

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مؤسسه آموزش عالی آزاد ماهان با افتخار تقدیم می کند

جامع ترین منبع آزمون دکتری  
و آزمون های Tolimo  
،MSRT  
و EPT  
MHLE

دکتر علی اصغر رحیمی

مؤسسه آموزش عالی آزاد



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### «ن والقلم و ما یسطرون»

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 پایه‌گذار گام‌های بلند فردای شما باشد.

مجموعه کتاب‌های کمک آموزشی ماهان به منظور استفاده داوطلبان کنکور کارشناسی ارشد سراسری و آزاد تالیف شده‌اند. در این کتاب‌ها سعی کرده‌ایم با بهره‌گیری از تجربه اساتید بزرگ و کتب معتبر داوطلبان را از مطالعه کتاب‌های متعدد در هر درس بی‌نیاز کنیم.

دیگر تالیفات ماهان برای سایر دانشجویان به صورت ذیل

می‌باشد:

مجموعه کتاب‌های ۸ آزمون: شامل ۵ مرحله کنکور کارشناسی ارشد ۵ سال اخیر به همراه ۳ مرحله آزمون تالیفی ماهان همراه با پاسخ تشریحی می‌باشد که برای آشنایی با نمونه سوالات کنکور طراحی شده است. این مجموعه کتاب‌ها با توجه به تحلیل ۳ ساله اخیر کنکور و بودجه‌بندی مباحث در هریک از دروس، اطلاعات مناسبی جهت برنامه‌ریزی درسی در اختیار دانشجویان قرار می‌دهد.

مجموعه کتاب‌های کوچک: شامل کلیه نکات کاربردی در گرایش‌های مختلف کنکور کارشناسی ارشد می‌باشد که

برای دانشجویان جهت جمع‌بندی مباحث در ۲ ماهه آخر قبل از کنکور مفید می‌باشد.

بدین‌وسیله 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 می‌توانند هرگونه انتقاد و پیشنهاد درخصوص تالیفات ماهان را از طریق سایت ماهان به آدرس [mahan.ac.ir](http://mahan.ac.ir) با ما در میان بگذارند.

**موسسه آموزش عالی آزاد ماهان**

## مقدمه چاپ سوم

خوشبختانه در آزمون‌های MSRT، TOLIMO، MHLE و EPT و بالاتر از همه آزمون ورودی دکتری سال‌های گذشته که از سال ۹۰ تا ۹۷ برگزار شده است، به گواهی دوستانی که پس از شرکت در کلاس‌ها و دوره‌های موسسه محترم ماهان در خدمتشان بوده‌ام، سوالی دیده نشده که برای پاسخ گفتن به آن معلوماتی خارج از مهارت‌های موجود در این کتاب مورد نیاز باشد. به عبارتی در کلیه آزمون‌های مذکور نحوه سوالات به گونه‌ای بوده است که همه سوالات بخش ساختار و درک مفاهیم با استفاده از مهارت‌های این کتاب قابل حل بوده که باعث شده است این کتاب پیش‌دستان و اساتید از چنین آزمونی سربلند بیرون بیاید. به نظر می‌رسد برای موفقیت در آزمون‌های زبان عمومی داخل کشور در کنار این کتاب نیاز باشد حداقل سه کتاب *Vocabulary for High و Essential Words for the Toefl Test*، ۵۰۴، *school student* نیز برای پیشرفت دایره واژگانی مطالعه گردد. (کتاب مجموعه واژگانی در دست تألیف انتشارات ماهان است که علاوه بر این سه کتاب محتوی سایر کتاب‌های واژگان مورد نیاز برای همه آزمون‌های فوق را در برخواهد داشت) بدون تردید برای محک زدن میزان آمادگی بعد از خواندن این کتاب لازم است دانشجویان دو کتاب *TOFEL KIT* و *ACTUAL TESTS FOR TOFEL* را مطالعه کنند. این دو کتاب سیزده سری تست تافل بین‌المللی PBT هستند و بی‌شک کسانی که بتوانند تست‌های موجود در این کتاب‌ها را تحلیل کنند در کلیه آزمون‌های ذکر شده در بالا مشکل علمی نخواهند داشت و خطاهای آنها خطای انسانی است.

امید است که این اثر بتواند در راه موفقیت متقاضیان آزمون‌های زبان عمومی داخلی و نیز داوطلبان آزمون دکتری کمکی شایسته ارایه نماید. همه خوانندگان این کتاب، مدرسان عزیز و همکاران گرامی، دانشجویان و متقاضیان آزمون‌های دکتری و ارشد و سایر دوستانی را که به هر نحوی با آن در ارتباط خواهند بود به یاری می‌خوانم که در راه نزدیک‌تر شدن این کتاب به منبعی کاملتر با تذکرات و انتقادات و پیشنهادات خود کمک کنند. دوستان می‌توانند هر گونه نقد و نظر را به ایمیل من ([rahimiesi@yahoo.com](mailto:rahimiesi@yahoo.com)) ارسال کنند. در پایان از موسسه محترم ماهان تشکر و قدردانی می‌کنم که امکانات تجدید چاپ این اثر را فراهم آوردند. قدردان دوستان خوبم سرکار خانم سمیه بیگی و سرکار خانم میرهدایتی هستم که دلسوزانه پیگیر تمامی امور این کتاب بودند.

با نثار بهترین آرزوها به پیشگاه بلند همه پویندگان واقعی عرصه علم.

دکتر علی اصغر رحیمی

### تحلیل آزمون دکتری ۹۷

بخش زبان انگلیسی عمومی آزمون دکتری از سه قسمت تشکیل شده است هشت سوال گرامر، دوازده سوال واژگان و ده سوال درک مفاهیم.

در سال‌های گذشته از سوالات بخش گرامر و درک مفاهیم هیچ سوالی نبوده است که از حدود مهارت‌های آموخته شده در این کتاب خارج بوده باشد. به عبارتی خواندن این کتاب و تحلیل تست‌ها مربوط به آن مساوی است با آمادگی صد درصدی برای بخش گرامر و درک مفاهیم آزمون دکتری.

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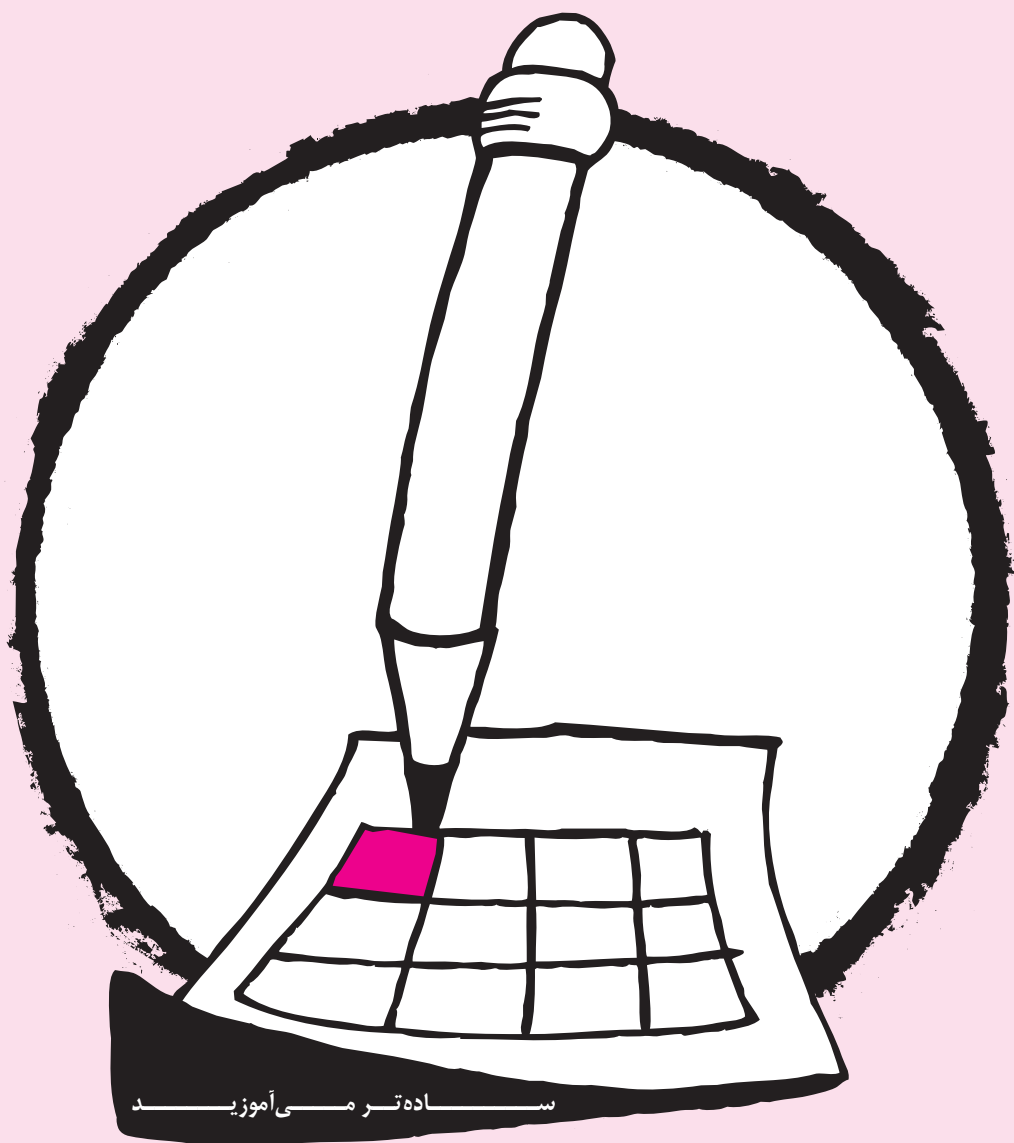
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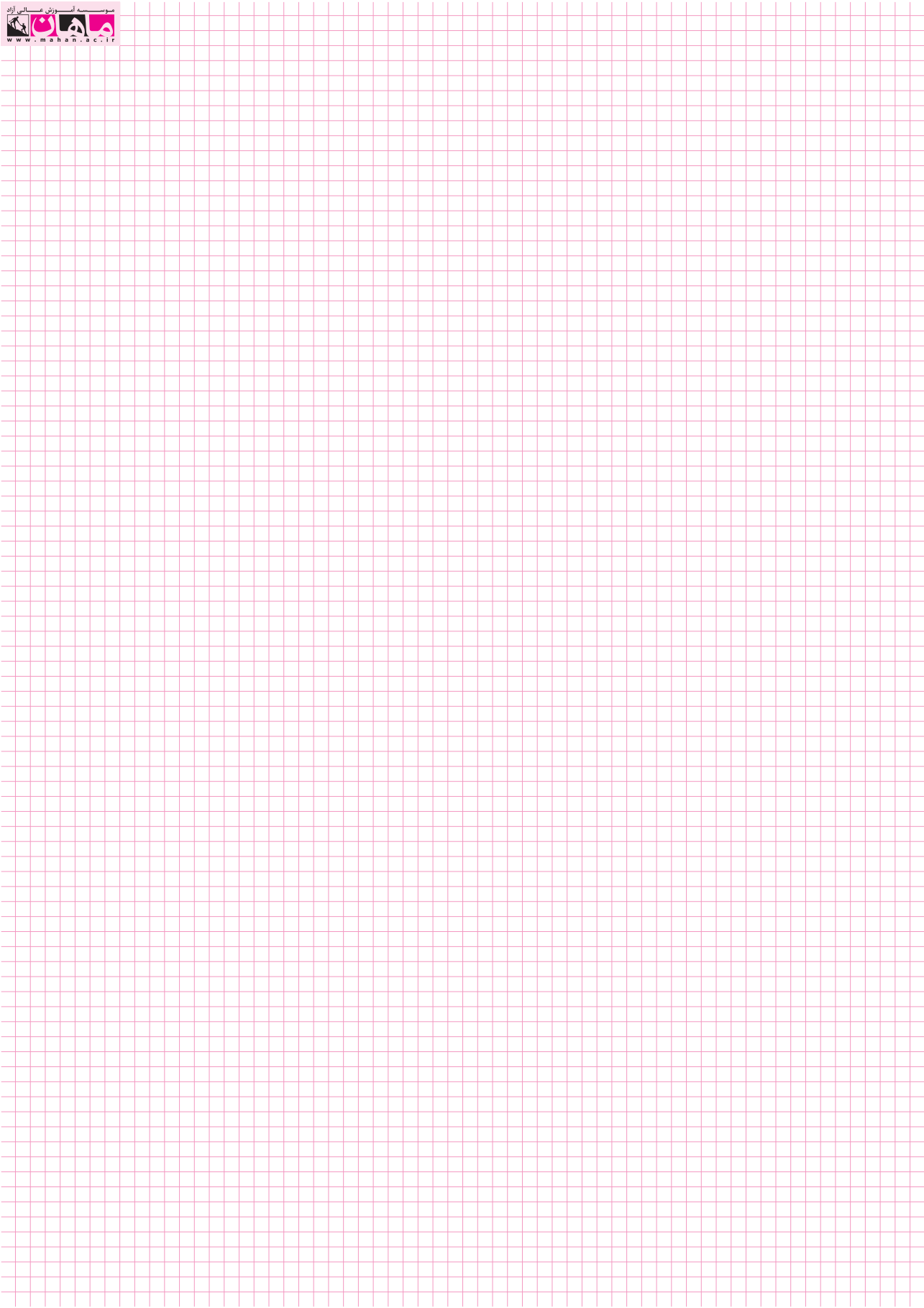


ساده‌تر می‌آموزید



# Part I

مهارت‌های  
شنیداری





## SECTION 1

# LISTENING COMPREHENSION



### DIAGNOSTIC PRE-TEST



**Time – approximately 35 minutes**

(Including the reading of the directions for each part)

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversation and talks in English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.



### Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

#### Listen to an example

(man)

(woman)

(narrator)

#### Sample Answer

That exam was just awful.

Oh, it could have been worse.

**What does the woman mean?**

In your test book, you will read:

A The exam was really awful.

B It was the worst exam she had ever seen.

C It couldn't have been more difficult

D It wasn't that hard.

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the questions, "What does the woman mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard". Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

1. (A) The coffee is much better this morning.  
(B) He's feeling bitter this morning  
(C) The coffee isn't very good.  
(D) He cannot taste the butter.
2. (A) The two classes meet in an hour and a half.  
(B) The class meets three hours per week.  
(C) Each half of the class is an hour long.  
(D) Two times a week the class meets for an hour.
3. (A) A few minutes ago, the flight departed.  
(B) The flight will start in a while  
(C) They are frightened about the departure  
(D) The plane is going to take off soon.
4. (A) He hasn't yet begun his project.  
(B) He's supposed to do his science  
(C) He needs to start working on changing the due date.  
(D) He's been working steadily his science project
5. (A) At the post office.  
(B) In a florist shop.  
(C) In a restaurant.  
(D) In a hospital delivery room.
6. (A) The professor drowned the cells in a lab.  
(B) The professor drowned the cells in a lab.  
(C) The professor divided the lecture into parts.  
(D) The biologist tried to sell the results of the experiment.
7. (A) She needs to get a driver's license.  
(B) It is impossible to cash a check  
(C) The man should check to see if he needs credit.  
(D) A credit card can be used to get a driver's license.
8. (A) Housing within his budget is hard to locate.  
(B) It's hard to find his house in New York  
(C) He can't afford to move his house to New York  
(D) Housing in New York is unavailable.
9. (A) The boss was working on the reports.  
(B) He would have to finish the reports before the end of next month.  
(C) He was directed to stay late and finish some work.  
(D) He could finish the reports at home.
10. (A) The boisterous students made the teacher mad.  
(B) The teacher angered the students with the exam results.  
(C) The students were angry that the teacher was around.  
(D) The angered students complained to the teacher.
11. (A) The prices are reasonable  
(B) The store is too far out of town.  
(C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.  
(D) He agrees with the woman.
12. (A) It has rarely rained this much.  
(B) It hardly rained this year.  
(C) It is barely raining this year.  
(D) It seldom rains so little
13. (A) He needs to do a better job writing questions.  
(B) His writing must certainly be improved  
(C) Without the questions, he cannot write the answers.  
(D) He needs to understand the written questions better.
14. (A) The agent was standing in line with his passport.  
(B) The line to get new passports is very long.  
(C) The woman must wait her turn to get her passport checked.  
(D) He can check her passport instead of the agent.

15. (A) He couldn't finish closing the library book.  
(B) He hadn't finished the library assignment, but he was close.  
(C) He was working on the assignment when the library closed.  
(D) His homework was incomplete because the library wasn't open.
16. (A) He wishes the hard work had had a better result.  
(B) He thinks the lawyer hardly prepared  
(C) He wishes the lawyer hardly prepared.  
(D) He thinks the lawyer worked for free.
17. (A) The history class begins next week.  
(B) He thinks the papers should be turned  
(C) He has already done the paper for next week.  
(D) The papers are not due next week.
18. (A) He's not really happy.  
(B) The contractor's work was  
(C) He would rather work with the contractor himself.  
(D) He was already contacted about the work.
19. (A) the man should try another type of paper.  
(B) The man should locate a typist tomorrow morning.  
(C) The man should make a tape in the morning  
(D) The man should complete the paper without help.
20. (A) She'd like some pie.  
(B) It's easy to buy it.  
(C) The task the man's working on isn't difficult.  
(D) It's easier to prepare pie than do what the man is doing.
21. (A) He reported that the time for the budget meeting had been set.  
(B) He is always late in submitting his accounting figures.  
(C) He never manages to budget his time well.  
(D) He is never too late in turning in his reports.
22. (A) The repairs would require an extension.  
(B) The car is going to need a lot of repairs.  
(C) Buying a new car would be quite expensive  
(D) The mechanic extended the repair warranty.
23. (A) Betty wrote the letter as directed.  
(B) The directions were given to Betty in a letter.  
(C) Betty will follow the instructions later.  
(D) Betty worked exactly as instructed.
24. (A) Walter's had a lack of success with his business.  
(B) Walter's failed in business.  
(C) Walter's new company is doing rather well.  
(D) Walter hoped to succeed in business.
25. (A) He should put the organ in the closet  
(B) The closet has already been organized  
(C) He needs to rearrange the closet.  
(D) He wishes the closet were closer.
26. (A) She didn't do the work.  
(B) She gave the assignment her best effort.  
(C) She finished the assignment even though it was difficult.  
(D) She gave the man s signal.
27. (A) She said some terrible things.  
(B) She didn't say anything nice.  
(C) She didn't have any nice things.  
(D) She said really wonderful things.
28. (A) New employees are rarely initiated into the company.  
(B) New workers don't generally undertake actions on their own.  
(C) New employees are initially rated.  
(D) It's rare for employees to make new suggestions.

29. (A) The woman is more than a week late.  
 (B) The children would have wrecked the house later.  
 (C) The woman was so late that she was a wreck.  
 (D) He's glad that she was not nay later.
30. (A) He had not gone to the store.  
 (B) He was still the market  
 (C) He was going to take care of the shopping.  
 (D) He always went to the market.

## Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversation. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

31. (A) She's senior.  
 (B) She's junior  
 (C) She's transfer student  
 (D) She's a graduate student.
32. (A) How to transfer to a junior college.  
 (B) How to find his way around campus.  
 (C) The course requirements for a literature major.  
 (D) Who won the campus election.
33. (A) Three.  
 (B) Five.  
 (C) Eight.  
 (D) Ten.
34. (A) American literature.  
 (B) world literature.  
 (C) Literary analysis.  
 (D) Surveying.
35. (A) In a book.  
 (B) From a television program.  
 (C) During a trip that she took.  
 (D) From a lecture.
36. (A) To communicate with other dolphins  
 (B) To recognized objects in the water.  
 (C) TO learn human language  
 (D) To express fear.
37. (A) Five.  
 (B) Fifteen.  
 (C) Fifty  
 (D) Five hundred
38. (A) It is limited.  
 (B) It is greater than human intelligence  
 (C) It Is less than previously thought.  
 (D) We are beginning to learn how much they have.

## Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, you will read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.



**Example**

**On the recording, you hear:**

**(narrator) Listen to an instruct talk to his class about painting.**

**(man)** Artist Grant Wood was a guiding force in the school of painting known as American regionalist, a style reflecting the distinctive characteristics of art from rural areas of the United States. Wood began drawing animals on the family farm at the age of three, and when he was thirty – eight one of his paintings received a remarkable amount of public notice and acclaim, This painting, called “American Gothic” is a amount of public notice and acclaim, This painting, called “American Gothic,” is a starkly simple depiction of a serious couple staring directly out a the viewer. Now listen to a sample question.

**(narrator) what style of painting is known as American regionalist?**

- In your test book, you will read:
- A) Art from America’s inner cities.
  - B) Art from the central region of the U.S.
  - C) Art from various urban areas in the U.S.
  - D) Art from rural sections of America.

The best answer to the question, “What style of painting is known as American regionalist?” is (D) Art from rural sections of America. “Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

**(narrator) What is the name of Woods most successful painting?**

- In your test book, you will read:
- A) “American Regionalist”
  - B) “The Family Farm in Iowa”
  - C) “American Gothic”
  - D) “A Serious Couple.”

The best answer to the question. “What style of painting is known as American regionalist? is (D), “Art from rural sections of America.” Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Now listen to another sample question

Sample Answer

**(narrator) What is the name of Wood’s most successful painting**

- In your test book, you will read:
- A) “American Regionalist”
  - B) “The Family Farm in Iowa”
  - C) “American Gothic”
  - D) “A Serious Couple”

The best answer to the question “what is the name of Wood’s most successful painting? Is (C), “American Gothic” Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

39. (A) To protect its members.  
 (B) To save the natural environment  
 (C) To honor the memory of John Muir.  
 (D) To improve San Francisco's natural beauty.
40. (A) For less than a year.  
 (B) Only for a decade.  
 (C) For more than a century.  
 (D) For at least two centuries.
41. (A) San Francisco.  
 (B) All fifty states.  
 (C) The Sierra Nevadas.  
 (D) The eastern U.S.
42. (A) All over the world.  
 (B) In the entire United States.  
 (C) Only in California.  
 (D) Only in the Sierra Nevadas.
43. (A) Students signing up for athletic teams.  
 (B) Students going on a tour of a university campus.  
 (C) Students playing various sports.  
 (D) Students attending a university dedication ceremony.
44. (A) Membership on an athletic team.  
 (B) Enrollment in an exercise class.  
 (C) A valid student identification card.  
 (D) Permission from a faculty member.
45. (A) To the tennis courts.  
 (B) To the arena.  
 (C) To the gymnasium.  
 (D) To the athletic Department office.
46. (A) Go to the Art Center.  
 (B) Sign up for sports classes.  
 (C) Visit the exercise room.  
 (D) Watch a football game.
47. (A) Science.  
 (B) Art.  
 (C) Literature.  
 (D) Music
48. (A) They are completely different.  
 (B) They are somewhat similar but have an essential difference.  
 (C) They are exactly the same in all respects.  
 (D) They are unrelated.
49. (A) Objective.  
 (B) Idealistic.  
 (C) Philosophical  
 (D) Environmental
50. (A) Heredity.  
 (B) Environment  
 (C) Idealism.  
 (D) Natural laws.

This is the end of the listening Comprehension Pre- Test.  
 Turn off the recording.



بخش A - مهارت‌های شنیداری شامل مهارت ۱ تا ۱۷

مهارت ۱ بر سطر پایانی تمرکز کنید



گفت و گوهای کوتاه بین دو نفر انجام می‌شود. پس از هر گفت و گو یک پرسش مطرح می‌شود. باید بدانید که پاسخ این دسته از پرسش‌ها بیشتر اوقات (و نه همیشه) در سطر پایانی گفت و گو آمده است.



Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) Billy really made a big mistake this time.  
 (woman) Yes, he forgot to turn in his research paper.  
 (narrator) **What does the woman say about Billy?**

In your test book, you read:

- (A) It was the first time he made a mistake.  
 (B) He forgot to write his paper.  
 (C) He turned in the paper in the wrong place.  
 (D) He didn't remember to submit his assignment.

◀ سطر پایانی گفت و گو بیانگر آن است که بیلی فراموش کرده مقاله پایان ترم خود را تحویل بدهد. بنابراین بهترین پاسخ گزینه D است. در جدول زیر نکاتی که باید در مورد گفت و گوهای کوتاه به خاطر داشته باشید بیان شده است:

راهبرد نخست: بر سطر پایانی تمرکز کنید

- ۱- پاسخ پرسش به احتمال زیاد در سطر پایانی گفت و گو آمده است.  
 ۲- به سطر نخست گفت و گو گوش کنید. اگر گفت و گو را می‌فهمید که خوب است. اما اگر نمی‌فهمید نگران نباشید چون پاسخ احتمالا در در این سطر نیامده است.  
 ۳- بر سطر پایانی گفت و گو تمرکز کنید. پاسخ احتمالا در این سطر آمده است. سطر پایانی را در ذهن خود مرور کنید و همزمان گزینه‌ها را بخوانید.

تمرین ۱: در این تمرین باید بر سطر پایانی گفت و گو تمرکز کنید. پرسش را بخوانید و سپس بهترین گزینه پاسخ را انتخاب کنید. به خاطر داشته باشید که به احتمال زیاد با تمرکز بر سطر پایانی می‌توانید به پرسش پاسخ درست دهید.

1. (man) Can you tell me if today's matinee is a comedy, romance, or western?  
 (woman) I have no idea.  
 (narrator) "What does the woman mean?"  
 (A) She has strong ideas about movies.  
 (B) She prefers comedies over westerns and romances.  
 (C) She doesn't like today's matinee.  
 (D) She does not know.
2. (woman) Was anyone at home at Barb's house when you went there to deliver the package?  
 (man) I rang the bell, but no one answered.  
 (narrator) "What does the man imply?"  
 (A) Barb answered the bell.  
 (B) The house was probably empty.  
 (C) The bell wasn't in the house.  
 (D) The house doesn't have a bell.
3. (woman) You just got back from the interview for the internship. How do you think it went?  
 (man) I think it's highly unlikely that I get the job.  
 (narrator) "What does the man suggest?"  
 (A) It's unlikely that he'll go to the interview.  
 (B) He thinks he'll be recommended for a high-level job.  
 (C) The interview was apparently quite unsuccessful.  
 (D) He had an excellent interview.



تمرین تافل ۱: در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید. سپس بهترین پاسخ را از میان گزینه‌ها انتخاب کنید. همه توجه خود را به سطر پایانی معطوف کنید.

1. (A) He is leaving now.  
(B) He has to go out of his way.  
(C) He will not be leaving soon.  
(D) He will do it his own way.
2. (A) He locked the door.  
(B) He tried unsuccessfully to get into the house  
(C) He was able to open the door.  
(D) He left the house without locking the door.
3. (A) she doesn't like to listen to turkeys.  
(B) she thinks the dinner sounds special.  
(C) she especially likes the roast turkey.  
(D) she'd prefer a different dinner.
4. (A) He'll be busy with her homework tonight.  
(B) He can't help her tonight.  
(C) He's sorry he can't ever help her.  
(D) He'll help her with her physics.
5. (A) Her eyes hurt.  
(B) She thought the lecture was great,  
(C) The class was boring.  
(D) She didn't want to watch Professor Martin.
6. (A) Not all the bills have been paid.  
(B) They don't have enough credit to pay the bills.  
(C) What she said on the phone was not credible.  
(D) He used a credit card to pay some of the bills.
7. (A) She'll call back quickly.  
(B) She'll definitely be back by 4:00.  
(C) She'll give it back by 4:00.  
(D) She'll try to return fast.
8. (A) She hasn't seen Tim.  
(B) Tim was there only for a moment.  
(C) Tim was around a short time ago.  
(D) Tim will return in a minute.
9. (A) She doesn't like the place he chose.  
(B) She doesn't want to get into the car.  
(C) She's glad the spot is reserved  
(D) They can't park the car there.
10. (A) There's plenty to eat.  
(B) The refrigerator's broken  
(C) The food isn't in the refrigerator  
(D) He's not sure if there's enough

## مهارت ۲ پاسخ را از میان مترادف‌ها بیابید

در بسیاری از موارد پاسخ درست گزینه شامل واژگان مترادف است (واژگانی با معانی مشابه اما آواهای متفاوت). واژگان مترادف کلیدواژه‌های گفت و گو هستند.

 **Example**  
On the recording, you hear:

- (woman) Why is Barbara feeling so happy?  
(man) She just started working in a real estate agency.  
(narrator) **What does the man say about Barbara?**

In your test book, you read:

- A She always liked her work in real estate.  
 B She began a new job.  
 C She just bought some real estate.  
 D She bought a real estate agency.

در گفت و گوی بالا، دو کلید واژه مترادف با معنای «آغاز کردن» آمده است. کلید واژه «کار کردن» هم به شغل اشاره دارد. بنابراین بهترین پاسخ گزینه (B) است.

در جدول زیر یک راهبرد مهم برای پاسخ به پرسش‌های بخش گفت و گوی کوتاه پیشنهاد شده است:

**راهبرد دوم: گزینه دارای واژگان مترادف را انتخاب کنید**

- ۱- همزمان با گوش دادن به سطر پایانی گفت و گو بر کلید واژه‌های آن سطر تمرکز کنید.  
۲- اگر واژه مترادف کلید واژه مورد نظر را در یکی از گزینه‌ها دیدید، آن گزینه احتمالاً پاسخ درست است.

**تمرین ۲:** در این تمرین، زیر واژگان سطر پایانی هر یک از گفت‌وگوهای کوتاه خط بکشید. سپس مترادف کلید واژه‌های گفت و گو را در میان گزینه‌ها بیابید و گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید. به خاطر داشته باشید که گزینه درست به احتمال زیاد گزینه‌ای است که در آن واژگان مترادف با کلید واژه‌های سطر پایانی گفت و گو آمده است.

- 1. (woman)** Did you see the manager about the job in the bookstore?  
**(man)** Yes, and I also had to fill out an application.  
**(narrator)** What does the man mean
- (A) He got a job as bookstore manager.  
(B) The bookstore was not accepting applications.  
(C) He saw a book about how to apply for jobs.  
(D) It was necessary to complete a form.
- 2. (man)** We're planning to leave for the trip at about 2:00.  
**(woman)** Couldn't we leave before noon?  
**(narrator)** What does the woman ask?
- (A) If they could leave at noon.  
(B) If it is possible to go by 12:00.  
(C) Why they can't leave at noon.  
(D) If they could leave the room.
- 3. (man)** Was the concert well received?  
**(woman)** The audience applauded for a long time after the performance.  
**(narrator)** What does the woman say about the concert?
- (A) The performance went on for a long time.  
(B) There was applause throughout the performance.  
(C) The people clapped on and on after the concert.  
(D) The audience waited for a long time for the concert to begin.

**تمرین تافل ۲:** در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید و سپس بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. مترادف کلیدواژه‌های سطر پایانی را بیابید.

- 1.** (A) The final exam was harder than the others.  
(B) There were two exams rather than one.  
(C) He thought the exam would be easier.  
(D) The exam was not very difficult.
- 2.** (A) He's not feeling very well.  
(B) He's rather sick of working.  
(C) He's feeling better today than yesterday.  
(D) He'd really rather not answer the question.
- 3.** (A) The company was founded about a year ago.  
(B) It was just established that he could go into business.  
(C) The family is well established.  
(D) The business only lasted a year.
- 4.** (A) He did not look at the right schedule.  
(B) The plane landed in the right place.  
(C) The plane arrived on time.  
(D) He had to wait for the plane to land.
- 5.** (A) She'd rather go running.  
(B) She doesn't want to go into the pool.  
(C) She'll change clothes quickly and go swimming.  
(D) She needs a sweat suit to go running.
- 6.** (A) The firefighters saved the homes. for last.  
(B) A firefighter saved the hillside last night.  
(C) The homes on the hillside were burned.  
(D) The houses weren't destroyed.

7. (A) There's enough soup.  
 (B) The spices are adequate.  
 (C) She thinks the soup's too salty.  
 (D) The man should add more salt and pepper.
8. (A) He was lucky to receive a grant for his studies.  
 (B) He used his fortune to pay his fees.  
 (C) He is a scholar at a college with low fees.  
 (D) He paid to get a scholarship.
9. (A) It profited from previous mistakes.  
 (B) It earned a lot of money.  
 (C) This was the last year that it would make a profit.  
 (D) It was not so successful.
10. (A) Chuck's bank account has too much money in it.  
 (B) He thinks Chuck has the wrong kind of bank account.  
 (C) He thinks that Chuck is on his way home from the bank.  
 (D) There isn't enough money in Chuck's account.

### مهارت ۳ گزینه‌های دارای آوا مشابه را انتخاب نکنید

در بسیاری از پرسش‌های بخش گفت و گوی کوتاه، گزینه‌های نادرست واژگانی با آواهای مشابه دارند. معنای واژه‌های غلط انداز بسیار متفاوت با معنای واژگانی است که می‌شنوید. گزینه‌های دارای آواهای مشابه را انتخاب نکنید.

#### Example On the recording, you hear:

- (man) Why couldn't Mark come with us?  
 (woman) He was searching for a new apartment.  
 (narrator) What does the woman say about Mark?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) He was in the department office.  
 (B) He was looking for a place to live.  
 (C) He was working on his research project.  
 (D) He had an appointment at church.

◀ کلید واژه‌های سطر پایانی گفت و گوی بالا searching و apartment هستند. در گزینه های (C) و (D) واژگان research و church از نظر آوایی به search شبیه‌اند. بنابراین گزینه‌های یادشده نادرست هستند. در گزینه های (A) و (D) واژگان appointment و department شبیه واژه apartment هستند بنابراین گزینه‌های یادشده نادرست هستند. بدین ترتیب، بهترین پاسخ گزینه (B) است. در جدول زیر راهبردی مهم برای پاسخ به پرسش‌های بخش گفت و گوی کوتاه پیشنهاد شده است:

#### راهبرد سوم: گزینه‌های دارای آوا مشابه را انتخاب نکنید

- ۱- کلید واژه‌های سطر پایانی گفت و گو را بیابید.  
 ۲- گزینه‌هایی که آوایی مشابه آوای کلید واژه‌ها دارند را انتخاب نکنید.

✔ نکته: در پیوست نخست تمریناتی برای تشخیص واژگان متشابه ارائه شده است. می‌توانید پیش از پرداختن به مهارت بعد تمرینات بخش پیوست را انجام دهید.

تمرین ۳: در این تمرین نخست زیر کلید واژه‌های سطر پایانی هر یک از گفت و گوهای کوتاه خط بکشید. سپس زیر واژگانی با آوای مشابه کلید واژه‌ها خط بکشید. در پایان گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید. به خاطر داشته باشید که گزینه درست به احتمال زیاد فاقد واژگانی با آوای مشابه کلید واژه‌های سطر پایانی است.

1. **(woman)** I heard that Sally just moved into a new, big house near the beach.  
**(man)** But Sally doesn't have a cent!  
**(narrator)** What does the man mean? (A) Sally has no sense of responsibility.  
(B) Sally sent her friend to the house.  
(C) Sally has no money.  
(D) Sally is on the set with her.
2. **(woman)** Did they get the new car they wanted?  
**(man)** No, they lacked the money.  
**(narrator)** What does the man mean? (A) They locked the map in a car.  
(B) They looked many times in the car.  
(C) It cost a lot of money when the car leaked oil.  
(D) They didn't have enough money to buy another car.
3. **(man)** Have you finished packing yet?  
**(woman)** You should call the porter to get the suitcases.  
**(narrator)** What does the woman mean? (A) It's important to pack the suitcases.  
(B) They need help carrying their bags.  
(C) The man should pack his suit in case he needs it.  
(D) The suitcases are quite portable.

تمرین تافل ۳: در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید و سپس بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.  
گزینه‌های دارای آوای مشابه را انتخاب نکنید.

1. (A) She has to wait for some cash.  
(B) The waiter is bringing a glass of water.  
(C) The lawn is too dry.  
(D) She needs to watch out for a crash.
2. (A) The sweater's the wrong size.  
(B) The man's feet aren't sweating.  
(C) The sweater makes the man seem fat.  
(D) The sweet girl doesn't feel right.
3. (A) He has been regularly using a computer.  
(B) He communicates with a Boston company.  
(C) He regularly goes to communities around Boston.  
(D) He has been traveling back and forth to Boston.
4. (A) He thought the lesson didn't matter.  
(B) He couldn't learn the lesson.  
(C) He learned a massive number of details.  
(D) He didn't like most of the lesson.
5. (A) Some animals started the first fire.  
(B) Animals are killed by forest fires.  
(C) In the first frost, animals die.  
(D) Frost can kill animals.
6. (A) Twenty pairs of shoes are on sale.  
(B) The shoe salesclerk spent twenty dollars on pears.  
(C) The shoes cost twenty dollars.  
(D) The shoes could be repaired for twenty dollars.
7. (A) Tom tended to dislike biology lab.  
(B) Attendance wasn't necessary at biology lab.  
(C) Tom went to biology lab.  
(D) There was a tendency to require biology lab.
8. (A) The meal will be served at noon.  
(B) The males should be driven there by noon.  
(C) He's expecting the ice to melt before noon.  
(D) The letters ought to be delivered at 12:00.
9. (A) The weather will probably get worse later.  
(B) The newspaper headlines described a bad storm.  
(C) There was news about a headstrong man.  
(D) He had a new bed.
10. (A) If she could do the grocery shopping.  
(B) If she prefers cooked vegetables or salad.  
(C) If she could help prepare the salad.  
(D) If she minds shopping for vegetables.

تمرین تافل (مهارت های ۱-۳): در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید و سپس بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. (A) He would like some iced coffee.  
(B) He wants to stop drinking coffee.  
(C) A drink seems like a good idea.  
(D) He needs to drink some thing to stop his coughing.
2. (A) She would prefer a sunny day.  
(B) The park is too crowded .  
(C) She would like a place that is not so loud.  
(D) She can not walk because she's too old.
3. (A) He should open an account.  
(B) He should take a ride on a ship.  
(C) He should try to keep the cost cheap.  
(D) He should try some thing monotonous to get to sleep.
4. (A) The department is not changing the requirements.  
(B) He hasn't heard anything about the change.  
(C) The changes are believable.  
(D) What has happened is incredible to him.
5. (A) The wait has taken close to an hour.  
(B) They were stranded in their car.  
(C) Most of the people have been in line for hours.  
(D) They made a line in the sand.
6. (A) The instructor is selecting several passages.  
(B) The conductor is fair to the passengers.  
(C) The stamp collector is conducting his business.  
(D) The riders are paying for the train trip.
7. (A) The managers will take the train to the program.  
(B) A program to develop new managers will commence soon.  
(C) The new management program is very weak.  
(D) The program will be maintained to the letter.
8. (A) The fire started to attack the building.  
(B) The firefighter stared at the attacker.  
(C) The fire probably began at the top of the building.  
(D) The firefighter started to attack the fire .
9. (A) He assured the woman that he knew the truth.  
(B) He is sure that it isn't new.  
(C) He thought that the woman was aware of what happened.  
(D) He soon will know the truth.
10. (A) The art professor is not one of his fans.  
(B) His drawings were amazing.  
(C) The catches that he made were fantastic.  
(D) His sketches showed a fantasy world

### مهارت ۴ گوینده، موضوع و مکان گفت و گو را تشخیص دهید.

در بخش گفت‌وگوهای کوتاه آزمون شنیداری اغلب از داوطلب خواسته می‌شود نتیجه‌گیری کند. در این نوع پرسش پاسخ به روشنی بیان نمی‌شود. داوطلب باید براساس سرنخ‌های موجود نتیجه‌گیری کند. در یک نمونه پرسش از داوطلب خواسته می‌شود بر اساس سرنخ‌های موجود هویت گوینده را تشخیص دهد.

 **Example**  
**On the recording, you hear:**

**(woman)** Can you tell me what assignments I missed when I was absent from your class?

**(man)** You missed one homework assignment and a quiz.

**(narrator)** **Who is the man?**

In your test book, you read:

- A) A news paper editor.
- B) A police officer.
- C) A teacher.
- D) A student.

◀ در گفت و گوی بالا از روی کلید واژه‌های class, homework و quiz درمی یابید که مرد گوینده احتمالا یک معلم است. بنابراین پاسخ درست گزینه (C) است.  
گاهی نیز در بخش گفت و گوی کوتاه آزمون شنیداری تافل از داوطلب خواسته می‌شود بر اساس سرنخ‌های ارائه شده رویداد بعدی را پیش‌بینی کند.



### Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (woman) Are you going to read those books here in the library?  
(man) I think I'd rather check them out now and take them home.  
(narrator) **What will the man probably do next?**

In your test book, you read:

- [A] Sit down in the library.  
[B] Look for some more books.  
[C] Return the books to the shelves.  
[D] Go to the circulation desk.

◀ در گفت و گوی بالا مرد گوینده از کتاب‌ها سخن می‌گوید و اینکه مایل است آنها را دریافت کند. از سوی دیگر circulation desk مکانی است که فرد برای دریافت کتاب از کتابخانه به آنجا رجوع می‌کند. بنابراین پاسخ درست گزینه (D) است.  
در پاره‌ای موارد نیز از داوطلب خواسته می‌شود براساس سرنخ‌های موجود مکان انجام گفت و گو را حدس بزند.



### Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (woman) Are you going into the water, or are you just going to lie there on the sand?  
(man) I think I need to put on some suntan lotion.  
(narrator) **Where does this conversation probably take place?**

In your test book, you read:

- [A] At a beauty salon.  
[B] At the beach.  
[C] In a sandbox.  
[D] At an outdoor restaurant.

◀ در گفت و گوی بالا کلیدواژه‌هایی چون water, sand و suntan lotion نشان می‌دهند که گفت و گو احتمالا در ساحل انجام می‌شود. بنابراین پاسخ درست گزینه (B) است.  
در جدول زیر نکاتی که باید در مورد پرسش‌های گفته شده به خاطر داشته باشید بیان شده است:

#### تشخیص گوینده، موضوع و مکان انجام گفت و گو

- گاهی در بخش گفت و گوهای کوتاه از داوطلب خواسته می‌شود یکی از نتیجه‌گیری‌های زیر را انجام دهد:
- ۱- گوینده را تشخیص دهد؛
  - ۲- رویدادهای بعدی را پیش‌بینی کند؛
  - ۳- مکان انجام گفت و گو را تشخیص دهد.

**تمرین ۴:** در این تمرین گفت و گوی کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها را بخوانید، زیر کلیدواژه‌ها خط بکشید و سپس گزینه درست را بیابید. باید گوینده، موضوع و مکان انجام گفت‌وگو را تشخیص دهید.

- 1. (man)** I'd like to deposit this check in my account, please.  
**(woman)** Would you like any cash back?  
**(narrator)** Who is the woman?
- (A) A store clerk.  
 (B) A bank teller.  
 (C) An accountant.  
 (D) A waitress.
- 2. (woman)** Have you deposited your paycheck yet?  
**(man)** No, but that's next on my list of errands.  
**(narrator)** What will the man probably do next?
- (A) Earn his paycheck.  
 (B) Write a check for a deposit on an apartment.  
 (C) Go to a bank.  
 (D) Make a list of errands to run.
- 3. (man)** Did you get the bread, eggs, and milk?  
**(woman)** Now we need to stand in line at the checkout counter  
**(narrator)** Where does this conversation probably take place?
- (A) In a restaurant.  
 (B) At a bakery.  
 (C) On a farm.  
 (D) In a market.

**تمرین تافل ۴:** در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید و سپس بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. باید گوینده، موضوع و مکان انجام گفت و گو را تشخیص دهید.

- 1.** (A) In a photography studio.  
 (B) In a biology laboratory.  
 (C) In an office.  
 (D) In the library.
- 2.** (A) He's a pilot.  
 (B) He's a flight attendant.  
 (C) He's a member of the grounds crew.  
 (D) He works clearing land.
- 3.** (A) Wash the dishes immediately.  
 (B) Use as many dishes as possible.  
 (C) Wash the dishes for as long as possible.  
 (D) Wait until later to clean up.
- 4.** (A) In a bank.  
 (B) In a restaurant.  
 (C) At a service station.  
 (D) In a beauty salon.
- 5.** (A) A salesclerk in a shoe store.  
 (B) A shoe repair person.  
 (C) A party caterer.  
 (D) A salesclerk in a fixtures department.
- 6.** (A) On a playground.  
 (B) In a parking lot.  
 (C) At a zoo.  
 (D) In a photo studio.
- 7.** (A) Respond to the mail.  
 (B) Put the letters in a file.  
 (C) It depends on where the file is.  
 (D) File the answers she received to the letters.
- 8.** (A) In an airplane.  
 (B) In a police car.  
 (C) In a theater.  
 (D) At a fireworks exhibit.
- 9.** (A) Take care of Bob.  
 (B) Invite Bob to dinner.  
 (C) Let Bob know that they accept his invitation.  
 (D) Respond to the woman's question.
- 10.** (A) A pharmacist.  
 (B) A dentist.  
 (C) A teacher.  
 (D) A business manager.



## مهارت ۵ فاعل جملات مجهول را تشخیص دهید

تشخیص فاعل در جملات مجهول قدری دشوار است. این مهارت اغلب در بخش گفت و گوی کوتاه آزمون شنیداری تافل سنجیده می‌شود.



### Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) Did Sally go to the bank this morning?  
 (woman) Yes, she did. She got a new checking account.  
 (narrator) What does the woman imply?

In your test book, you read:

- [A] Sally wrote several checks.  
 [B] Sally wanted to check up on the bank.  
 [C] A new checking account was opened.  
 [D] Sally checked on the balance in her account.

در گفت و گوی بالا، خانم گوینده جمله معلوم she got a new checking account را بیان می‌کند. ساختار مجهول به کار رفته در گزینه درست نیز همان معنا را بیان می‌کند: a new checking account was opened. بنابراین پاسخ درست گزینه (C) است. نکاتی که باید در مورد جملات مجهول در گفت و گوهای کوتاه به خاطر داشته باشید در جدول زیر بیان شده است:

جملات مجهول
۱- اگر گفت و گو دارای یک جمله مجهول است، پاسخ پرسش اغلب جمله‌ای معلوم است.
۲- اگر گفت و گو دارای جمله‌ای معلوم است، پاسخ پرسش اغلب جمله‌ای مجهول است.
نکته: فاعل جمله مجهول را با دقت تعیین کنید.

تمرین ۵: در این تمرین، هر گزینه درست یا بیان دوباره جمله‌ای معلوم با ساختار مجهول و یا بیان دوباره جمله‌ای مجهول با ساختار معلوم است. گفت و گوهای کوتاه زیر را خوانده و زیر جملات کلیدی معلوم یا مجهول خط بکشید. سپس پرسش مربوطه را خوانده و بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. فاعل جملات مجهول را درست تشخیص دهید.

- (woman) Alice needs to pay her tuition today.  
 (man) But her tuition has already been paid.  
 (narrator) What does the man imply?

(A) Alice's education has paid off.  
 (B) Alice's tuition needs to be paid.  
 (C) Alice has already paid her fees.  
 (D) Alice has already received the money.
- (man) Have you been taking good care of the lawn?  
 (woman) I watered it only this morning.  
 (narrator) What does the woman mean?

(A) She drank some water on the lawn this morning.  
 (B) She waited for him on the lawn this morning.  
 (C) The lawn has already been watered today.  
 (D) She wanted a new lawn this morning.
- (man) Did you hear the news about the child who was lost in the park?  
 (woman) Yes, and I heard that she was just found!  
 (narrator) What does the woman mean?

(A) Someone located the girl.  
 (B) She heard about the new park from the child.  
 (C) The child found her lost pet.  
 (D) The child was the last one in the park.



تمرین تافل ۵: در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید و سپس بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. به ساختارهای مجهول دقت کنید.

1. (A) If the restaurant is on the corner.  
(B) If the man would like to go to the restaurant.  
(C) If the vegetables are fresh  
(D) If vegetarian food can be obtained.
2. (A) He admitted that he wanted to go to law school in the fall.  
(B) The law school accepted him as a student.  
(C) The law professor admitted that he would be a student in the fall semester.  
(D) He would be admitted to law school after the fall semester.
3. (A) Mark's plants were cared for in his absence.  
(B) Mark's plan was to be out of town.  
(C) Mark was careful about his plans for the out-of-town trip.  
(D) She was careful while Mark was gone.
4. (A) The lights in the trees were destroyed in the storm.  
(B) The storm damaged the trees.  
(C) The falling trees destroyed a store.  
(D) In the light the destruction of the storm could be seen.
5. (A) She was broke from skiing.  
(B) She went skiing in spite of her accident.  
(C) Her leg was hurt on a skiing trip.  
(D) Her skis were broken in the mountains.
6. (A) The road the horses took was long and hard.  
(B) It was hard to find the hidden houses.  
(C) The riders worked the horses too much.  
(D) It was hard for people to ride the horses for long.
7. (A) He didn't want the coffee that the woman ordered.  
(B) He wasn't sure if the woman wanted coffee.  
(C) He assumed the woman had ordered coffee.  
(D) He was unaware that coffee had already been ordered.
8. (A) The car was in the left parking lot at the airport.  
(B) The friends parked their car at the airport.  
(C) The airport couldn't hold a lot of cars.  
(D) There were a lot of cars to the left of the parking lot.
9. (A) The students pointed at Mac.  
(B) Mac was present when the other students made the appointment.  
(C) The class representative suggested Mac to the other students.  
(D) Mac was chosen by his classmates to represent them.
10. (A) After the earthquake, the insurance company came out to inspect the damage.  
(B) The insurance company insisted that the building be repaired to meet earthquake safety standards.  
(C) The inhabitants paid their premiums after the earthquake  
(D) The insurance company paid for the earthquake damage.

## مهارت ۶ فاعل جملات چند اسمی را تشخیص دهید.

در آن دسته از جملات گفت و گوهای کوتاه که چند اسم دارند تشخیص فاعل جمله دشوار می‌شود.



### Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) Do you know who is in the band now?  
 (woman) I heard that Mara replaced Robert in the band.  
 (narrator) What does the woman say about the band?

In your test book, you read:

- [A] Robert became a new member of the band.  
 [B] Robert took Mara's place in the band.  
 [C] Mara didn't have a place in the band.  
 [D] Mara took Robert's place in the band.

◀ در مثال بالا، زن در پاسخ به پرسش مرد نام دو شخصیت (مارا و رابرت) را بر زبان می‌آورد. تشخیص اینکه کدام یک از دو شخصیت فاعل است قدری دشوار به نظر می‌رسد. جمله Mara replaced Robert بدان معناست که مارا جای رابرت را در گروه گرفته است. بنابراین، پاسخ درست گزینه (D) است.

◀ در جدول زیر نکاتی که باید در مورد جملات چنداسمی به خاطر داشته باشید بیان شده است:

### تشخیص فاعل در جملات چنداسمی

هرگاه در یک جمله چند اسم وجود داشته باشد، تشخیص اینکه کدام فعل توسط کدام فاعل انجام شده دشوار می‌شود.

تمرین ۶: در این تمرین، زیر اسم‌های غلط انداز در هر یک از گفت و گوهای کوتاه خط بکشید. سپس پرسش را خوانده و گزینه درست را انتخاب کنید. دقت کنید که کدام فعل توسط کدام فاعل انجام شده است.

1. (man) Why is Bill not at work this Week?  
 (woman) His doctor made him take a Week?  
 (narrator) What does the woman mean?

- (A) The doctor decided to take some time off from work.  
 (B) The doctor told Bill he wasn't too weak to work.  
 (C) Bill was mad when the doctor took some time off.  
 (D) Bill took a vacation on his doctor's orders.

2. (man) Why is Paul going back home this summer?  
 (woman) He's returning to Vermont for his sister's wedding.  
 (narrator) What does the woman mean?

- (A) Paul is getting married this summer.  
 (B) Paul's sister is returning from Vermont to get married.  
 (C) Paul will be there when his sister gets married this summer.  
 (D) Paul's sister is coming to his wedding in Vermont.

3. (man) Did you hear that John's uncle Died?  
 (woman) Yes, and John was named beneficiary in his uncle's will.  
 (narrator) What does the woman mean ?

- (A) John received an inheritance when his uncle died.  
 (B) It's a benefit that John's name is the same as his uncle's.  
 (C) John knows that his uncle will come to the benefit.  
 (D) John's uncle gave him a beneficial name.



تمرین تافل ۶: در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید. سپس پاسخ درست را بیابید. دقت کنید که کدام فعل توسط کدام فاعل انجام شده است.

1. (A) The passenger waited at the corner.  
(B) The passenger looked for a taxi at the corner.  
(C) The cab driver waited for the passenger.  
(D) The passenger cornered the waiting taxi driver.
2. (A) It was hard for her to hear Jane last night.  
(B) Jane gave a harp recital last night.  
(C) Jane was playing hard while she was hurt.  
(D) She played the harp last night for Jane.
3. (A) The baby sister went to bed quite early.  
(B) The children were forced to go to bed early.  
(C) The baby-sitter made the bed after the children got up.  
(D) The baby-sitter did not stay up late.
4. (A) The man taught his son about football.  
(B) The boy is receiving the ball from his dad.  
(C) The ball is being tossed into the air by the boy.  
(D) The man is playing with the ball in the sun.
5. (A) The students were told to go listen to the speaker.  
(B) The professor attended that evening's lecture.  
(C) The students were given directions to the lecture.  
(D) The professor was directed to the lecture hall.
6. (A) The manager went to the supply room.  
(B) The clerk set supplies on the floor.  
(C) The clerk went to the supply room at the manager's request.  
(D) The clerk backed into the manager in the supply room.
7. (A) The librarian was quite reserved with the students for two days.  
(B) Within two days the librarian had the books for the students.  
(C) The librarian asked the students for the books.  
(D) The students put the books on hold for two days.
8. (A) The chairman decided that Tony would serve on the board for another year.  
(B) The chairman elected the board.  
(C) The board decided Tony could be chairman after one year.  
(D) Tony became chairman for one more year.
9. (A) The judge defended the murderer.  
(B) The judge tried to protect the defendant from the murderer.  
(C) The judge said that the defendant was a criminal.  
(D) The defense couldn't make a judgment about the criminal.
10. (A) The woman should announce the names of the committee members.  
(B) He is thankful to be appointed to the committee.  
(C) He is sure about the time of the appointment with the committee.  
(D) The woman will serve on the committee.



تمرین تافل (مهارت‌های ۴-۶): در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش‌های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید. سپس پاسخ درست را بیابید.

1. (A) In a department store.  
(B) In a stationery store.  
(C) At the post office.  
(D) At the airport.
2. (A) The teacher gave the students a hand.  
(B) The term papers were turned in.  
(C) The students got the papers from the office.  
(D) The teacher handed the papers to the students.

3. (A) The attendant checked the oil in Mark's car.  
(B) Mark checked to see if he had enough oil in his car.  
(C) Mark checked with the service station attendant.  
(D) Mark wrote a check to pay for the oil.
4. (A) A delivery man.  
(B) A famous chef.  
(C) A clerk in a fast-food restaurant.  
(D) An airline steward.
5. (A) They need new print for the additional copies.  
(B) They can make extra copies if necessary.  
(C) Printers are needed for the additional copies.  
(D) Additional copies are needed immediately.
6. (A) The professor bought two books.  
(B) The students had to purchase two books.  
(C) The students sold two books to the professor.  
(D) The students were required to read two books by the professor.
7. (A) The doctor returned to the office.  
(B) Jim asked the doctor to come to the office.  
(C) The doctor will not return until next week.  
(D) Jim was told to come back.
8. (A) Go to work in the lab.  
(B) Sample the work from the lab.  
(C) Have the samples delivered.  
(D) Send a note to the lab.
9. (A) Mary became the new class president.  
(B) Sue took her place as class president.  
(C) In place of Mary, Sue became senior class president.  
(D) The senior class president replaced Sue and Mary.
10. (A) The panel was analyzed on the television program.  
(B) A committee evaluated recent political events.  
(C) The program featured a psychoanalyst.  
(D) The panel discussed the television program.

تمرین مروری تافل (مهارت های ۱-۶): در این تمرین با دقت به گفت و گوهای کوتاه و پرسش های مربوط به آنها گوش کنید. سپس پاسخ درست را بیابید.

1. (A) He seemed to be rather hungry.  
(B) She was quite angry at him.  
(C) He was trying to hang the posters.  
(D) She believes he was mad.
2. (A) The parents are going to stay up late.  
(B) The parents have given Hannah her allowance.  
(C) Lately, the parents have not been so loud.  
(D) Hannah does not have to go to bed early.
3. (A) At a department store.  
(B) At a service station.  
(C) At a collection agency.  
(D) In a delivery room.
4. (A) She just broke some eggs.  
(B) They need to eat fast.  
(C) She is serious about the boat.  
(D) He has a choice to make.
5. (A) It was urgent that Ellen do her best.  
(B) He really urged Ellen to do more.  
(C) He was encouraged by Ellen to try harder.  
(D) Ellen told him that she was trying to do better.
6. (A) The car stalled on the road.  
(B) Someone took the car.  
(C) Rob sold his car.  
(D) Rob heard someone steal his car.

7. (A) Buying the bigger container.  
 (B) Putting the milk in the cart.  
 (C) Taking a carton that is smaller.  
 (D) Getting the milk tomorrow instead.
8. (A) The receptionist welcomed the business people.  
 (B) The man created a shipping and receiving business.  
 (C) The businesspeople were rather greedy.  
 (D) The businesspeople greeted the receptionist.
9. (A) The police officer was stationed near the tourist.  
 (B) The tourist was forced to accompany the police officer.  
 (C) The tourist became mad at the police station.  
 (D) The tourist stated that the police officer never came.
10. (A) He hasn't seen her ideas.  
 (B) It was a terrible deal.  
 (C) He doesn't like the idea.  
 (D) It sounds magnificent to him.

### مهارت ۷ عبارات منفی ساز را تشخیص دهید

عبارات منفی ساز در گفت و گوهای کوتاه زیاد به کار می‌روند. پاسخ درست جملات منفی احتمالا جمله مثبت دارای واژه متضاد است.



#### Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) How did they get to their grandmother's house in Maine in only five hours?  
 (woman) They didn't drive slowly on the trip to Maine.  
 (narrator) **What does the woman say about the trip?**

In your test book, you read:

- (A) They drove rather quickly.  
 (B) They couldn't have driven more slowly.  
 (C) They wanted to travel slowly to Maine.  
 (D) They didn't drive to Maine.

در مثال بالا پاسخ درست گزینه (A) است. اگر اتومبیل به آرامی در حرکت نبوده پس بی‌گمان با سرعت حرکت کرده است زیرا *quickly* متضاد *slowly* است. بدین ترتیب گزینه‌های دارای واژه *slowly* درست نیستند. در جدول زیر نکاتی که باید در مورد عبارات منفی ساز به خاطر داشته باشید بیان شده است:

انواع گوناگون عبارات منفی ساز		
پاسخ درست	مثال	عبارت
Not sad=happy	Tom is not sad about the results.	منفی باقاعده: not یا n't
Nobody... on time=late Never works hard=lazy	Nobody arrived on time. Sal never works hard.	سایر منفی ها: nobody, none, nothing, never
Insane=not sane=crazy	The patient was insane.	پیشوندهای منفی: dis-, in-, un-

تمرین ۷: در این تمرین زیر منفی سازهای سطر نخست هر گفت و گوی کوتاه خط بکشید. سپس پرسش را خوانده و به آن پاسخ درست دهید. به خاطر داشته باشید که در گزینه درست احتمالا واژه‌ای متضاد به کار رفته است.