodily fluids.							
[1] preserve	[2] distribute	[3] assimilate	[4] condense				
15- The vital laws of geologic succession were not fully understood until the end of the eighteenth century.							
[1] erratic	[2] complex	[3] legitimate	[4] indispensable				
16- It is a familiar phenome	non that an object release	ed above the Earth's surf	ace accelerates toward the				
Earth.							
[1] positioned.	[2] freed	[3] transported	[4] observed				
17- The Earth's magnetic fields have been investigated with increasing accuracy for over one hundred							
years.							
[1] probed	[2] dissected	[3] attracted	[4] repelled				
18- In 1835, James Espy began extensive studies of storms from which he developed a theory to explain							
their sources of energy	•						
[1] documented	[2] Precise	[3] crucial	[4] comprehensive				
19- One of the most beneficial effects of the automobile has been to permit nearly everyone in the							
automotive countries to	o travel for recreation.						
[1] adverse	[2] advantageous	[3] fundamental	[4] practical				
20- A major shift in propu	lsion technology during	the postwar period caus	ed the world to adopt jet				
propulsion as the powe	r source for military and	passenger aircraft.					
[1] expansion	(2] advance	[3] switch	[4] discovery				

Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term "petrifaction" (to bring about rock). The implication is that bone, and other tissues, have somehow been turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is wrong interpretation; fossils are frequently so dense because the pores and other spaces in the bone have become filled with minerals taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces filled with foreign minerals, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surroundings. Probably all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating thru them. The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone. For example, the black fossil bones that are so common in many parts of Florida are heavily mineralized, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. Under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years, perhaps considerably less.

The amount of change that has occurred in fossil bone, even in bone as old as that of dinosaurs, is often remarkably small. We are therefore usually able to see the microscopic structures of the bone, including such fine details as the lacunae where the living bone cells once resided. The natural bone mineral, the hydroxyapatite, is virtually unaltered too - it has the same crystal structure as that of modern bone. Although nothing remains of the original collagen, some of its component amino acids are usually still detectable, together with amino acids of the noncollagen proteins of bone.

21-	The location o	he size and weight of fossils		
22-	The word "counte	rpart" in line 2 is closest in	meaning to	
	[1] species	2 version	[3] change	[4] material
23-	Bone tissue so The marrow ca The organic m	bone heavier than ordinary labelidifies with age. avity gradually fills with wateraterials turn to stone the bone fill with minerals.		
24-	The word "pores"	in line 6 is closest in meanin	ng to:	
	[1] joints	[2] tissues	[3] lines	[4] holes
	(1) It was exposed (2) Mineralization (3) Many colorful (4) It was discove Which of the follow bones? (1) The age of fos (2) Environmental (3) The location of the follow of the follow bones?	sil	laden water throughout ar of the animal's death a a fossil.	t time.
	To prove that a large to discuss the large that a large t		nined by the amount of d in both places were the same age. erested in Canadian foss	mineralization.
	[1] hydroxyapatite		microscopic s	tructure
	[3] crystal structu	re	[4] modern bone	
29-		able" in line 21 is closest in r	9	
	(1⊃ sizable	[2] active	[3] moist	[4] apparent
30-	Which of the follo	wing does NOT survive in foroteins	ossils? (2) Hydroxyapatit	e

📫 پاسخ تست شماره ۳ 🟥

گزینه ۳

ترتیب فعل و فاعل در جمله واره پایه رعایت نشده است؛ نخست فعل می آید و سپس فاعل.

۲ گزینه ۴

عبارت گزینه پایانی نادرست است چون عبارت rather than متداول است.

٣ گزينه ۴

پس از to فعل در شکل ساده می اید و به حالت استمراری به کار نمی رود.

گزینه ۴

مرجع ضمير مفعولي بيجان است پس بايد which بيايد.

٥ گزينه ١

چون فعل جمله واره کوتاه شده گذشته است، باید به صورت having been opened بیاید.

٦ گزينه ۴

مفعول فعل enjoy حرف اضافه نمی گیرد و به صورت owning به کار میرود.

۷ گزینه ۴

به دلیل کاربرد and، واژه source نیز باید همچون documentary به شکل مفرد به کار رود.

۸ گزینه ۲

صفت به کار رفته در گزینه دوم تک هجایی است و به most نیازی ندارد.

۹ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «پیچیده» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۰ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «یکدست» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١١ گزينه ٣

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «به دست آوردن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۲ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «تشخیص داده شدن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۳ گزینه ۳

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «اصلی» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٤ گزينه ١

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «حفظ کردن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٥ گزينه ۴

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «حیاتی» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٦ گزينه ٢

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «آزاد شدن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۷ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «کنکاش شدن» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۸ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «گسترده» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۹ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «سودمند» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۲۰ گزینه ۳

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «تغییر» است و معنای جمله فقط با این گزینه کامل میشود.



۲۱ گزینه ۲

موضوع اصلی متن، بررسی روند شکل گیری فسیل هاست.

۲۲ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته در سطر دوم به معنای «شکل» و «گونه» است که با معنی گزینه دوم معادل است.

۲۳ گزینه ۴

استخوان فسیل شده از استخوان معمولی سنگین تر است زیرا فضای درون استخوان با مواد معدنی پر شده است.

٢٤ گزينه ٢

واژه به کار رفته در سطر ششم به معنای «حفره» است که با معنی گزینه آخر معادل است.

۲٥ گزينه ١

فسیل ها دارای حجم زیادی از مواد معدنی هستند زیرا در زمانهای مختلف در معرض آبهای حاوی مواد معدنی قرار گرفته اند.

۲٦ گزينه ٢

حجم ترکیبات معدنی درون فسیل ها به شرایط محیطی که فسیل ها در آن قرار داشته اند وابسته است.

۲۷ گزینه ۱

نویسنده فسیلهای غرب کانادا را با فسیلهای فلوریدا مقایسه کرده تا نشان دهد قدمت فسیل را نمی توان بر اساس حجم مواد معدنی درون آنها تعیین کرد.

۲۸ گزینه ۱

ضمیر به کار رفته در سطر ۲۰ به هیدروکسی آپاتیت اشاره دارد.

۲۹ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته در سطر ۲۲ به معنای «واضح» و «مشهود» است که با معنی گزینه آخر معادل است.

۳۰ گزینه ۴

کولاژن ها در محیط فسیلی نمی توانند به حیات خود ادامه دهند.

Structure:

1- Research in the United S	States on acupuncture 12 to focus	on its uses in pain its uses in pain its uses in pain its	relief and anesthesia. [4] has been focused
2- The Moon's [1] gravitational field [3] gravitational field of		ases from escape into space [2] field gravitational cannot	
3- Although the pecan tree	e for its fruit,	its wood is used extensiv	ely for flooring, furniture,
boxes, and crates. 13 has chiefly valuable 33 is chiefly value	e	[2] is chiefly valuable [4] chiefly value	
4- Born in Texas in 1890, l	Katherine Anne Porter	of short sto	ries before publishing her
well-known novel Ship [1] produced three coll [3] producing three col	p of Fools in 1962. ection	[2] produced three collected to produced three co	ctions
5- Insulation from cold,	against dust and	sand, and camouflage a	re among the functions of
hair for animals.			
[1] protection	1	[3] protective	[4] protected
6- The <u>notion</u> that students	2	ved in <u>their education</u> is o	one reason for the <u>recently</u> 4
surge of support for under	_		
7- As secretary of transpo	rtation from 1975 to 1977	, William Coleman wor	ked <u>to help</u> the bankrupt
railroads in the northeaste	rn United States solved th	eir <u>financial</u> problems.	_
	3	4	
8- The <u>Faults</u> in the Earth'	's crust are most evidently 2	in <u>sedimentary</u> formation	ons, where they interrupt
previous continuous layers		·	
4			
Vocabulary:			
9- The human environmen	t, in the biological sense, i	s chiefly a hostile one.	
[1] mostly	[2] actually	[3] normally	[4] partially
10- All of the outer surfaces of the human body are covered with microorganisms that are potentially harmful.			
[1] intolerable	[2] annoying		
11- One remarkable form of communication among insects is the dance language of the honeybee.			
	of communication among	[3] intrusive	[4] unhealthy rage of the honeybee.
[1] substantial	of communication among 2 exceptional		•
12- The celebrated beauty	[2] exceptional	insects is the dance language is mysterious the character of its peo	age of the honeybee. [4] tangible



13- In the United Nations,	controversies generated	by political differences	are generally settled by
compromise. [1] exaggerated	[2] created	[3] enhanced	[4] eroded
14- The United States sustai	ns an economic life that i	s more diversified than a	ny other on earth.
C1⊃ accelerated	[2] distinct	[3] impressive	[4] varied
15- Remains of ancient peop	ole dating to 9000 B.C. ha	ve been found in the stat	e of Ohio. [4] conserved
16- Hawaii is economically vigorous, with extensive agriculture and manufacturing, and is a Pacific			
Basin transportation a	nd cultural center.		
13 advantaged	[2] dependable	[3] involved	[4] strong
17- The murky quality of the artist's latest painting is the antithesis of her style.			
[1] obscure	[2] enthusiastic	[3] resilient	[4] intriguing
18- Active volcanoes are scattered over the area of the Earth known as the Ring of Fire.			
[1] feared	[2] discovered	[3] distributed	[4] grouped
19- The jockey received a lethal kick from the fractious horse.			
[1] abusive	[2] deadly	[3] enriching	[4] archaic
20- Although the comic quips seemed to be mild, they began to nettle the nightclub's owner. [1] aspire [2] irritate [3] inveigh [4] habituate			
•		2	

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economics and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's inviting façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more sumptuous, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to young married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep – a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not yield the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.



21- The new housin (1⊃ single-fami (3⊃ row houses	g form discussed in the p ly homes	passage refers to 2 apartment build 4 hotels	dings
	ting" in line 6 is closest in	=	
(1) open	[2] encouragin	g 3 attractive	[4] asking
The arrange Most people There were	ement of the rooms was no e could not afford to live the no shopping areas nearby. erowded neighborhood.	t convenient. here.	
	ptuous" in line 7 is closes	st in meaning to	
[1] luxurious	[2] unique	[3] modern	[4] distant
25- It can be inferre	ed that the majority of pe	eople who lived in New York	k's first apartments were
13 highly edu	cated 2 unemployed	d (3) wealthy	[4] young
which of the fo	llowing?	3	's and 1880's looked MOST like
	red that a New York ap acteristics EXCEPT:	partment building in the 18	870's and 1880's had all of the
_	angement was not logical.	[2] It was rectangu	ılar.
[3] It was space		[4] It had limited l	
28- The word "vield	l" in line 12 is closest in r	meaning to	
[1] harvest	[2] surrender	[3] amount	[4] provide
Large famil Apartments The city off The shape of	ies needed housing with so were preferable to teneme icials of New York wanted of early apartments could a ations the Dakota and the	ent become popular in the la ufficient space. ents and cheaper than row hou I housing that was centrally lo accommodate a variety of inte e Ansonia in line 19-20 becaugned apartment buildings	uses ocated. crior designs.



📫 یاسخ تست شماره ۶ 📫

۱ گزینه ۳

جمله فعل اصلی ندارد. یعنی دو گزینهٔ اول غلط هستند؛ چون فعل نیستند. با توجه به فاعل جمله، فعل باید معلوم بیاید.

۲ گزینه ۳

جمله فاعل ندارد. gravitational صفت است و نمی تواند فاعل باشد یا بعد از اسم بیاید. یعنی گزینه های دو و چهار اشتباهند. گزینهٔ can یک هم غلط است چرا که فاعل جمله مفرد است در حالی که فعل آن جمع آمده و 8 نگرفته است. پس به یک فعل ناقص مانند نیاز داریم.

٣ گزينه ٢

در این جمله پس از فعل ربطی is و قید باید صفت valuable به کار رود. دو گزینهٔ آخر اشتباهند؛ یکی فعل ندارد و دیگری بعد از is صفت نگذاشته است. فعل has هم ربطی نیست.

٤ گزينه ٢

گزینههای سوم و چهارم فعلا ندارند. گزینهٔ اول نیز با توجه به کلمهٔ three، کلمهٔ collection باید به شکل جمع بیاید.

٥ گزينه ١

جمله دارای ساختار موازی است پس فعل protect غلط است و باید اسم protection به کار رود. دو گزینهٔ دیگر صفت هستند.

٦ گزينه ٢

کاربرد قید پیش از اسم نادرست است و باید صفت recent به کار رود.

۷ گزینه ۳

ب تریب از فعل help و مفعول باید صورت ساده فعل بیاید.

۸ گزینه ۴

صفت فقط برای اسم می آید. previous نمی تواند continuous را توصیف کند و شکل قیدی آن previously درست است.

۹ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «عمدتا» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۰ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «زیان آور» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

11 گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «استثنایی» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۲ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «شاخص» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۳ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «به وجود آمده» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٤ گزينه ٢

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «متنوع» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٥ گزينه ٣

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «نخستین» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

١٦ گزينه ۴

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «قدرتمند» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۷ گزینه ۱

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «تاریک و مبهم» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۱۸ گزینه ۳

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «پراکنده شده» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

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١٩ گزينه ٢
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واژه به کار رفته به معنای «مهلک» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۲۰ گزینه ۲

واژه به کار رفته به معنای «رنجاندن» است. معنای جمله تنها با این گزینه کامل میشود.

۲۱ گزینه ۲

شکل جدید خانه سازی که در متن بدان اشاره شده به آپارتمان سازی اشاره دارد.

۲۲ گزینه ۳

واژه به کار رفته در سطر ششم به معنای جذّاب است که با معنای گزینه سوم معادل است.

۲۳ گزینه ۱

مشکل اصلی استویوسان این بود که چینش اتاقهای آن آسایش اهالی خانه را فراهم نمی کرد.

۲٤ گزينه ١

واژه به کار رفته در سطر هشتم به معنای «مجلل» است که با معنای گزینه نخست معادل است.

۲٥ گزينه ۴

از متن می توان چنین دریافت که بیشتر ساکنان آپارتمانهای جدید جوانان بوده اند.

٢٦ گزينه ۴

از متن می توان دریافت که بیشتر آپارتمانهای دهههای ۱۸۷۰ و ۱۸۸۰ در نیویورک به گزینه D شبیه بوده اند.

۲۷ گزینه ۳

از متن میتوان دریافت که بیشتر آپارتمانهای دهههای ۱۸۷۰ و ۱۸۸۰ در نیویورک جادار و بزرگ نبوده اند.

۲۸ گزینه ۴

واژه به کار رفته در سطر ۱۲ به معنای «فراهم کردن» است که با معنای گزینه آخر معادل است.

۲۹ گزینه ۲

دلیل محبوبیت آپارتمان نشینی در اواخر قرن نوزدهم این بود که آپارتمان ها راحت تر و ارزان تر از خانههای معمولی بودند.

۳۰ گزینه ۱

داکوتا و آریزونا که در سطر ۲۱ بدان ها اشاره شده نمونه آپارتمانهای بزرگ و خوش ساخت بوده اند.



Structure:

1- Many flowering plants	benefit by adult	butterflies and moths.	
C1 of pollination	[2] from pollination	[3] from pollinate	[4] of pollinate
	0 0		uropean arrival in the New
(1) which speak	eenth century have become 22 speaking	s extinct. [3] which spoke	[4] spoken
•		•	•
orchestra		ose concert works joined	d the sounds of jazz
(1) with traditional	auon.	〔2〕 with tradition	
[3] with them of tradit	ional	[4] with those of traditi	onal
4- One of the problems of	United States agriculture	that from	the 1920's until the present
day is the tendency of	f farm income to lag behin	d the costs of production	1.
[1] persisted	(2⊃ has persisted	[3] had persisted	[4] persisting
5- Volcanism occurs on Ea	arth in several	-, most of which are asso	ociated with the boundaries
of the enormous, rigi	d plates that make up the l	ithosphere.	
[1] geology setting	[2] geological settings	[3] geological setting	[4] geology is set
6- Early European settlers	s in North America used m	edicines they made from	to treat colds,
pneumonia, and ague	e, an illness similar to mala	ria.	
[1] plants native	[2] native	[3] native plants	[4] plant native
7- <u>Some insects</u> bear a rei	markable resemblance to	dead twigs, <u>being</u> long, <u>s</u>	slenderness, wingless, and 3
7- Some insects bear a real 1 brownish in color.	markable resemblance to o	dead twigs, <u>being</u> long, <u>s</u> 2	slenderness, wingless, and 3
1 brownish <u>in color</u> . 4		2	3
1 brownish <u>in color</u> . 4	markable resemblance to one of the manufacture of t	2	3
brownish <u>in color.</u> 4 8- A food <u>additive</u> is <u>any c</u>	hemical that food manufac	2 cturers <u>intentional</u> add t	o their <u>products</u> .
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition	hemical that food manufact 2	eturers <u>intentional</u> add to 3 fact that writing is in prin	o their <u>products</u> .
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition language rather than	hemical that food manufact 2 a of writing highlights the for a direct representation of	eturers <u>intentional</u> add to 3 Sact that writing is in printhought.	o their <u>products</u> . 4 nciple the representation of
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition language rather than [1] mentions	hemical that food manufact 2 of writing highlights the food a direct representation of conceals	eturers intentional add to 3 act that writing is in printhought. [3] emphasizes	o their <u>products</u> . 4 nciple the representation of
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition language rather than [1] mentions 10- An intensification of in	hemical that food manufact 2 a of writing highlights the food a direct representation of c2 conceals the translation of case and conflict a	eturers intentional add to 3 act that writing is in printhought. [3] emphasizes among social, racial, and	o their <u>products</u> . 4 nciple the representation of
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition language rather than (1) mentions 10- An intensification of in profound effects on e	hemical that food manufact a of writing highlights the food a direct representation of conceals ternal stress and conflict and contact of the conceals	eturers intentional add to 3 fact that writing is in printhought. [3] emphasizes among social, racial, and century.	o their products. 4 nciple the representation of 4 distorts ideological groups has had
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition language rather than (1) mentions 10- An intensification of in profound effects on e (1) disruptive	hemical that food manufact a of writing highlights the form a direct representation of conceals ternal stress and conflict and continuous and conflict	eturers intentional add to 3 fact that writing is in printhought. [3] emphasizes among social, racial, and century. [3] unavoidable	o their <u>products</u> . 4 nciple the representation of
brownish in color. 4 8- A food additive is any color 1 Vocabulary: 9- The standard definition language rather than (1) mentions 10- An intensification of in profound effects on e (1) disruptive	hemical that food manufact a of writing highlights the food a direct representation of conceals ternal stress and conflict and contact of the conceals	eturers intentional add to 3 fact that writing is in printhought. [3] emphasizes among social, racial, and century. [3] unavoidable	o their products. 4 nciple the representation of 4 distorts ideological groups has had
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13-	All great encyclopedia n	nakers have tried to obje	ctively present an accura	te picture of civilization.
	(1) an acceptable	(2) a balanced	[3] an enlightening	[4] a worthwhile
14-	Conservative groups an relationship.	nd artists in Hollywood h	ave never been able to s	ustain a beneficial lasting
	[1] gratifying	[2] enduring	[3] worthwhile	[4] reliable
15-	A primary exception to to pumping water from w	•	of windmills was their res	surgence in rural areas for
			•	
16-	Equality, human rights rights movement of the		ent issues that came from	m the United States' civil
	[1] contemporary	[2] nominal	[3] conspicuous	[4] unique
17-	In a remarkable metam	orphosis, her lugubrious	mood changed to one of	levity.
	[1] decay	[2] fraternity	[3] change	[4] strife
18-	In order to nurture good needs.	d will, the management v	vill do anything to accom	amodate its guests' special
	[1] support	[2] extinguish	[3] survive	[4] reduce
19-	The poet's recondite lan	guage precluded any uno	lerstanding of her theme	•
	[1] powerful	[2] vast	[3] obscure	[4] vivid
20-	The drug could only pal	liate the symptoms, not p	orovide the cure. [3] delude	[4] alleviate

A snowfall consists of myriads of minute ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets floating in the supercooled atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapor pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously. The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which adhere to each other to create a cluster of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of beautiful forms, usually hexagonal, though the symmetrical shapes reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfalls. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfall consists of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

For a snowfall to continue once it starts, there must be a constant inflow of moisture to supply the nuclei. This moisture is supplied by the passage of an airstream over a water surface and its subsequent lifting to higher regions of the atmosphere. The Pacific Ocean is the source of moisture for most snowfalls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapor into the air currents over the central and eastern sections of the United States. Other geographical features also can be the source of moisture for some snowstorms. For example, areas adjacent to the Great Lakes experience their own unique lake-effect storms, employing a variation of the process on a local scale. In addition, mountainous section or rising terrain can initiate snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.