

ایران توشه

- رانلور نمونه سوالات امتحانی

- رانلور گام به گام

- رانلور آزمون گام به گام و قلم چی و سنجش

- رانلور فیلم و مقاله آنلیزشی

- رانلور و مشاوره



IranTooshe.ir



@irantooshe

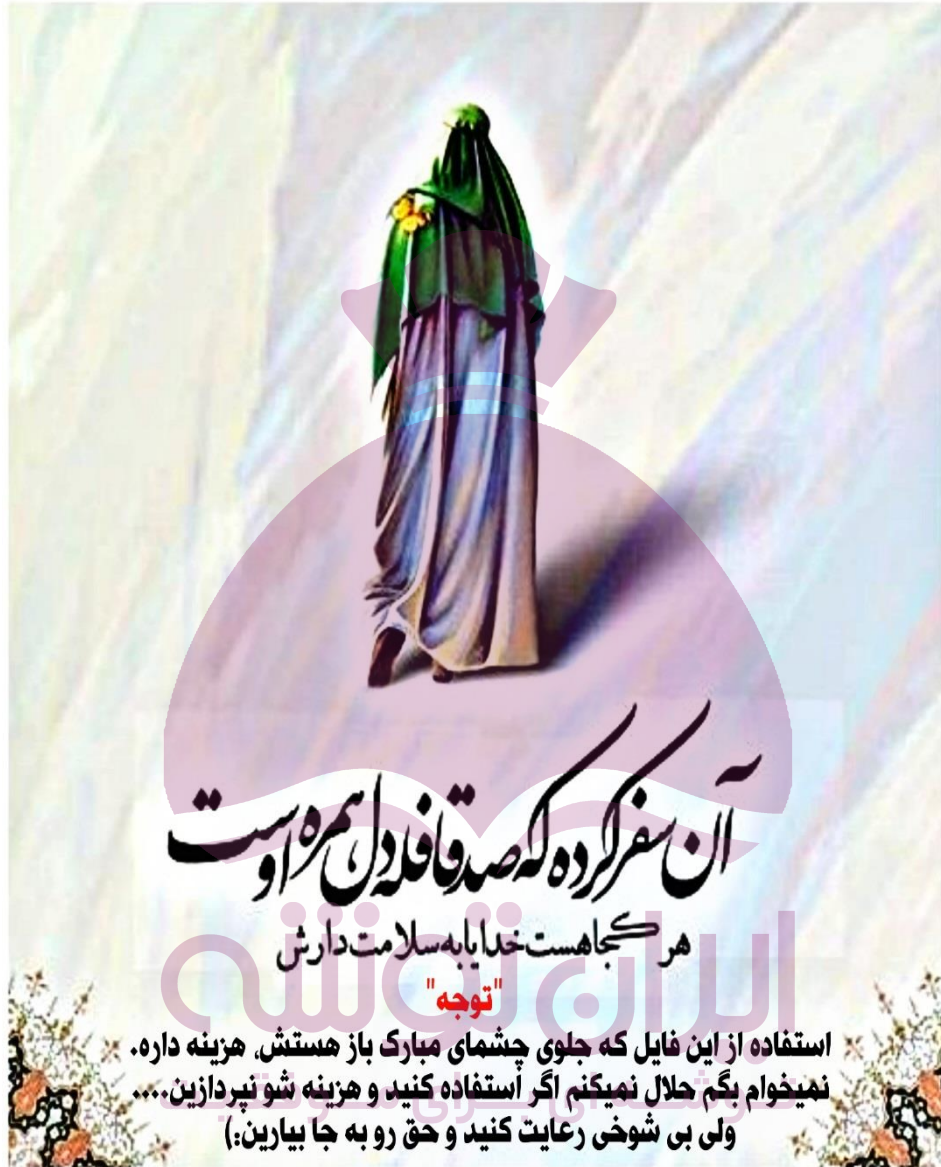


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photo-dream



هزینه:
دعا برای سلامتی و رضایت امام زمان (عج) و چند تا صلوات برای تعجیل در ظهور آقا امام زمان (عج)
(صلوات از یکی قبوله تا صد هزار تا:))))))

سلام عزیزان 😊👋❤

خوشحالم که از این جزوه استفاده می کنید. این جزوه اختصاصی چنل ما هستش و هیچ مانعی نداره اگر کسی استفاده بکنه یا پخشش بکنه! فقط لطفا منبع را ذکر بکنید قربون دستتون.....

برای دسترسی به این قبیل جزوات و کتب و کلا هر چیزی که مربوط به کنکور میشه (در حیطه زبان تخصصی کنکور منحصرا زبان و زبان عمومی کل رشته ها) عضو چنل ما بشید 🌸❤ در ضمن تو گپ پرسش پاسخ و گپ کوییزهای ما هم عضو شید و اونجا کسب علم کنید و نورانیش بکنید.....!

چنل اصلی @CityOfEnglish

گپ کوییزها @CityOfQuiz

گپ پرسش و پاسخ @Gp_Zaban

مدیریت: امیرحسین بالوند

-رتبه ۲۷ منطقه دو کنکور منحصرا زبان

-طراح تست های زبان عمومی و تخصصی قلمچی

-ویراستار آزمون های موسسه قلمچی

-دانشجو رشته آموزش زبان انگلیسی فرهنگیان آموزش پرورش

ارادتمند ❤

لیست مطالب:

- آموزش کامل و صرف تا صد وارونگی
 - قیود مرگ یا منفی ☺
 - آموزش کاربرد ANY و NO در جملات منفی
 - آموزش کاربرد SUCH و SO
 - تغییراتی که هنگام استفاده از قیود منفی در ساختارهای رایج ایجاد می‌شوند
 - تمرینات تشریحی
 - تست های چهار گزینه ای
- و خلاصه کلی مطالب مفید با مثال...!

توشه ای برای موفقیت

شروع می کنیم.....

خیلی خوب! وارونگی یا inversion چی چی هست؟

به چه دردی میخوره؟ ازش چرا تست زیاد میاد؟ خوب معلومه چون قیافه اش ترسناک و مشکل هستش ما رو میترسونه ولی در واقع هیچی نیست و کلا باده نترسید ازش 😊. کلا کجاها استفاده میشه؟ نکات ترکیبی هم داره؟

خوب آره! من جواب همه این سوالاتو میدم بهتون. همینطور

که میدونید این جزوه رو برای جلسه آنلاینی که قراره به

صورت رایگان باهم داشته باشیم طراحی کردم و قراره کامل

توضیح بدم. ولی سعی میکنم جوری بنویسمش که خودتونم

میخونید بفهمید!

(بله رایگان، دیگه عضو چنل ما باشی از اینجور هدیه ها هم

توشه ای برای موفقیت

داری 😊❤️)

خوب دیگه از صفحه بعد تدریس رو شروع می کنیم.

خب پریم سرغ نکتہ ہا؛ پہ ترتیب نکات رو میگویم و دیگہ کلا پروندہ این ساختار بستہ میسہ میرہ.

نکات:

وقتی کہ جملات رو سوالی میکنیم؛ سادہ ترین و پیش پا افتادہ ترین ساختار وارونگی ہمینہ دیگہ. باورت میسہ ہمیشہ ازش استفادہ میکردی و جلو چشمت بودہ؟ نمیشہ؟ خوب بشہ 😊.

You are tired. جمله مثبت سادہ. اول فاعل اومدہ و بعد فعل.

Are you tired? جمله وارونہ شدہ. اول فعل و بعد فاعل اومدہ.

به عنوان یادآوری براتون لیست زمان های مختلف در حالت وارونہ رو میارم کہ بعدا بخونید اگر لازم شد:

- Present simple with 'be' : am I / are you / is he
- Past simple with 'be': were you / was she
- Present continuous: am I going / are you going
- Past continuous: was he going / were they going
- Present perfect: have we gone / has she gone
- Present perfect continuous: has she been going / have they been going
- Past perfect: had you gone
- Past perfect continuous: had he been going
- Future simple: will they go
- Future continuous: will you be going
- Future perfect: will they have gone
- Future perfect continuous: will she have been going
- Modal verbs: should I go / would you go

وقتی جمله با **only** شروع بشه و بعدش یه قید زمان و یا عبارت های اضافی اومده باشه فقط این دوتا بعدش بیاد وارونه میشه ولاغیر ▪

مثال:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| ◆ Only then | Only then did I understand why the tragedy had happened. |
| ◆ Only later | Only later did she really think about the situation. |
| ◆ Only in this way | Only in this way could John earn enough money to survive. |
| ◆ Only after | Only after I'd seen her flat did I understand why she wanted to live there. |
| ◆ Only when | Only when we'd all arrived home did I feel calm. |
| ◆ Only by | Only by working extremely hard could we afford to eat. |
| ◆ Only with | Only with so much effort were we able to find here. |
| And etc..... | |

توجه کنید، اونجور که گفتیم؛ بعد از **only** هر قید زمان یا قید اضافی بیاد و **only** اول جمله باشه، جمله وارونه میشه. اون بالایی ها هم یک سری مثال رایج بودن و ممکنه چیزای دیگه ای هم در جملات استفاده بشه.

توجه: اینجا وارونگی نداریم، چون بعد از **only** قید زمان یا قید اضافی نیومده!!!

only soccer players can be both rich and famous easily these days. ⊗ ⊗

وقتی یه قید منفی اول جمله بیاد یا یه قید که مفهوم منفی و خیلی کم بده (قیدایی که مفهوم منفی بده رو با یه روش جالب و جدید خیلی باحال تو قسمت بعد یادت میدم فعلا فقط قیود منفی...)

مثال برای جملات وارونه با قیود منفی در اول جمله:

- **Never** Never **had she seen** such a beautiful sight before.
- **No sooner** No sooner **had we arrived** home than the police rang the doorbell.
- **Nowhere** Nowhere **have I ever had** such bad service.
- **(In) no way** In no way **do I agree** with what you're saying.
- **On no account** On no account **should you do** anything without asking me first.
- **Not until** Not until I saw John with my own eyes **did I really believe** he was safe.
- **Not since** Not since Lucy left college **had she had** such a wonderful time.

+مثال پراى قیوء منفى ؛

علاوه بر قیوء بالا، اگر قیوء زیر :

On no account / occasion / condition , under no circumstances , at no time , not until / since and etc.

هم در اول جمله بیان ، باز وارونگی رخ میءه.

چءء نكته خیلى قابل توجه:

— در هنگام استفاده از برخی قیوء در اول جمله (كه قبلا هم بهش اشاره كردم) وارونگی در قسمت دوم

جمله درست همیشه نه اول جمله! خیلى دقت كنید..... مثال: ۱

- ◆ **Not until** Not until I saw John with my own eyes **did I really believe** he was safe.
- ◆ **Not since** Not since Lucy left college **had she had** such a wonderful time.
- ◆ **Only after** Only after I'd seen her flat **did I understand** why she wanted to live there.
- ◆ **Only when** Only when we'd all arrived home **did I feel** calm.
- ◆ **Only by** Only by working extremely hard **could we afford** to eat.

به جملات بالا نگاه کنید... قسمت اول جمله رو زیرش خط کشیدم ولی وارونگی رخ نداده! اول فاعل اومده و بعد فعل. ولی قسمت دوم كه بولد شده وارونه شده. خلاصه دقت کنید. ۲

— یه چیز خیلى مهم... بچه ها ببینید وارونگی اكثرا تو متون رسمى و مطالب ادبى استفاده همیشه تا خوشگل شه ، تا طرف كه متنو نوشته خودى نشون بده شاید! پس كار بردش اینه. گاهى اوقاتم تو مكالمه استفاده همیشه تو بعضى جاها مثلا ساخت سوال یا....

اینو گفتیم تا یه نكته مهم رو ذكر كنیم. خیلى از جملاتى كه وارونه هستن رو اگر جای قیوء هاشونو عوض كنیم و بذاریم سر جای عادى و معمولى شون دیگه وارونه نمیشن و همونطوری ساده باید نوشته بشن. چند تا مثال میزنم كاملا متوجه بشید :

In no way **do I agree** with what you're saying.

I agree with what you're saying In no way.

جمله وارونه نشده و عادى است. قید منفى در جایگاه عادى و آخر جمله اومده

Never **have I seen** such a thing.

جمله وارونه. چون قید منفى اول جمله اومده

I have never seen such a thing.

قید در جایگاه اصلی خود آمده و عادى است



☛ در نکته قبلی گفتیم که وقتی قید منفی یا قیدی که مفهوم منفی و خیلی کم بده اول جمله بیاد باعث وارونگی میشه. تو نکته قبل به صورت کامل قیود منفی رو گفتیم. حالا میمونه قیودی که مفهوم منفی یا خیلی کم و کم تکرار بدن..... یه سری قید هستن من بهشون میگم؛

☺☺☺☺!!!!!! **قیود منفی یا قیود مرگ**



برای این که قضیه این قید ها رو بفهمید پیاید صفحه بعد.

خوب ببینید این قیدا مفهوم منفی و خیلی کم و کم تکرار (از لحاظ معنی) دارن و اینا هم اگه بیان اول جمله باعث وارونگی میشن. دلیل این که بهشون گفتم گروه منفی اینه که جاهای دیگه هم کاربرد دارن و توی گرامر های دیگه هم کاربرد های مهمی دارن. فعلا مثال های وارونگی رو با این عبارات ببینیم بعد بریم کاربرد هاشون رو تو جاهای دیگه ببینیم. ♥

مثال :

- **Hardly** Hardly **had I got** into bed when the telephone rang.
- **Never** Never **had she seen** such a beautiful sight before.
- **Seldom** Seldom **do we see** such an amazing display of dance.
- **Rarely** Rarely **will you hear** such beautiful music.
- **Scarcely** Scarcely **had I got off** the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.
- **Little** Little **did he know!**
- **Few + STH** Few questions **do we have** to ask. (حالت وارونه زیاد رایج نیست ، عادی بهتر به نظر میاد)
- **Barely** Barely **did he have** any experience about our work.

- **(in) no way , (in) no wise , nohow :** nohow , (in) no way / no wise **can theory be** separated from practice.

خوب این مثالای وارونگی شون بود. حالا بریم مفهوم کلی و کاربرد جاهای دیگه رو ببینیم...

— گروه مدرک چیست؟

ساده بگم... وقتی اون قیدایی که داخل اون دایره خونی توی جمله اومدن ، شما جمله رو یجورایی منفی حساب کنید! یعنی وقتی اون قیدا وجود دارن انکار جمله منفی شده بده، یا حداقل مفهوم منفی گرفته و از لحاظ گرامری منفی حساب میشه.

پس در این صورت باعث تغییر تو چند جا میشه ؛

- 1 توی دنباله های سوالی یا همون question tags اگه از این قید ها استفاده بشه ، جمله مفهوم منفی گرفته و دنباله سوالی باید مثبت باشه دیگه... مثلاً:

They have **never** been to Iran, have they?

Little money do we have, do we?

و الی آخر...

2 توی ساختار اجتناب از تکرار یا همون Avoiding repetition of long sentences :

وقتی از این قید ها توی جمله ای استفاده بشه برای استفاده از ساختار اجتناب از تکرار ، اون قسمت یا کلاز اجتناب از تکرار باید باید منفی باشه...

They have **scarcely** studied for the exam, neither have we.

دقت کنید که so have we غلطه. ☒

3 کاربرد any & no : در جملات منفی از any استفاده میشه و مفهوم جمله هم منفی میمونه.

در جملات مثبت از No استفاده میشه و مفهوم جمله تبدیل به منفی میشه.

پس وقتی از قیود مرگ در جمله ای استفاده شد، ما از any استفاده میکنیم . آفرین....

مثال تکمیلی :

We **don't** have any money. (no)

We **rarely** have any money. (no)

We **have** no money. (Any)

در کل:

از قیدهای گروه مرگ شاید جاهای دیگه استفاده بشه... اما به عنوان یه نکته طلایی این حرف منو داشته باشید که با حضور این ها توی جمله ؛

جمله مفهوم منفی میگیره. و باعث تغییرات کوچک و ریزی تو جمله میشه. تمام!

دوتا ترکیب معروف داریم برای وارونگی. ساختارهاشون رو با مثال براتون مینویسم:

No sooner ... than ;

No sooner **had we arrived** home than the police rang the doorbell.

Not only ... but + subject+ also;

Not only **does he love** chocolate and sweets but he also smokes.

یکی از انواع جالب و البته ادبی وارونگی اینطوریه که :

مثال: وقتی جمله با یک قید مکان یا عبارات قیدی مکان شروع بشه و سپس یک اسم با فعل بیاد، جمله وارونه میشه.

On the table **was all the money** we had lost. (Normal sentence: All the money we had lost was on the table.)

دو تا عبارت هستن که موقع آموزش اکثرا با هم هستن. اینجا هم تو بحث وارونگی باز با هم هستن.

جملاتی با ساختارهایی که **So** یا **Such** دارن هم وارونه میشن.

یادآوری مهم: این دو عبارت به معنای (آنچنان ، خیلی ، آنقدر که...) هستن و فرمولاشون اینطوره:

So + صفت + that ... ;

The music was so loud that we could hear it from miles away.

such (a) + اسم یا گروه اسمی (اسم + صفت) + that ... ;

We had such a great day that I will remember it forever.

خوب حالا ساختار وارونه این دو تارو با مثال میبینیم :

So + صفت + verb + subject + that ... ;

So exhausted was she that she went straight to bed.

Such + (صفت) + verb + subject + that ... ;

Such was the extent of the damage that the car was totally destroyed.

بعد از **As & Than** هم وارونگی داریم . فقط یادتون باشه که بعد از این دوتا اگر ضمیر به کار رفته

باشه دیگه وارونگی نداریم. مثال:

As ;

Italy produces many excellent perfumes , as does Spain . (it/we/they and other pronouns)

Than ;

City dwellers have a higher death rate than do country people .

بعد از ساختار های پرهیز یا اجتناب از تکرار وارونگی داریم. عبارات کلیدی: neither , nor , so

مثال:

They have lost their passion to work , and **so** have I .

They can't swim , and **neither/nor** can I .

در نقل قول مستقیم هم وارونگی داریم. نکته: فاعل باید یک اسم باشد نه ضمیر.

"Where are you going?" **asked john.**

تو سه حالت در جملات شرطی میتونیم ساختار وارونگی رو پیاده کنیم.

① تو شرطی نوع سوم میتونیم **if** رو حذف کنیم ، و به جاش جمله شرط رو وارونه کنیم.

مثال:

Normal conditional: **If** we had arrived sooner, we could have prevented this tragedy!

Conditional with inversion: **Had we arrived** sooner, we could have prevented this tragedy!

② تو شرطی نوع دوم وقتی که از عبارت **If I were you,...** استفاده میکنیم ، وارونگی داریم.

مثال:

Normal conditional: **If** I were you , I wouldn't do that.

Conditional with inversion: **Were I you** , I wouldn't do that.

③ تو جملات شرطی ای که از **should** در جمله شرط شان استفاده شده میتونیم وارونگی درست کنیم.

مثال:

Normal conditional: **If** I should see him , I will invite him.

Conditional with inversion: **Should I see him** , I will invite him.

نکته مهم: **Should** در جملات شرطی برای اینه که نشون بدیم شرطی که داره بیان همیشه ضعیف و نامحتمل هستش و یچورایی معنی "احیاناً" میده و هم در شرطی نوع اول و هم دوم کاربرد داره.

خیلی خوب... تموم شد. با این جزوه، من تضمین میکنم اینورژن و وارونگی و این چیزا هیچ میشه پراتون.

در ضمن یک سری تمرین و تست هم پراتون آماده کردم صفحه های بعد که باهم حل کنیم تو جلسه و یه فیدبک بگیریم ♥

در ضمن این جزوه به درد آزمون های معتبر مثل آیلتس و توفل
هم قطعاً میخوره... 😊

حمايتم ياد تووون نره ديگه...

ایران توننه
توشه ای برای موفقیت

اول یہ سری تمرین چای خالی میذارم کہ خودت حل کنی پپینی
چقدر یاد گرفتی بعد میریم سراغ تست ♥

مثل نمونہ کامل کنید:

We had hardly arrived when Julie burst into the house.

→ Hardly had we arrived when Julie burst into the house.

1. John had never been to such a fantastic restaurant.

2. I in no way want to be associated with this project.

3. They had no sooner eaten dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.

4. I had scarcely finished writing my essay when the examiner announced the end of the exam.

5. I seldom leave my house so early.

6. People rarely appreciate this musician's talent.

7. We would understand what had happened that night only later.

8. They had met such rude people nowhere before.

9. He understood little about the situation.

10. The children should on no account go on their own.

پاسخ:

1. Never had John been to such a fantastic restaurant.
2. In no way do I want to be associated with this project.
3. No sooner had they eaten dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
4. Scarcely had I finished writing my essay when the examiner announced the end of the exam.
5. Seldom do I leave my house so early.
6. Rarely do people appreciate this musician's talent.
7. Only later would we understand what had happened that night.
8. Nowhere had they met such rude people before.
9. Little did he understand about the situation.
10. On no account should the children go on their own.

Complier by Le Tran Tieu Giang

INVERSION

Exercise 1

1. Never _____ me again.
a. will she love b. she loves c. she won't love d. she will love
2. Not only _____ but she is also very intelligent
a. she is beautiful b. beautiful she is c. is she beautiful d. beautiful is she
3. No sooner _____ out that it rained.
a. did I go b. I went c. had I gone d. I had gone
4. Seldom _____ the guitar.
a. he plays b. does he play c. he doesn't play d. he does play
5. Hardly _____ a wrok whether son came back.
a. couldn't she say b. she could say c. she couldn't say d. could she say
6. Often _____ a meeting.
a. do we have b. we do have c. have we d. we have
7. Many a time _____ he wants to maary me
a. said he b. he said c. has he said d. he has said
8. Only at weekend _____ my kids to Water Park
a. I don't take b. do I take c. I take d. I do take
9. So old _____ that she couldn't dance.
a. She wasn't b. she was d. wasn't she d. was he
10. _____ here yesterday, you would have met me.
a. Were you b. you were c. Had you been d. You had been
11. On the battle field _____
a. the tanks did lie b. the tanks lay c. did the tanks lie d. lay the tanks
12. At no time _____ greater opportunities.
a. did women had b. has women had c. does women have d. have women had
13. Not once _____ into her eyes.
a. he looked b. does he looked c. did he look d. looked he
14. _____ has the work bee so easy.
a. Never b. only by c. When d. For
15. Now here _____ such cooperative staff.
a. you can find b. you found c. you could find d. can you find
16. Never before _____ in an carnest attempt to resolve their differences.
a. have the leaders of these two countries met
b. the leaders of these two countries have met
c. have the leaders of these two countries meet
d. met the leaders of these two countries
17. Not only the child, but also the grandparents _____
a. is joining b. joins c. were joining d. has joined
18. Seldom _____ a newspaper.
a. buys Anna b. does Anna buy c. bought Anna d. Anna does buy
19. Not only _____ at the post office, _____ at the grocery store.
a. does Mary work/ but she also works b. works Mary/ but she also works
c. does Mary work/ but does she also work d. had entered she
20. No sooner _____ the house than the phone started to ring.
a. had she entered b. she had entered c. entered she d. had entered she

Exercise 2

1. Only by saving money _____ a house.
a. he buys b. he can buy c. can he buy d. buy she
2. Not even once _____ the truth
a. he tells b. he tell c. tells he d. has she told
3. Choose the correct inverted form.
a. Into the room came the teachers
b. Not only lazy she is but she is naughty
c. No sooner had he drunk a cup of coffee than he asked another.
d. A and care correct
4. Not only _____ beautiful but she is graceful as well.
a. did she b. she was c. is she d. she is
5. No sooner _____ than he begins to be washed.
a. is a human being born b. was a human being born
c. a human being born d. a human being had been born
6. Seldom _____ treated like that.
a. I have been b. am I c. I am d. I had been
7. Over there _____ the shop that sells souvenirs.
a. is b. are c. has d. have
8. Never before _____ such a disaster.
a. they suffer b. they have suffered
c. had they suffered d. they had suffered
9. Only if I had known the difference _____ the more expensive car.
a. would I bought b. I would have bought
c. would I buy d. would I have bought
10. Neither Mary nor her friends _____ going to the party.
a. is b. are c. was d. a or b
11. Only once a day _____ home.
a. does Mary leave b. left Mary c. Mary leaves d. will Mary left
12. Only once a day _____ home.
a. we can speak b. can we speak c. we speak d. we cannot speak
13. Many a time _____ this mistake.
a. he makes b. he has made c. did he make d. will he make
14. Never _____ the exact cause of earthquakes.
a. scientists discovered b. did scientists discovered
c. do scientists discover d. have scientists discovered
15. Nowhere else _____
a. they can go b. can they go c. they can't go d. can't they go
16. Only when at home _____ her children
a. does she scold b. she scolds c. has she scolded d. she has scolded
17. Not a penny _____ me.
a. did he give b. he gave c. he has given d. he has gave
18. No longer _____ women bear a lot of children.
a. does b. did c. doing d. do
19. Among them _____ several sacks of white flour.
a. were b. is c. be d. are

Exercise 3

1. "This store has such high prices".
"I agree. Never again _____ here".
a. I will shop b. will I shop c. I do shop d. shop I
2. "Is this machine often in need of repair?"
"No, _____ problems to arise".
a. Seldom don't we expect b. We expect seldom
c. Seldom we expect d. Seldom do we expect
3. "I can't see the stage very well from here".
" _____"
a. Neither can't I b. Neither I can c. I can't neither d. Neither can I
4. Not until the early 1900s _____ to vote in the United States.
a. women were allowed b. were women allowed
c. they allowed women d. when women were allowed
5. Only recently _____ a favourite sport in the United States.
a. has jogging become b. has become jogging
c. when jogging became d. as jogging has become
6. "This is one of the oldest trees in the world"
" _____ such a big tree".
a. Never I have seen b. I haven't never seen
c. Never have I seen d. I have seen never
7. "What happened to Jean's new car?"
"No sooner _____ it than someone ran into her"
a. had she bought b. she bought c. did she bought d. she ad bought
8. "I would like to apply for the sales position you advertised"
"I'm sorry. No longer _____ applications for that position".
a. are taking we b. we are taking c. are we taking d. we taking
9. Amoebas reproduce by dividing _____
a. and other protozoans b. as do other protozonas
c. other protozonas do too d. we taking
10. _____ a higher concentration of people than in Tokyo and Mexico City.
a. nowhere there is b. Nowhere is c. Nowhere is there d. Nowhere there ins't
11. "Did you like your trip Niagara Falls?"
"It was beautiful. Hardly ever _____ such a spectacular sight".
a. can see you b. can you see c. see you d. you can see
12. "Can children swim in this pool?"
"Yes. However, at no time _____ alone".
a. shouldn't they swim
b. they should swim
c. should swim they
d. should they swim
13. Only during the early twentieth century _____ in the United States.
a. liquor was prohibited then b. that liquor was prohibited
c. when liquor was prohibited d. was liquor prohibited
14. "I don't like this tossed salad very well".

Complier by Le Tran Tieu Giang

- "Nor _____"
- a. I do b. I do either c. do I d. I like it either
15. Not only _____, but he also plays the piano and writes his won songs.
a. does Billy Joel sing b. Billy Joel sings
c. If Billy Joel sings d. what Billy Joel sings
16. Nowhere _____ more prevalent than in warm, swampy places.
a. mosquitoes are b. mosquitoes is c. are mosquitoes d. is mosquitoes
17. Only when the ground is kept moist _____ germinate.
a. grass seeds will b. will grass seed c. grass seeds does d. does grass seeds
18. Not until Columbs discovered America _____ to Europe.
a. was bananas brought b. bananas were brought
c. were bananas brought d. bananas was brought
19. Never gain _____ Greta Garbo appear in films after he retirement in the forties.
a. was b. do c. is d. did
20. Rarely _____ professional boxers remain active beyond the age thirty-five.
a. do b. did c. are d. were



ANSWERS:

Exercise 1 :

| Exercise 1 : | Exercise 2 : | Exercise 3 : |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A | 1. C | 1. B |
| 2. C | 2. D | 2. D |
| 3. C | 3. C | 3. D |
| 4. B | 4. C | 4. B |
| 5. D | 5. A | 5. A |
| 6. A | 6. B | 6. C |
| 7. C | 7. A | 7. A |
| 8. B | 8. C | 8. C |
| 9. D | 9. D | 9. B |
| 10.C | 10.B | 10.C |
| 11.C | 11.A | 11.B |
| 12.D | 12.B | 12.D |
| 13.C | 13.C | 13.D |
| 14.A | 14.D | 14.C |
| 15.D | 15.B | 15.A |
| 16.A | 16.A | 16.C |
| 17.C | 17.A | 17.B |
| 18.B | 18.D | 18.C |
| 19.A | 19.A | 19.D |
| 20.A | | 20.A |

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