

Cambridge IELTS 14 (Test 1, Passage 1)

درود به زبان آموزان گرامی،

مجموعه واژگان دشوار کمبریج آیلتس 14 توسط مهندس ابوالقاسمی، مدرس آیلتس با نمره 8 آکادمیک و بیش از 10 هزار ساعت تجربه تدریس گزینش شده است. لغات دشوار ریدینگ های تست اول این مجموعه به صورت رایگان در دسترس زبان آموزان گرامی قرار گرفته و تست های 2 تا 4 از اردیبهشت 1398 برای خریداری از سایت www.ielts2.com در دسترس می باشد.

برای هر سرواژه موارد زیر در دسترس هستند:

1. معنی واژه به صورت توصیفی (Definition)

2. واژگان هم معنی (Synonym)

3. مثال و آشنایی با شیوه کاربرد در جمله (Example in a sentence)

4. برابر فارسی واژه مورد نظر.

1. **Fairy-tale** = a children's story in which magical things happen

Example 1: In traditional fairy tales, the hero is rewarded and the enemy punished.

Example 2: When I was a child, my mother would often read fairy tales like Cinderella to me.

2. **Turret** = a small, circular tower that is part of a castle or a large building

Example 1: They hid in the turret of that castle for three days.

Example 2: Five heavy accurate shots from the turret crushed the enemy in a few minutes.

3. **Wicked** (= evil) = behaving in a way that is morally wrong

Example 1: Never forget the wicked stepmother in 'Hansel and Gretel'

Example 2: She played the part of the wicked stepmother in the play.

4. **Witch** = a woman who is supposed to have magic powers, especially to do bad things

Example 1: The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witch.

Example 2: A witch turned him to a toad.

5. **Gallant** (= a gentleman) = a man who is gallant is kind and polite towards women

Example 1: The gallant commander and his horse fell in a heap... the horse dead, the rider unhurt.

Example 2: They failed to reach the summit, but they made a gallant attempt.

6. **Hero** = a man who is admired for doing something extremely brave

Example 1: He had dared to speak out against injustice, and overnight he became a national hero.

Example 2: She was a hero for standing up to the government.

7. **Enchanting** (= charming =delightful) = very pleasant or attractive

Example 1: Gardens are enchanting at night.

Example 2: These gardens are enchanting at night and many people gather here to spend their evening.

8. **Repercussion** (=consequence = outcome) = the effects of an action or event, especially bad effects that continue for some time

Example 1: The collapse of the company had repercussions for the whole industry.

Example 2: The new law had repercussions on French society.

9. **Boss** (v) (= order about/around = dictate to) = to tell people to do things, give them orders etc., especially when you have no authority to do it

Example 1: Five-year-old girls love to boss people around.

Example 2: David complained that his older sister was always bossing him around.

10. **Board game** = a game that involves the movement of counters or other objects round a board.

Example 1: The road was closed for two days, so drivers played board game to pass the time.

Example 2: Classic board games like chess and backgammon are very popular even in our time.

11. **Take turn** (switch = interchange) = when two or more people do something alternately or in succession.

Example 1: We took turns riding the bicycle down the road.

Example 2:

12. **Faculty** (= department = division) a department or group of related departments within a university

Example 1: The Engineering Faculty is one of country's leading educators in engineering.

Example 2: My mom wants us to take turns washing the car.

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13. **Underpin** (promote = encourage = stimulate = foster) = to give strength or support to something and to help it succeed

Example 1: The theories that underpin his teaching method.

Example 2: He presented the figures to underpin his argument.

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14. **Extol** (applaud = approve = hail) = to praise something very much

Example 1: A speech extolling the merits of free enterprise

Example 2: The manager tends to extol his players, but last night was an exception.

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15. **Virtue** (goodness = righteousness = morality = integrity = dignity) = moral goodness of character and behavior or a particular good quality in someone's character

Example 1: Among her many virtues are loyalty, courage, and truthfulness.

Example 2: They praise the virtues of organic farming.

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16. **Mindful of sth** (sensible of = alert to = watchful of) = remembering a particular rule or fact and thinking about it when you are making decisions about what to do

Example 1: The School is mindful of its responsibility towards students with disabilities

Example 2: We had to be mindful of every step we took on slippery sidewalk.

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17. **Curtail** (reduce = cut = cut back = decrease = diminish) = to reduce or limit something

Example 1: The new law will curtail police powers.

Example 2: The new laws are an effort to curtail illegal drug use.

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18. **Go about sth** (= address = deal with) = to start to do something

Example 1: I want to learn German but I don't know the best way to go about it.

Example 2: The truth is people go about the same issue quite differently.

19. **Predictor** = something that shows what will happen in the future

Example 1: High blood pressure is a strong predictor of heart attacks.

Example 2: Reading ability at the age of 6 is a major predictor of success, happiness and wealth in later stages of life.

20. **Stimulus** (incentive = inspiration) = something that helps a process to develop more quickly or more strongly

Example 1: Tax cuts provided the stimulus which the slow economy needed.

Example 2: The discovery of oil acted as a stimulus to industrial development.

21. **Backwater** (idle = inert = sluggish = stagnant) = a very quiet place not influenced by outside events or new ideas.

Example 1: The country remained an economic backwater

Example 2: I love the tranquility of this sleepy backwater town

برابر این واژگان به فارسی:

1. داستان کودکان، افسانه، داستان شاه پریان

2. برجک قلعه

3. بدذات، خبیث

4. جادوگر

5. دلاور

6. قهرمان

7. فرح بخش

8. بازتاب

9. آمرانه رفتار کردن

10. بازی های روی تخته مثل شطرنج

11. نوبتی انجام دادن

12. دانشکده

13. پشتیبانی کردن

14. ستودن

15. سجایای اخلاقی

16. مراقب بودن

17. کاهش دادن

18. رسیدگی کردن، به.....پرداختن

19. نشانگر، پیشگو

20. عامل محرک، انگیزه

21. بی جنب و جوش، مرداب، منفعل

Cambridge IELTS 14 (Test 1, Passage 2)

1. **Leaflet** (= pamphlet = booklet = brochure = flyer = handout) = a printed sheet of paper containing information or advertising and usually distributed free.

Example 1: Students were handing out election leaflets at the station.

Example 2: a leaflet on skin cancer.

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2. **Unanimously** (= unitedly = concertedly) = a unanimous decision, vote, agreement etc. is one in which all the people involved agree

Example 1: It was decided by a unanimous vote that the school should close.

Example 2: The decision to appoint Matt was almost unanimous.

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3. **Glorious** (= wonderful = marvelous = magnificent = superb = sublime = spectacular) = having or deserving great fame, praise, and honor

Example 1: the most glorious victory of all time.

Example 2: The old ruins give only a hint of the city's glorious past.

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4. **Guilder** = the standard unit of money used in the Netherlands before the Euro

Example 1: Other operators are expected to contribute 100m guilders.

Example 2: Van Leer has annual sales of about 4 billion guilders.

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5. **Conspicuous** (= clear = visible = noticeable = discernible = detectable) = very easy to notice

Example 1: The notice must be displayed in a conspicuous place.

Example 2: The award is given for notable or conspicuous achievement in science.

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6. **Sturdy** (= well-built = muscular = athletic = strong = robust) = an object that is sturdy is strong, well-made, and not easily broken

Example 1: he had a sturdy, muscular physique

Example 2: That chair doesn't look very sturdy.

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7. **Blow** (= punch = hit) = an action or event that causes difficulty or sadness for someone

Example 1: Joe resigned, which was a severe blow because we needed him desperately.

Example 2: His mother's death was a shattering blow.

8. **Pivotal** (= central = crucial = vital = critical = focal = essential) = more important than anything else in a situation, system etc.

Example 1: The Bank of England has a pivotal role in the London money market.

Example 2: It was a pivotal moment in their relationship when Anthony proposed to his girlfriend.

9. **Boast** (= possess = have = own = enjoy = pride oneself/itself on) = if a place, object, or organization boasts something, it has something that is very good

Example 1: The city boasts two excellent museums.

Example 2: We were offended by his boast that he would easily beat us.

10. **Patent** (copyright = license = right = permit = privilege = charter = franchise) = a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product that no one else is allowed to copy

Example 1: He applied for a patent for a new method of removing paint.

Example 2: The drugs are protected by patent.

11. **Mentality** (way of thinking = frame of mind = mind set = mental attitude = outlook = persona = disposition) = a particular attitude or way of thinking, especially one that you think is wrong or stupid

Example 1: I can't understand the mentality of the people who are behind this kind of violence.

Example 2: Most teenagers do not have the mentality to foresee the consequences of such risky behavior.

12. **Long** (v) (= yearn = wish, = be eager = crave = covet = desire) = to want something very much, especially when it seems unlikely to happen soon

Example 1: She longed for the chance to speak to him in private.

Example 2: They long for peace.

برابر این واژگان به فارسی:

1. جزوه، اعلامیه

2. به اتفاق آراء

3. پر افتخار

4. واحد پول هلند در گذشته

5. آشکار، هویدا

6. درشت اندام

7. ضربه

8. محوری، اساسی

9. سربلند بودن

10. حق انحصاری

11. طرز فکر

12. اشتیاق داشتن

Cambridge IELTS 14 (Test 1, Passage 3)

1. **Retain** (= hang on to = keep) = continue to have something

Example 1: It's increasingly difficult to recruit and retain good staff.

Example 2: The state wants to retain control of food imports.

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2. **Retention** (= keeping = holding) = the continued possession, use, or control of something.

Example 1: We have detected a definite improvement in employee retention.

Example 2: The UN will vote on the retention of sanctions against Iraq.

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3. **Draw out** (= extract = take out = bring out = pull out = withdraw) = to get something which you want from someone, such as information, money, help etc., especially when they do not want to give it to you

Example 1: The extraction of petroleum is the process by which usable petroleum is drawn out from beneath the earth's surface location.

Example 2: Using these techniques, teachers can draw out the inner potential of students.

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4. **Compromise** (= undermine = weaken, = damage, injure = harm = jeopardize = endanger) = to do something which is against your principles and which therefore seems dishonest or shameful

Example 1: She had already compromised herself by accepting his invitation.

Example 2: Illnesses that can seriously compromise the immune system

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5. **Morale** (= confidence = self-esteem; spirit = spirits = hopefulness = determination) = the level of confidence and positive feelings that people have, especially people who work together, who belong to the same team etc.

Example 1: The failed coup caused a loss of morale within the army.

Example 2: There is a need to raise morale in the teaching profession.

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6. **Succinctly** (=concise = short = brief = compact = laconic = to the point) = clearly expressed in a few words

Example 1: Keep your letter succinct and to the point.

Example 2: She answered his probing questions as succinctly as possible.

7. **Predisposition** (= susceptibility = proneness = inclination, disposition = vulnerability) = a tendency or liability to suffer from a particular condition, hold a particular attitude, or act in a particular way.

Example 1: There is evidence that a predisposition to (wards) asthma runs in families.

Example 2: But what can the new genetic science tell us about genetic predispositions towards certain kinds of behavior?

8. **Dichotomy** (= division = separation = contrast = contradiction) = the difference between two things or ideas that are completely opposite

Example 1: a dichotomy between his public and private lives.

Example 2: The conference focused on the dichotomy of public and private education.

9. **Intrinsic** (= inherent = innate = natural = built-in, = inseparable = integral = fundamental = vital) = being part of the nature or character of someone or something

Example 1:

Example 2: Parents need to teach children the intrinsic value of good behavior.

10. **Extrinsic** (= external = outside = alien = foreign) = not part of the essential nature of someone or something; coming or operating from outside.

Example 1: Math is an intrinsic part of the school curriculum.

Example 2: Parents need to teach children the intrinsic value of good behavior.

11. **Theme restaurant** (=?) = Theme restaurants are restaurants in which the idea for the restaurant takes priority over everything else. It influences the architecture, food, music, and overall "feel" of the restaurant.

Example 1: customer satisfaction with theme restaurant food quality and atmosphere were the only significant attributes influencing return intent.

Example 2: Ninja Shinjuku is a fun theme restaurant located in west Shinjuku with hidden doors, ninja magic tricks and dishes set on fire.

12. **Turnover** (= gross revenue = income = yield = sales) = the amount of business done in a particular period of time, measured by the amount of money obtained from customers for goods or services that have been sold

Example 1: The illicit drugs industry has an annual turnover of some £200 billion.

Example 2: Turnover at the two restaurants was about \$7.4 million this year.

13. **Delicate** (= fragile = breakable = frail) = easily damaged or broken

Example 1: The sun can easily damage a child's delicate skin.

Example 2: Delicate plants need to be kept in a greenhouse during the winter.

14. **Simultaneous** (= concurrent = coinciding = synchronized = coexistent = parallel) = occur, operate, or done at exactly the same time

Example 1: There were several simultaneous explosions in different cities.

Example 2: A simultaneous translation was available through our headphones.

15. **Frame** (v) (= put together = work out = plan = prepare = compose = construct = develop = devise = create = design) = to organize and develop or formulate (a concept, plan, or system).

Example 1: Newman played a central role in framing the new law.

Example 2: The government is framing a new bill to put a cap on gambling.

16. **Align** (= coordinate = correlate = synchronize = make consistent) = to organize or change something so that it has the right relationship to something else

Example 1: Business leaders are aligned with (= agree with) the president on this issue.

Example 2: You hear that noise because the wheels are out of alignment.

برابر این واژگان به فارسی:

1. نگه داشتن

2. نگهداری، ابقاء

3. به دست آوردن

4. روحیه

5. مختصر

6. کوتاه

7. استعداد، آمادگی

8. شکاف

9. درونی

10. بیرونی

11. رستوران به سبک خاص

12. گردش کار

13. حساس، لطیف

14. همزمان

15. تدوین کردن

16. همراهی کردن