



برای مشاهده و
دانلود پاسخ
تشریحی ویدیویی
سوالات گرامر این
آزمون، اسکن کنید.



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دریافت **آرشیو**
سوالات MHLE،
QR Code را اسکن
نمایید.

سوالات آزمون زبان دکترا وزارت بهداشت (MHLE)

مهر ۹۵ (دوره ۳۷)

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کتاب لغات اختصاصی و پرتکرار آزمون MHLE

برای کسب اطلاعات بیشتر و دریافت جزوه واژگان اختصاصی تصویر زیر را اسکن کنید



Listening**1. What does the woman mean?**

- 1) She plans to have tea .
- 2) She's going to take a plane .
- 3) She doesn't want anything in her tea.
- 4) She thinks the tea is too plain .

2. What does the woman say about Judy and David?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Their house is too small | 2) They argue too much . |
| 3) Little things bother her . | 4) They have taken up boxing . |

3. What is the man doing?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Deciding what to put on. | 2) Buying pants by check. |
| 3) Matching the paints . | 4) Painting stripes . |

4. What is the man's problem?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) He'll be gone for a week. | 2) He's been sick four times. |
| 3) His timing is bad . | 4) He doesn't have much strength . |

5. What does the man want to do?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Go to space | 2) Return to class . |
| 3) Pack his glass | 4) Carry the pack . |

6. What does the woman mean ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) She doesn't want to join the group. | 2) She can't lend him money . |
| 3) She doesn't know how to clean the engine. | 4) She doesn't like to change the parts . |

7. What is the woman going to do?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Act in the theater | 2) Play with her daughter |
| 3) Eat a roll. | 4) Play a game . |

8. What are the people discussing?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) An extra tire | 2) An odor |
| 3) A bathroom plug | 4) A stopped-up drain |

9. What are the people going to do?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) Play pool | 2) Take a cab . |
| 3) Cool the car | 4) Go swimming . |



برای شنیدن فایل صوتی، کد بالا را توسط موبایل خود اسکن کنید.

10. What does the man mean ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) He doesn't enjoy climbing . | 2) He plans to take the airplane. |
| 3) He doesn't want to use the steps. | 4) He thinks they fly too often . |

11. What are the people discussing?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Framing a painting . | 2) Buying some glass . |
| 3) A place to go shopping. | 4) Taking a class photo . |

12. What are the people doing ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) They're ordering two steaks. | 2) They're collecting the essays . |
| 3) They're trying to prove what was stated. | 4) They're looking for errors in a paper . |

13. What had the man done ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) He'd parked his truck in a bad place. | 2) He'd driven his truck around the block. |
| 3) He'd put his truck in reverse . | 4) He's packed the blocks in the truck . |

14. What does the man mean ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) The woman should close her eyes . | 2) The woman should get some sleep . |
| 3) The woman should turn off the light. | 4) The woman should close up her house . |

15. What does the man want to do?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Pack up a dinner for the party. | 2) Return to the party after dinner. |
| 3) Avoid going to the dinner party. | 4) Have dinner in the backyard . |

16. What can be inferred about the man ?

- 1) He isn't letting his bad grade upset him.
- 2) He hasn't studied hard enough .
- 3) He has broken the lamp in the sociology class.
- 4) He didn't write darkly enough on the score sheet .

17. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) She thinks he should brush up on his driving skills.
- 2) She thinks he was silly to hurry .
- 3) She agrees that there are reasons not to talk about it.
- 4) She understands how the accident occurred .

18. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Some people are put on TV.
- 2) Some people are screamed at.
- 3) Some people eat ice cream.
- 4) Some people are disqualified .

19. What does the woman say about Ted?

- 1) He lets the yolks sink to the bottom .
- 2) He understands after he thinks about things.
- 3) He doesn't realize the eggs stink .
- 4) He takes time to wash in the basin

20. What are the people discussing ?

- 1) How quickly children eat cookies.
- 2) How children like baked cookies.
- 3) How little work children do .
- 4) How children like wearing shorts .

21. What does the man say about Neil?

- 1) He usually feels sticky after class.
- 2) He usually meets Rick after class.
- 3) He's usually stuck up after class.
- 4) He usually stays after class .

22. What has the instructor done?

- 1) Simplified his course .
- 2) Watered his horse the required amount.
- 3) Required a change of courses .
- 4) Dropped his course requirements .

23. What can be inferred about Professor Jenson?

- 1) He returned the class papers .
- 2) He collapsed in class .
- 3) He passed everyone in the course.
- 4) He taught the course in the past .

24. What are the people discussing?

- 1) Emergency services .
- 2) Tearing down a room .
- 3) Finding lost objects .
- 4) Experiencing a disaster .

25. Where was the wallet found before?

- 1) In Ann's handbag
- 2) At the office .
- 3) In Ann's room
- 4) At the student union .

26. According to the man, how does he remember where his possessions are ?

- 1) He always leaves them in the office .
- 2) He always puts them back in the same place.
- 3) He always imagines what the place looks like.
- 4) He always keeps them with him .

27. According to the people, what is Ann's problem?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) She's missing . | 2) She keeps getting lost . |
| 3) She can't remember the incident. | 4) She can't get organized . |

28. What is the instructor describing?

- 1) The toxic effects of pesticides
- 2) The natural toxins in our foods
- 3) The importance of pesticides in preventing cancer
- 4) The use of experiments with rats

29. Why does the instructor mention natural chemicals in foods?

- 1) To show how they may be good for our health
- 2) To inform the class that natural toxins exist
- 3) To explain that rats consume these natural chemicals
- 4) To inform the class that they have been approved for consumption

30. How does the speaker regard studies done with rats?

- 1) As an invalid method for judging the risk of pesticides
- 2) As a useful form of research
- 3) As a cruel method of research
- 4) As a reliable way for judging rat behavior

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50. A colostomy bag, normally used in cases of colon failure, has also found utility for those suffer from extreme blockage of the urethra

Vocabulary

51. Pilots often practice in a machine which the problems they might face when flying .
 1) summons 2) simulates 3) swings 4) specializes
52. "Marmaray" is the name of the project to the European and Asian halves of Istanbul by an undersea rail tunnel across the Bosphorus Strait .
 1) link 2) resort 3) reverse 4) inquire
53. Many people are living in temporary shelters after days of intense rain that caused damage in the provinces of Indonesia .
 1) intrinsic 2) vulnerable 3) substantial 4) credible
54. The manager scolded the new employee so fiercely that she in tears, leaving the room in a hurry .
 1) kept on 2) broke down 3) cut down 4) took over
55. Strange as it may seem, the abacus is still used in primary schools in Japan for computation .
 1) offensively 2) extensively 3) furiously 4) abruptly
56. Skepticism is a belief that all beliefs can be proved false; thus, to avoid the of being wrong, it is best to believe nothing .
 1) frustration 2) satisfaction 3) penetration 4) unification
57. The human eyes can perceive more than 1 million 'Visual impressions and are able to discriminate among nearly 8 million gradations of color .
 1) ridiculous 2) mischievous 3) simultaneous 4) adventurous
58. Sheila was too tired to think of an elaborate dinner, so she a simple dinner from yesterday's leftovers .
 1) authorized 2) characterized 3) utilized 4) improvised

59. Stone Age is the period in human history defined by the use of stone as the raw material for tools .
- 1) notorious 2) elaborate 3) principal 4) vague
60. David and Mary about the new law; neither of them likes it .
- 1) are on their rounds 2) see eye to eye
- 3) cut a long story short 4) give each other a hand

Paraphrase

61. According to Islamic teachings, people need to do **ablution** in preparation for a prayer .
- 1) cleansing 2) kneeling 3) dressing 4) watering
62. The **boundary** between Canada and the United States has been unfortified for over one hundred years .
- 1) economy 2) bridge 3) border 4) relationship
63. The professor tried to **stimulate** interest in archaeology by taking his students on expeditions .
- 1) reconcile 2) diminish 3) fake 4) encourage
64. Peter has a tendency to **varnish** the truth to make a more interesting story .
- 1) confide 2) embellish 3) dilute 4) aggravate
65. American poet James Merrily received critical **acclaim** for his work entitled Jim's Book .
- 1) advice 2) disapproval 3) praise 4) attention
66. The banana is a **gigantic** herb that springs from an underground stem to form false trunks up to 20 feet high .
- 1) an immense 2) a striking 3) an attractive 4) a plentiful
67. One **remarkable** form of communication among insects is the dance language of the honeybee .
- 1) outstanding 2) exceptional 3) mysterious 4) tangible
68. Active volcanoes are **scattered** over the area of the Earth known as the Ring of Fire .
- 1) feared 2) discovered 3) grouped 4) distributed

69. The Sweetwater River was **supposedly** named by General William Ashley in 1823 because its water tasted sweet to his trappers .
- 1) presumably 2) oddly 3) aptly 4) predictably
70. Some people find **tranquility** when they are far away from the hustle and bustle of city life .
- 1) amusement 2) peacefulness 3) fulfillment 4) security

Passage A (Questions 71- 78)

Prehistoric mammoths have been preserved in the famous tar pits of Rancho La Brea (Brea is the Spanish word for tar) in what is now the heart of Los Angeles, California. These tar pits have been known for centuries and were formerly mined for their natural asphalt, a black or brown petroleum-like substance. Thousands of tons were extracted before 1875, when it was first **noticed** that the tar contained fossil remains. Major excavations were undertaken that established the significance of this remarkable site. The tar pits were found to contain the remains of scores of species of animals from the last 30,000 years of the Ice Age .

Since then, over 100 tons of fossils, 1.5 million from vertebrates, 2.5 million from invertebrates, have been recovered, often in densely concentrated **tangled** masses. The creatures found range from insects and birds to giant ground sloth's, but a total of 17 proboscides (animal with a proboscis or long nose)- including mastodons and Columbian mammoths- have been recovered, most of them from Pit 9, the deepest bone-bearing deposit, which was excavated in 1914. Most of the fossils date to between 40,000 and 10,000 years ago .

The asphalt at La Brea seeps to the surface, especially in the summer, and forms shallow puddles that would often have been **concealed** by leaves and dust. Unwary animals would become trapped on these thin sheets of liquid asphalt, which are extremely sticky in warm weather. Stuck, the unfortunate beasts would die of exhaustion and hunger or fall prey to predators that often also became stuck .

As the animals decayed, more scavengers would be attracted and caught in their tum. Carnivores greatly outnumber herbivores in the collection: for every large herbivore, there is one saber-tooth cat, a coyote, and four wolves. The fact that some bones are heavily weathered shows that some bodies remained above the surface for weeks or months. Bacteria in the asphalt would have consumed some of the tissues other than bones, and the asphalt itself would dissolve what was left, at the same time impregnating and beautifully preserving the saturated bones, rendering them dark brown and shiny .

71. What aspect of the La Brea tar pits does the passage mainly discuss ?

- 1) The amount of asphalt that was mined there
- 2) The chemical and biological interactions between asphalt and animals
- 3) The fossil remains that have been found there
- 4) Scientific methods of determining the age of tar pits

72. In using the phrase "the heart of Los Angeles" in line 2, the author is talking about the city's

- 1) beautiful design.
- 2) central area .
- 3) basic needs.
- 4) supplies of natural asphalt .

73. What does the word "noticed" in paragraph 1 mean ?

- 1) Predicted
- 2) Announced
- 3) Corrected
- 4) Observed

74. What does the word "tangled" in paragraph 2 mean ?

- 1) Buried beneath
- 2) Twisted together
- 3) Quickly formed
- 4) Easily dated

75. What does the word "them" in paragraph 2 refer to ?

- 1) Insects
- 2) Birds
- 3) Cloths
- 4) Proboscideans

76. How many proboscideans have been found at the La Brea tar pits ?

- 1) 9
- 2) 17
- 3) 1.5 million
- 4) 2.5 million

77. What does the word "concealed" in paragraph 3 mean ?

- 1) Highlighted 2) Covered 3) Transformed 4) Contaminated

78. Why does the author mention animals such as coyotes and wolves in paragraph 4 ?

- 1) To give examples of animals that are classified as carnivores
2) To specify the animals found least commonly at La Brea
3) To argue that these animals were especially likely to avoid extinction .
4) To define the term "scavengers "

Passage B (Questions 79-85)

Homing pigeons are placed in a training program from about the time they are twenty-eight days of age. They are taught to enter the loft through a trap and to exercise above and around the loft, and gradually they are taken away for short distances in wicker baskets and released. They are then expected to find their way home in the shortest possible time .

In their training flights or in actual races, the birds are taken to prearranged distant points and released to find their way back to their own lofts. Once the birds are liberated, their owners, who are standing by at the home lofts, anxiously watch the sky for the return of their entries. Since time is of the essence, the speed with which the birds can be induced to enter the loft trap may make the difference between gaining a win or a second place .

The head of a homing pigeon is comparatively small, but its brain is one quarter larger than that of the ordinary pigeon. The homing pigeon is very intelligent and will persevere to the point of stubbornness some have been known to fly a hundred miles off course to avoid a storm .

Some homing pigeon experts claim that this bird is gifted with a form of built-in radar that helps it find its own loft after hours of flight, for hidden under the head feathers are two very sensitive ears, while the sharp, prominent eyes can see great distances in daytime .

Why do homing pigeons fly home? They are not unique in this inherent skill: it is found in most migratory birds, in bees, ants, toads, and even turtles, which have been known to travel hundreds of miles to return to their homes. But in the animal world, the homing pigeon alone can be trusted with its freedom and trained to carry out the missions that people demand .

79. What is the purpose of the passage ?

- 1) To convince the reader to buy a homing pigeon
- 2) To inform the reader about homing pigeons and their training
- 3) To protect homing pigeons against the threat of extinction
- 4) To encourage the owners of homing pigeons to set the birds free

80. According to the passage, what happens to homing pigeons when they are about a month old ?

- 1) They are kept in a trap .
- 2) They enter their first race .
- 3) They begin a training program .
- 4) They get their wings clipped and marked .

81. In paragraph 2, when the author states that the owners "anxiously watch the sky" there is the implication that the owners

- 1) want their pigeon to win the race
- 2) are sending radar signals to their pigeons
- 3) do not know whether the race began on time
- 4) do not trust the rules set down by the judges

82. According to the passage, what is the difference between a homing pigeon and an ordinary one ?

- 1) The span of the wings
- 2) The shape of the eyes
- 3) The texture of the feathers
- 4) The size of the brain

83. The author mentions all of the following as tributes that enable a homing pigeon to return home EXCEPT

- 1) instinct.
- 2) air sacs.
- 3) sensitive ears
- 4) good eyes .

84. What does the pronoun "it" in paragraph 4 refer to ?

- 1) Radar
- 2) Bird
- 3) Loft
- 4) Form

85. Why does the author mention bees, ants, toads, and turtles in the last paragraph ?

- 1) To describe some unusual kinds of pets
- 2) To measure distances traveled by various animals
- 3) To compare their home-finding abilities with those of homing pigeons
- 4) To interest the reader in learning about other animals

Passage C (Questions 86-94)

Under certain circumstance the human body must cope with gases at greater-than normal atmospheric pressure. For example, gas pressures increase rapidly during a dive made with scuba gear because the breathing equipment allows divers to stay underwater longer and dive deeper. The pressure exerted on the human body increases by 1 atmosphere for every 10 meters of depth in seawater, so that at 30 meters in seawater a diver is **exposed to** a pressure of about 4 atmospheres. The pressure of the gases being breathed must equal the external pressure applied to the body; otherwise breathing is very difficult. Therefore, all of the gases in the air breathed by a scuba diver at 40 meters are present at five times their usual pressure. Nitrogen which composes 80 percent of the air we breathe usually causes a balmy feeling of well-being at this pressure. At a depth of 5 atmospheres nitrogen causes symptoms resembling alcohol intoxication known as nitrogen narcosis. Nitrogen narcosis apparently results from a direct effect on the brain of the large amounts of nitrogen dissolved in the blood. Deep dives are less dangerous if helium is substituted for nitrogen, because under these pressures' helium does not **exert** a similar narcotic effect .

As a scuba diver descends, the pressure of nitrogen in the lungs increases. Nitrogen then **diffuses** from the lungs to the blood and from the blood to body tissues. The reverse occurs when the diver surfaces; the nitrogen pressure in the lungs falls and the nitrogen diffuses from the tissues into the blood and from the blood into the lungs. If the return to the surface is too rapid, nitrogen in the tissues and blood cannot diffuse out rapidly enough and nitrogen bubbles are formed. **They** can cause severe pains, particularly around the joints .

Another complication may result if the breath is held during ascent. During ascent from a depth of 10 meters, the volume of air in the lungs will double because the air pressure at the surface is only half of what it was at 10 meters. This change in volume may cause the lungs to distend and even **rupture**. This condition is called air embolism. To avoid this event, a diver must ascent slowly, never at a rate exceeding the rise of the exhaled air bubbles, and must exhale during ascent .

- 86. What does the passage mainly discuss?**
- 1) The equipment divers use
 - 2) The effects of pressure on gases in the human body
 - 3) How to prepare for a deep dive
 - 4) The symptoms of nitrogen bubbles in the bloodstream
- 87. What does the phrase "exposed to" in paragraph 1 mean ?**
- 1) Leaving behind
 - 2) Prepared for
 - 3) Propelled by
 - 4) Subjected to
- 88. What does the word "exert" paragraph 1 mean ?**
- 1) Cause
 - 2) Permit
 - 3) Need
 - 4) Change
- 89. What does the word "diffuses" in paragraph 2 mean ?**
- 1) Yields
 - 2) Starts
 - 3) Surfaces
 - 4) Travels
- 90. What happens to nitrogen in body tissues if a diver ascends too quickly ?**
- 1) It forms bubbles
 - 2) It goes directly to the brain.
 - 3) It is reabsorbed by the lungs.
 - 4) It has a narcotic effect .
- 91. What does the word "They" in paragraph 2 refer to ?**
- 1) Joints
 - 2) Pains
 - 3) Bubbles
 - 4) Tissues
- 92. What does the word "rupture" in paragraph 3 mean ?**
- 1) Hurt
 - 2) Burst
 - 3) Shrink
 - 4) Stop
- 93. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following presents the greatest danger to a diver ?**
- 1) Pressurized helium
 - 2) Nitrogen diffusion
 - 3) Nitrogen bubbles
 - 4) An air embolism
- 94. What should a diver do when ascending ?**
- 1) Rise slowly
 - 2) Breathe faster
 - 3) Relax completely
 - 4) Breathe helium

Passage D (Questions 95-100)

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award: the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became as the described herself, "mentally bifocal." Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes. Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study .

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- 95. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?**
- 1) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck .
 - 2) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature
 - 3) To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck
 - 4) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West
- 96. According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following EXCEPT**
- 1) novels .
 - 2) children's books.
 - 3) poetry .
 - 4) short stories .
- 97. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck ?**
- 1) The Nobel Prize
 - 2) The Newberry Medal
 - 3) The William Dean Howell medal
 - 4) The Pulitzer prize
- 98. According to the passage, Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she**
- 1) wrote extensively about a very different culture.
 - 2) published half of her books abroad .
 - 3) won more awards than any other woman of her time.
 - 4) achieved her first success very late in life .
- 99. According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as "mentally bifocal" to suggest that she was**
- 1) capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems .
 - 2) keenly aware of how the past could influence the future .
 - 3) capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children .
 - 4) equally familiar with two different cultural environments .
- 100. Which of the following describes the author's attitude toward Pearl Buck ?**
- 1) Indifferent
 - 2) Admiring
 - 3) Sympathetic
 - 4) Tolerant

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شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ
1	3	21	4	41	1	61	1	81	1
2	2	22	1	42	4	62	3	82	4
3	1	23	2	43	2	63	4	83	2
4	4	24	3	44	4	64	2	84	2
5	3	25	1	45	3	65	3	85	3
6	2	26	2	46	4	66	1	86	2
7	1	27	4	47	1	67	1	87	4
8	4	28	3	48	4	68	4	88	1
9	4	29	2	49	2	69	1	89	4
10	3	30	1	50	3	70	2	90	1
11	2	31	3	51	2	71	3	91	3
12	4	32	2	52	1	72	2	92	2
13	1	33	4	53	3	73	4	93	4
14	2	34	1	54	2	74	1	94	1
15	3	35	1	55	2	75	4	95	3
16	1	36	4	56	1	76	2	96	3
17	3	37	2	57	3	77	2	97	2
18	4	38	4	58	4	78	1	98	1
19	2	39	3	59	3	79	2	99	4
20	1	40	1	60	2	80	3	100	2

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