

به نام خدا



مرکز تخصصی زبان

هیراد

PRE IELTS Autodidactic Preparation Course

PRE IELTS

دفتر مرکزی: تهران، خ پاسداران، ابتدای اختیاریه جنوبی، پلاک ۱، واحد ۵

تلفن: ۰۲۱۲۲۷۶۵۷۶۵

پایگاه اینترنتی: www.hiradenglish.com

سرویس پیام کوتاه: ۱۰۰۰۲۲۲۷۶۵۷۶۵

جهت آگاهی از آخرین اخبار و اطلاعات مرکز تخصصی زبان هیراد و کتب منتشره، لطفاً به پایگاه اینترنتی زیر مراجعه نمایید.

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توجه

به موجب ماده ۵ حمایت از حقوق مؤلفان، مصنفان و هنرمندان مصوب ۱۳۸۴/۱۰/۱۱، کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این کتاب برای

مرکز تخصصی زبان هیراد محفوظ می باشد و هیچ شخص حقیقی و حقوقی حق استفاده از آن به هر نحو را ندارد و متخلفین به

موجب این قانون تحت پیگرد قانونی قرار می گیرند.

سرشناسه	: سیدیان شاهرودی، سیدمجید، ۱۳۵۷ - Seyedian Shahroudi, Seyed Majid
عنوان و نام پدیدآور	: speaking listening reading writing words TOEFL: including & Pre IELTS Seyed Majid Seyedian & Hamid /author Seyedexpressions and idioms .Shahroudi
مشخصات نشر	: تهران : تحصیلات تکمیلی، ۱۳۹۲ = ۲۰۱۳ م.
مشخصات ظاهری	: ۸۶ ص.؛ ۲۹×۲۱ س م.
شابک	: 978-600-9181-30-8
وضعیت فهرست نویسی	: فیپا
یادداشت	: انگلیسی.
آوانویسی عنوان	: پری ...
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- کتاب‌های درسی برای خارجی‌ان
موضوع	: آزمون بین‌المللی زبان انگلیسی
موضوع	: System International English Language Testing
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- آزمون‌ها و تمرین‌ها (عالی)
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- مکالمه و جمله‌سازی
شناسه افزوده	: سیدیان شاهرودی، سیدحمید، ۱۳۵۷ -
شناسه افزوده	: Seyedian Shahroudi, Seyed Hamid
رده بندی کنگره	: ۱۱۲۸PE / س ۴۹ پ ۲ ۱۳۹۲
رده بندی دیویی	: ۴۲۸/۲۴
شماره کتابشناسی ملی	: ۳۳۲۷۵۵۹

ناشر:	انتشارات تحصیلات تکمیلی
واحد پژوهش و برنامه ریزی:	مرکز تخصصی زبان هیراد
تألیف:	سید حمید و سید مجید سیدیان شاهرودی
عنوان کتاب:	PRE IELTS Autodidactic Preparation Course
برنامه ریزی محتوی و نظارت بر تألیف:	سید ایمان سیدیان شاهرودی
صفحه آرا:	لیلا محمودیان پورسرایبی
طراحی جلد:	مهناز فرزینها
لینتوگرافی:	هیراد
چاپخانه و صحافی:	چاپ دیجیتال ایران
ناظر چاپ:	ملیحه فرزینها
نوبت چاپ:	اول (۱۳۹۳)
شمارگان:	۱۰۰۰ نسخه

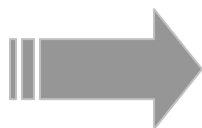
شابک: ۹۷۸۶۰۰۹۱۸۱۳۰۸

ISBN: 9786009181308

In The Name of GOD

PRE IELTS

Including



Speaking

Listening

Reading

Writing

Words

Expressions and Idioms

PRE IELTS

PUBLISHER: HIRAD Specialized English Center

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Opposite 6th Golestan,
Pasdaran Street, Tehran, Iran.

Branch No. 2: No. 1, Mina Sq.,
Behrouz St., Madar Sq.,
Mirdamad Blvd., Tehran, Iran.

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+98-21-26420432 +98-21-22228362 +98-21-26420225

PUBLISHED: First Edition 2014

CIRCULATION: 2000 Copies

LITOGRAPHY: Hiran Specialized English Center

Edition: Hiran Publishing Center

WEB SITE: www.hiran-danesh.com / www.hiranenglish.com

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Pre IELTS

Self-Study Package

HIRAD Specialized Language Center

PRE-IELTS PACKAGING SYSTEM

بسته آموزشی Pre-IELTS شامل دو قسمت می‌باشد. قسمت اول سطح علمی دانشجویان را از Elementary به Upper-Intermediate ارتقاء داده و قسمت دوم به طور تخصصی بر روی Pre-IELTS تمرکز می‌کند. قسمت اول شامل کتاب‌های آموزشی، جزوات، کتاب‌های Listening، سی دی ها و فیلم می‌باشد که بر روی هر چهار مهارت به طور مساوی کار می‌کند. این قسمت شامل کتاب‌های PET Intensive 1-2، Developing Tactics for Listening و Expanding Tactics for Listening می‌باشد.

دانشجویان پس از مطالعه قسمت اول و انجام تمام تمرین‌های مربوط به آن برای وارد شدن به دوره Pre-IELTS آماده می‌شوند. دوره‌های PET Intensive شامل تدریس موارد ذیل می‌باشند:

۱. گرامر
۲. جمله‌سازی
۳. لغات، مترادف‌ها و متضادها
۴. اصطلاحات
۵. Listening
۶. Speaking
۷. Reading
۸. Writing

قسمت دوم که به طور تخصصی روی Pre-IELTS کار می‌کند شامل موارد ذیل می‌باشد:

۱. جمله سازی و تدریس گرامر
۲. آموزش واژگان به وسیله متن و تست‌های چهارگزینه‌ای و مترادف‌ها
۳. کار روی Speaking
۴. کار روی Reading
۵. کار روی Listening
۶. کار روی Writing
۷. کار روی مهارت ایده پردازی دانشجویان

لازم به ذکر است که دوره Pre-IELTS خود دارای کتاب Pre-IELTS و کتاب Test Your Listening می‌باشد. دانشجویان ابتدا باید دوره PET Intensive 1-2 را مطالعه کرده و سپس وارد دوره Pre-IELTS شوند. پس از اتمام دوره Pre-IELTS دانشجویان می‌توانند مطالعه پکیج IELTS را شروع نمایند.

SPEAKING PART

روش کار روی SPEAKING

در قسمت Speaking از دانشجو خواسته می‌شود تا سوالات را خوانده و شخصاً به تک تک آنها پاسخ دهد. در حین انجام این کار، چنانچه دانشجو به لغوی احتیاج داشت باید آن را در فرهنگ لغت پیدا نموده و تلفظ آن را چک کند و سپس در صحبتش استفاده کند. باید توجه داشت که در قسمت Speaking دانشجو باید تا حد ممکن صحبت کند و الزامی به گفتن حقیقت نیست. دانشجو می‌تواند سوالات Speaking را روی یک کاست ضبط کند و سپس به آنها گوش کرده و پاسخ دهد. لازم به ذکر است که در IELTS Speaking مهمترین مسئله Fluency (روان صحبت کردن) می‌باشد. در این قسمت دانشجو می‌بایست پاسخ‌های خود را به سوالات Speaking در فضای خالی هر موضوع یادداشت کند.

SPEAKING TEST 1

Write your answers below.

1. What's your name?
2. Do you have a nickname?
3. Is your name common or popular in Iran?
4. What does it mean?
5. Who names people in your culture?
6. Are there any naming customs in your culture?

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SPEAKING TEST 2

Write your answers below.

1. What type of family do you come from?
2. What is something unusual or special about your family?
3. What are some rules that people have to follow in your family?
4. Is there a holiday your family always spends together?
5. Do you have a close relationship with other members of your family?
6. What is an advantage of being close to one's family?

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SPEAKING TEST 3

Write your answers below.

1. How would you define health and welfare?
2. When do you think people should take medicine?
3. When should people go to doctors?
4. In your country do people like or avoid going to doctors?
5. Do people treat themselves?
6. How would you recommend treating a cold?

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SPEAKING TEST 4

Write your answers below.

1. What are some things you are good at?
2. How did you learn them?
3. What is a good way to learn a skill?
4. Is there any skill you can learn in school that you cannot learn at home?
5. What was your learning style at school?
6. What facilities and services did your school have?

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SPEAKING TEST 5

Write your answers below.

1. What languages do you know?
2. How important is it for people to know more than one language?
3. At what age does foreign language instruction begin in your country?
4. What does it mean to know language well?
5. Why are you taking English courses?

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SPEAKING TEST 6

Write your answers below.

1. At what age do most people in your country get married?
2. Do women usually work after they get married?
3. Do you think people change after they get married?
4. Does getting married mean giving up freedom in any way?
5. Is age difference important in marriage?

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SPEAKING TEST 7

Write your answers below.

1. At what age do people usually begin to work in your country?
2. Do students take up part time work?
3. How do people find jobs in your country?
4. What is the average number of working hours?
5. Is unemployment a problem in your country?

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SPEAKING TEST 8

Write your answers below.

1. Tell me something about your childhood. What were you like as a child?
2. What is your favorite childhood memory?
3. Were your parents strict?
4. What methods of punishment were used in your family?
5. Will you use the same rules raising your children?

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SPEAKING TEST 9

Write your answers below.

1. How often do you go shopping?
2. Are you a price conscious shopper?
3. Do you sometimes buy things you don't need?
4. What's your favorite place to shop?
5. If someone gave you a hundred million dollars, what would you do?

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SPEAKING TEST 10

Write your answers below.

1. What foods do you like and dislike?
2. What do people typically eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner in your country?
3. When do people have special meals in your country? What's a special meal like?
4. Do you think you eat a balanced diet?
5. What foods do you consider healthy?

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SPEAKING TEST 11

Write your answers below.

1. What is your favorite day in the week?
2. What is the best time for you to do something that requires concentration?
3. Is there any time during the day when you feel your energy level dips?
4. What do you do when you need a quick spurt of energy?
5. What is your favorite way of spending time?
6. How often do you get to do it?

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SPEAKING TEST 12

Write your answers below.

1. How often is garbage collected in your neighborhood?
2. What problems regarding littering do you have in your city?
3. Why is it important to collect and dispose of trash properly?
4. What kind of traffic problems does your city have?
5. How much crime is there in your neighborhood?
6. What do you do to prevent being a victim of crime?

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SPEAKING TEST 13

Write your answers below.

1. Tell me something about TV programs in your country.
2. Which ones do you like and dislike?
3. Is there any particular program that is / was popular?
4. What kinds of music do you listen to and when?
5. Do you socialize often?

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SPEAKING TEST 14

Write your answers on the below.

1. How often do you have or go to parties?
2. What kind of parties do you enjoy?
3. Do you ever visit amusement parks?
4. Have your free time activities changed over the years?
5. Are there any activities that you enjoy but aren't able to engage in?

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SPEAKING TEST 15

Write your answers on the below.

1. What are the clothes typically worn by people in your country?
2. Do fashions change often in your country?
3. What are some of the strangest fashions you have seen?
4. What are some good places to buy clothing in your city?

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SPEAKING TEST 16

Write your answers on the below.

1. What's your neighborhood like?
2. What is the best neighborhood in your city?
3. Do you like living downtown or in the suburbs?
4. Has your neighborhood changed over the years?
5. How do you feel about these changes?

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VOCABULARY PART

روش کار روی لغات در متن

در این قسمت برای پاسخ دادن به سوال ۱ ابتدا کلمه مورد نظر را در متن پیدا کرده و سپس با توجه به نقش کلمه و جمله‌ای که در آن استفاده شده است و منفی یا مثبت بودن مفهوم آن معنای کلمه را حدس می‌زنیم و سپس مترادف و یا متضاد آن را در پاراگراف پیدا می‌کنیم. باید توجه داشت که در این قسمت باید بدون مراجعه به فرهنگ لغات به سوالات پاسخ دهیم. در این قسمت دانشجو لازم نیست معنای تک تک کلمات را بداند. بعد از پاسخ گویی به تمام سوالات این بخش دانشجو باید تمام لغات موجود در متون را در فرهنگ لغات پیدا نموده و آنها را فرا بگیرد.

EXERCISE A

Focus: Using context clues to answer the items.

Directions: Write the word from the passage that is the closest in meaning (or most nearly opposite in meaning) in the blanks.

Passage 1

Everyday life in the British colonies of North America may now seem glamorous, especially as reflected in antique shops. But judged by modern standards, it was quite a drab existence. For most people, the labor was heavy and constant from daybreak to nightfall.

Basic comforts now taken for granted were lacking. Public buildings were often not heated at all. Drafty homes were heated only by inefficient fireplaces. There was no running water or indoor plumbing. The flickering light of candles and whale oil lamps provided inadequate illumination. There was no sanitation service to dispose of garbage; instead, long-snouted hogs were allowed to roam the streets, consuming refuse.

1. Find the word or phrase in paragraph 1 that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word *glamorous*.
2. Find the word or phrase in paragraph 2 that is closest in meaning to the word *refuse*.
.....

Passage 2

Blood is a complex fluid composed of several types of cells suspended in plasma, the liquid portion of the blood. Red blood cells make up the vast majority of blood cells. Hemoglobin in the red blood cells picks up oxygen in the blood and delivers it to the tissues of the body. Then these cells carry carbon dioxide from the body's cells to the lungs.

Think of it as a railroad that hauls freight. The cargo (oxygen) is loaded into a railroad car (hemoglobin). Then the locomotive (a red blood cell) carries the cars where they are needed. After unloading, the train returns with a different cargo (carbon dioxide) and the process starts over.

Hemoglobin is the part of the cells that traps oxygen and carbon dioxide. It contains a compound called porphyrin that consists of a carbon-based ring with four nitrogen atoms facing a central hole. The nitrogen bonds to an iron atom, and the iron then captures one molecule of oxygen or carbon dioxide.

3. Find the word or phrase in paragraph 2 that is closest in meaning to the word *hauls*.
.....

- 4. Find the word or phrase in paragraph 2 that is closest in meaning to the word *cargo*.
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- 5. Find the word or phrase in paragraph 3 that is closest in meaning to the word *traps*.
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Passage 3

Taking over as president of Harvard in 1869, Charles W. Eliot pioneered a break with the traditional curriculum. The usual course of studies at U. S. universities at the time emphasized classical languages, mathematics, rhetoric, and ethics. Eliot initiated a system under which most required courses were dropped in favor of elective courses. The university increased its offerings and stressed physical and social sciences, the fine arts, and modern languages. Soon other universities all over the United States were following Harvard's lead.

- 6. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *pioneered*.
.....
- 7. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *curriculum*.
.....
- 8. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *emphasized*.
.....
- 9. Find the word or phrase in passage that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word *required*.
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Passage 4

The Pleiades, named after the seven sisters of Greek mythology, is a star cluster that can be seen with the naked eye. It appears as a dipper-shaped group of stars high overhead on autumn evenings. It is so young (only a few million years old) that many of its stars appear to be surrounded by a luminous blue mist. This haze is actually starlight reflecting off debris left behind after the stars were formed. Our own Sun's stellar neighborhood probably looked much like this just after its formation.

- 10. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *cluster*.
.....
- 11. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *mist*.
.....

Passage 5

Interior designers may claim that a solitary goldfish displayed in a glass bowl makes a striking minimalist fashion statement, but according to a team of British researchers, goldfish learn from each other and are better off in groups than alone. In one experiment, two groups of goldfish were released into a large aquarium separated by a transparent plastic panel. On one side, food was hidden in various locations. The fish on that side foraged for the food while the fish on the other side of the clear panel watched. When released into the feeding area, these observant fish hunted for the food exactly in the proper locations. Other experiments showed that fish raised in a group are less fearful of attack than fish raised alone. And not only are they less skittish, they are also better at avoiding enemies in the event of actual danger.

- 12. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *solitary*.
.....
- 13. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *transparent*.
.....
- 14. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *foraged*.
.....
- 15. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *skittish*.
.....

Passage 6

Although business partnerships enjoy certain advantages over sole proprietorships, there are drawbacks as well. One problem that may afflict partnerships is the fact that each general partner is liable for the debts incurred by any other partner. Moreover, he or she is responsible for lawsuits resulting from any partner's malpractice. Interpersonal conflicts may also plague partnerships. All partnerships, from law firms to rock groups, face the problem of personal disagreements. Another problem is the difficulty of dissolving partnerships. It is much easier to dissolve a sole proprietorship than it is to terminate a partnership. Generally, a partner who wants to leave must find someone – either an existing partner or an outsider acceptable to the remaining partners – to buy his or her interest in the firm.

16. Find the word or phrase in passage that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word *drawbacks*.
17. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *liable*.
18. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *conflicts*.
19. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *plague*.
20. Find the word or phrase in passage that is closest in meaning to the word *dissolve*.

EXERCISE B

Focus: Answering both types of vocabulary items about words or phrases in reading passages.

Directions: Answer the items about the vocabulary in the passages. Mark the proper oval for multiple-choice items and underline the appropriate word or phrase in the bold text to answer the items.

Passage 1

The Civil War created *feverish* manufacturing activity to supply *critical* material, especially in the North. When the fighting stopped, *the stage was set* for dramatic economic growth. Wartime taxes on production had vanished, and the few taxes that remained leaned heavily on *real estate*, not on business. The population flow from farm to city increased, and the labor force it provided was *buttressed* by millions of newly arrived immigrants willing to work for low wages in the mills of the North and on the railroad crews of the Midwest and West.

The federal government's position toward economic expansion was nothing if not *accommodating*. The government established tariff barriers, provided loans and grants to build a transcontinental railroad, and assumed a studied stance of nonintervention in private enterprise. The Social Darwinism of British philosopher Herbert Spencer and American economist William Graham Sumner *prevailed*. The theory was that business, if *left to its own devices*, would eliminate the weak and nurture the strong. But as business expanded, the rivalry heated up. In the 1880s, five railroads operating between New York and Chicago vied for traffic, and two more were under construction. As a result of the battle, the fare between the cities decreased to one dollar. Petroleum companies likewise competed *savagely* and, in the 1880s, many of them failed.

1. The word *feverish* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning?

(A) extremely rapid.	(C) very dangerous.
(B) sickly and slow.	(D) understandable.

2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *critical* in paragraph 1?

(A) industrial	(C) crucial
(B) serious	(D) insulting

3. The phrase *the stage was set* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 (A) The play was over. (C) The foundation was laid.
 (B) The progress continued. (D) The direction was clear.
4. Look at the word *newcomers* in the bold text below.
The population flow from farm to city increased, and the labor force it provided was buttressed by millions of recent immigrants. These newcomers were willing to work for low wages in the mills of the North and on the railroad crews of the Midwest and West.
 Underline the word or phrase in the bold text that is closest in meaning to the word newcomers.
5. The phrase *real estate* in paragraph 1 refers to
 (A) tools and machines. (C) new enterprises.
 (B) actual income. (D) land and buildings.
6. The word *buttressed* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) concerned. (C) restructured.
 (B) supplemented. (D) enriched
7. The word *accommodating* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) persistent. (C) balanced.
 (B) indifferent. (D) helpful.
8. Look at the word *stance* in the bold text below.
The federal government's position toward economic expansion was nothing if not accommodating. It established tariff barriers, provided loans and grants to build a transcontinental railroad, and assumed a studied stance of nonintervention in private enterprise.
 Underline the word or phrase in the bold text that is closest in meaning to the word stance.
9. The word *prevailed* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) influenced. (C) premiered.
 (B) triumphed. (D) evolved.
10. The phrase *left to its own devices* in paragraph 2, means
 (A) forced to do additional work. (C) made to change its plans.
 (B) allowed to do as it pleased. (D) encouraged to produce more goods.
11. Look at the word *vied* in the bold text below.
In the 1880s, five railroads operating between New York and Chicago vied for traffic, and two more were under construction. As a result of the battle, the fare between the cities decreased to one dollar. Petroleum companies likewise competed savagely and, in the 1880s, many of them failed.
 Underline the word or phrase in the bold text that is closest in meaning to the word vied.
12. The word *savagely* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) fiercely. (C) surprisingly.
 (B) suddenly. (D) genuinely.

Passage 2

All birds have feathers, and feathers are unique to birds. No other major group of animals is so easy to categorize. All birds have wings, too, but wings are not peculiar to birds.

Many adaptations are found in both feathers and wings. Feathers form the soft down of geese and ducks, the long *showy* plumes of ostriches and egrets, and the strong flight feathers of eagles and condors. Wings

vary from the short, broad ones of chickens, who seldom fly, to the long, slim ones of albatrosses, who spend almost all their lives soaring on air currents. In penguins, wings have been modified into flippers and feathers into a waterproof covering. In kiwis, the wings are almost impossible to *detect*.

Yet *diversity* among birds is not so striking as it is among mammals. The difference between a hummingbird and a penguin is immense, but *hardly* as startling as that between a bat and a whale. It is variations in details rather than in *fundamental* patterns that have been important in the adaptation of birds to many kinds of ecosystems.

13. Look at the words *peculiar* to in the bold text below.

All birds have feathers, and feathers are unique to birds. No other major group of animals is so easy to categorize. All birds have wings, too, but wings are not *peculiar* to birds.

Underline the word or phrase in the bold text that is closest in meaning to the words peculiar to.

14. The word *categorize* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) appreciate. (C) classify.
(B) comprehend. (D) visualize.

15. The word *showy* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Ornamental (C) Colorless
(B) Graceful (D) Powerful

16. Look at word *slim* in the bold text below.

Feathers form the soft down of geese and ducks, the long showy plumes of ostriches and egrets, and the strong flight feathers of eagles and condors. Wings vary from the short, broad ones of chickens, who seldom fly, to the long, *slim* ones of albatrosses, who spend almost all their lives soaring on air currents.

Underline the word or phrase in the bold text most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word slim.

17. The word *detect* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) utilize. (C) observe.
(B) extend. (D) describe.

18. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *diversity* in paragraph 3?

- (A) function (C) specialty
(B) heredity (D) variety

19. Look at word *striking* in the bold text below.

Yet diversity among birds is not so *striking* as it is among mammals. The difference between a hummingbird and a penguin is immense, but hardly as startling as that between a bat and a whale.

Underline the word or phrase in the bold text closest in meaning to the word striking.

20. The word *hardly* in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) definitely. (C) possibly.
(B) not nearly. (D) not always.

21. The word *fundamental* in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) basic. (C) predictable.
(B) shifting. (D) complicated.

Passage 3

Manufactured in the *tranquil* New England town of Concord, New Hampshire, the famous Concord Coach came to *symbolize* the Wild West. Its *rugged* body and a suspension system of leather straps could handle the hard *jolts* from rough roads. A journalist in 1868, describing a railroad shipment of 30 coaches *bound for* Wells, Fargo and Company, wrote, "They are splendidly decorated ... the bodies red and the running parts yellow. Each door has a handsome picture, mostly landscapes, and no two coaches are exactly alike." Wells, Fargo and Company was founded in 1852 to provide mail and banking services for the gold camps of California and later won a monopoly on express services west of the Mississippi. A Wells, Fargo Concord Coach carried nine to fourteen passengers plus baggage and mail. The accommodations were by no means plush. However, while conditions may have been primitive and service not always prompt, the stagecoach was the *swiftest* method of travel through much of the Far West.

22. The word *tranquil* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) peaceful. (C) industrial.
 (B) bustling. (D) tiny.
23. The word *symbolize* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) recollect. (C) deny.
 (B) fulfill. (D) represent.
24. Which of the following could best substitute for the word *rugged* in paragraph 1?
 (A) streamlined (C) sturdy
 (B) roomy (D) primitive
25. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *jolts* in paragraph 1?
 (A) signs (C) sights
 (B) shocks (D) shots
26. The phrase *bound for* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) belonged to. (C) built by.
 (B) destined for. (D) paid for.
27. Look at word *splendidly* in the bold text below
"They are decorated *splendidly* ... the bodies red and the running parts yellow. Each door is superbly painted, mostly landscapes, and no two coaches are exactly alike."
 Underline the word or phrase in the bold text that is closest in meaning to the word *splendidly*.
28. Look at word *plush* in the bold text below.
The accommodations were by no means *plush*. However, while conditions may have been primitive and service not always prompt, the stagecoach was still the swiftest method of travel through much of the Far West.
 Underline the word or phrase in the bold text most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word *plush*.
29. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *swiftest* in paragraph 2?
 (A) most comfortable (C) most direct
 (B) cheapest (D) fastest

روش کار روی واژگان از طریق تست‌های چهار گزینه‌ای

در این روش دانشجو بدون مراجعه به فرهنگ لغات و با توجه به معانی جملات و گزینه‌های موجود در تست به سوالات پاسخ می‌دهد و سپس جواب‌ها را چک می‌کند. در مرحله بعد تمام واژگان را در فرهنگ لغات چک نموده و آنها را فرا می‌گیرد. لازم به ذکر است که یادگیری واژگان از طریق جمله و متن بسیار موثر می‌باشد. شایان ذکر است که معانی لغات اصلی در پاسخ نامه توضیح داده شده‌اند. دانشجو می‌بایست تمامی لغات موجود در گزینه‌های تست‌ها را فرا بگیرد.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE TEST A

This test is designed to measure your ability to understand various kinds of reading materials, as well as your ability to understand the meaning and use of words. There are two types of questions in this test, with special directions for each type.

Directions: In questions 1-45 each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are for other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the *one* word or phrase that *best keeps the meaning* of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example:

The American Revolution was fought to gain autonomy.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) self-righteousness | (C) self-rule |
| (B) self-satisfaction | (D) self-reformation |

The best answer is (C), self-rule. The Revolution, as you may already know, was the War of Independence, which is the same as self-rule.

When you understand the directions, begin work on the vocabulary questions.

- If the weatherman has predicted accurately, tomorrow will be a perfect day for our picnic.

(A) astutely	(C) carefully
(B) correctly	(D) acutely
- Swarms of locusts ravaged the crops.

(A) raided	(C) flew over
(B) landed on	(D) destroyed
- The earthquake left huge gaps in the city's streets.

(A) debris	(C) buildings
(B) crevices	(D) electric lines
- A series of ingenious inventions in Britain provided the impetus for the Industrial Revolution.

(A) clever	(C) mechanical
(B) minor	(D) intricate
- All of the tenants in the building complained about the lack of hot water.

(A) old people	(C) superintendents
(B) landlords	(D) occupants
- On every pack of cigarettes there is a warning from the Surgeon General.

(A) caution	(C) reaction
(B) message	(D) price

7. Bruce is such a fanatic jogger that he takes his running shorts and shoes with him on business trips.
(A) athletic (C) fantastic
(B) excessively enthusiastic (D) easily duped
8. Because the jury had reached a deadlock, the judge called for a retrial.
(A) impasse (C) disagreement
(B) verdict (D) reduction
9. The snarling dog on my doorstep disconcerted the potential thief.
(A) frustrated (C) bit
(B) attacked (D) disconnected
10. Car owners who live by the sea are well aware of the havoc salt water causes to a car's finish.
(A) distortion (C) destruction
(B) drag (D) care
11. The royal nuptials captured the attention of the whole world.
(A) attendance (C) baptism
(B) wedding (D) event
12. In spite of the complexity of the problem, the mathematician solved it quickly.
(A) completeness (C) compression
(B) community (D) complication
13. When the former movie star was killed in an automobile accident, her obituary appeared worldwide.
(A) picture (C) agent
(B) death notice (D) beauty
14. After a sojourn of two weeks in Venice, they moved on to Florence.
(A) vacation (C) hotel
(B) trip (D) stay
15. The ship left New York on her maiden voyage.
(A) first (C) fast
(B) final (D) famous
16. I just bought the second part of the trilogy.
(A) eight-sided thing (C) three-part novel
(B) musical score (D) three-petalled plant
17. The heavy rains inundated our basement.
(A) undulated (C) humidified
(B) flooded (D) cooled
18. Conservationists are interested in protecting the environment from the pollution of industrial waste.
(A) conservatives
(B) People who want to conserve natural resources
(C) People who enjoy getting out in the country
(D) People who grow their own produce

19. An old story says that the Indians sold New York for \$24 worth of baubles.
(A) trinkets (C) jewels
(B) bubbles (D) bullets
20. His tenacious personality made him top salesperson in the company.
(A) tenable (C) persistent
(B) explosive (D) charming
21. Archaeologists have discovered fossils of million-year-old animals in excavations.
(A) remnants (C) records
(B) graves (D) paws
22. The old car jolted along the country road at a snail's pace.
(A) rode (C) honked
(B) dawdled (D) bounced
23. Abraham Lincoln was born in a humble log cabin.
(A) meek (C) modern
(B) modest (D) pretentious
24. Her first year at school away from home, she suffered qualms of homesickness.
(A) quakes (C) lapses
(B) regrets (D) pangs
25. Prohibition in the United States ushered in an era of crime and corruption.
(A) introduced (C) used
(B) caused (D) upset
26. His antagonist knocked him out in the first round of the fight.
(A) boxer (C) weakness
(B) hostility (D) opponent
27. Submissive wives are seldom successful in the business world.
(A) unassertive (C) overworked
(B) substitute (D) indifferent
28. Man is prone to error, even though he'd like to think he's infallible.
(A) lying down (C) disposed
(B) averse (D) pronounced
29. Vitamin C has a therapeutic effect in the treatment of beriberi.
(A) thrifty (C) deficient
(B) medicinal (D) utilitarian
30. If you ate wholesome food instead of junk food, you would feel a lot better.
(A) whole (C) fresh
(B) energy (D) nutritious
31. Reading a good mystery only whets my appetite for more books by the same author.
(A) waits (C) sharpens
(B) cajoles (D) resolves

32. Some of the expensive house trailers provide all of the amenities of home.
(A) things conducive to comfort (C) things conducive to pleasantness
(B) things conducive to convenience (D) all of the above
33. The family conducted an illicit whiskey business during Prohibition.
(A) secret (C) ill-fated
(B) boundless (D) illegal
34. Some voters are easily swayed by glib politicians.
(A) smooth-speaking (C) dishonest
(B) handsome (D) gray-haired
35. The jury found that the manufacturer had been negligent in installing safety devices.
(A) carefree (C) careworn
(B) careless (D) careful
36. Irate residents of the neighborhood protested the construction of the nuclear power plant.
(A) irritated (C) nearby
(B) angry (D) berated
37. Queen Elizabeth I's coronation heralded an era of exploration in the New World.
(A) hailed (C) was the forerunner of
(B) preceded (D) all of the above
38. During the flight from New York to London, Helen beguiled herself by reading comic books.
(A) fooled (C) laughed
(B) tired (D) amused
39. A good teacher must establish rapport with his or her students.
(A) report (C) understanding
(B) acquaintance (D) conversation
40. Manufactures spend millions of dollars on advertising to entice people to buy their products.
(A) entertain (C) tempt
(B) encounter (D) force
41. If we had taken his sage advice, we wouldn't be in so much trouble now.
(A) sturdy (C) willing
(B) wise (D) eager
42. The politician's conviction for tax fraud jeopardized his future in public life.
(A) jettisoned (C) rejuvenated
(B) penalized (D) endangered
43. A mediocre student who gets low grades will have trouble getting into an Ivy League college.
(A) average (C) moronic
(B) lazy (D) diligent
44. Last year he was a rookie pitcher with the Yankees.
(A) mediocre (C) probationary
(B) first-year (D) experienced
45. Our host made so many allusions to sleep that we felt obliged to leave the party early.
(A) illusions (C) hints
(B) yawns (D) delusions

VOCABULARY

PRACTICE TEST B

This test is designed to measure your ability to understand various kinds of reading materials, as well as your ability to understand the meaning and use of words. There are two types of questions in this test, with special directions for each type.

Directions: In questions 1-45 each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)**, and **(D)**. You are to choose the *one* word or phrase that *best keeps the meaning* of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example:

The American Revolution was fought to gain autonomy.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) self-righteousness | (C) self-rule |
| (B) self-satisfaction | (D) self-reformation |

The best answer is **(C)**, self-rule. The Revolution, as you may already know, was the War of Independence, which is the same as self-rule.

When you understand the directions, begin work on the vocabulary questions.

1. He had reached the zenith of his career when he became president of General Motors.

(A) ambition	(C) happiest moment
(B) zeal	(D) summit
2. The road west gave access to the lake.

(A) ascendancy	(C) exit
(B) approach	(D) asset
3. Because Jack defaulted in his alimony payments, his wife took him to court.

(A) defamed	(C) paid
(B) erred	(D) failed
4. Alchemists seek a panacea for the world's ills.

(A) gold	(C) change
(B) chemical	(D) remedy
5. After years of litigation, the will was settled.

(A) illness	(C) longevity
(B) lawsuits	(D) taxes
6. Boutiques cater to a young clientele.

(A) dress style	(C) adolescent
(B) customers	(D) class
7. Short skirts were the vogue a few years ago.

(A) repute	(C) fashion
(B) length	(D) brevity
8. The builder's conservative estimate of the time required to remodel the kitchen was six weeks.

(A) reactionary	(C) protective
(B) cautious	(D) traditional
9. Christian's path was beset by peril.

(A) surrounded	(C) frightened
(B) chased	(D) bested

10. A precedent was set in the case by a law passed in 1900.
(A) precept (C) jurisdiction
(B) example (D) pace
11. Frequent minor ailments kept her home from work.
(A) irritations (C) sicknesses
(B) young children (D) falls
12. The neighbors' constant wrangles with each other shattered our tranquility.
(A) wrecks (C) quarrels
(B) wraths (D) conversations
13. The Red Cross made an equitable distribution of the bread to the starving children.
(A) just (C) nutritious
(B) quick (D) convenient
14. When you apply for a loan, you must show that you have assets to cover the amount of the loan.
(A) assessments (C) legal documents
(B) property (D) stocks
15. The union members boycotted the meeting because they did not want to go on strike.
(A) attended (C) shunned
(B) blackmailed (D) left
16. The Industrial Revolution marked the beginning of an epoch of exodus from rural areas to cities.
(A) episode (C) migration
(B) period (D) story
17. Participants from 100 countries go to the Olympic Games.
(A) people who represent (C) people who take part
(B) people who come (D) people who are athletes
18. He got a gold medal for the feat of lifting 500 pounds.
(A) accomplishment (C) trial
(B) fear (D) event
19. We had to list the chronology of events in World War II on our test.
(A) catastrophe (C) disaster
(B) time sequence (D) discrepancy
20. You may find that jogging is detrimental to your health rather than beneficial.
(A) helpful (C) depressing
(B) facile (D) harmful
21. The power failure at dinnertime caused consternation among the city's housewives.
(A) disability (C) dismay
(B) deliberation (D) distaste
22. The hostess was affronted by Bill's failure to thank her for dinner.
(A) affable (C) afflicted
(B) insulted (D) confronted
23. His drunken behavior at the wedding was deplorable.
(A) intoxicated (C) delightful
(B) displayed (D) wretched

24. The tainted meat made him desperately ill.
(A) contaminated (C) refrigerated
(B) touched (D) colored
25. The consensus among the senators was that the bill would not be passed.
(A) controversy (C) divided
(B) gathering (D) agreement
26. I can jog a few miles, but the Boston Marathon is certainly beyond my scope.
(A) view (C) range
(B) opportunity (D) score
27. Militant suffragettes demanded the right to vote.
(A) feminine (C) organized
(B) fighting (D) liberated
28. Currently there are at least four movies playing that deserve the Academy Award.
(A) downtown (C) at the local theater
(B) at the present time (D) frequently
29. The embarrassed young mother admonished her children for having taken the candy from the grocery shelf.
(A) spanked (C) rebuked
(B) reminded (D) hit
30. The dental work made a profound change in her appearance.
(A) thorough (C) proper
(B) provocative (D) interesting
31. The Browns were in a dilemma about whether to buy a house in the country or an apartment in the city where they worked.
(A) predicament (C) agreement
(B) discussion (D) stage
32. Tempestuous times preceded the declaration of war.
(A) terrible (C) trying
(B) turbulent (D) temperate
33. Citizens who collaborated with the enemy during the war were executed after the war.
(A) resisted (C) lost
(B) fought (D) cooperated
34. A versatile material for home construction is wood.
(A) variable (C) inflammable
(B) durable (D) common
35. Current laws protect wildlife from useless slaughter.
(A) undomesticated animals (C) nature
(B) birds (D) predators
36. Her refusal to go out with him infuriated him.
(A) saddened (C) angered
(B) intoxicated (D) frightened
37. Participation in intramural sports is required.
(A) within the school (C) overly strenuous
(B) with outsiders (D) extraordinary

38. On the brink of matrimony, he fled to a desert island.
(A) ship (C) edge
(B) proposal (D) evasion
39. The professor elicited a loud groan from his students with his difficult assignment.
(A) eluded (C) drew out
(B) heard (D) articulated
40. City dwellers are exhilarated by country air.
(A) amazed (C) humbled
(B) fanned (D) stimulated
41. Ponce de Leon searched for magic waters to rejuvenate the elderly.
(A) make young again (C) reject again
(B) clean again (D) stimulate again
42. Although they had never met before the party, Dick and Jane felt a strong affinity to each other.
(A) affability (C) dislike
(B) attraction (D) interest
43. A person who suffers from stage fright is easily intimidated by a large audience.
(A) inspired (C) frightened
(B) applauded (D) expelled
44. Every other woman at the premiere was envious of the star's ostentatious display of her emeralds.
(A) wealthy (C) oscillating
(B) loud (D) showy
45. Young people often dispense with the traditional ceremonies of marriage.
(A) engage upon (C) destroy
(B) unite (D) omit