

# آزمون غير حضورى 

 9 9 فروردين
## دنصصراً زباه



بنياد علمى آموزشى قلمجیى 》وقف عام"

وفتر مركزى: خيابان انقلاب بين صبا و فلسطين - پلاک سر 9 ر
-rו-gkg

# پديدآورندگان <br>  <br> (9 فروردين ماه 99) 

كروه فنى 9 تولير


بنياد علمى آموزشى قلمچحى »وقف عام"


## Part A: Grammar

Directions: Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1,2,3), and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence, then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

1- We went shopping and bought ... basin for our dining table.

1) an antique silver sugar
2) a silver antique sugar
3) a sugar silver antique
4) an antique sugar silver

2- Toronto is the city ... .

1) where my sister moved to
2) my sister moved there
3 ) which my sister moved
3) my sister moved to

3- I didn't know you lived ... long way from downtown.

1) so
2) too
$3)$ very
3) such $a$

4- I ... him a long time ago; both his name and face are very familiar.

1) could meet
2) might meet
3) may have met
4) should have met

5- I know you don't believe these stories. ..., they're all perfectly true.

1) Similarly
2) Nevertheless
3) Alternatively
4) In other words

6- ..., there was nowhere to eat.

1) With the restaurant having closed
2) Having closed the restaurant
3) By closing the restaurant
4) The restaurant was closed

7- Applications ... after the deadline cannot be considered.

1) received
2) receiving
3) are received
4) that receive

8- Having done his studies at Harvard,

1) the manager of a reputable company offered him a job
2) a job was offered to him by a reputable company

3 ) he got a job in a reputable company
4) a reputable company offered him a job

9- The subject of the film is ... to me. I have always been ... in films about wildlife.

1) interesting - interesting
2) interested - interesting
3) interested - interested
4) interesting - interested

10- No statement was issued after yesterday's talks. The two sides ... reached an agreement.

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

## Part B: Vocabulary

Directions: Questions 11-25 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (1,2,3) and (4). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence, then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

11- The new movie that ... in the cinemas 6 months ago has been very popular among the young.

1) appeared
2) published
3) expressed
4) communicated

12- Nobody in the whole city had much money at the time, and our family was no ... .

1) wealth
2) intention
3) worth
4) exception

13- My keys were right here a minute ago, but now they have ... .

1) featured
2) switched
3) vanished
4) tolerated

14- This is the band's first live ... in this town and people are so excited.

1) importance
2) acceptance
3) maintenance
4) performance

15- Despite her being extremely nervous, the music ... her for a while.

1) listened
2) overheard
3) soothed
4) embarrassed

16- There's no need to ... yourself with this matter; we're dealing with it.

1) concern
2) attribute
3) suggest
4) conclude

17- If you want to sell your old sofa, why not put an ... in the local paper?

1) achievement
2) advertisement
3) involvement
4) employment

18- This company is internationally known for its high-quality ...

1) products
2) reasons
3) scenes
4) emotions

19- I really ... the way she brings up those kids all on her own.

1) compute
2) admire
3) combine
4) attract

20- College regulations ... that students must attend $\mathbf{9 0 \%} \%$ of the lectures.

1) estimate
2) concentrate
3) require
4) spread

21- I would like to take ... of this opportunity and thank you all for your cooperation.

1) fortune
2) advantage
3) prophet
4) occasion

22- The rain was supposed to end in the morning, but it ... through the afternoon and evening.

1) insisted
2) persisted
3) resisted
4) consisted

23- When Jim broke the glass, his mother ... him and sent him to his room.

1) impressed
2) amazed
3) reproached
4) encouraged

24- The young salesperson ... us that this car was better and so we bought it.

1) consumed
2) conveyed
3) permitted
4) persuaded

25- The vaccine provides shorter ... to flu than was expected by the scientists.

1) immunity
2) duration
3) length
4) shelter

## Part C: Word Order <br> Directions: Choose the sentence with the best order for each of the following series, then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

26-

1) The chair which I am sitting is not only hard and uncomfortable.
2) The chair I am sitting is not only hard but also uncomfortable.
3) The chair in which I am sitting is not only hard but uncomfortable.
4) The chair that I'm sitting in is not only hard and uncomfortable.

27-

1) Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself.
2) Scientists with new perspectives on the function has provided each advance of living organisms and the nature of microscopic technique in matter itself.
3) Living organisms in microscopic technique provided each advance with function of living on new perspectives of organisms and the nature of matter itself.
4) New perspectives on the nature of living organisms and matter has provided scientists with each advance itself on the function of microscopic technique.

28-

1) Snakes don't have ears, but they are very sensitive to vibrations result from noise.
2) Snakes don't have ears, but they are very sensitive to vibrations that result from noise.
3) Snakes haven't ears, but they are very sensitive to vibrations resulting of noise.
4) Snakes don't have ears, but they are very sensitive to vibrations which resulting from noise.

29-

1) Virtually all doctors agree with that patients should be sought a second diagnosis in the event of a potential major disease.
2) Virtually all doctors agree that patients should seek a second diagnosis in the event of a potentially major disease.
3) Virtually all doctors agree patients they seek a second diagnosis in spite of a potential major disease.
4) Virtually all doctors agree patients should be sought a second diagnosis in spite of a potentially major disease.

30-

1) In the spring, mountain rivers become cloudy rather than clear because the water from melting snow brings sediment to the river.
2) In the spring, mountain rivers become cloudy rather clear because the water from melting snow bringing sediment to the river.
3) In the spring, mountain rivers which become cloudy rather than clear because the water from melting snow brings sediment to the river.
4) In the spring, mountain rivers becomes cloudy rather clear because the water from melting snow bringing sediment to the river.

A: I don't always like to watch football matches.
B: ...(31)... . It vexes me when I see my favorite team losing the game.
31-1) Neither do I
2) Let's see
3) I didn't recognize you
4) I can see why

A: How do you see the student's progress?
B: Well, I can say he's got the potential to become an industrial manager, ...(32)... .
A: I was thinking the same, too.
B: So we should not give him training in philosophy and logic?
A: Of course not! ...(33)... .
32-1) you don't mind if
2) if you ask me
3) you can't miss it if
4) if you could
33-1) another time maybe 2) forget about it
3) that should be fine
4) in the long run

A: Mom, shall I bring the pitcher for the picnic?
B: ...(34)... . We'll buy some bottles on the way.
A: What about my paintings?
B: Come on Jeff! People don't take paintings for picnic!
A: Why not!? I was ...(35)... to make them last week.
B: Okay, seems I can never stop you. You always ...(36)... .
A: Come on mommy! Don't you ...(37)... my paintings? They are awesome.
34-1) Not quite
2) That's really not necessary
3) Nothing much
4) It's no big deal
35-1) putting a lot of time into it
2) up to catching up on it
3) about to check it out
4) coming to think of it
36-1) keep me posted
2) have your way
3) tell me the truth
4) are on the safe side
37-1) take part in
2) come up with
3) keep up with
4) look up to

A: He is absolutely punctilious and a perfect example of ...(38)... the rules.
B: Yeah, I admire him in that respect. I don't think people like him are ever going to ...(39)... any serious trouble in their lives.
38-1) putting up with
2) going along with
3) getting through to
4) coming down with
39-1) face up to
2) get down to
3) catch up with
4) end up with

A: I heard that Mrs. Goldsmith is undergoing a heart operation.
B: Yes and No. She hasn't got enough money to pay for it.
A: Really? She must be ...(40)... .
40-1) down on her luck 2) a closed book
3) the last resort
4) a box of birds

## Part E: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following passage and decide which choice $(1,2,3)$ or (4) best fits each space. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Computers have had a great impact on different areas of learnings, including language studies. The use of computers has meant students can study language programs ...(41)... their own speed when and for how long they want. ...(42)..., in the virtual classrooms of the future the students will ...(43)... on their headset, and be ...(44)... into an imaginary school, choose their class, take the books they need off the shelf and ...(45)... conversations with other computerized students.

They might ...(46)... choose to pay a visit to the supermarket or the train station, the bank or the restaurant. At the ...(47)... of a button they would be taken to ...(48)... realistic settings where they could practice their English, maybe getting a hand from a virtual English ...(49)... . All this perhaps, at the computer, from the ...(50)... of their home: no ...(51)... to catch the bus to college, or a plane to England.

Exciting? Certainly, and an interesting ...(52)... to traditional classroom lessons. But would it ever ...(53)... the classroom? Hopefully not. Surely the need ...(54)... real people talking about real issues and generally learning a little more about others will always ...(55)... language learners to spend at least a little of their time with real people.

| 41-1) in | 2) at | 3) with | 4) for |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42-1) Similarly | 2) In addition | 3) Then | 4) Or else |
| 43-1) place | 2) put | 3) set | 4) get |
| 44-1) inspired | 2) ingested | 3) transported | 4) targeted |
| 45-1) take | 2) do | 3) catch | 4) hold |
| 46-1) although | 2) instead | 3) contrary | 4) whereas |
| 47-1) force | 2) hit | 3) fix | 4) push |
| 48-1) so | 3) such enough | 4) alike |  |
| 49-1) companion | 2) transaction | 3) transplant | 4) component |
| 50-1) blast | 2) sobriety | 3) comfort | 4) grace |
| 51-1) duty | 2) role | 3) need | 4) destiny |
| 52-1) alternative | 2) margin | 3) operation | 4) petition |
| 53-1) replace | 2) compete | 3) decline | 4) spread |
| 54-1) to relate | 2) to relate to | 3) relating to | 4) to relating |
| 55-1) trap | 2) lead | 3) accustom | 4) result |

## PASSAGE 1

For 150 years scientists have tried to determine the solar constant, the amount of solar energy that reaches the Earth. Yet, even in the most cloud-free regions of the planet, the solar constant cannot be measured precisely. Gas molecules and dust particles in the atmosphere absorb and scatter sunlight and prevent some wavelengths of the light from ever reaching the ground.

With the advent of satellites, however, scientists have finally been able to measure the Sun's output without being impeded by the Earth's atmosphere. Solar Max, a satellite from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), has been measuring the Sun's output since February 1980. Although a malfunction in the satellite's control system limited its observation for a few years, the satellite was repaired in orbit by astronauts from the space shuttle in 1984. Max's observations indicate that the solar constant is not really constant after all.

The satellite's instruments have detected frequent, small variations in the Sun's energy output, generally amounting to no more than 0.05 percent of the Sun's average energy output and lasting from a few days to a few weeks. Scientists believe these variations coincide with the appearance and disappearance of large groups of sunspots on the Sun's disk. Sunspots are relatively dark regions on the Sun's surface that have strong magnetic fields and a temperature about $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ degrees Fahrenheit cooler than the rest of the Sun's surface. Particularly large variations in the solar constant have coincided with sightings of large sunspot groups. In 1980, for example, Solar Max's instruments recorded a 0.3 percent drop in the solar energy reaching the Earth. At that time a sunspot group covered about 0.6 percent of the solar disk, an area $\mathbf{2 0}$ times larger than the Earth's surface.

Long-term variations in the solar constant are more difficult to determine. Although Solar Max's data have indicated a slow and steady decline in the Sun's output, some scientists have thought that the satellite's aging detectors might have become less sensitive over the years, thus falsely indicating a drop in the solar constant. This possibility was dismissed, however, by comparing Solar Max's observations with data from a similar instrument operating on NASA's Nimbus 7 weather satellite since 1978.

56- What does this passage mainly discuss?

1) The launching of a weather satellite
2) The components of the Earth's atmosphere
3) The measurement of variations in the solar constant
4) The interaction of sunlight and air pollution

57- Why does the author mention "gas" and "dust" in line 3?

1) They magnify the solar constant.
2) They are found in varying concentrations.
3) Scientific equipment is ruined by gas and dust.
4) They interfere with accurate measurement of the solar constant.

58- Why is it not possible to measure the solar constant accurately without a satellite?

1) The Earth is too far from the Sun.
2) Some areas on Earth receive more solar energy than others.

3 ) There is not enough sunlight during the day.
4) The Earth's atmosphere interferes with the sunlight.

59- The pronoun "its" in line 8 refers to the... .

1) orbit
2) atmosphere
3) satellite
4) malfunction

60- Why did scientists think that Solar Max might be giving unreliable information?

1) Solar Max did not work for the first few years.
2) The space shuttle could not fix Solar Max's instruments.
3) Solar Max's instruments were getting old.
4) Nimbus 7 interfered with Solar Max's detectors.

## PASSAGE 2

Many of the most damaging and life-threatening types of weather- torrential rains, strong thunderstorms, and tornadoes- begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. One such event, a tornado, struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded 250 million dollars, the highest ever for any Canadian storm. Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to determine the subtle atmospheric changes that come before these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation-intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or "Nowcasts", was not practical. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was too high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were impossible. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observation over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantly, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyze this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

61- What does the passage mainly discuss?

1) computers and weather
2) dangerous storms
3) weather forecasting
4) satellites

62- Why does the author mention the tornado in Edmonton, Canada?

1) to indicate that tornadoes are common in the summer
2) to give an example of a damaging storm
3) to explain different types of weather
4) to show that tornadoes occur frequently in Canada

63- The word "subtle" in line 7 is closest in meaning to ... .

1) complex
2) regular
3) imagined
4) slight

64- With Nowcasting, it first became possible to provide information about ... .

1) short-lived local storms
2) long-range weather forecasts
3) general weather conditions

65- With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

1) Communications satellites can predict severe weather.
2) Meteorologists should standardize computer programs.
3) The observation-intensive approach is no longer useful.
4) Weather predictions are becoming more accurate.

## PASSAGE 3

Aside from preserving itself, the sole purpose of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters is to "foster, assist and sustain an interest" in literature, music, and art. This it does by enthusiastically handing out money. Annual cash awards are given to deserving artists in various categories of creativity: architecture, musical composition, theater, novels, serious poetry, light verse, painting, and sculpture. One award finances a promising American writer's visit to Rome. There is even an award for a very good work of fiction that has fallen commercially- once won by the young John Updike for The Poorhouse Fair and, more recently, by Alice Walker for In Love and Trouble. The awards and prizes total about $\$ 750,000$ a year, but most of them range in size from $\$ \mathbf{5 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 5 0 0}$, a welcome sum to many young practitioners whose work may not bring in that much in a year. One of the advantages of the awards is that many go to the struggling artists, rather than to those who are already successful. Members of the Academy and Institute are not qualified for any cash prizes. Another advantage is that, unlike the National Endowment for the Arts or similar institutions throughout the world, there is no government money involved. Awards are made by committee. Each of the three departments- Literature (120 members), Art (83), Music (47)- has a committee dealing with its own field.

Committee membership rotates every year, so that new voices and opinions are constantly heard. The most financially rewarding of all the Academy-Institute awards are the Mildred and Harold Strauss Livings. Harold Strauss, a devoted editor at Alfred A. Knopf, the New York publishing house, and Mildred Strauss, his wife, were wealthy and childless. They left the Academy-Institute a unique donation: for five consecutive years, two distinguished (and financially needy) writers would receive enough money so they could devote themselves entirely to "prose literature" (no plays, no poetry, and no paying job that might distract). In 1983, the first Strauss Livings of $\$ 35,000$ a year went to short-story writer Raymond Carver and novelist-essayist Cynthia Ozick. By 1988, the fund had grown enough so that two winners, novelists Diane Johnson and Robert Stone, each got $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ a year for five years.

66- What does the passage mainly discuss?

1) Award-winning works of literature
2) An organization that supports the arts
3) The life of an artist
4) Individual patrons of the arts

67- The word "sole" in line 1 is closest in meaning to .. $\qquad$

1) only
2) honorable
3) common
4) official

68- Which of the following can be inferred about Alice Walker's book In Love and Trouble?

1) It sold more copies than The Poorhouse Fair.
2) It described the author's visit to Rome.
3) It was a commercial success.
4) It was published after The Poorhouse Fair.

69- The word "many" in line 9 refers to ... .

1) practitioners
2) advantages
3) awards
4) strugglers

70- What is one of the advantages of the Academy-Institute awards mentioned in the passage?

1) They are funded by the government.
2) They are often given to unknown artists.
3) They are also given to Academy-Institute members.
4) They influence how the National Endowment for the Arts makes its award decisions.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (شهاب ( } \\
& \text { ترجمأ جمله: »قروشندهٔ جوان ما را متقاعد كرد كه ايـن خـودرو بهتـر اسـت و در } \\
& \text { نتيجه اين را خريديم." }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ٪) اجازه دادن (به)، روا داشتن (بر) (Y) متقاعد كردن، قبولاندن } \\
& \text { ( } 0 \text { ( } 0 \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ترجمهٔ جمله: »واكسن از آن چپه دانشمندان انتظار داشتند ايمنى كوتاه مدتترى را } \\
& \text { در برابر آنفولانزا تأمين مى كند." } \\
& \text { Y) طول (زمان)، مدت }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ٪) درازا، طول (اندازه) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { تشريح گزينههاى ديگر: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { گزينئ »٪٪: به ربطدهندهٔ دوتايى "not only...but (also)" توجه كنيد. } \\
& \text { (ترتيب ابزاى بهمله) }
\end{aligned}
$$

(;)
$-r V$

 دانشمندان قرار داده است.״

 (ترتيب ابزاى بمله)
(ق) - - Y

 مى شود. حرف اضافئ مناسب "result" بهمعنى ״اناشى شدن"، "from" است. (ترتيب ابزاى بمله)
(;) (ighasgress)
ترجمهٔ جمله: »"تقريباً تمام پزشكان قبول دارند كه بيماران در صـورت (تشـخيص)







(ترتيب ابزاى بهماه)
(ق)
نكته: به عبارت "rather than" بهمعنى "بهجاي" توجه كنيد. جملهُ پيرو بعـد از because"
 »"《 نادرست است.
(ترتيب ابزاى بمله)
(بوا> مؤكنى)
ترجمهٔ جمله: ״هيـج نيازى نيست كه خودتان را نتران ايـن موضـوع كنيــد؛ مــا در
(وازڭ
( شهاب (
 محلى، آَگْى (براى آن) نمىدهيد؟؟

> (Y) تبليغ، آگگهى
> ¢
> () دستاورد
( 0 )
(, لا $16 \omega_{6}(\dot{0}$, )
ترجمأ جمله: >ايـن شـركت بـراى محصـولات بـا كيفيـت بـالاى خـود در سـطح

( 0 ( 0 )

(عبرالرشير شفيعى)
$-r$.
ترجمأ جمله: "مقررات دانشكده دانشـجويان را ملـزم بـه حضـور در ه9 درصــد از
سخنرانى ها مى كند.

|  | (Y) تمركز كردن | () ارزيابى كردن، |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ | (Y) ملزم كردن، نياز داشنـ |
| ( 0 (\%) |  |  |

(9)
(بوا> مؤهنى) (

- YI
 همكاريتان سیِاسگزارى كنم."
Y (Y) فايده، استفاده، بهره

( 0 ( 0 )

ترجمهٔ جمله: »قرار بود باران صبح تمام شود، اما در طول بعد از ظهر و شب ادامـه
يافت.





(بوار دؤهنى)
ترجمأ جمله: ״وقتى جيم شيشه را شكست مادرش او را سرزنش كرد و به اتـاقش فرستاد."
() اثر كَاشتن (بر)
(Y) گی

(وازڭ (و)

ترجمهٔ جمله: „كلمهٔ "subtle" (نامحسوس، مبعم) در خط V نزديكت الرين معنـى
را به "slight" (اندك، ناحپيز) دارد."
(ر,

ترجمأ جمله: "با "Nowcasting" ارائٔ اطلاعات در مورد توفانهاى محلى كوتاه
مدت، براى اولين بار ممكن شد."
(ر, (رك sher)
»پییشبينىهاى وضع هوا رو به دقيقتر شدن مىروند."
(رك (رك ()

| （ S （8）； | －91 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | 》پيشبينى وضع هوا＂ |
| （） |  |
| （ S ／ه1；； | －9Y |

（ر）（رك رطهب）


ترجمأ جمله：》ويسنده با كداميك از گزارمهاى زير به احتمال زياد موافق خواهد بود؟؟
（iver（ix ）
ترجمهٔ جمله: »متن عمدتاً در چه موردى بحث مى كند؟«
»سازمانى كه از هنر حمايت مى كند."
（رك（رك（）
（源）
ترجمهٔ جمله：״كلمdٔ＂sole＂（تــى، تنهـا）در خـط ا نزديــتـرين معنـى را بـه ＂only＂
（ر）（رك دطبب）
（\％） － 81
ترجمـــهٔ جملــه：»»كـداميـــى از مــوارد زيـــر را مــىتـــوان در مــورد كتـــاب ＂In Love and Trouble＂
»اين（كتاب）بعد از＂The Poorhouse Fair＂به چاپ رسيد．＂
（ررك دطهب）
（
ترجمهٔ جمله：»كلمهى＂many＂در خط 9 به＂awards＂（جوايز）اشاره دارد．＂ （ررك（ركارنب）
（نَا عباس（نيور） $-V$ ．
ترجمئ جمله：״يكى از مزيتهاى جوايز آكادمى－انستيتو كه در متن آمـده اسـت،
چیست؟«
״״ّنها اغلب به هنرمندان ناشناس داده مىشوند.«
（ر，（رك دطلب）
（بهرام ，ستايي $)$

（1）وظيفه
（
（كلو；تست）
（بر／م／م（ستكيرى）
$-\Delta r$

（كلو；تست）

$-\Delta r$
（كلو；تست）
（بهرام
$-\Delta F$
نكته：براى رساندن هدف و منظور فعل بهصـورت مصـدر بـا＂to＂بـهـــار مـىرود． ＂relate to＂به معنى＂رابطه داشتن با＜است． （كلو；تست）
（بهر／م（ستايرى）

¢（Y）انجاميدن به（با حرف اضافئ＂in＂）
「
（كلو；تست）
（بوا＞مؤكنى）
ترجمهٔ جمله: 》اين متن عمدتاً در چه موردى بحث مى كند؟«《
»اندازهگيرى تغييرات در ثابت خورشيدى"
（ر，（رك ）
（
ترجمهٔ جمله：＂جرا نويسنده در خط ז از＂gas＂و＂dust＂（غبار）نام مىبرد؟« »آن ها اندازهکيرى دقيق ثابت خورشيدى را مختل مى كنند．＂ （ر）
（بو）$\quad \square \square$
ترجمهٔ جمله：＂چرا اندازهگيرى ثابت خورشيدى به طور دقيق بدون ماهواره ممكـن
"نيست؟ زمبن
（ر）（رك（）

ترجمهٔ جمله：＂ضمير＂its＂در خط＾به＂satellite＂（ماهواره）اشاره دارد．＂ （ر）（رك راردهب）
（بيوا＞هؤنى）
ترجمأ جمله：＂چرا دانشمندان فكر مى كردنــد كـه＂Solar Max＂ممكـن اسـت
اطلاعات غير قابل اطمينان بدهد؟«
＂（دستگاههاى＂Solar Max＂داشتند قديمى مىشدند．＂
（رك）（رك（）

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