

آزمون



کارنامه رتبه‌های برتر

رتبه‌های ۱ تا ۳۰۰۰



جزوه



فیلم



مشاوره



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به نام خدا

درسنامه و تدریس زبان انگلیسی

پایه یازدهم، درس یک

همراه با نمونه سؤال و پاسخ

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LESSON 1

Understanding People

شناخت مردم

Interesting Facts

Read the following facts and give your opinions about them.

- There are about 7000 languages in the world..

• حدود ۷۰۰۰ زبان در جهان وجود دارد.

- Most Languages of the world have no **written** form.

written ≠ spoken

• اکثر زبان‌های جهان هیچ شکل **نوشتاری** ندارند.

- The Holy Quran is **available** in more than 100 languages.

available: ready; at hand

• قرآن کریم به بیش از ۱۰۰ زبان **موجود** است.

- One language **dies** about every fourteen days.

• تقریباً هر چهارده روز یک زبان **از بین می‌رود**.

- **Deaf** people use sign language to communicate.

deaf: without hearing

• افراد **ناشنوا** از زبان اشاره برای برقراری ارتباط استفاده می‌کنند.

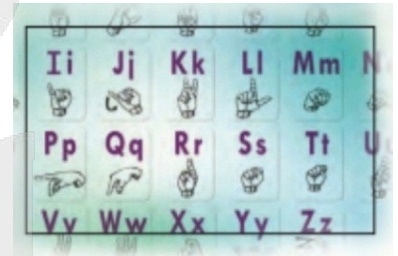
Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Then compare your answers with those on the next page.

1. Find the name of some languages in this picture? In which countries are these languages spoken?



Languages

2. Do you know anyone who uses a sign language?



Sign Language

3. How can we communicate our thoughts?



Communicating thoughts

4. What traffic signs do you know in this picture?



Traffic Signs



Compare your answers with the answers below.

1.

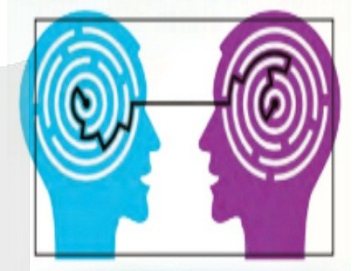
Language	Country
Russia	Russian
Chinese	China
Arabic	Iraq, Saudi Arabia
French	France
Spanish	Spain



2. Yes, I do. One of my neighbors uses a sign language to communicate with other people.



3. There are other ways we can use to communicate with each other like drawing, writing, touching, pointing or using hands, eye contact, gesture and text message.



4.



no parking



no entry



men at work



speed limit



slippery road





Get Ready

A. Look at the map. Choose six countries and write their languages.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

B. Match the signs with their meanings. There is one extra sentence.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

- (a) There is a parking lot around.
- (b) Turn off your mobile phone.
- (c) Please be quiet.
- (d) Keep off the grass.
- (e) You are near a restaurant.
- (f) Do not swim here.

C. Number the following activities from 1 to 6 according to how frequently you do them when you learn a foreign language.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Reading storybooks | ☐ Watching movies | ☐ Listening to the news |
| ☐ Surfing the net | ☐ Talking to foreigners | ☐ Writing letters or emails |

A. Look at the map. Choose six countries and write their languages.

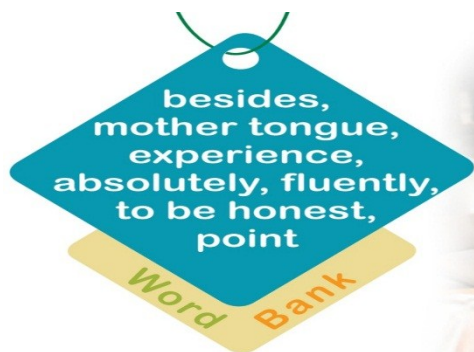
- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Russia, Russian | 2. China, Chinese | 3. Iraq, Arabic |
| 4. Saudi Arabia, Arabic | 5. Bangladesh, Bengali | 6. India, Hindi, English |

B. Match the signs with their meanings. There is one extra sentence.

1. (b) Turn off your mobile phone.
2. (a) There is a parking lot around.
3. (f) Do not swim here.
4. (e) You are near a restaurant.
5. (d) Keep off the grass.

C. Number the following activities from 1 to 6 according to how frequently you do them when you learn a foreign language.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Surfing the net | 2 Watching movies | 3 Reading storybooks |
| 4 Listening to the news | 5 Writing letters or emails | 6 Talking to foreigners |



Word Bank Explanation

besides (prep., adv.): too; also; in addition

He speaks two languages **besides** English.

I have no time for that, and **besides**, I don't have any money.



mother tongue (n): your first language; native language زبان مادری

English is not my **mother tongue**.



experience (n): knowledge; practice تجربه

Tom didn't have enough **experience** to do the job well.

He has a lot of teaching **experience**.



absolutely (adv.): completely کاملاً

I think you're **absolutely** right.

I'm **absolutely** certain that Tom is wrong.



fluently (adv.): easily; naturally به طور روان، به طور سلیس

He spoke French **fluently**.



To be honest,: honestly; truthfully راستش را بخواهی

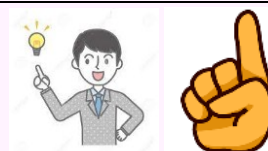
To be honest, I don't like him very much.



point (n): the most important fact نکته مهم

There are three important **points** we must remember.

He mentioned some important **points** in his paper.





A. Pre-listening Questions

Answer the following example questions before listening to the audio CD.

1. What does a translator do?
2. Can you name some famous Iranian translators?
3. What skills does a translator need to have?
4. Do you know any other languages besides your mother tongue?

B. While-listening Questions

Keep your books closed. Listen to the audio file carefully and find the answer to these questions while you are listening:

1. What is Mr. Saberian?
2. Does Mr. Saberian know Chinese?
3. What is Mr. Saberian's favorite language?



Babak Saberian is a translator who works for IRIB1. Today, he is hosting Meysam in his office. Meysam is a high school student. He is interviewing Mr. Saberian for his school project.

بابک صابریان یک مترجم است که برای صدا و سیمای جمهوری اسلامی ایران کار می‌کند. او امروز در دفتر کارش میزبان میثم است. میثم یک دانش آموز دبیرستانی است. او در حال مصاحبه با آقای صابریان برای پروژه مدرسه‌اش است.

Meysam: Thank you Mr. Saberian for inviting me to your office.

میثم: آقای صابریان از دعوت کردن من به دفترتان متشکرم.

Mr. Saberian: You're welcome!

آقای صابریان: خوش آمدید!

Meysam: I heard you know three languages. Is that right?

میثم: من شنیدم شما سه زبان بلدید. درسته؟

Mr. Saberian: Well, actually four languages.

آقای صابریان: خب، در واقع چهار زبان.

Meysam: Four! Really?! What languages do you know?

میثم: چهار! واقعاً؟! چه زبان‌هایی را بلدید؟

Mr. Saberian: Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.

آقای صابریان: علاوه بر زبان مادری‌ام، فارسی، من انگلیسی، فرانسوی و روسی را خوب بلد.

Meysam: Interesting! And when did you learn them?

میثم: جالب! و شما چه موقع آنها را یاد گرفتید؟

Mr. Saberian: I began learning English at school when I was thirteen. Then I began learning French in a language institute when I was fifteen. And I learned Russian when I was a university student in Moscow.

آقای صابریان: من وقتی سیزده‌ساله بودم شروع به یادگیری انگلیسی در مدرسه کردم. بعداً، وقتی پانزده ساله شدم در یک مؤسسه زبان شروع به یادگیری فرانسوی کردم. و زمانی که در مسکو دانشجوی بودم روسی یاد گرفتم.

Meysam: Can you use all of them fluently?

میثم: آیا می‌توانید همه آنها را روان صحبت کنید؟

Mr. Saberian: I know all of them well, but I use English more.

آقای صابریان: من همه آنها را خوب بلد، ولی از انگلیسی بیشتر استفاده می‌کنم.

Meysam: Do you think language learning should start as early as possible?

میثم: بسیار خوب. آیا فکر می‌کنید یادگیری زبان باید هر چه زودتر شروع شود.

Mr. Saberian: My experience says interest and hard work are really more important than age.

آقای صابریان: تجربه من می‌گوید علاقه و کار سخت واقعاً مهم‌تر از سن است.

Meysam: Hmm... that's an important point. May I know what your favorite language is? English, French, or Russian?

میثم: این نکته مهمی است. ممکنه بدونم زبان مورد علاقه شما چیه؟ انگلیسی، فرانسه، یا روسی؟

Mr. Saberian: To be honest, I enjoy using them all, but my favorite language is absolutely my mother tongue!

C. Post-listening Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. Where does Mr. Saberian work?
2. Was Mr. Saberian living in a foreign country when he was 13?
3. How many languages do you know?



A. Answer to pre-listening questions:

1. A translator is a person who converts written information from one language (the source) to another language (the target).
2. Yes. Najaf Daryabandari, Soroush Habibi, Mehdi Sahabi and Mojdeh Daghigh.
3. A translator needs to have the ability to:
 - speak and write at least two languages.
 - communicate with other people
 - understand and use cultural knowledge
 - do research
 - use information technology
4. Yes. Besides Persian, I know a little English and Turkish.

B. Answer to while-listening questions:

1. Mr. Saberian is a translator.
2. No, he doesn't.
3. Mr. Saberian's favorite language is Persian.

C. Answer to post-listening questions:

1. He works for IRIB1.
2. No, he wasn't.
3. I know two languages, Persian and English.



New Words and Expressions

Words	Persian Meanings	Examples
ability (n)	توانایی	The child's ability to read and write is amazing.
absolutely (adv.)	کاملاً، قطعاً	There's absolutely no need to do that.
at least (adv.)	حداقل	Tom goes to the library at least once a month.
available (adj.)	موجود، در دسترس	Is there a room available for tonight?
besides (prep.)	به علاوه، علاوه بر	He has no friends besides me.
by means of	به وسیله	They entered the old building by means of a small window in the back.
century (n)	قرن	He wrote his book at the end of 19th century .
communicate (v)	ارتباط برقرار کردن	Some parents find it difficult to communicate with their young children.
communication (n)	ارتباط	There were no roads and no means of communication with the people in the mountains.
continent (n)	قاره	Asia is the largest continent in the world.
countable (adj.)	قابل شمارش	The words like 'book' and 'car' are countable nouns because we can count them.
despite (prep.)	علی‌رغم	Our vacation was a lot of fun, despite the cold weather. □ Despite the bad weather, we enjoyed ourselves.
exchange (v)	مبادله کردن	They exchanged ideas before reaching a decision. □ They exchanged phone numbers.
exist (v)	وجود داشتن	Tom believes that life exists on other planets.
extra (adj.)	اضافی، زیادی	He didn't know what to do with the extra food.
experience (n)	تجربه	He has a lot of teaching experience .
farming (n)	کشاورزی	They grow many plants in the farming regions of the country.
favorite (adj.)	مورد علاقه	Blue is my favorite color.



Words	Persian Meanings	Examples
fluent (adj.)	روان، سلیس	Tom was fluent in French. □ My friend is a fluent speaker of Chinese.
fluently (adv.)	به طور روان، به طور سلیس	She speaks English fluently .
fortunately (adv.)	خوشبختانه	Fortunately , we have enough time to spend in this city.
frequently (adv.)	به طور مکرر	She was frequently late for her class.
honest (adj.)	صادق	I like them because they are good honest people. □ To be honest , we didn't play very well in the final.
honestly (adv.)	صادقانه	I can honestly say that I never worry about him.
imagine (v)	تصور کردن	You can't imagine how angry I was! □ After such a dry summer, it's difficult to imagine what rain looks like.
institute (n)	مؤسسه	He learned Spanish in a language institute .
label (v)	بر چسب زدن، علامت زدن	They label the cars with the name of the factory.
make up (v)	تشکیل دادن	China makes up about 20 percent of the world's population.
matter (v)	مهم بودن، اهمیت داشتن	It doesn't matter to me. □ Driving on icy roads is dangerous, no matter how careful you are.
mother tongue (n)	زبان مادری	He can't speak English fluently. His mother tongue is Persian.
region (n)	منطقه	It's the biggest sports shop in the region .
society (n)	جامعه	He likes to become a useful member of society . □ The family is the most important unit in society .
subject (n)	فاعل، موضوع	A subject is a person or thing that does an action.
vary (v)	تفاوت داشتن	The prices of certain foods vary from shop to shop. □ Social customs vary greatly from country to country.
verb (n)	فعل	A verb is word that describes an action or state. □ Words like 'come' and 'see' are verbs.

Synonyms & Antonyms

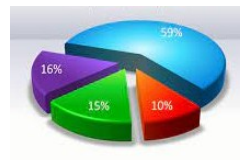
absolutely (adv.): completely

کاملاً، مطلقاً



make up (v): to form

تشکیل دادن



ability (n): power

توانایی، قابلیت



matter (v): to be important

مهم بودن، اهمیت داشتن



available (adj.): ready, at hand

در دسترس، آماده

available ≠ absent



means (n): way, method

شیوه، وسیله



exchange (v): to replace

مبادله کردن



mother tongue (n): native language

زبان مادری، زبان بومی



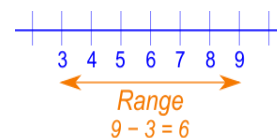
farming (n): to grow (plants)

کشاورزی، زراعت



range (v): to vary

متغیر بودن



favorite (adj.): beloved, popular

مورد علاقه، مطلوب



region (n): part, area

منطقه، ناحیه



fluent (adj.): easy and naturally

o

روان، سلیس



scan (v): to read quickly

مرور اجمالی کردن



imagine (v): to think of

تصور کردن



society (n): community

جامعه، اجتماع



label (v): to tag

برچسب زدن



vary (v): to differ, to change

تفاوت داشتن، تغییر کردن





A. Pre-reading Questions

Answer the following example questions before reading the text.

1. What is the use of language?
2. How many languages do you know?
3. What languages Iranian people speak?
4. What makes a language popular?
5. Do you know any endangered languages?

B. While-reading Questions

Answer the following questions while you are reading the text.

1. Why do people use language?
2. Which continent has the largest number of languages?
3. How many people speak Chinese?
4. What is an endangered language?
5. What percent of languages are endangered?



Reading



Languages of the world

Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken forms. People use language to communicate with each other in a society. They exchange knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings through it.

زبان سیستم برقراری ارتباط است. از شکل‌های نوشتاری و گفتاری استفاده می‌کند. مردم در یک جامعه از زبان برای برقراری ارتباط استفاده می‌کنند. آنها از طریق زبان دانش، عقاید، آرزوها و احساسات را مبادله می‌کنند.

Languages vary greatly from region to region. They are so different that a person may not understand the language of someone from another region, country or continent. It is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages exist in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, more than 2250 in Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in Oceania.

زبان‌ها از منطقه‌ای به منطقه دیگر خیلی تفاوت دارند. زبان‌ها آنقدر تفاوت دارند که ممکن است یک شخص زبان شخصی از منطقه، کشور یا قاره دیگر را نفهمد. تعجبی ندارد که امروز تقریباً ۷۰۰۰ زبان در جهان وجود دارد. در آفریقا بیش از ۲۰۰۰، در آمریکا ۱۰۰۰، در آسیا بیش از ۲۲۵۰، در اروپا حدود ۲۳۰ و در اقیانوسیه بیش از ۱۳۰۰ زبان وجود دارد.

Native speakers of these languages range in number from very large, with hundreds of millions of speakers, to very small, with fewer than 10 speakers. The most popular language in the world is Chinese.

گوینده‌های بومی این زبان‌ها از نظر تعداد متغیر هستند از تعداد خیلی زیاد، یعنی با صدها میلیون گوینده تا خیلی کم، با کمتر از ۱۰ گوینده. محبوب‌ترین زبان در جهان زبان چینی است.

More than one billion people in the world speak Chinese. Interestingly, English has fewer native speakers than Chinese, but there are about one billion learners of English all around the world. They learn English as an international language.

بیش از یک میلیون نفر در جهان صحبت می‌کنند. جالب است که زبان انگلیسی نسبت به چینی گوینده‌های بومی کمتری دارد، اما حدود یک میلیارد فراگیر انگلیسی در سراسر جهان وجود دارد. آنها زبان انگلیسی را به عنوان یک زبان بین‌المللی یاد می‌گیرند.



About fifty percent of the world's languages have fewer than 5000 speakers. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, 204 languages had fewer than 10 speakers and 344 languages had between 10 and 99 speakers. The 548 languages with fewer than 99 speakers make up nearly 8 percent of the world's languages. We call them 'endangered languages'. As the speakers of such languages grow old and die, their languages will die, too.

تقریباً پنجاه درصد از زبان‌های دنیا کمتر از ۵۰۰۰ گوینده دارند. در آغاز قرن بیست و یکم، ۲۰۴ زبان کمتر از ۱۰ گوینده و ۳۴۴ زبان بین ۱۰ و ۹۹ گوینده داشتند. ۵۴۸ زبان با کمتر از ۹۹ گوینده تقریباً ۸ درصد زبان‌های دنیا را تشکیل می‌دهند. ما آن‌ها را زبان‌های در معرض انقراض می‌نامیم. همان‌طور که گوینده‌های چنین زبان‌هایی پیر می‌شوند و می‌میرند، زبان‌های آن‌ها نیز از بین می‌روند.

All languages are really valuable, despite their differences. Every language is an amazing means of communication that meets the needs of its own speakers. It is impossible to imagine the world without language. Therefore, we should respect all languages, no matter how different they are and how many speakers they have.

همه زبان‌ها علی‌رغم اختلاف‌هایشان، واقعاً با ارزش هستند. هر زبان یک وسیله ارتباطی شگفت‌انگیز است که نیازهای گوینده‌های خود را برآورده می‌کند. غیرممکن است که دنیا را بدون زبان تصور کرد. بنابراین، ما باید به همه زبان‌ها احترام بگذاریم، مهم نیست که آن‌ها چقدر متفاوت هستند و چه تعداد گوینده دارند.



A. Answer to pre-reading questions:

2. I know three languages: Persian which is my mother tongue, a little English and Arabic.
3. Many Iranian people speak Persian, some speak Turkish and a few speak Arabic.
4. Maybe the number of speakers, social and business relationships or job issues.
5. Yes. Languages like Rapa Nui and Saami are endangered.

B. Answer to while-reading questions:

1. People use the language to communicate with each other. For example, they use it to buy things, get a job, make a telephone call and many other things.
2. Asia has the largest number of languages.
3. More than one billion people speak Chinese
4. Languages with fewer than 99 speakers are endangered languages
5. Eight percent.

Reading Strategy

Scanning

You can scan a reading passage to look for and find specific information quickly such as a number, a name, a word, or a phrase.

شما می‌توانید برای جست‌وجو و یافتن سریع اطلاعات خاصی مثل تعداد، اسم، کلمه یا عبارت متن خواندنی را اسکن کنید.

Follow these steps to scan:

- **Make a clear picture in your mind of the information you are looking for.**
- **Look for that information.**
- **Move your eyes quickly across the text. Don't read every word. When you find the information, stop, read the sentence and mark the information.**

برای اسکن کردن مراحل زیر را دنبال کنید:

- در ذهن خود تصویری واضح از اطلاعاتی که در حال جست‌وجو هستید، ایجاد کنید.
- به دنبال آن اطلاعات باشید.
- چشمان خود را به سرعت روی متن حرکت دهید. هر کلمه را نخوانید وقتی اطلاعات را پیدا کردید، توقف کنید، جمله را بخوانید و اطلاعات را علامت بزنید.



Reading Comprehension

A. Scan the passage for the following numbers. Match them with the information. There is one extra number.

a. 548 b. 2250 c. 8 d. 1300 e. 204

- 1. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 10
 2. The percent of endangered languages
 3. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 99
 4. The number of languages in Oceania
-

B. Scan the passage for the proper nouns.

- a) The language with more than one billion learners:
 b) The continent with one thousand languages:
 c) The language with the largest number of native speakers:
-

C. Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

- a) How many languages are there in the world?
 b) What is the number of endangered languages?
 c) Which continent has the largest number of languages in the world?
-

D. Read the sentences; put T for true and F for false. If a sentence is false, correct it.

- a) Through languages, people can exchange only knowledge. T ☐ F ☐
 b) When a language has no speaker, it dies out. T ☐ F ☐
 c) Only a few languages can meet the needs of their own speakers. T ☐ F ☐

See the answers on the next page.



Answer to Reading Comprehension Questions:

A. Scan the passage for the following numbers. Match them with the information. There is one extra number.

a. 548 b. 2250 c. 8 d. 1300 e. 204

-204..... 1. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 10
8..... 2. The percent of endangered languages
548..... 3. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 99
1300... 4. The number of languages in Oceania

B. Scan the passage for the proper nouns.

- a) The language with more than one billion learners: ...English...
 b) The continent with one thousand languages: ...Americas....
 c) The language with the largest number of native speakers: ...Chinese...

C. Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

- a) How many languages are there in the world? ...7000...
 b) What is the number of endangered languages? ...548...
 c) Which continent has the largest number of languages in the world? ...Asia...

D. Read the sentences; put T for true and F for false. If a sentence is false, correct it.

- a) Through languages, people can exchange only knowledge. T ☐ F ☒
 b) When a language has no speaker, it dies out. T ☒ F ☐
 c) Only a few languages can meet the needs of their own speakers. T ☐ F ☒



Vocabulary Questions

(پرسش‌های بخش واژگان)

A. Put the words in three groups considering their meanings.

الف. کلمه‌های زیر را با توجه به مفهوم آن‌ها در سه گروه قرار دهید.

email, Persian, telephone, Africa, letter, Arabic, French,
Asia, Europe, mobile phone, America, Spanish

Means of communication	Language	Continent
.....		
.....		
.....		

B. Odd one out.

ب. کلمه متفاوت را مشخص کنید.

1. region/ part/ area/ planet
2. China/ Europe/ England/ Belgium
3. belief/ brain/ wish/ feeling/
4. moon/ year/ century/ month
5. hundred/ million/ many/ ten

C. Match the words in column A with those in column B and make collocations.

ج. کلمه‌های ستون‌های A و B را با هم مطابقت دهید.

A	B
1. exchange ...	a. speakers
2. native ...	b. the language
3. vary ...	c. the needs
4. understand ...	d. knowledge
5. farming ...	e. region
6. meet ...	f. greatly

See the answers on the next page 44



D. Choose a definition from column B for the bolded words in column A.

د. برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید.

A

1. We live in an Islamic **society**. ()
2. Prices **vary** from shop to shop. ()
3. We had a lot of fun, **despite** the bad weather. ()
4. He has the **ability** to speak French. ()
5. Toys **make up** 10% of our sales. ()

B

- a. to form a thing or number
- b. without taking any notice of
- c. a group of people who live together
- d. physical or mental power
- e. physical harm to the body
- f. to be different from each other

E. Complete the sentences with the given words (One word is extra.).

ه. جمله‌های زیر را با کلمه‌های داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

meet/ despite/ access/ fluently/ exchange/ vary/ means/ imagine/ matter/

1. He tried to explain his problem by of sign language.
2. My brother did a very good job, his young age.
3. Teachers should the needs of different students in their classrooms.
4. Please call me when you get there, no what the time is.
5. I can't living in a world without computers.
6. Prices are very different in here. They from shop to shop.
7. This new shirt is too large for me. I'm going to it for a smaller size.
8. I have many friends who speak, but still don't sound like native speakers.

See the answers on page 44

**F. Choose the best answer.**

و. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. The age of players in our team from 14 to 18.
a. exists b. ranges c. grows d. travels
2. Mount Damavand is one of the most tourist destinations in Iran.
a. national b. powerful c. domestic d. popular
3. People use more than words when they with each other.
a. communicate b. experience c. exchange d. learn
4. When a person is in a language, he or she can speak it easily and quickly.
a. popular b. careful c. fluent d. strange
5. Are you sure you want to sell your father's guitar?
a. fluently b. absolutely c. actively d. luckily
6. The price of things may greatly from shop to shop in this city.
a. exist b. range c. vary d. meet
7. **A:** Can teachers the needs of different students? **B:** I'm not sure.
a. quit b. vary c. gain d. meet
8. He published his famous book at the beginning of 19th
a. century b. culture c. society d. history
9. I think Tom has the to solve his problems on his own
a. matter b. ability c. tongue d. region
10. **A:** Are there any tickets still for Saturday morning? **B:** Sure.
a. rarely b. properly c. recently d. available
11. We still need two more players to our football team.
a. give up b. keep off c. make up d. turn off
12. Tom didn't have enough to do the job well.
a. experience b. protection c. observation d. communication
13. It's hard to what life would be like without computers.
a. imagine b. exchange c. attend d. attract
14. I don't think I'll ever sound like a speaker no matter how much I try.
a. domestic b. suitable c. native d. abroad

See the answers on page 44



15. **A:** Can she speak any other languages English? **B:** Of course she can.
a. despite b. native c. range d. besides
16. She is going to talk about the important role of women in
a. ability b. society c. language d. century
17. About 80 of all information on computers around the world is in English.
a. percent b. century c. millions d. speakers
18. She decided to do some exercise, a great pain in her right arm.
a. history b. means c. despite d. patient
19. I'm going to ask you something, and I want you to be with me.
a. strange b. honest c. familiar d. worry
20. I'll be there on Sunday night no what the weather.
a. percent b. means c. orange d. matter
21. Books and newspapers are very useful to your English at home.
a. exchange b. improve c. imagine d. escape
22. **A:** Do you think the cars look alike? **B:** No, I don't. They in size.
a. meet b. range c. exist d. vary
23. We have to save these Monkeys. Only few of them still in the wild.
a. die out b. range c. exist d. make up
24. When the speakers of a language old and die, the language will die, too.
a. grow b. imagine c. exist d. meet
25. It found it to sleep because of so much noise coming from outside.
a. difference b. condition c. impossible d. medicine
26. She spends a little time taking care of her old father at home.
a. popular b. fluent c. native d. extra
27. Members of the group can attend this room to chat and their opinions.
a. exchange b. imagine c. escape d. range
28. If you consider some of these hints, you'll see some improvements.
a. friendly b. certainly c. fluently d. rarely

See the answers on page 44



Vocabulary Development

SYNONYMS (کلمه‌های مترادف)

Synonyms are words with similar meanings, for example, 'hard' and 'difficult'; or 'begin' and 'start' are synonyms. Learning synonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.

کلمه‌های مترادف (هم‌معنی) کلمه‌هایی هستند که مفهوم مشابه دارند، مثلاً کلمه‌های انگلیسی **hard** و **difficult** یا **begin** و **start** مترادف هستند. یادگیری کلمه‌های مترادف شیوهی مناسبی برای گسترش واژگان است.

A. Write the words that mean the same under the picture where they belong.

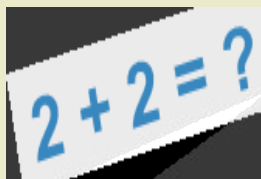
الف. کلمه‌های هم‌معنی را زیر هر تصویری که به آن تعلق دارند، بنویسید.

small
fast

powerful
tiny

quick
simple

strong
easy



.....
.....

B. Two of the words in each group are synonyms. Find them.

a) amazing/ probable/ wonderful

b) seek/ search for/ exercise

c) quit/ live/ give up

d) fortunately/ luckily/ really

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms for the words.

a) In paragraph 2, find a synonym for 'largely':

b) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'nearly':

c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'to form':

d) In paragraph 6, find a synonym for 'to think of':

See the answers on the next page.



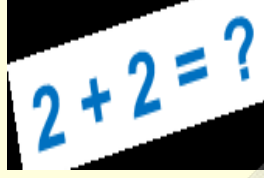
Vocabulary Development Questions (پاسخ پرسش‌های توسعه واژگان)

A. Write the words that mean the same under the picture where they belong.

الف. کلمه‌های هم‌معنی را زیر هر تصویری که به آن تعلق دارند، بنویسید.



quick
fast



simple
easy



powerful
strong



small
tiny

B. Two of the words in each group are synonyms. Find them.

a) amazing = wonderful

b) seek = search for

c) quit = give up

d) fortunately = luckily

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms for the words.

a) In paragraph 2, find a synonym for 'largely': ...greatly...

b) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'nearly': ...about...

c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'to form': ...make up...

d) In paragraph 6, find a synonym for 'to think of': ...imagine ...



Grammar

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

(اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش)

A. Read the text. Pay attention to the bolded parts.

الف. متن زیر را بخوانید. به بخش‌های مشخص شده (پررنگ) توجه کنید.



An endangered language is **a language** that has very **few speakers**. Nowadays, **many languages** are losing their native speakers. When a language dies, the knowledge and culture disappear with it. **A lot of endangered languages** are in Australia and South America. Some of them are in Asia and Africa. The number of live languages of the world is around 7000, and many of them may not exist in the future. **Many researchers** are now trying to protect endangered languages. This can save **lots of information** and cultural values of people all around the world.



There are many uncountable words for food in English. Native speakers often use words such as 'a bag of', 'two slices of', or 'a piece of' with uncountable nouns. This usually happens when they go shopping. They may ask for **two bottles of** water, **a bag of** sugar, **a loaf of** bread, or **two kilos of** meat. In a coffee shop, they may order **a cup of** tea, **a piece of** cake, or **a glass of** juice. If a foreign learner uses uncountable words wrongly, English speakers may not understand them well. So when you learn English, be very careful about this important point.



B. Read the dialogues. Pay attention to **highlighted parts.**

ب. مکالمه‌های زیر را بخوانید. به بخش‌های **مشخص شده (رنگی)** توجه کنید.

1

A: Would you like something to drink?

B: Yes, please. I'd like **some** apple juice.



2

A: How **much** milk do you need?

B: I just need **a little** milk.



3

A: How can I help you?

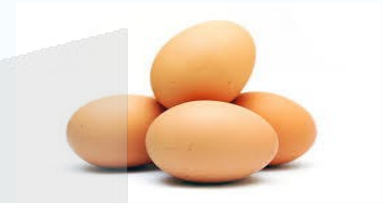
B: I need **some** information about birds?



4

A: How **many** eggs do we have in the fridge?

B: I think we have just **a few** eggs.



5

A: What do you want to order now?

B: A **bag** of rice and two **cans** of fish.



6

A: How **much** bread do we have for today?

B: Oh, we have **a lot of** bread.





Nouns



Countable

Nouns we **can** count

- have a **singular or plural** form
one tree two trees
- We **can** use with **a, an** or **number**
a car ten cars

Use a **singular or plural** verb

- The **book** is old.
- The **books** are old.

Uncountable

Nouns we **cannot** count

- have only **one** form (no plural)
rain rains~~s~~
- We **cannot** use with **a, an** or **number**
~~a~~ rice ~~two~~ rice

Always use a **singular** verb

- The **traffic** is heavy.
- The **weather** is nice.

Hint

We use:

- **much** with **singular (uncountable)** nouns: *much information, bread, traffic*
- **many** with **plural** nouns: *many speakers, boys, girls*
- **how much** to ask about **prices**: *How much can you pay for it?*
- **how many** to ask about **numbers**: *How many cars do you see here?*
- **lots of / a lot of** before **singular uncountable** nouns: *lots of cheese, sugar*
- **lots of / a lot of** before **plural** nouns: *a lot of stars, planets*
- **few, a few** and **some** before **plural** nouns: *few students, teachers*
- **little, a little** and **some** before **uncountable** nouns: *a little butter, soup*



Measure Words & Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable Nouns	Measure Word (singular form)	Measure Word (plural form)
Liquids & Gases (مایعات و گازها) 	a cup of tea a glass of milk a bottle of water a drop of blood a glass of juice a tank of gas a puff of smoke	two cups of tea three glasses of milk two bottles of water two drops of blood three glasses of juice four tanks of gas two puffs of smoke
Materials (مواد یا اجناس) 	a piece of paper a bar of gold a piece of wood a roll of cloth	two pieces of paper five bars of gold two pieces of wood three rolls of cloth
Foods (غذاها) 	a loaf of bread a kilo of rice a slice of melon a can of fish	two loaves of bread five kilos of rice two slices of melon four cans of fish
Powders & grains (پودرها و دانه‌ها) 	a bag of sugar a teaspoon of salt a bag of flour a grain of rice	six bags of sugar two teaspoons of salt three bags of flour ten grains of rice



Grammar Questions

(پرسش‌های بخش گرامر)

A. Read the Conversation and find all countable and uncountable nouns.

الف. متن مکالمه را بخوانید و اسم‌های قابل‌شمارش و غیرقابل‌شمارش را پیدا کنید.

- Meysam: Thank you Mr. Saberian for inviting me to your office.
 Mr. Saberian: You're welcome!
 Meysam: I heard you know three languages. Is that right?
 Mr. Saberian: Well, actually four languages.
 Meysam: Four! Really?! What languages do you know?
 Mr. Saberian: Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.
 Meysam: Interesting! And when did you learn them?
 Mr. Saberian: I began learning English at school when I was thirteen. Then I began learning French in a language institute when I was fifteen. And I learned Russian when I was a university student in Moscow.
 Meysam: Can you use all of them fluently?
 Mr. Saberian: I know all of them well, but I use English more.
 Meysam: OK. Do you think language learning should start as early as possible?
 Mr. Saberian: My experience says interest and hard work are really more important than age.
 Meysam: Hmm... that's an important point. May I know what your favorite language is? English, French, or Russian?
 Mr. Saberian: To be honest, I enjoy using them all, but my favorite language is absolutely my mother tongue!

Countable nouns:,,,,

Uncountable nouns:,,,,

See the answers on page 45

**B. Choose the appropriate words to complete the following sentences.**

ب. کلمه‌های مناسب را برای کامل کردن جمله‌های زیر انتخاب کنید.

1. The students need to read (**many** / **much**) books about history.
2. Please buy (**a loaf of** / **a bottle of**) bread for breakfast.
3. Children should drink (**a lot of** / **a few**) milk.
4. We did not have (**much** / **many**) visitors this week.
5. Could you please bring me (**a glass of** / **a piece of**) water?
6. We didn't have (**much** / **many**) visitors last week.
7. Our teacher needs (**much** / **many**) information.
8. How (**many** / **much**) does it **cost**?
9. There are (**much** / **many**) fish in this pool.
10. I need (**lots of** / **many**) time to finish that job.
11. Please add (**some** / **a few**) sugar to my coffee.
12. There are (**a few** / **a little**) more things to do before I can have a rest.
13. There's still (**a lot of** / **many**) cheese left. You don't have to buy any from the shop.
14. How can I find (**many** / **some**) information about living in Canada.
15. My mother tasted the soup and added (**a little** / **a few**) more salt.
16. There's (**much** / **many**) traffic on the roads around this time of the day.

See the answers on page 45



C. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

ج. به تصویرها نگاه کنید و جمله‌ها را کامل کنید.

1. I bought



2. There are



3. There is



4. Mahsa is going to eat



See the answers on page 45

D. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with appropriate units and measure words.

د. به تصویرها نگاه کنید و جمله‌ها را با واحدها و کلمه‌های اندازه گیری کامل کنید.

1. I should drink every day. (water)



2. I eat every week. (cake)



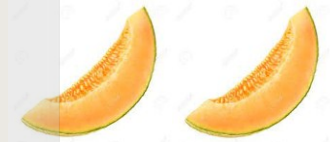
3. My father buys every month. (meat)



4. I eat for breakfast. (bread)



5. She ate yesterday. (melon)



E. Pair up and ask and answer the following questions.

ه. به صورت دو نفره سوال‌های زیر را از هم بپرسید و پاسخ دهید.

1. How many books did you read in summer?
2. How much milk do you drink each day?
3. How much money do you save each month?
4. How many pencils do you have in your bag?

See the answers on page 46



See Also

Numbers

(اعداد)

A. Read the examples and see how numbers are used before nouns.

Numbers	Nouns
an/one	apple
two, three, four, five ..., twenty	tables
twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, ...thirty	chairs
thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, ...forty	students
forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, ...fifty	horses
fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty	trees
sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, ... seventy	books
seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, ... eighty	boxes
eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, ... ninety	bags
ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ..., ninety-nine	men
one hundred, two hundred, ..., nine hundred	languages
one thousand, two thousand, ..., nine thousand	birds
one million, two million, ..., nine million	cells
one billion, two billion, three billion, ...	dollars

B. Read the examples and see how numbers are used before adjectives + nouns.

Numbers	Adjectives	Nouns
a / one	small	car
a / one	red	apple
an / one	interesting	movie
two, ..., ninety-nine	beautiful	trees
two hundred, ..., ten billion	Canadian	dollars



Writing

Simple Sentences

A. Look at the pictures and read the following sentences.

1. <u>Mahan</u> <u>is sleeping</u> .		2. <u>Farid</u> <u>is eating</u> lunch.	
2. <u>Kate</u> <u>is driving</u> .		4. <u>Sina</u> <u>is listening</u> to music.	
5. <u>He</u> <u>is swimming</u> .		6. <u>The man</u> <u>was walking</u> .	

Simple Sentences

In English, every simple sentence must have at least a subject and a verb. Such a sentence is called a 'simple sentence'. Who or what the sentence speaks about is called the **subject**. What the sentence says about the subject is called the **verb**. In the following sentences, the subject is underlined once and the verb twice.

در انگلیسی، هر جمله ساده باید حداقل یک فاعل و یک فعل داشته باشد. چنین جمله‌ای "جمله ساده" نامیده می‌شود. کسی یا چیزی که جمله درباره آن صحبت می‌کند، **فاعل** نامیده می‌شود. آنچه جمله درباره فاعل بیان می‌کند، **فعل** نامیده می‌شود. در جمله‌های فوق، زیر فاعل یک مرتبه و زیر فعل دو بار خط کشیده شده است.

B. Read the following sentences and ask who or what the sentence is about. Your answer will be the subject.

1. Mahan is sleeping.
2. The bird does not sing.
3. The apple fell down.
4. The teacher is hard-working.

- What is the first sentence is about? **Mahan**
- What is the second sentence about? **The bird**
- What is the third sentence about? **The apple**
- What is the fourth sentence about? **The teacher**

Hint

Remember that the 'subject' of a sentence is a 'noun' (any person, place, or thing) or a pronoun. A **pronoun** is simply a word like I, we, he, she, it, you, or they used in place of a noun.

به خاطر داشته باشید که فاعل جمله یک اسم (هر شخص، مکان، یا شیء) یا ضمیر است. ضمیر کلمه‌ای مانند I, we, he, she, it, you, یا they به جای اسم است.

C. Read the above sentences and ask what the sentence says about the subject. Your answer will be the verb.

- What does the first sentence say about Mahan? **Mahan is sleeping.**
- What does the second sentence say about the bird? **The bird does not sing.**
- What does the third sentence say about the apple? **The apple fell down.**
- What does the fourth sentence say about the teacher? **The teacher is hard-working.**

Hint

As you see, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

همان‌طور که می‌بینید، جمله با یک حرف بزرگ شروع می‌شود و با یک حرف نقطه تمام می‌شود.



A simple sentence can also have an **object**. An object is a noun that receives an action.

جمله ساده می تواند مفعول نیز داشته باشد. مفعول اسمی است که کار روی آن واقع می شود.

The students are drinking **milk**.



The students learn **English**.



Mahdi visited **his doctor**.



Hint

You can find an object by asking yourself 'who' or 'what' is receiving the action in a sentence.

- What are the students drinking? **Milk**.
- What do students learn? **English**
- Whom did Mahdi visit? **His doctor**



Writing Question

(پرسش‌های بخش نوشتاری)

A. Do this group of words make a sentence? If yes, write them again with a capital letter and a period.

الف. آیا هر یک از گروه کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله را تشکیل می‌دهند؟ اگر پاسخ مثبت باشد، آنها را با یک حرف بزرگ و یک نقطه بنویسید.

- studying in the library
- she laughed
- suitable for both boys and girls
- the lion died
- the tree will fall down
- the baby with her small hands
- it is very good for children
- a beautiful lake in the forest

B. Read the Reading in Student Book. Find 5 subject, 5 verbs and 5 objects.

ب. متن ریدینگ در کتاب دانش آموز را بخوانید. پنج فاعل، پنج فعل و پنج مفعول را پیدا کنید.

Subjects:,,,,

Verbs:,,,,

Objects:,,,,

See the answers on page 47



C. Read the following sentences. Put (S) for subjects, (O) for objects, (V) for verbs and (Adv.) for adverbs.

ج. جمله‌های زیر را بخوانید. برای فاعل‌های جمله حرف (S)، برای مفعول‌ها حرف (O)، برای فعل‌ها حرف (V) و برای قیدها حرف (Adv.) قرار دهید.

1. Mina speaks English.
2. The old woman fell down.
3. The boy runs fast.
4. We study English hard.
5. Shadi is working at home.
6. The man is eating lunch quickly.
7. The baby laughed very loudly.
8. We must respect our neighbors.
9. On weekends, I read storybooks.
10. I usually get good grades.
11. Last night, my mother made cookies.
12. My friends take photographs of animals.
13. I have a math class on Wednesdays.
14. I cooked the cake in the kitchen last Sunday.

D. Write an appropriate word as the subject of each sentence in the following blanks.

د. در جاهای خالی یک کلمه مناسب به عنوان فاعل هر جمله بنویسید.

1. is one of my best teachers.
2. A runs faster than a mouse.
3. Every night, exercise for 30 minutes.
4. Many live in this forest.

See the answers on pages 48&49



E. Write an appropriate word as the object of each sentence in the following blanks.

ه. در جاهای خالی یک کلمه مناسب به عنوان مفعول هر جمله بنویسید.

1. The child loudly.
2. Shayan always kind to his sister.
3. We for hours.
4. The museum at 8 a.m.

F. Fill in the blanks with appropriate nouns and verbs.

و. جاهای خالی را با اسمها و فعلهای مناسب پر کنید.

1. speaks very well.
2. Shahn bought some yesterday.
3. wrote a to his brother.
4. Many live in

G. Make sentences with each group of words.

ز. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. borrowed / I / that book.
2. is going / she / the TV / to turn on.
3. can / learn / we / a new language.
4. sang / a song / my grandfather.
5. bread / much / your mother / does / how / need?
6. like / I / to drink / of / water / glass / a.
7. cars / are / lots / there / in / street / the / of ?
8. has / she / two / thirty / classmates / her class / in.
9. my friends / saw / of / lot / a / chicken / the / in / yard.
10. their / many / losing / speakers / are / languages / native.

See the answers on page 49



H. Using past, present and future tenses, write five simple sentences about yourself.

ح. با استفاده از زمان های گذشته، حال و آینده، پنج جمله ساده درباره خودتان بنویسید.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

I. Look at the pictures and write appropriate sentences for each one.

ط. به تصاویر نگاه کنید و برای هر تصویر جمله مناسب بنویسید.

1. every morning.



2. now.



3. yesterday.



4. next Friday.



See the answers on page 50



Answer Keys

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش واژگان

الف. کلمه‌های زیر را با توجه به مفهوم آن‌ها در سه گروه قرار دهید.

Means of communication	Language	Continent
email	Persian	Africa
telephone	Arabic	Asia
letter	French	Europe
mobile phone	Spanish	America

ب. کلمه متفاوت را مشخص کنید.

1. planet 2. Europe 3. brain 4. moon 5. many

ج. کلمه‌های ستون‌های A و B را با هم مطابقت دهید.

1. d 2. a 3. f 4. b 5. e 6. c

د. برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید.

1. c 2. f 3. b 4. d 5. a

ه. جمله‌های زیر را با کلمه‌های داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

1. means 2. despite 3. meet 4. matter
5. imagine 6. vary 7. exchange 8. fluently

و. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. d
11. c 12. a 13. a 14. c 15. d 16. b 17. a 18. c 19. b 20. d
21. b 22. d 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. d 27. a 28. b



پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش گرامر درس دو

الف. متن مکالمه را بخوانید و اسم‌های قابل‌شمارش و غیرقابل‌شمارش را پیدا کنید.

Countable nouns: office, language, school, university, student

Uncountable nouns: Moscow, experience, interest, work, age

ب. کلمه‌های مناسب را برای کامل کردن جمله‌های زیر انتخاب کنید.

1. The students need to read **many** books about history.
2. Please buy **a loaf of** bread for breakfast.
3. Children should drink **a lot of** milk.
4. We did not have **many** visitors this week.
5. Could you please bring me **a glass of** water?
6. We didn't have **many** visitors last week.
7. Our teacher needs **much** information.
8. How **much** does it **cost**?
9. There are **many** fish in this pool.
10. I need **lots of** time to finish that job.
11. Please add **some** sugar to my coffee.
12. There are **a few** more things to do before I can have a rest.
13. There's still **a lot of** cheese left. You don't have to buy any from the shop.
14. How can I find **some** information about living in Canada.
15. My mother tasted the soup and added **a little** more salt to it.
16. There's **much** traffic on the roads around this time of the day.

ج. به تصویرها نگاه کنید و جمله‌ها را کامل کنید.

1. I bought **15 kilos** of rice yesterday.
2. There are **many** books in the shelf.
3. There is **a little** water in the glass.
4. Mahsa is going to eat **two pieces of** cake.



د. به تصویرها نگاه کنید و جمله‌ها را با واحدها و کلمه‌های اندازه‌گیری کامل کنید.

1. I should drink **six glasses of** water every day.
2. I eat **a piece of** cake every day.
3. My father buys **a kilo of** meat every month.
4. I eat **three loaves of** bread for breakfast.
5. She ate **two slices of** melon yesterday.

ه. به صورت دو نفره سوال‌های زیر را از هم بپرسید و پاسخ دهید.

1. **A:** How many books did you read in summer?
B: I read three books this summer.
2. **B:** How much milk do you drink each day?
A: I drink a glass of milk each day.
3. **A:** How much money do you save each month?
B: I save one hundred dollars each month.
4. **B:** How many pencils do you have in your bag?
A: I have four pencils in my bag.



پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش نوشتاری

الف. آیا هر یک از گروه کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله را تشکیل می‌دهند؟ اگر پاسخ مثبت باشد، آنها را با یک حرف بزرگ و یک نقطه بنویسید.

- studying in the library ➡ No.
- she laughed ➡ Yes. She laughed.
- suitable for both boys and girls ➡ No.
- the lion died ➡ Yes. The lion died.
- the tree will fall down ➡ Yes. The tree will fall down.
- the baby with her small hands ➡ No.
- it is very good for children ➡ Yes. It is very good for children.

ب. متن ریدینگ در کتاب دانش آموز را بخوانید. پنج فاعل، پنج فعل و پنج مفعول را پیدا کنید.

Subjects: language, people, they, languages, native speakers

Verbs: is, uses, use, exchange, vary

Objects: forms, language, knowledge, Chinese, English



ج. جمله‌های زیر را بخوانید. برای فاعل‌های جمله حرف (S)، برای مفعول‌ها حرف (O)، برای فعل‌ها حرف (V) و برای قیدها حرف (Adv.) قرار دهید.

1. Mina speaks English.
S V O
2. The old woman fell down.
S V
3. The boy runs fast.
S V Adv.
4. We study English hard.
S V O Adv.
5. Shadi is working at home.
S V Adv.
6. The man is eating lunch quickly.
S V O Adv.
7. The baby laughed very loudly.
S V Adv.
8. We must respect our neighbors.
S V O
9. On weekends, I read storybooks.
Adv. S V O
10. I usually get good grades.
S V O
11. Last night, my mother made cookies.
Adv. S V O
12. My friends take photographs of animals.
S V O
13. I have a math class on Wednesdays.
S V O Adv.



د. در جاهای خالی یک کلمه مناسب به عنوان فاعل هر جمله بنویسید.

1. **Mr. Hamidi** is one of my best teachers.
2. A **cat** runs faster than a mouse.
3. Every night, **many people** exercise for 30 minutes.
4. Many **animals** live in this forest.

ه. در جاهای خالی یک کلمه مناسب به عنوان مفعول هر جمله بنویسید.

1. The child **cried** loudly.
2. Shayan **is** always kind to his sister.
3. We **talked** for hours.
4. The museum **opens** at 8 a.m.

و. جاهای خالی را با اسم‌ها و فعل‌های مناسب پر کنید.

1. **Javad** speaks French very well.
2. Shatin bought some **butter** yesterday.
3. **My friend** wrote **a letter** to his brother.
4. Many **animals** live in forests.

ز. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. I borrowed that book.
2. She is going to turn on the TV.
3. We can learn a new language.
4. My grandfather sang a song.
5. How much bread does your mother need?
6. I like to drink a glass of water.
7. There are lots of cars in the street.
8. She has thirty two classmates in her class.
9. My friends saw a lot of chickens in the yard.
10. Many languages are using their native speakers.



ح. با استفاده از زمان های گذشته، حال و آینده، پنج جمله ساده درباره خودتان بنویسید.

1. **Past tense:** I read an interesting book last week.
2. **Present tense:** I always take care of my little sister.
3. **Present tense:** I go swimming every weekend.
4. **Future tense:** I will watch a movie tomorrow night.
5. **Future tense:** I am going to travel to Mashhad next summer.

ط. به تصاویر نگاه کنید و برای هر تصویر جمله مناسب بنویسید.

1. She says her prayers every morning.
2. The teacher is writing English now.
3. All my family went to the cinema yesterday.
4. The plane will take
5. They will fly to Tehran next Friday.



Word List

Word	Pages	Word	Pages
ability (n)	13, 15	favorite (adj.)	14, 15
absolutely(adv.)	9, 13, 32	fluent (adj.)	14, 15, 32
access (n)	13	fluently (adv.)	14, 32
at least (n)	12, 13, 37	fortunately (adv.)	14, 27
available (adj.)	4, 13, 15	frequently (adv.)	7, 14
besides (adv.)	9, 11, 13, 32	honest (adj.)	9, 11, 14
century (n)	13,18	honestly (adv.)	9, 14, 47
communicate (v)	13, 17	imagine (v)	14, 15
communication (n)	13, 17, 18	institute (n)	11, 14
continent (n)	13, 17	label (v)	14, 15
countable (adj.)	13, 28, 30	matter (v)	14, 18
deaf (adj.)	4, 13	meet (v)	14, 18
despite (prep.)	13, 17, 18, 23	native (adj.)	14, 28
exchange (v)	13,17	range (v)	14, 15, 17
exist (v)	13,17	society(n)	14, 15
extra (adj.)	13, 23	subject (n)	14, 38
experience (n)	13, 32	vary v)	14, 17
farming (n)	13, 15	verb (n)	14, 37



به نام خدا

درسنامه و تدریس زبان انگلیسی

پایه یازدهم، درس دو

همراه با نمونه سؤال و پاسخ



کلمه‌های کلیدی و مهم درس دو، پایه یازدهم

noun (n) اسم adjective (adj.) صفت verb (v) فعل adverb (adv.)

Word	Persian Meaning	Examples in Sentences
access (n)	دسترسی	The new computer gives us easier access to information.
addict (n)	معتاد	The boy has become a computer addict . He spends lots of time playing computer games.
addiction (n)	اعتیاد	Addiction to technology is very dangerous for our health.
amount (n)	مقدار، میزان	Cream cheese contains a large amount of fat.
avoid (v)	دوری کردن، پرهیز کردن	The doctor told me to avoid certain foods.
balanced (adj.)	متعادل	A balanced diet is important for our health.
calm (adj.)	آرام، آسوده	I fastened my seat belt and tried to stay calm .
certain (adj.)	مطمئن	I'm certain that I left the keys in the kitchen.
certain (adj.)	خاص	Each member of the group has a certain job to do.
condition (n)	شرایط، وضعیت	Doing daily exercise can improve people's health conditions .
contain (v)	دربرداشتن، شامل بودن	The book contains a lot of information about health. This food contains a lot of fat.
couch potato (n)	خوره تلویزیون	He spends most of his time sitting on the couch and watching TV. □ He's really a couch potato .
depressed (adj.)	افسرده	She became badly depressed after losing her job.
diet (n)	رژیم غذایی	I like to eat some chips, but I'm on diet . □ Eating vegetables is an important part of a healthy diet .
device (n)	وسیله، ابزار	They measured the room using a new electronic device .
disorder (n)	بی‌نظمی، اختلال	Addiction to technology can increase the risk of heart diseases and sleep disorders .
effective (adj.)	اثربخش، مفید	They found an effective way to solve the problem. □ This drug is effective against a range of diseases.
emotion (n)	احساس، هیجان	He didn't show any emotion when I told him that the animal was dead.



emotional (adj.)	احساساتی، هیجانی	He has depression and a number of other emotional problems.
event (n)	رویداد، حادثه	She has attended many social events recently. □ Let's not talk about the tragic events of the past.
gain (v)	بدست آوردن، کسب کردن	The enemy is trying to gain control of the city.
gain weight	چاق شدن	She has gained a lot of weight recently.
habit (n)	عادت	Regular exercise is a good habit .
hang out (v)	پاتوق کردن	I like to go out and I hang out with some old friends.
harm (n)	آسیب	This drug may do some physical harm to your body.
harm (v)	آسیب رساندن، لطمه زدن	Playing video games for hours can harm our body.
harmful (adj.)	مضر	Alcohol has a harmful effect on our body. □ Smoking is harmful to everyone.
heart attack	حمله قلبی	He lost his life because of a heart attack . □ He lost his life because of a heart attack .
heartbeat (n)	ضربان قلب	The doctor is listening to my father's heartbeat .
history (n)	تاریخچه، سابقه	Is there any history of heart disease in your family?
impatient (adj.)	بی صبر	He waited impatiently for a positive reply.
influence (n)	تاثیر، نفوذ	TV can have a positive influence on young people.
join (v)	ملحق شدن، پیوستن	He left his job and joined the army.
jog (v)	آهسته دویدن	She decided to go jogging each morning.
measure (v)	اندازه گرفتن	We need to measure of the room for the new carpet.
miracle (n)	معجزه	I'll need a miracle to pass this test.
mission (n)	مأموریت	They sent the firefighter in many missions .
particular (adj.)	ویژه	You should pay particular attention for spelling.
physical (adj.)	جسمی	We all know about the useful effects of physical activity.
pressure (n)	فشار	The nurse is going to measure his blood pressure .
prevent (v)	جلوگیری کردن	His back injury may prevent him from playing in tomorrow's game. □ Healthy foods prevent diseases.
properly (adv.)	بطور شایسته	Some people haven't eaten properly for a long time. □ He is doing his job properly .
rarely (adv.)	بندرت	People in this area rarely eat meat.



Word	Persian Meaning	Examples in Sentences
recent (adj.)	اخیر	The weather here has become very hot in recent years.
recently (adv.)	اخیراً	I have learned to play the piano recently .
relationship (n)	ارتباط، رابطه	He discovered a relationship between depression and lack of money.
rush (v)	با عجله انجام دادن	He rushed to help the injured people in the accident.
serious (adj.)	جدی	They took him to the hospital. He had some serious head injuries. □ Luckily, the damage to the car was not so serious .
serving (n)	پرس (غذا)	They ate two servings of rice.
socialize (v)	اجتماعی شدن	Technology addicts prefer to stay alone and work with their devices. They do not like to socialize with other people.
special (adj.)	خاص، ویژه	I paid special attention to the last sentence of the text. □ Having a special diet and doing lots of exercise without a careful plan may hurt you.
surf (v)	گشت و گذار کردن	Try not to spend too much time on playing with a computer or surfing the net
taste (n)	سلیقه، ذائقه	Eating unhealthy snacks and junk food has changed people's tastes .
various (adj.)	گوناگون، مختلف	The jacket is available in various size and colors. □ There are various ways to answer this question.
wellness (n)	تندرستی	If you practice art, it can improve your physical and emotional wellness .
workout (n)	تمرین بدنی، ورزش روزانه	Because of his weight he has to do a 20-minut workout every morning.

Words & Synonyms

avoid: to prevent

دوری کردن، پرهیز کردن

**calm:** relaxed and quiet

آرام، راحت، ساکت

**certain:** sure

مطمئن، قطعی، مسلّم

**depressed:** very unhappy

افسرده، غمگین

**device:** tool; gadget

وسیله، ابزار

**effective:** useful

اثربخش، مفید، مؤثر

**heartbeat:** the sound or movement of the heart

ضربان قلب، تپش قلب

**jog:** to run slowly

آهسته دویدن، نرمش کردن

**join:** to come together

ملحق شدن، پیوستن



Words & Synonyms

measure: to find the size of

اندازه‌گیری کردن، سنجیدن

**prevent:** to stop

پیش‌گیری کردن، مانع شدن

**physical:** bodily

فیزیکی، جسمی، بدنی

**rarely:** not often

بندرت، بطور نادر

always	100%
usually	90%
often	70%
sometimes	40%
rarely	10%
never	0%

relationship: connection

رابطه، ارتباط

**serving:** portion;
food for one person

یک پرس غذا

**surf the net:** to use the net

گشت و گذار کردن در اینترنت

**various:** different

متنوع، گوناگون

**work out:** physical exercise

تمرین بدنی، ورزش روزانه





Lesson 2

A Healthy Lifestyle

Interesting Facts:

- People with **higher education** usually live longer.
higher education: education at college and university
• افراد دارای تحصیلات عالیه معمولاً بیشتر عمر می کنند.
- Our health **improves** when we visit friends and family members.
improve: to make something better
• زمانی که از دوستان و اعضای خانواده دیدن می کنیم، سلامتی ما بهتر می شود.
- Sitting a lot increases health **risks**.
risk: danger; chance
• زیاد نشستن خطرات سلامتی را زیاد می کند.
- Laughter is the best **medicine** for your health.
medicine: cure; drug
• خنده بهترین دارو برای سلامتی شماست.



Look at the pictures and answer the related questions.

1. What's the effect of eating fruits and health?

Fruits and vegetables **lower blood pressure, decrease the risk of heart attack, lower the risk of eye problems** and have a **positive** effect on **blood sugar**.



2. Do fast foods make you fat? Why?

Yes, of course. Fast foods **contain a lot of fat**, so they can make us gain weight.



3. What kinds of exercises do you like to do during break time?

I like to do plenty of activities like **walking, running, playing football, tennis, basketball, etc.**



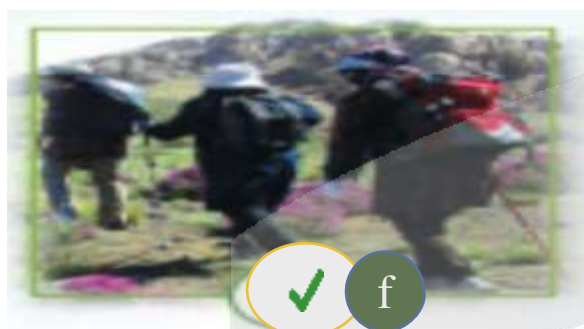
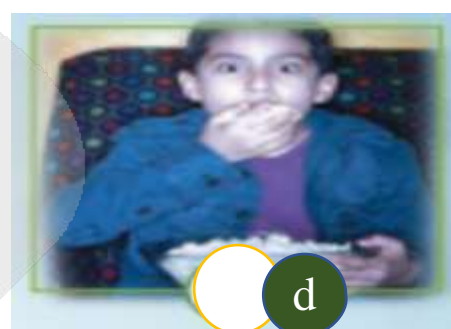
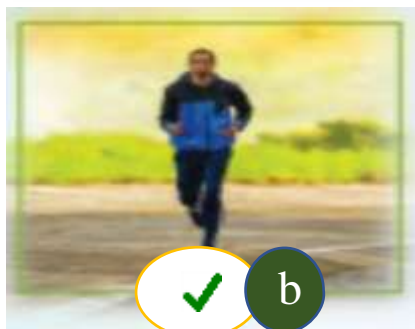
4. What are the effects of technology on people's lifestyle?

Some **positive** effects are **easy access to information and fast communication**. Some **negative** effects are causing **depression and sleep problems, causing eye and hearing problems and increasing blood pressure**.





A. Look at the people in the picture. Check (✓) if what they are doing is good for their health.



a worked

b jog

c hangs out

d eating

e surfing

f climbed

Match the pictures with the following sentences.

1. Behzad likes**d**..... junk food when he's watching TV.
2. Reza is**e**..... the net.
3. I go and**b**..... every morning at 6.
4. Mahdi**c**..... with his friends on Fridays.
5. They**f**..... Mount Damavand last year.



Word Bank Explanation

rarely: not often

بندرت

People in this area **rarely** eat red meat.

always	100%
usually	90%
often	70%
sometimes	40%
rarely	10%
never	0%

couch potato: someone who spends a lot of time on a couch watching TV

خوره تلویزیون

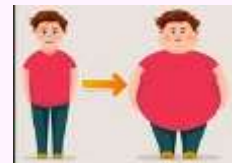
Mohsen is a **couch potato** and he never wants to leave house.



gain weight: to become fat

چاق شدن

He has **gained** a lot of **weight** recently.



depressed: unhappy, sad

افسرده، غمگین

The boy is **depressed**. He lost his mother in an accident.



You won!: I agree.; You are right.

موافقم!



A. Pre-listening Questions

Answer the following questions before listening to the audio CD.

1. How do you spend your free time?
2. Can you list the things people should do improve their health?
3. Do you think sitting a lot is harmful for our health? Why?

B. Listening Questions

Keep your books closed. Listen to the audio file carefully and find the answer to these questions while you are listening:

1. Where do the boys want to go?
2. When did Sina and Behzad meet?
3. Does Sina like watching movies?



Sina and Behzad are old friends. They have not seen each other for about three months. Behzad has called Sina.

سینا و بهزاد دوستان قدیمی هستند. آنها طی تقریباً سه ماه هم‌دیگر را ندیده‌اند. بهزاد به سینا زنگ زده است.

Behzad: Hi Sina. How is it going? I haven't seen you since Norooz.

بهزاد: سلام سینا. حالت چگونه؟ من تو را از نوروز تا حالا ندیده‌ام.

Sina: Hi Behzad. Thanks for calling. I am home most of the time. I do different things like surfing the net and playing computer games.

سینا: سلام بهزاد. از تماس متشکرم. بیشتر اوقات خونه هستم. من کارهای مختلفی انجام میدم مثل گشت و گذار در اینترنت و بازی‌های کامپیوتری.

Behzad: How about your free time? Going out, jogging, playing football, ...?

بهزاد: اوقات فراقت چی؟ بیرون میری؟ می‌دوی؟ فوتبال بازی می‌کنی؟ ...

Sina: Nope. I rarely go out and hang out with my friends.

سینا: نه، من بندرت بیرون میرم و با دوستانم وقت می‌گذرونم.

Behzad: I see. Reza and I are going to Darband for climbing and walking this Thursday. We really like to see you. Will you come with us?

بهزاد: متوجه‌ام. من و رضا این پنج‌شنبه قصد داریم برای کوهنوردی و پیاده‌روی به دربند برویم. ما واقعاً دوست داریم شما را ببینیم. با ما خواهید اومد؟

Sina: What?! Oh, no, I haven't been there for a long time. I prefer to stay home and watch my movies on the weekend. I've bought lots of things to eat, too.

سینا: چی؟! اوه، نه، من مدت زیادی ست که اونجا نرفته‌ام. ترجیح میدم آخر هفته خانه بمانم و فیلم تماشا کنم. من چیزهای زیادی هم برای خوردن خریده‌ام.

Behzad: Come on! Stop being a couch potato! I guess you haven't exercised for a long time. I think you are a bit fat now.

بهزاد: برو بابا! خوره تلویزیون نباش. حدس می‌زنم که شما مدت زیادی ورزش نکرده‌ای. فکر می‌کنم الان شما کمی چاق هستی.

Sina: Um... actually, you're right. I've gained five kilos in three months. I really do not like to move!

سینا: در واقع، حق با شماست. من سه ماه پنج کیلو وزن اضافه کرده‌ام. من در واقع دوست ندارم تحرک داشته باشم.

Behzad: See? I told you. Working with computers for a long time makes people sick and depressed. I've read about this somewhere.

بهزاد: می‌بینی؟ بهت گفتم. مدت طولانی با کامپیوترها کارکردن افراد را بیمار و افسرده می‌کند. من در این مورد جایی مطالعه کرده‌ام.

Sina: All right. You won! ... When and where should we meet?

سینا: بسیار خوب. تو بردی! ... کی و کجا باید همدیگر رو ببینیم؟

C. Post-listening Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. What does Sina do at home?
2. Is Sina a sportsperson?
3. What's your favorite sport?

A. Answer to pre-listening questions:

- 1. I do different things in my free time like watching TV, surfing the net, playing computer games, visiting my relatives and hanging out with my friends.**
- 2. Doing daily activities, visiting friends and family members and talking with them, eating healthy foods like fruits and vegetables, spending less time on playing video games or surfing the net.**
- 3. Yes, of course. It makes us become fat and increases the risk of heart attack.**

B. Answer to listening questions.

- 1. They want to go to Darband.**
- 2. They met each other after three months.**
- 3. Yes, he did. He prefers to watch movies on the weekend.**

C. Answer to post-listening questions.

- 1. He does different things at home like surfing the net and playing computer games.**
- 2. No, he is not a sportsperson.**
- 3. Swimming and climbing are my favorite sports.**

A. Pre-reading Questions

Answer the following questions before reading the text.

1. Is it important to keep our body healthy? Why?
2. What do you do to stay healthy?
3. Name some types of healthy foods?
4. Do you like to eat junk foods? Why?
5. Does anyone in your family check their blood pressure? Why?
6. Does anyone in your family check their heartbeat? Why?
7. Name some examples of junk foods?
8. Name some bad habits that people may have?

B. While-reading Questions

Answer the following questions while you are reading the text.

1. Name four things people do to have a healthy lifestyle?
2. What is the meaning of general health?
3. What is harmful effect of eating junk food?
4. Who is a technology addict?
5. What is the effect of praying on our health?

See the answers on page 17



Having a Healthier and Longer Life

Have you ever thought of a healthy lifestyle to live longer? People can do many things to have a healthier life. Most people have a special diet or do lots of exercise; however, without a careful plan they may hurt themselves.

آیا تاکنون به یک سبک زندگی سالم برای زندگی طولانی‌تر فکر کرده‌اید؟ مردم می‌توانند برای زندگی سالم‌تر کارهای زیادی انجام دهند. اکثر مردم رژیم غذایی خاصی دارند یا ورزش زیادی انجام می‌دهند؛ به هر حال، بدون یک برنامه دقیق آنها ممکن است به خودشان آسیب برسانند.

To have a healthier lifestyle, people need to do certain things. First, they should check their general health. Measuring blood pressure and heartbeat is the most important thing to do. They also need to check their family health history. In this way, they understand if anyone in the family has had a special illness.

برای داشتن یک سبک زندگی سالم‌تر، مردم باید کارهای خاصی انجام دهند. ابتدا، آنها باید سلامت عمومی خود را چک کنند. اندازه‌گیری فشار خون و ضربان قلب مهم‌ترین کار برای انجام دادن است. آنها همچنین باید تاریخچه سلامتی خانواده خود را چک کنند. بدین ترتیب، آنها می‌فهمند که آیا کسی در خانواده بیماری خاصی داشته است (یا نه).

Another thing is paying attention to physical health. For example, eating healthy food helps people live longer and prevents diseases. Eating junk food makes people gain weight, and increases the risk of heart attack. Eating balanced servings of bread, vegetables, fruits, protein, and oil is necessary for everyone. Also, daily exercises improve people's health condition.

مطلب دیگر توجه کردن به سلامت جسمی است. به عنوان مثال، خوردن غذای سالم به افراد کمک می‌کند که بیشتر عمر کنند و از بیماری‌ها جلوگیری می‌کند. خوردن هله هوله باعث چاق شدن افراد می‌شود، و خطر حمله قلبی را افزایش می‌دهد. خوردن مقادیر متعادل نان، سبزیجات، میوه‌ها، پروتئین، و روغن برای هر کسی لازم است. همچنین، ورزش‌های روزانه وضعیت سلامتی افراد را بهتر می‌کند.



An effective way to enjoy a better lifestyle is having healthy relationships with others. Recent research has shown that a good social life decreases the risk of death. Sadly, some people do not visit their relatives very often these days. They are really busy with their work and usually use technology to communicate.

یک روش مؤثر برای لذت بردن از سبک زندگی بهتر داشتن روابط سالم با دیگران است. تحقیق اخیر نشان داده است که یک زندگی اجتماعی خوب خطر مرگ را افزایش می‌دهد. متأسفانه این روزها برخی افراد خویشاوندان خود را زیاد ملاقات نمی‌کنند. آنها واقعاً درگیر کارشان هستند و برای برقراری ارتباط معمولاً از فن‌آوری استفاده می‌کنند.

Bad habits and addiction can be harmful to health. One day of smoking can take around 5 hours away from the smoker's life. Addiction to technology such as using computers for a long time is also dangerous.

عادات‌های بد و اعتیاد می‌توانند برای سلامتی مضر باشند. یک روز سیگار کشیدن می‌تواند تقریباً ۵ ساعت عمر یک فرد سیگاری را بگیرد. اعتیاد به فن‌آوری مانند استفاده از کامپیوتر به مدت طولانی نیز خطرناک است.

Above all, the most important thing to enjoy a good life is having emotional health. Praying decreases stress and gives people a calm and balanced life. People with this lifestyle have had a better life.

بالاخر از همه، مهم‌ترین چیز برای لذت بردن از یک زندگی خوب داشتن سلامتی عاطفی است. نماز خواندن (دعا کردن) اضطراب را کاهش می‌دهد و به اطراف یک زندگی آرام و متعادل می‌بخشد. افراد با این سبک زندگی زندگی بهتری داشته‌اند.

There are many other things people can do to live healthier and longer. The key point, however, is having a plan for the way they want to live and take care of their physical and emotional health.

خیلی کارهای دیگر وجود دارند که افراد می‌توانند برای زندگی سالم‌تر و طولانی‌تر انجام دهند. به هر حال، مسأله اصلی داشتن یک برنامه برای شیوه‌ای است که می‌خواهند زندگی کنند و از سلامتی جسمی و عاطفی خود مراقبت کنند.

A. Answer to pre-reading questions:

1. We can thank Allah by keeping our body healthy.
2. I do lots of exercise and I eat healthy foods.
3. Fruits, vegetables, fish, rice and bread.
4. No, I don't. Because they make me fat.
5. Yes, they do. Because high blood pressure is dangerous to our health.
6. Yes. My parents check often their heartbeat to see if their heart works properly.
7. Salted snack foods, gum, candy and sweet desserts.
8. Spending long hours on surfing the net or playing video games, smoking, eating lots of fast food and not doing exercise.

B. Answer to while-reading questions:

1. Things to do:
 - a. Checking general health
 - b. Paying attention to physical health
 - c. Having healthy relationship with others
 - d. Having emotional health
2. Based on WHO, general health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease.
3. It makes people get fat and increases the risk of heart attack.
4. People who cannot control themselves to use different kinds of technology.
5. Praying decreases stress and gives people a calm and balanced life.



Skimming

You can skim a passage to identify the topic and understand the writer's main idea, or message. When you skim, you can also predict and guess what the reading is about. Skimming a passage before you fully and carefully read it can help you understand it better.

شما می‌توانید برای مشخص کردن عنوان و فهمیدن ایده اصلی، یا پیام نویسنده متن را به طور سطحی بخوانید. همچنین می‌توانید پیش‌بینی کنید و حدس بزنید که متن خواندنی درباره چیست. خواندن سطحی متن قبل از خواندن کامل و دقیق می‌تواند به درک بهتر شما کمک کند.

Follow these steps to skim:

Read the title.

- Look at photos.

- Read the first and the last lines of each paragraph.

- Read quickly. Don't read every word. Details are not important.

- Find and write the main idea.

مراحل زیر را دنبال کنید:

- به عکس‌ها نگاه کنید.

- اولین و آخرین سطر هر پاراگراف را بخوانید.

- به سرعت بخوانید. هر کلمه را بخوانید. جزئیات مهم نیستند.

- ایده اصلی را پیدا کنید و بنویسید.

To identify the topic of a passage, ask: What is the passage about?

To identify the main idea of a passage, ask yourself: What are the most important things the writer says about the topic?

برای مشخص کردن عنوان متن، پرسید: متن درباره چیست؟

برای مشخص کردن ایده اصلی متن، از خود پرسید، مهم‌ترین چیزهایی که نویسنده درباره عنوان می‌گوید چیست؟

Reading Comprehension

A. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

- Having a healthy relationship with others makes our lives better.

Paragraph

- Addiction is a harmful habit.

Paragraph

- Paying attention to our food is necessary for our physical health.

Paragraph

B. Skim the Reading. Circle the main idea.

- a) Smoking is harmful to health.
- b) Having a healthy and long life needs a careful plan.
- c) Praying gives people a healthy life.

C. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

- a) What increases the risk of heart attack?
- b) How can we check our general health?
- c) What is the most important factor to have a healthier life?

See the answers on the next page

Answer to Reading Comprehension Questions:

A. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

- Having a healthy relationship with others makes our lives better.

Paragraph ...4.....

- Addiction is a harmful habit.

Paragraph ...5.....

- Paying attention to our food is necessary for our physical health.

Paragraph ...3....

B. Skim the Reading. Circle the main idea.

b) Having a healthy and long life needs a careful plan.

B. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

a) What increases the risk of heart attack? **Eating junk food.**

b) How can we check our general health?

By measuring blood pressure and heartbeat; and checking the family health history.

c) What is the most important factor to have a healthier life?

Having a plan for the way they want to live; and taking care of their physical and emotional health.

پرسش‌های بخش واژگان درس دو

A. Complete the sentences with the given words (One word is extra.).

الف. جمله‌های زیر را با کلمه‌های داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

hang out/ harm/ contains/ serious/ various/ device/ avoid/ addict/ history

1. We had an accident yesterday, but the damage to the car was not so
2. The doctor wanted to check any of heart disease in my family.
3. These flowers attract kinds of insects from different regions.
4. Playing video games for a long time can children's nervous system.
5. This bottle a certain type of liquid that is useful for your body.
6. He's gained a lot of weight recently. He needs to certain foods in his diet.
7. He spends lots of time playing computer games. He's becoming a computer
8. He likes to with friends instead of spending so much time doing homework.

B. Match the words in column A with those in column B and make collocations.

ب. کلمه‌های ستون‌های A و B را با هم مطابقت دهید و همایند (کلمه‌های هم‌نشین) بسازید.

A	B
1. higher ...	a. diet
2. heart ...	b. weight
3. hang out ...	c. the net
4. gain ...	d. education
5. eating ...	e. with friends
6. balanced ...	f. attack
7. surfing ...	g. pressure
8. blood	h. habits

See the answers on page 53



C. Choose a definition from column B for the bolded words in column A.

ج. برای هر کلمه مشخص شده (پررنگ) از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است).

A

1. Swimming is a **physical** sport. ()
2. Daily exercise can **prevent** diseases. ()
3. My teacher has a very **calm** manner. ()
4. A **balanced** diet contains lots of fruits and green vegetables. ()
5. The price of bananas has increased in **recent** weeks. ()

B

- a. without worry
- b. happening or starting a short time ago.
- c. relating to the body
- d. relating to the emotions
- e. with all parts existing in the correct amount
- f. to stop something from happening

D. Complete the sentences with your own words.

د. جمله‌های زیر را با استفاده از معلومات خودتان کامل کنید (اولین حرف یا حروف داده شده است).

1. Eating junk food increases the risk of heart **a**..... in many people.
2. A **b**..... diet is important for health because it contains the right
3. Having a **s**..... diet and doing lots of exercise is necessary for your health.
4. Using cell phones or surfing the net for a long time can increase your blood **p**.....
5. He enjoys a better lifestyle because he has a healthy **re**..... with other people.
6. Bad habits and **a**..... to technology have harmful effects on your health.
7. The doctor told him that his illness was more **e**..... than physical.
8. This cream can protect your skin from the **h**..... effect of the sun.
9. Having a healthy diet can help you live longer and **p**..... diseases.
10. Because of COVID-19 they have to stay at home and use technology to **c**.....
11. We need to have a special diet and do certain things to improve our health **co**.....
12. One effective way to lose weight is to **a**..... eating fatty foods.
13. He likes to be alone and play video games. He doesn't seem to **s**..... with people.
14. Playing video games for long hours is dangerous to health and can **h**..... our body.
15. Some people have quit habits like doing exercise or attending social **e**.....

See the answers on page 53

E. Choose the best answer.

ه. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. My father has a lot of weight since he has quit smoking.
a. carried b. gained c. caused d. existed
2. Are you certain you left the keys at home? The word 'certain' is the synonym of ...
a. upset b. afraid c. serious d. sure
3. How much money do we need to do the job?
a. rarely b. properly c. recently d. kindly
4. The report says that drug is becoming a big social problem in many countries.
a. observation b. protection c. addiction d. condition
5. You can't go to library at the moment. It's only open at times of day.
a. certain b. recent c. various d. sure
6. They live very far from the city center and don't have easy to shops.
a. health b. habit c. range d. access
7. It was just a he could walk again after having such a terrible accident.
a. miracle b. serving c. emption d. mission
8. His family has a of heart problems. He should be careful about her health.
a. custom b. means c. history d. patient
9. After his wife left him, he became and didn't like to talk to anyone.
a. balanced b. depressed c. impatient d. social
10. Ted has become such a couch that he can't leave his house and do anything.
a. banana b. onion c. orange d. potato
11. This type of plant grows only in the western regions of the country.
a. emotional b. conditional c. particular d. personal
12. Many things that seem so simple now can cause problems in the future.
a. famous b. balanced c. serious d. healthy
13. My grandmother is still active. She is able to do all the housework alone.
a. physically b. patiently c. recently d. carefully
14. He sat on the sofa waiting for the movie to start.
a. generally b. impatiently c. physically d. emotionally
15. He was so addicted to technology that his parents couldn't have any real on him.
a. difference b. condition c. medicine d. influence

See the answers on page 54



Prefixes and Suffixess

A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters that comes at the beginning of a word. Each prefix has a meaning. For example:

پیشوند یک حرف یا گروهی از حروف است که در ابتدای یک کلمه می‌آید. هر پیشوند دارای یک معنی است. به عنوان مثال:

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
<i>bi</i>	two	<i>bicycle, bilingual,</i>
<i>dis</i>	not, opposite	<i>disable, disconnect, discover, disease, dislike, disorder</i>
<i>en</i>	make	<i>enable, encircle, endanger, enrich</i>
<i>in</i> <i>im-</i>	not, opposite	<i>inactive, incorrect, incomplete, incurable, impossible, impartial, impatient, imperfect, illegal, irregular</i>
<i>micro</i>	very small	<i>microgram, microscope, microwave</i>
<i>mid</i>	in the middle of	<i>midday, midnight, midterm, midway</i>
<i>re</i>	again, back	<i>react, rebuild, reflect, reform, repay, replay, reread, rewrite</i>
<i>tele</i>	distant, far	<i>telegram, telescope, text</i>
<i>un</i>	not, opposite	<i>uncertain, uncountable, unfortunately, unhappy, unknown, unlucky, unsafe, unwelcome, unworthy</i>



Pay attention to the meaning of words with the added prefixes in the table.

Prefix	Meaning	Word	Prefix + Word
bi-	two	cycle چرخ	bicycle دوچرخه
		language زبان	bilingual دو زبانی
dis-	not, opposite	able توانا	disable ناتوان کردن
		connect وصل کردن	disconnect قطع کردن
		cover پوشاندن	discover کشف کردن
		ease راحتی	disease بیماری، ناخوشی
		like دوست داشتن	dislike نفرت داشتن
in- im-	not, opposite	active فعال	inactive غیرفعال
		correct درست	incorrect نادرست
		complete کامل	incomplete ناقص
		curable قابل درمان	incurable غیر قابل درمان
		possible ممکن	impossible غیرممکن
		patient صبور، شکيبا	impatient بی صبر، بی حوصله
micro-	very small	gram گرم	microgram میکروگرم
		scope دامنه دید	microscope میکروسکوپ
mid-	in the middle of	day روز	midday نیمروز، ظهر
		night شب	midnight نیمه شب، نصف شب
		term ترم	midterm میان ترم
re-	again, back	build ساختن	rebuild بازسازی کردن
		pay پرداختن	repay بازپرداخت کردن
		read خواندن	reread بازخوانی کردن
		write نوشتن	rewrite بازنویسی کردن
un-	not, opposite	certain مطمئن	uncertain نامطمئن
		countable قابل شمارش	uncountable غیر قابل شمارش
		happy خوشحال	unhappy ناراحت
		known شناخته شدن	unknown ناشناخته
		lucky خوش شانس	unlucky بدشانس
		safe سالم، امن	unsafe ناسالم
		welcome خوشایند	unwelcome ناخوشایند



A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make a different word. For example, when a suffix changes a verb into a noun, it is a noun maker suffix.

پسوندها یک حرف یا گروهی از حروف است که برای ساختن کلمه متفاوت به آخر یک کلمه اضافه می‌شود. به عنوان مثال، زمانی که یک پسوند یک فعل را به اسم تبدیل می‌کند، آن پسوند یک پسوند اسم‌ساز است.

Suffix	Function (نقش)	Example
-er -or	noun maker (اسم‌ساز)	<i>writer, translator</i>
-ness	noun maker (اسم‌ساز)	<i>happiness, sickness</i>
-ion -tion -sion	noun maker (اسم‌ساز)	<i>creation, invitation</i>
-ful	adjective maker (صفت‌ساز)	<i>useful, careful, painful</i>
-less	adjective maker (صفت‌ساز)	<i>homeless, careless, hopeless</i>
-ous	adjective maker (صفت‌ساز)	<i>dangerous, famous</i>
-y	adjective maker (صفت‌ساز)	<i>rainy, cloudy, healthy</i>
-al	adjective maker (صفت‌ساز)	<i>natural, emotional,</i>
-ly	adverb maker (قیدساز)	<i>slowly, quickly, rapidly</i>



When we add a **suffix** to the end of a word it makes a different word because it changes its **part of speech**. For example, the suffix **-ful** changes a **noun (n)** into an **adjective (adj.)**, the suffix **-ly** changes an adjective into an **adverb (adv.)** and the suffix **-tion** changes a **verb (v)** into a noun. Pay attention to the following examples in the table:

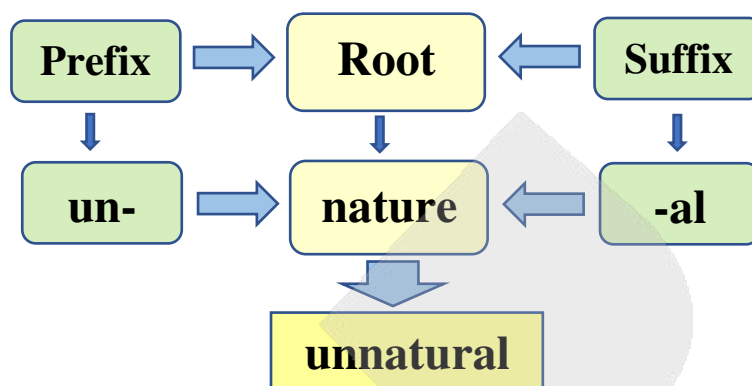
زمانی که یک **پسونده** را به انتهای یک کلمه اضافه می‌کنیم کلمه‌ی متفاوت درست می‌شود چون پسوند **نوع کلمه** را عوض می‌کند. به عنوان مثال، در انگلیسی پسوند **-ful** اسم را به صفت، پسوند **-ly** صفت را به قید و پسوند **-tion** فعل را به اسم تبدیل می‌کند. به مثال‌های زیر در جدول داده‌شده توجه کنید.

Suffix	Function	Word	Word + Suffix
-er -or	noun maker	write (v) نوشتن	writer (n) نویسنده
		translate (v) ترجمه کردن	translator (n) مترجم
-ness	noun maker	happy (adj.) شاد	happiness (n) شادی
		sick (adj.) مرض	sickness (n) بیماری، مرض
-ion -tion -sion	noun maker	create (v) خلق کردن	creation (n) خلقت
		invite (v) دعوت کردن	invitation (n) دعوت
-ful	adjective maker	use (n) فایده	useful (n) مفید
		pain (n) درد	painful (n) دردناک
-ous	adjective maker	danger (n) خطر	dangerous (adj.) خطرناک
		care (n) مراقبت، دقت	careful (adj.) مراقب، دقیق
		fame (n) شهرت	famous (adj.) مشهور
-y	adjective maker	rain (n) باران	rainy (adj.) بارانی
		cloud (n) ابر	cloudy (adj.) ابری
		health (n) سلامتی	healthy (adj.) سالم
-al	adjective maker	nature (n) طبیعت	natural (adj.) طبیعی
		emotion (n) عاطفه	emotional (adj.) عاطفی
-ly	adverb maker	slow (adj.) آهسته، کند	slowly (adj.) به‌طور آهسته، به‌کندی
		quick (adj.) سریع	quickly (adv.) به سرعت
		rapid (adj.) سریع	rapidly (adv.) به سرعت



Note: The basic part of a word is called '**root**'. The **prefixes** and **suffixes** are added to root.

توجه: بخش اصلی کلمه **ریشه (بن)** کلمه نام دارد. پیشوندها و پسوندها به ریشه (بن) کلمه ها اضافه می شوند.



Do all words have prefixes or affixes?

- Some words are just **root** words. It means that don't have a prefix or suffix. For example, the words like *write, read, safe, agree, real, rain, danger, rest, image, and uncle* are **root** words.
- Some words have a root word and just a prefix. For example, the words like *rewrite, reread, unsafe, disagree, unreal* have a root and just a prefix.
- Some words have a root word and just a suffix. For example, the words like *reality, rainy, dangerous, restful*, and **imagination** have a root and just a suffix.

آیا همه کلمه‌ها پیشوند یا پسوند دارند؟

- بعضی کلمه‌ها فقط ریشه (بن) هستند یعنی پیشوند یا پسوند ندارند. مثل کلمه‌های **safe .read .write .uncle و image .rest .dangerous .rain .real .agree**
- بعضی کلمه‌ها یک ریشه و یک پیشوند دارند. مثل کلمه‌های **disagree .unsafe .reread .rewrite و unreal**
- بعضی کلمه‌ها یک ریشه و یک پسوند دارند. مثل کلمه‌های **restful .dangerous .rainy .reality و imagination**



پرسش‌های بخش توسعه واژگان درس دو

A. Read the following words. Circle the prefixes:

disagree

midterm

uncle

unsafe

read

image

reality

incomplete

disorder

unfortunately

B. Read the following words. Circle the suffixes:

scanner

powerful

homeless

paper

replay

invitation

cultural

famous

family

C. Read the fourth paragraph of the Reading and find five suffixes:

D. Look at the nouns. Their adjective forms are given in the Reading. Find them.

Noun

Adjective form

1. care

..... (par. 1)

2. health

..... (par. 4)

3. danger

..... (par. 5)

4. emotion

..... (par. 6)

See the answers on page 55



A Review of the Grammatical points

مروری بر نکات دستوری

توجه: قبل از تدریس زمان حال کامل (Present Perfect)، ابتدا لازم است که دانش آموزان عزیز مفهوم شکل سوم فعل اصلی (Past Participle) یا (PP) را بدانند.

Past Participle (PP)

PP { **regular verb + ed:** **washed, fixed, invited, passed, cooked, received, hunted, ...**
third form of irregular verb: **done, eaten, given, taken, spoken, kept, sent, ...**

شکل ساده فعل

گذشته ساده

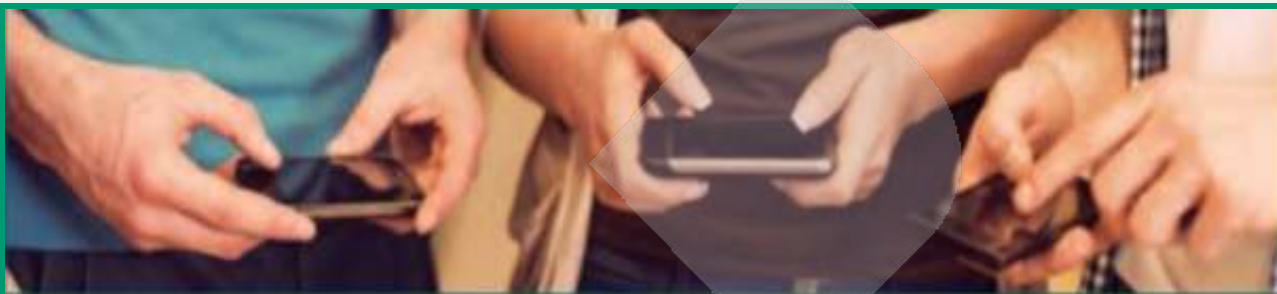
شکل سوم فعل (PP)

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
choose	chose	chosen
come	come	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven

Grammar

A. Read the text. Pay attention to the bolded parts.

الف. متن زیر را بخوانید. به بخش‌های مشخص شده (پررنگ) توجه کنید.



Technology **has influenced** the lives of people in this century. Working with computers and mobile phones **has changed** people's habits and lifestyles. Some people use their laptops and especially their mobile phones everywhere for no good reason. Some of them **have not read** a book for months. Some **have not visited** their relatives for a long time. Some even **have not slept** well or **have not eaten** properly for a long time.

B. Read the dialogues. Pay attention to **highlighted** parts.

ب. مکالمه‌های زیر را بخوانید. به بخش‌های مشخص شده (رنگی) توجه کنید.

1

A: How's your relationship with John?

B: It's OK. We **have been** good friends **for** a long time.



2

A: Can he drive the car without any problem?

B: Of course, he can. He **has practiced** a lot **recently**.





3

A: Do you need any money to repair your car?

B: No, thank you. I **have already saved** some money to repair it.

4

A: Did you enjoy yourself at Sally's birthday party?

B: I've **never been** to such a party before. We had a wonderful time there.

5

A: Julie wasn't at the party today. Do you have any idea why?

B: She **has been** sick **since** yesterday. She really needs some rest.

6

A: How about going out for a walk tonight?

B: Sorry, I can't go out with you. I **have broken** my leg.

C. Pay attention to the **highlighted** parts in the following sentences.

ج. به بخش‌های مشخص شده در جمله‌های زیر توجه کنید.

They **have been** friends for along time.

... **have been** ...

↓ ↓
have + PP

He **has practiced** a lot recently.

... **has practiced** ...

↓ ↓
has PP

I **haven't seen** them since last month.

... **haven't seen** ...

↓ ↓
have PP

Present Perfect Tense

(زمان حال کامل)

Form: **subject** + **have/has** + **PP** + ...since/for/recently/...

ساختار: ... since/for/recently... + شکل سوم فعل + have/has + فاعل

Meaning:

- **Unfinished** actions **started** in the **past** and **continues** in the **present**. For example:

1. They **have lived** here **since 1994**. **since + starting point**
2. He **has worked** here **for two months**. **for + period**

- **Finished** actions in **recent** past that an **effect** on the present. For example:

1. I've **lost** my passport, so I can't get on the plane.
2. She **has already eaten** lunch, so she doesn't like to eat.
3. Sina **hasn't done** his homework yet, so can't come to the party.
4. He **has just finished** reading the book.

- **Life experiences**

1. **Have** you **ever been** to London? **Use 'ever' in questions.**
2. I **have never seen** such a car. **Use 'never' in negative sentences.**

مفهوم:

۱. کارهای تکمیل نشده در گذشته (در گذشته شروع شده و تا زمان حال ادامه دارد). مثال:

1. They **have lived** here **since 1994**.
2. He **has worked** here **for two months**

۲. کارهای تکمیل شده در گذشته اخیر که اغلب روی زمان حال تاثیر دارند. مثال:

1. I've **lost** my passport, so I can't get on the plane.
2. She **has already eaten** lunch, so she doesn't like to eat.
3. Sina **hasn't done** his homework yet, so can't come to the party.
4. He **has just finished** reading the book.

۳. تجربه‌های زندگی و کارهای تکراری:

1. **Have** you **ever been** to London? در جمله‌های سوالی از کلمه **ever** استفاده کنید.
2. I **have never seen** such a car. در جمله‌های منفی از کلمه **never** استفاده کنید.
3. I **have seen** this movie **several times**.
4. We **have watched** that movie **many times**.

Use: We use Present Perfect when the **time** of an action is **not important**.

کاربرد: موقعی که زمان عمل مهم نباشد.



Past Perfect Tense

Examples	Adverbs
She has written a book since July .	since yesterday/last night/
He has learned many things since he was a kid.	since + subject + verb (simple past) ...
They have lived there for 5 years .	for two/three/... days/weeks/years.
They haven't seen each other for a long time . The houses have been empty for many years .	for a long time / for many years ...
He has been to London recently . She hasn't been too well lately .	recently, lately
I haven't completed my project yet . I still haven't completed my project.	yet, still
I have listened to that audio CD many times . We have seen this film several times .	many times, several times ...
I've never thought about it that way until now . So far , he has done everything to stay healthy.	until now, so far
Have you ever traveled to Madrid? I have never seen such a film.	ever, never
She has just finished reading the book. I have already eaten lunch.	just, already
This is the first time I have forgotten to call him.	the first time, the second time, ...

پرسش‌های بخش گرامر درس دو

A. Read the Conversation and underline all 'present perfect verbs'.

الف. متن مکالمه را بخوانید و زیر فعل‌های زمان حال کامل خط بکشید.

Behzad: Hi Sina. How is it going? I haven't seen you since Norooz.

Sina: Hi Behzad. Thanks for calling. I am home most of the time. I do different things like surfing the net and playing computer games.

Behzad: How about your free time? Going out, jogging, playing football, ...?

Sina: Nope. I rarely go out and hang out with my friends.

Behzad: I see. Reza and I are going to Darband for climbing and walking this Thursday. We really like to see you. Will you come with us?

Sina: What?! Oh, no, I haven't been there for a long time. I prefer to stay home and watch my movies on the weekend. I've bought lots of things to eat, too.

Behzad: Come on! Stop being a couch potato! I guess you haven't exercised for a long time. I think you are a bit fat now.

Sina: Um... actually, you're right. I've gained five kilos in three months. I really do not like to move!

Behzad: See? I told you. Working with computers for a long time makes people sick and depressed. I've read about this somewhere.

B. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

ب. پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و بهترین شکل فعل را انتخاب کنید.

I am 55 years old now and I am going to retire this week. When I look back and read the book of my life, I see that I (have-have had) a very interesting life. I was born into a good family. My father was a teacher and my mother was a nurse. They always worked very hard and gave me a normal and healthy life. When I was a kid, I (wanted-have wanted) to become a firefighter. After university, I (join-joined) the Fire Service. I (have worked-work) there for 30 years. It is a really difficult but exciting job. I (worked-work) very hard to become a good firefighter. I (have been-was) in many missions for the past 25 years. But honestly, I don't remember how many lives I (have saved-save) and how many people I (have made-make) happy. Of course, one thing I know for sure: I (have enjoyed- enjoy) every minute of my life as a firefighter.

See the answers on page 56

C. Choose the best answer.

ج. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. I a teacher since 2002.
a. had been b. have been c. has been d. was
2. I'm getting hungry. How long have we here?
a. were b. have been c. been d. will be
3. Have you anything like this before?
a. see b. saw c. seeing d. seen
4. I am still working. I my work yet.
a. have finished b. finished c. don't finish d. haven't finished
5. I have learned many things I became a teacher.
a. since b. before c. for d. until
6. My father is on the way. He home yet.
a. arrived b. doesn't arrive c. has arrived d. hasn't arrived
7. **A:** How long have they been waiting? **B:** They've been here six weeks.
a. since b. before c. for d. until
8. I can't go skiing because I my leg.
a. broke b. will break c. have broken d. had broken
9. **A:** Have you ever traveled to Yazd? **B:** Yes, I've traveled to Yazd.
a. ever b. already c. still d. never
10. **A:** Has she ever been to London? **B:** Yes, she's been there
a. just b. recently c. still d. already
11. We have been working here two hours ago.
a. since b. before c. for d. after
12. I haven't completed the project.
a. yet b. already c. still d. never
13. **A:** Have you finished painting the room? **B:** Not I'll finish it tomorrow.
a. still b. yet c. already d. before
14. **A:** Why don't you like to watch the film. **B:** I've watched it
a. long ago b. at all c. yesterday d. several times
15. **A:** Are you hungry? **B:** No, I'm not. I have eaten dinner.
a. just b. yet c. still d. ever

See the answers on page 56

آزمون



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D. Make sentences with each group of words.

د. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. for/ lived/ have/ 5 years/ they/ here/.
.....
2. since/ some/ written/ has/ July/ books/ she/.
.....
3. times/ this/ I/ watched/ several/ movie/ have/.
.....
4. seen/ him/ since/ ago/ ten years/ haven't/ we/.
.....
5. to/ for/ has/ Mary/ school/ ten years/ gone/ about/.
.....
6. been/ you/ here/ long/ have/ how/ waiting/?
.....
7. spent/ her time/ she/ surfing/ a lot of/ the net/ has/.
.....
8. found/ haven't/ yet/ a/ to the problem/ they/ solution/.
.....
9. two/ for/ of/ bought/ bread// has/ breakfast/ he/ loaves/.
.....
10. my/ the book/ yet/ finished/ brother/ hasn't/ reading/.
.....
11. ways/ to solve/ scientists/ different/ have/ the problem/ found/.
.....
12. gained/ during/ weight/ he/ three months/ a lot of/ has/ the last/.
.....
13. properly/ a long time/ eaten/ haven't/ people/ for/ many/.
.....
14. lost/ by/ 3 kilos/ has/ last month/ doing exercise/ since/ he/.
.....
15. ever/ this/ the most/ I've/ is/ powerful/ that/ seen/ telescope/.
.....
16. the last/ our city/ during/ rained/ in/ it/ 5 years/ hasn't/ much/.
.....
17. have/ technologies/ lifestyles/ in recent years/ changed/ new/ people's/.
.....
18. has/ my sister/ the dishes/ got up/ washed/ in the morning/ she/ since/.
.....

See the answers on pages 57



E. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.

ه. جاهای خالی را با شکل صحیح افعال داده شده کامل کنید.

1. Sheida (finish) reading the book yet.
2. Have you ever (read) that storybook?
3. The workers (work) in this factory for 25 years.
4. Reza (find) a job yet.
5. I (go) to school since ten years ago.

F. Look at Amir's list of things he has to do today. Write what he has done and what he hasn't yet.

و. به فهرست کارهایی که امیر امروز باید انجام دهد نگاه کنید. بنویسید که او چه کارهایی را انجام داده است و چه کارهایی را هنوز انجام نداده است.



Example: Amir has pressed his shirt.
He hasn't washed his shirt yet.

1.
.....
2.
.....

G. Answer the following questions.

ز. به سوالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

1. Have you ever traveled to Yazd?
2. Have you ever read Shahnameh?
3. Has your mother ever cooked any Indian food?
4. Has your father ever been to Bushehr?

See the answers on page 57&58



See Also

Phrasal Verbs

(فعل‌های عبارتی)

Read the following sentences. Check the meaning of the phrasal verbs.

Would you like to leave a message? No, I'll **call back** later.

Have you **checked in**? Oh, yes. I am in my room now.

When did you **get up**? Early in the morning.

Has your father **given up** smoking? Yes, he knows smoking is harmful to his health.

Did she go to school in Karaj? No, she **grew up** in Lavasan.

Hurry up! We're late.

Sara **looked after** us very well. She's an excellent cook.

Turn off the washing machine. It's making too much noise.

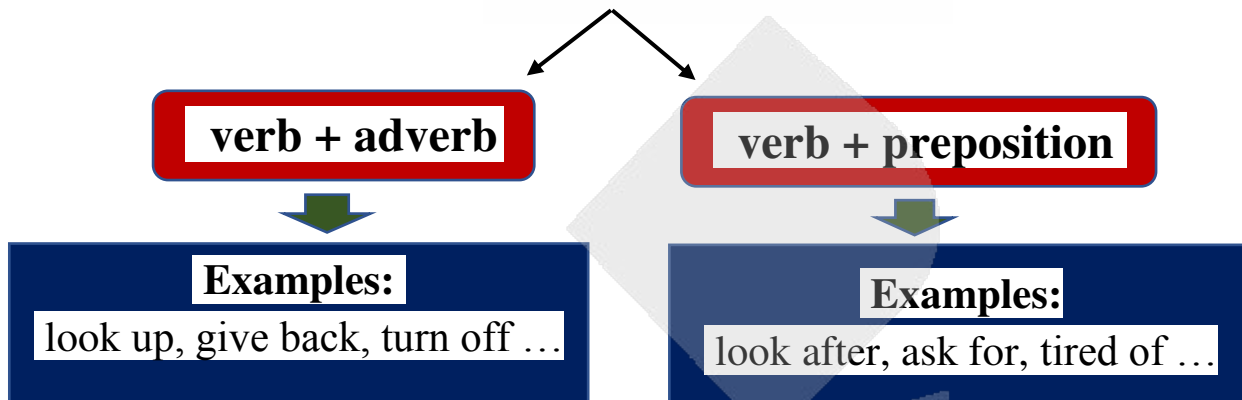
James usually **wakes up** early. But today he's still asleep.



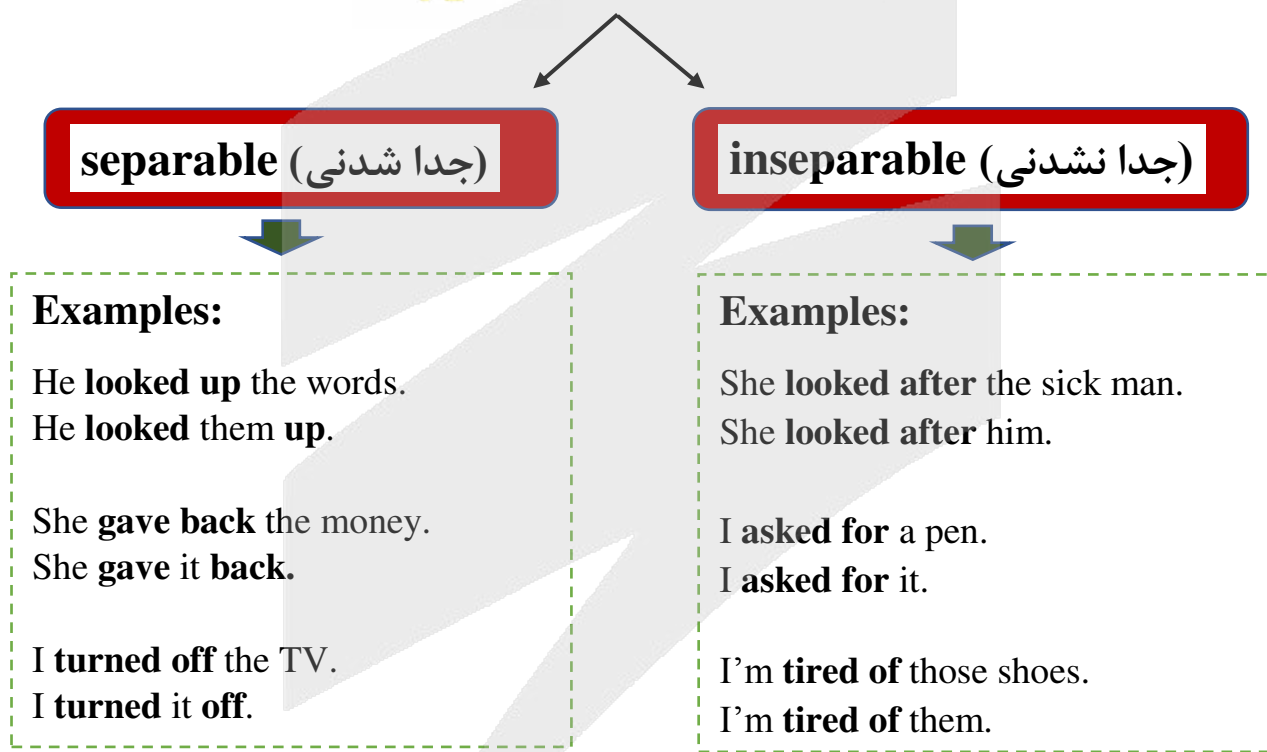
Phrasal Verbs

Definition: Phrases that indicate **actions**.

Form of phrasal verbs



Types of Phrasal Verbs



Important Points about Phrasal verbs

(نکته‌های مهم در مورد فعل‌های عبارتی)

1. Phrasal verbs are **generally** used in **spoken English**.
2. A phrasal verb usually has a **different** meaning from its two parts **separately**. For example, *look up* and *look after* do NOT mean the same as *look*.
3. Sometimes, it is difficult to understand the meaning of phrasal verbs. Before looking them up in a dictionary, it's better to use the **context** to understand them.

۱. عبارت‌های فعلی معمولاً در زبان گفتاری استفاده می‌شوند.

۲. معنی عبارت فعلی معمولاً با معنی دو بخش تشکیل‌دهنده آن به طور مجزا متفاوت است. به عنوان مثال، معنی عبارت‌های *look up* و *look after* با معنی کلمه *look* یکی نیست.

۳. گاهی، فهمیدن مفهوم عبارت‌های فعلی دشوار است. قبل از پیدا کردن معنی آن‌ها در لغت‌نامه، بهتر است از بافت (کلمه‌های) اطراف برای فهمیدن مفهوم آن‌ها استفاده کرد.

Take a look at the following table and see the difference between the meanings of some phrasal verbs and their original verb.

نگاهی به جدول زیر بیندازید و به تفاوت بین مفهوم چند عبارت فعلی و فعل اولیه آن‌ها را توجه کنید.

Verbs & Synonyms	Phrasal Verbs & Synonym
call: telephone تلفن کردن	call back: telephone again دوباره تلفن کردن
check: examine بررسی کردن	check in: sign your name نام‌نویسی کردن
get: become; receive شدن، دریافت کردن	get up: get out of bed برخاستن، بلند شدن
give: present; donate دادن، اهدا کردن	give up: quit ترک کردن، دست کشیدن از
grow: become; develop شدن، رشد کردن	grow up: become older بزرگ شدن، بالغ شدن
look: see; watch نگاه کردن	look up: find; search پیدا کردن، جستجو کردن
look: see; watch نگاه کردن	look after: take care of مراقبت کردن
turn: move around پیچاندن	turn off: switch off خاموش کردن



پرسش‌های بخش See Also درس دو

A. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with appropriate two-word verbs using present perfect tense.

الف. به تصویرها نگاه کنید و جاهای خالی را با فعل‌های دوکلمه‌ای (فعل‌های عبارتی) مناسب با استفاده از زمان حال کامل پر کنید.

1. They yet.	
2. I	
3. He	
4. My brother yet.	

B. Choose the best answer.

ب. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

- Mary is going to look the children while you're away.
a. at b. for c. after d. in
- I didn't like the film on TV, so I decided to turn it right away.
a. for b. off c. in d. up
- When I get in the morning, my hair is always untidy.
a. off b. on c. at d. up
- I'm sure we will get the hotel keys when we check
a. in b. off c. out d. up

See the answers on page 58



A Review of the Previous Points

مروری بر نکات قبل

توجه: قبل از تدریس بخش writing، ابتدا لازم است که دانش آموزان عزیز مفهوم فاعل (subject)، فعل (verb) و مفعول (object) را یاد گرفته باشند.

Subject: A subject is who or what the sentence speaks about.

فاعل: فاعل کسی یا چیزی است که جمله درباره آن صحبت می کند.

Look at the following sentences.

1. **Mahan** is sleeping.

- Who is the sentence about? **Mahan**



2. **The bird** does not sing.

- What is the sentence about? **The bird**



Verb: A verb is what the sentence says about the subject.

فعل: آنچه جمله درباره فاعل می گوید.

1. Mahan **is sleeping**.

- What does the sentence say about Mahan? Mahan **is sleeping**

2. **The bird** does not sing.

- What does the sentence say about? The bird **does not sing**.

Object: An object is a noun that receives an action.

مفعول: اسمی است که کار روی آن واقع می شود.

1. The students are drinking **milk**.

- What are the students drinking? **Milk**.



2. Mahdi visited **his doctor**.

- Whom did Mahdi visit? **His doctor**





Writing

Gerund (اسم مصدر)

A. Read the text. Pay attention to the **highlighted** words.

Cycling is a good exercise.
Mehran loves **cycling**.
He is interested in **cycling**.



Swimming is a useful activity.
Sina goes **swimming** in summer.
He is good at **swimming**.



Reading is a very important skill.
Hadi enjoys **reading** books.
He always plans for **reading**.



What's a **gerund**?

A **gerund** is a **verb + ing** that works as a **noun** (subject or object of a sentence).

اسم مصدر چیست؟

اسم مصدر **ing + فعل** است که بعنوان **اسم** (فاعل یا مفعول جمله) عمل می کند.





Important Points about Gerund

(نکته‌های مهم در مورد اسم مصدر)

1. A gerund **is not** a verb.

Look at the following examples:

Sina was walking.

↓
verb

Walking made Sina tired.

↓
gerund as
subject

Mary is walking in the park.

↓
verb

Walking in the park is good for her.

↓
gerund as
subject

Note: We use a **verb** **after** the **subject** of a sentences, but we can use a **gerund** **in place of** the **subject** of a sentence.

توجه: فعل **بعد از** فاعل جمله استفاده می‌شود، اما اسم مصدر می‌تواند **به جای** فاعل جمله استفاده شود.

2. A gerund **is not** an adjective.

What an amazing movie!

↓
adjective

That's an interesting book.

↓
adjective

3. A gerund always **singular**.

Speaking is enjoyable, but:

Speaking and **writing** are important.



Use of Gerund in Sentences

(کاربردهای اسم مصدر در جمله‌ها)

Point: The use (place) of a **gerund in a sentence** is **the same** as the use (place) of a **noun** in a sentence.

نکته: کاربرد (محل) **اسم مصدر** در جمله با کاربرد **اسم** در جمله یکسان است.

The uses of a **noun** in a sentence:

as the **subject** → Ali plays football.

as the **object** → I saw Ali in the park.

as the **object of prepositions** → I talked with Ali.

The uses of a **gerund** in a sentence:

as the **subject** → **Playing** football made Ali tired.

as the **object** → Ali finished **reading** the book.

as the **object of prepositions** → Ali is tired of **playing** football.

Note

In notices, you often see **NO** before -ing forms. It means that it is forbidden here. For example, **NO FISHING** means "Fishing is forbidden".

در اخطاریه‌ها، اغلب کلمه **NO** را قبل از شکل‌های -ing می‌بینید. به عنوان مثال، عبارت انگلیسی **NO FISHING** به معنی "شنا ممنوع" است.



Gerund as Subject

اسم مصدر به عنوان فاعل

Use a gerund as the subject at the beginning of a sentence:

- **Smoking** is bad for you.
 - **Playing** football made him tired.
 - **Learning** a language takes time.
1. What is bad for you? **Smoking**
 2. What made him tired? **Playing** football
 3. What takes time? **Learning** a language

Gerund as Object

اسم مصدر به عنوان مفعول

Use a gerund **after** these **verbs**:

enjoy لذت بردن

finish تمام کردن

give up ترک کردن، دست کشیدن از

imagine تصور کردن

بعد از فعل های زیر از اسم مصدر استفاده کنید:

keep on ادامه دادن

mind اهمیت دادن

practice تمرین کردن

quit ترک کردن

Examples:

- She enjoys **travelling** by bus.
 - I finished **reading** that book.
 - I can **imagine having** all that money.
1. What does she enjoy? **Travelling** by bus
 2. What did you finish? **Reading** that book.
 3. What can you imagine? **Having** all that money

Gerund as Object

اسم مصدر به عنوان مفعول

Use a **gerund** after the following **prepositions**:

بعد از حروف اضافه زیر از اسم مصدر استفاده کنید:

about
after
against
at
before

by
for
from
in
of

on
with
without

- I'm tired **of washing** dirty dishes.
- She is good **at speaking** English.
- I thanked him **for answering** me.

Note: We usually use **go + gerund** to describe **recreational** activities:

توجه: معمولاً از **go + gerund** برای توصیف فعالیت‌های **تفریحی** استفاده می‌کنیم:

قایق‌رانی کردن **go sailing** اسکیت بازی کردن **go skating** ماهی‌گیری کردن **go fishing**
دویدن **go running** نرمش کردن **go juggling** اسکی کردن **go skiing**
خرید کردن **go shopping** شنا کردن **go swimming**

Examples:

- My dad **goes fishing** on Fridays.
- Yesterday we **went biking**.
- Let's **go shopping**.

پرسش‌های بخش نوشتاری درس دو

A. Read the following text and underline all gerunds.

الف. متن زیر را بخوانید و زیر اسم مصدرها خط بکشید.

Reza has a small boat. He is good at sailing a boat on the river. His hobby is catching fish. Catching fish is a great fun for me, too. Yesterday, I went fishing with him. Lots of fish were swimming around the boat. While we were watching the fish, we saw a big shark. It was moving toward us. We decided to stop fishing and finally we came back home without taking any fish.

B. Pay attention to the **highlighted** words in the sentences and complete the table.

ب. به کلمه‌های مشخص شده (رنگی) توجه کنید و جدول زیر را کامل کنید.

Sentences	Verb	Gerund as Subject	Gerund as Object	Gerund after Preposition
He is good at sailing a boat.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	✓
His hobby is catching fish.				
Catching fish is a great fun for me.				
Yesterday, I went fishing with him.				
The fish were swimming around ...				
While we were watching the fish, ...				
The shark was moving toward us.				
We decided to stop fishing .				
We came without taking any fish.				

See the answers on page 59



C. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

ج. فعل‌های زیر را به اسم مصدر تبدیل کنید. سپس جمله‌های زیر کامل کنید.

write eat travel do

- 1) fast food makes you fat.
- 2) by train is cheap and safe.
- 3) English well is one of my goals.
- 4) regular exercise is useful for everybody.

D. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

د. فعل‌های زیر را به اسم مصدر تبدیل کنید. سپس جمله‌های زیر کامل کنید.

play walk fish do

- 1) My sister enjoys in the rain.
- 2) Mehran loves volleyball.
- 3) My dad goes on Fridays.
- 4) Has she finished her homework?

E. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

ه. فعل‌های زیر را به اسم مصدر تبدیل کنید. سپس جمله‌های زیر کامل کنید.

stop paint use change do

- 1) He is good at flat tires.
- 2) Our teacher can speak two hours without notes.
- 3) She has a careful plan for exercise.
- 4) He drove two hundred miles without
- 5) My uncle is thinking of the house.

See the answers on page 59&60

F. Choose the best answer.

و. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. Alice was good at things with his own hands.
a. to make b. made c. make d. making
2. I heard from my father that Jim has given up for about two months.
a. smoking b. to smoke c. smoked d. smoke
3. Many people think that a job these is easier said than done.
a. find b. finding c. to find d. found
4. You can't learn a foreign language without any mistakes.
a. to make b. make c. making d. made
5. Just imagine in a country where it is always cold. What will you do?
a. living b. to live c. lived d. live
6. The children were excited about part in the school sports team.
a. took b. taking c. take d. to take
7. I haven't finished that story book yet.
a. to read b. read c. reading d. have read
8. Would you mind me carry this box to the station please?
a. to help b. helped c. help d. helping
9. We wanted to go out for walk, but my little brother insisted on at home.
a. staying b. to stay c. stayed d. stay
10. I don't think he can speak English well because he rarely practices
a. speak b. speaking c. spoke d. to speak

See the answers on page 60



G. Make sentences with each group of words.

ز. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. lots/ make/ fast/ fat/ eating/ food/ of/ you/ can/.
.....
2. jogging/ to/ planned/ every/ they/ go/ have/ morning/.
.....
3. recently/ my uncle/ decided/ quit/ to/ has/ smoking/.
.....
4. daily/ helpful/ doing/ for/ every/ is/ everyone/ exercise/.
.....
5. movies/ useful/ is/ foreign/ watching/ learn/ language/ to/ a/.
.....
6. general/ you/ longer/ health/ helps/ live/ your/ checking/.
.....
7. that/ takes/ a lot of/ think/ learning/ I/ time/ a language/ your/.
.....
8. develop/ can/ by/ a lot/ you/ speaking/ practicing/ your/ skill/.
.....
9. the time/ limited/ working/ my brother/ his computer/ has/ of/ with/.
.....
10. hang out/ go out/ after/ I/ and/ with/ doing/ my friends/ my homework/.
.....

H. Using gerunds (as subject and object) make five sentences about yourself, your family or your friends.

ح. پنج جمله را در مورد خود، خانواده یا دوستان با استفاده از اسم مصدر (به عنوان فاعل و مفعول) بسازید.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

See the answers on page 60&61

پاسخنامه

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش واژگان درس دو

الف. جمله‌های زیر را با کلمه‌های داده‌شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. serious | 2. history | 3. various | 4. harm |
| 5. contains | 6. avoid | 7. addict | 8. hang out |

ب. کلمه‌های ستون‌های A و B را با هم مطابقت دهید و همانند (کلمه‌های هم‌نشین) بسازید.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. f | 3. e | 4. b | 5. h | 6. a | 7. c | 8. g |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

ج. برای هر کلمه مشخص‌شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. f | 3. a | 4. e | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

د. جمله‌های زیر را با استفاده از معلومات خودتان کامل کنید. (اولین حرف یا حروف داده شده است)

1. Eating junk food increases the risk of heart **attack** in many people.
2. A **balanced** diet is important for health because it contains the right
3. Having a **special** diet and doing lots of exercise is necessary for your health.
4. Using cell phones or surfing the net for a long time increases your blood **pressure**.
5. He enjoys a better lifestyle because he has a healthy **relationship** with other people.
6. Bad habits and **addiction** to technology have harmful effects on your health.
7. The doctor told him that his illness was more **emotional** than physical.
8. This cream can protect your skin from the **harmful** effect of the sun.
9. Having a healthy diet can help you live longer because it **prevents** diseases.
10. Because of COVID-19 they have to stay home and use technology to **communicate**.

11. We need to have a special diet and do certain things to improve our health **condition**.
12. One effective way to lose weight is to **avoid** eating fatty foods.
13. He likes to be alone and play video games. He doesn't seem to **socialize** with people.
14. Playing video games for long hours is dangerous to our health and can **harm** our body.
15. Some people have quit habits like doing exercise or attending social **events**.

ه. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. b | 4. c | 5. a | 6. d | 7. a | 8. c |
| 9. b | 10. d | 11. c | 12. c | 13. a | 14. b | 15. d | |



پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش توسعه واژگان درس دو

A. Read the following words. Circle the prefixes:

words	prefixes	roots
disagree	dis	agree
midterm	mid	term
uncle	—	uncle
unsafe	un	safe
read	—	read
image	—	image
reality	—	real
incomplete	in	complete
disorder	dis	order
unfortunately	un	fortunate

B. Read the following words. Circle the suffixes:

words	roots	suffixes
scanner	scan	-er
powerful	power	-ful
homeless	home	-less
paper	paper	—
reply	reply	—
invitation	invite	-tion
cultural	culture	-al
famous	fame	-ous
family	family	—

C. Read the fourth paragraph of the Reading and find five suffixes:

Answer: **-ive, -y, -ship, -al, -ly**

D. Look at the nouns. Their adjective forms are given in the Reading. Find them.

Noun

Adjective form

1. care

.....**careful**..... (par. 1)

2. health

.....**healthy**..... (par. 4)

3. danger

.....**dangerous**... (par. 5)

4. emotion

.....**emotional** (par. 6)

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش گرامر درس دو

الف. متن مکالمه را بخوانید و زیر فعل‌های زمان حال کامل خط بکشید.

- Behzad:** Hi Sina. How is it going? I haven't seen you since Norooz.
- Sina:** Hi Behzad. Thanks for calling. I am home most of the time. I do different things like surfing the net and playing computer games.
- Behzad:** How about your free time? Going out, jogging, playing football, ...?
- Sina:** Nope. I rarely go out and hang out with my friends.
- Behzad:** I see. Reza and I are going to Darband for climbing and walking this Thursday. We really like to see you. Will you come with us?
- Sina:** What?! Oh, no, I haven't been there for a long time. I prefer to stay home and watch my movies on the weekend. I 've bought lots of things to eat, too.
- Behzad:** Come on! Stop being a couch potato! I guess you haven't exercised for a long time. I think you are a bit fat now.
- Sina:** Um... actually, you're right. I 've gained five kilos in three months. I really do not like to move!
- Behzad:** See? I told you. Working with computers for a long time makes people sick and depressed. I 've read about this somewhere.

ب. پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و بهترین شکل فعل را انتخاب کنید.

I am 55 years old now and I am going to retire this week. When I look back and read the book of my life, I see that I (have-have had) a very interesting life. I was born into a good family. My father was a teacher and my mother was a nurse. They always worked very hard and gave me a normal and healthy life. When I was a kid, I (wanted-have wanted) to become a firefighter. After university, I (join-joined) the Fire Service. I (have worked-work) there for 30 years. It is a really difficult but exciting job. I (worked-work) very hard to become a good firefighter. I (have been-was) in many missions for the past 25 years. But honestly, I don't remember how many lives I (have saved-save) and how many people I (have made-make) happy. Of course, one thing I know for sure: I (have enjoyed-enjoy) every minute of my life as a firefighter.

ج. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. d | 4. d | 5. a | 6. d | 7. c | 8. c |
| 9. b | 10. b | 11. a | 12. c | 13. b | 14. d | 15. a | |



1. They have lived here for 5 years.
2. She has written some books since July.
3. I have watched this movie several times.
4. We haven't seen them since ten years ago.
5. Mary has gone to school for about ten years.
6. How long have you been waiting here?
7. She has spent a lot of her time surfing the net.
8. They haven't found a solution to the problem yet.
9. He has bought two loaves of bread for breakfast.
10. My brother hasn't finished reading the book yet.
11. Scientists have found different ways to solve the problem.
12. He has gained a lot of weight during the last three months.
13. Many people haven't eaten properly for a long time.
14. Sina has lost 3 kilos by doing exercise last month.
15. This is the most powerful telescope I've ever seen.
16. It hasn't rained much in our city during the last 5 years.
17. New technologies have changed people's lifestyle in recent years.
18. My sister has washed the dishes since she got up this morning.

ه. جاهای خالی را با شکل صحیح افعال داده شده کامل کنید.

1. Sheida **hasn't finished** reading the book yet.
2. Have you ever **read** that storybook?
3. The workers **have worked** in this factory for 25 years.
4. Reza **hasn't found** a job yet.
5. I **have gone** to school since ten years ago.



و. به فهرست کارهایی که امیر امروز باید انجام دهد نگاه کنید. بنویسید که او چه کارهایی را انجام داده است و چه کارهایی را هنوز انجام نداده است.

1. Amir has bought groceries.
He hasn't done math exercises yet.
2. Amir has called Ahmad.
He hasn't cleaned his room yet.
3. Amir has pressed his shirt.
He hasn't washed his bike yet.

ز. به سوالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

1. Yes, I have traveled to Yazd recently.
2. No, I've never read Shahnameh.
3. No, she has never cooked Indian food yet?
4. Yes, He's been there several times.

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش See Also درس دو

الف. به تصویرها نگاه کنید و جاهای خالی را با فعل‌های دو کلمه‌ای (فعل‌های عبارتی) مناسب با استفاده از زمان حال کامل پر کنید.

1. They haven't given up smoking yet.
2. I have given back the key.
3. He has listened to the radio.
4. My brother has not got up yet.

ب. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. c. 2. b 3. d 4. a



پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش نوشتاری درس دو

الف. متن زیر را بخوانید و زیر اسم مصدرها خط بکشید.

Reza has a small boat. He is good at sailing a boat on the river. His hobby is catching fish. Catching fish is a great fun for me, too. Yesterday, I went fishing with him. There were lots of fish swimming around the boat. While we were watching the fish, we saw a big shark. It was swimming toward us. We decided to stop fishing and finally we came back home without taking a fish.

ب. به کلمه‌های مشخص شده (رنگی) توجه کنید و جدول زیر را کامل کنید.

Sentences	Verb	Gerund as Subject	Gerund as Object	Gerund after Preposition
He is good at sailing a boat.	—	—	—	✓
His hobby is catching fish.	—	✓	—	—
Catching fish is a great fun for me.	—	✓	—	—
Yesterday, I went fishing with him.	—	—	✓	—
The fish were swimming around	✓	—	—	—
While we were watching the fish,	✓	—	—	—
The shark was moving toward us.	✓	—	—	—
We decided to stop fishing .	—	—	✓	—
We came without taking any fish.	—	—	—	✓

ج. فعل‌های زیر را به اسم مصدر تبدیل کنید. سپس جمله‌های زیر را کامل کنید.

- 1) **Eating** fast food makes you fat.
- 2) **Traveling** by train is cheap and safe.
- 3) **Writing** English well is one of my goals.
- 4) **Doing** regular exercise is useful for everybody.

د. فعل‌های زیر را به اسم مصدر تبدیل کنید. سپس جمله‌های زیر کامل کنید.

- 1) My sister enjoys **walking** in the rain.
- 2) Mehran loves **playing** volleyball.
- 3) My dad goes **fishing** on Fridays.
- 4) Has she finished **doing** her homework?

ه. فعل‌های زیر را به اسم مصدر تبدیل کنید. سپس جمله‌های زیر کامل کنید.

- 1) He is good at **changing** flat tires.
- 2) Our teacher can speak two hours without **using** notes.
- 3) She has a careful plan for **doing** exercise.
- 4) He drove two hundred miles without **stopping**.
- 5) My uncle is thinking of **painting** the house.

و. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. d 9. a 10. b

ز. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. Eating a lot of fast food makes you fat.
2. They have planned to go jogging every morning.
3. My uncle has decided to quit smoking recently.
4. Doing daily exercise is helpful for everyone.
5. Watching movies is useful to learn a foreign language.
6. Checking your general health helps you live longer.
7. I think that learning a language takes a lot of your time.
8. You can develop your speaking skill by practicing a lot.
9. My brother has limited the time of working with his computer.
10. I go out and hang out with my friends after doing my homework.

به نام خدا

درسنامه و تدریس زبان انگلیسی

پایه یازدهم، درس سه

همراه با نمونه سؤال و پاسخ

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LESSON 3

Art and Culture

هنر و فرهنگ

Interesting Facts

Read the following facts and give your opinion about them.

- Art increases brain's activity.

- هنر فعالیت مغز را افزایش می دهد.

- Art helps students learn math and science better.

- هنر به دانش آموزان کمک می کند ریاضیات و علوم را بهتر یاد بگیرند.

- Art makes people more creative and sociable.

- هنر افراد را خلاق تر و اجتماعی تر می کند.

- There are at least 12 different meanings for the word art in English.

- در انگلیسی برای کلمه هنر حداقل ۱۲ معنی متفاوت وجود دارد.

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Then compare your answers with those on the next page.

1. What skill do you need when you practice calligraphy?



2. Are you familiar with different painting styles?



3. Why is photography a part of art?



4. Which regions in Iran are famous in art of etching?



Compare your answers with the answers below.

1. To become a calligrapher, you don't need good handwriting or artistic skills. Anyone can learn calligraphy – all you need are skills like patience, self-discipline, determination and a love of creating something.

patience (صبر) self-discipline (کنترل نفس) determination (اراده)



2. Some painting styles are:

- **abstract art** (related to ideas, not real objects or people)
- **pop art** (using mass media and popular cultures)
- **painterly art** (using paint and colors)
- **realism** (real art)
- **cubism** (use of geometric shapes)



3. Photography is a part of art because it needs imagination and creativity. A photographer also needs to have technical skills and experience.



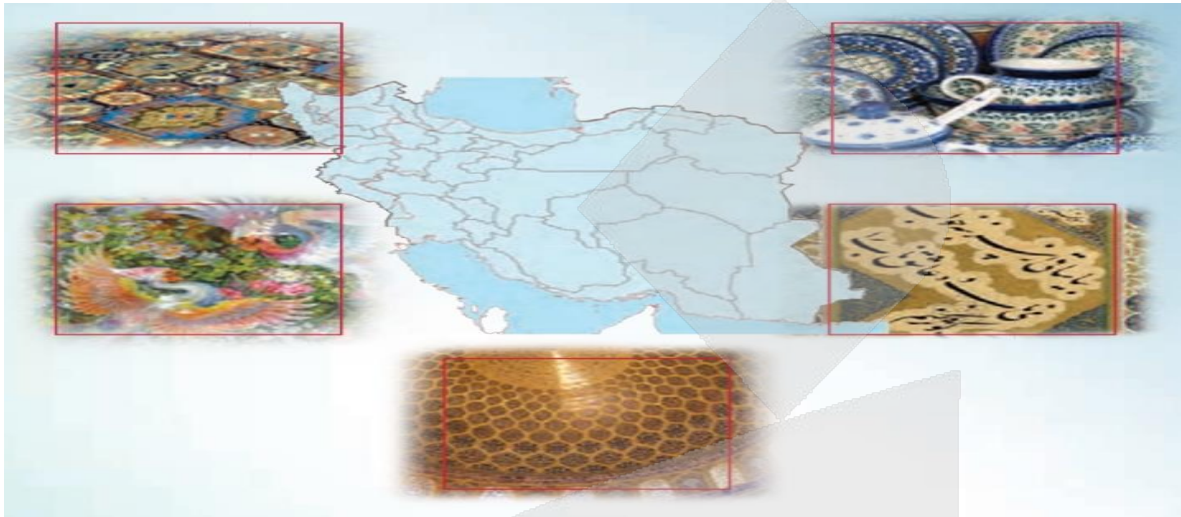
4. Tabriz, Zanjan, Tabas, Kerman, and Yazd are famous regions in art of etching.





Get Ready

A. Look at the pictures. Mark two parts on the map of Iran where these artworks and crafts are made.



Now match the pictures with the following words.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| a carpet | b pottery | c tilework |
| d painting | f calligraphy | |

B. Use the words in part A to complete the sentences. Make necessary changes.

1. I bought this beautiful cup in Meibod.
2. The little boy was sleeping on the It was soft and warm.
3. Can you read that? It seems to be one of Nezami's poems.
4. There is a collection of Farshchian's in Astan Ghods Museum.
5. There are lots of in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque.

C. How do you feel when you look at an artwork?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ happy and cheerful | ☐ uncertain and worried |
| ☐ bored and tired | ☐ proud and hopeful |

See the answers on the next page.

A. Look at the pictures. Mark two parts on the map of Iran where these artworks and crafts are made.

Artworks & Crafts	Places of Production in Iran
carpet	Azarbaijan, Fars, Kerman, Kashan
tilework	Isfahan and Yazd
pottery	Yazd (Meibod), Sharood
calligraphy	Qazvin, Isfahan
painting	different cities

Now match the pictures with the following words.



(a) carpet



(b) pottery



(c) painting



(d) calligraphy



(e) tilework

B. Use the words in part A to complete the sentences. Make necessary changes.

1. I bought this beautiful **pottery** cup in Meibod.
2. The little boy was sleeping on the **carpet**. It was soft and warm.
3. Can you read that **calligraphy**? It seems to be one of Nezami's poems.
4. There is a collection of Farshchian's **paintings** in Astan Ghods Museum.
5. There are lots of **tilework** in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque.

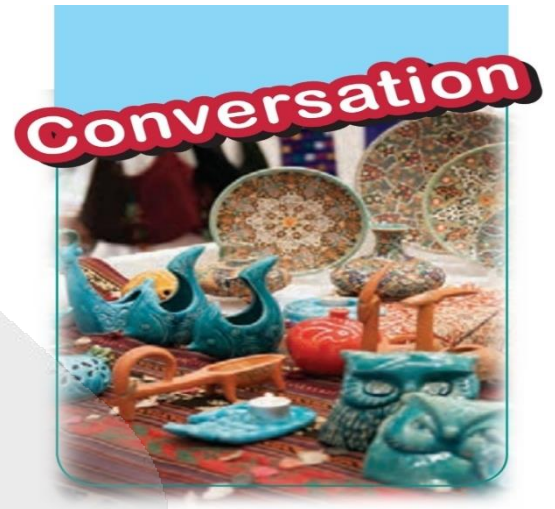
C. How do you feel when you look at an artwork?

☐ happy and cheerful

☐ uncertain and worried

☐ bored and tired

☒ proud and hopeful



Word Bank Explanation

depend on (v): to need the support of وابسته بودن به، بستگی داشتن به
Children **depend on** their parents for food and clothing.
The value of gold **depends on** its weight.
Your success **depends on** how hard you study.



How touching!: How affecting چه تأثیربرانگیز!
How touching this rug is! How much is it?
The book I read was really **touching**.



discount (n): a reduction in price تخفیف
Tom sells T-shirts at a 10 percent **discount**.
Could I get a **discount** if I pay in cash?



product (n): goods, results محصول، تولید
We have to find a new market for these **products**.
I prefer to buy domestic instead of foreign **products**.



pack (v): to put into bags بسته‌بندی کردن
Will you help me **pack** my suitcase?
Have you finished **packing** your bags for your trip to China?





A. Pre-listening Questions

Answer the following example questions before listening to the audio CD.

1. Name a list of the artworks you have at your home.
2. Why do you keep handicrafts at home?
3. Have you ever asked for a discount in a shop?

B. While-listening Questions

Keep your books closed. Listen to the audio file carefully and find the answer to these questions while you are listening:

1. How much is the Qashqai Gabbeh?
2. Do they sell metal work?
3. Does the tourist find the shop interesting?



Listen to the conversation between Reza and a tourist.

به مکالمه بین رضا و یک گردشگر گوش دهید.

Reza: How can I help you, sir?

رضا: چطور می‌تونم به شما کمک کنم، آقا؟

Tourist: I am looking for some Iranian handicrafts.

گردشگر: من به دنبال تعدادی صنایع دستی ایرانی هستم.

Reza: Here you can find a range of Iranian hand-made products, from carpets to pottery and tilework, but we don't sell metalwork.

رضا: اینجا می‌توانید از محصولات دست‌ساز ایرانی را پیدا کنید. از فرش (گرفته) تا سفال و کاشی‌کاری، اما ما کارهای فلزی نمی‌فروشیم.

Tourist: I'd like to buy a Persian carpet, but it seems too expensive.

گردشگر: من دوست دارم یک فرش ایرانی بخرم، اما به نظر می‌رسد بیش از حد گران باشد.

Reza: The price depends on its size. Instead, you can take an Isfahan Termeh or a Qashqai Gabbeh.

رضا: قیمت به اندازه بستگی دارد، در عوض می‌توانید یک ترمه اصفحانی یا یک گبه قشقایی بردارید.

Tourist: Wow! How touching this Gabbeh is! How much is it?

گردشگر: وای! این گبه تأثیربرانگیز است! قیمتش چقدر است؟



Reza: It is 85 dollars. If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent discount. You can take this calligraphic tile for only 30 dollars.

رضا: آن ۸۵ دلار است. اگر شما بیش از ۱۰۰ دلار بخرید، شما تخفیف ۲۰ درصدی خواهید گرفت. شما می‌توانید این کاشی خوشنویسی شده را فقط ۳۰ دلار ببرید.

Tourist: Well, I'll take both. Please pack them for me.

گردشگر: خب، هردو را می‌برم. لطفاً آنها را برای من بسته‌بندی کنید.

Reza: Yes sure.

رضا: بله حتماً.

Tourist: Do you work for this shop? Who has made these beautiful items?

گردشگر: برای این فروشگاه کار می‌کنید؟ چه کسی این اشیای زیبا را ساخته؟

Reza: Actually, it is my father's workshop and store. I work here after school. All my family members work here to help our family business.

رضا: در واقع، اینجا کارگاه و فروشگاه پدر منه. من اینجا بعد از مدرسه کار می‌کنم. همه اعضای خانواده من برای کمک به کسب و کار خانوادگی اینجا کار می‌کنند.

Tourist: Well done! How lucky you are to work in such a lovely shop! I really appreciate the culture and art of Iran.

گردشگر: آفرین! شما چقدر خوش‌شانس هستید که در چنین فروشگاه قشنگی کار می‌کنید. من واقعاً از فرهنگ و هنر ایرانی تقدیر می‌کنم.

Reza: Thank you very much. If you are interested in knowing more about our products, you can check this booklet.

رضا: خیلی متشکرم. اگه علاقه دارید که در مورد محصولات ما بیشتر بدونید، این کتابچه راهنما را مطالعه کنید.

C. Post-listening Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. What did the tourist buy?
2. Are all Persian handicrafts expensive?
3. What is the most famous handicraft of your city or village?



A. Answer to pre-listening questions:

1. A list of the artworks at our home are:
 - a handmade rug on the floor of my living room,
 - some calligraphic tiles on the wall of the kitchen,
 - a painting on the wall of living room, and
 - a few handmade flowers from plastic bottles.
2. Handicrafts allow us to create and find solutions to problems. They can help children to learn things better.
3. Yes, I have asked for a discount many times, especially when the prices are too high.

B. Answer to while-listening questions:

1. It is 85 dollars.
2. No, they don't sell metalwork.
3. Yes, he does.

C. Answer to post-listening questions:

1. He bought a Qashqai Gabbeh and a calligraphic tile.
2. No, they aren't.
3. Some women and girls weave beautiful Qashqai Gabbeh in a few villages of my city.



New Words and Expressions

Words	Persian Meanings	Examples
appreciate (v)	قدردانی کردن	I appreciate everything you've done for me.
at least (adv.)	حداقل	You should cut the grass at least once a week.
behavior (n)	رفتار	The teacher asked the student to change his rude behavior . □ His behavior at the party was unusual.
calligraphy (n)	خوشنویسی، خطاطی	He is good at in the art of calligraphy . □ I can hardly read the calligraphy on the tile.
carpet (n)	فرش، قالی	He always sleeps on the carpet . □ Mary is weaving a beautiful carpet for the room.
common (adj.)	رایج، عادی، مشترک	No cure for a common cold exists. □ You and I are good friends, but we don't have much in common .
craftsman (n)	صنعت گر (مرد)	This company needs a lot of skillful craftsmen to make handicrafts.
custom (n)	رسم، سنت، عرف	Ancient customs are dying out quickly today. □ I'd like to become familiar with the local customs of your village.
decorate (v)	تزیین کردن	I like to decorate my room with flowers.
depend on (v)	وابسته بودن	Children depend on their parents for food and clothing. □ Our plans depend on the weather.
discount (n)	تخفیف	If you buy this, I will give you a 15 percent discount .
diversity (n)	تنوع، گوناگونی	The animal diversity of Lorestan is amazing. □ The movie reflects the cultural diversity of our country.
economy (n)	اقتصاد	Oil prices have a great effect on the economy of our country.
handicraft (n)	صنایع دستی، هنر دستی	Handicrafts are decorative items we make in a skillful way using our hands.
homeland (n)	وطن، میهن	He is planning to return to his homeland .
humankind (n)	بشریت، نژاد انسان	World Wars have been really bad for humankind .
identity (n)	هویت، شناسایی	The man was wearing a mask to hide his identity . □ The policeman is searching for the identity of the man.



Words	Persian Meanings	Examples
imagination (n)	تخیل، تصور	Her poems show that she has a lot of imagination .
include (v)	شامل بودن، گنجاندن	The traditional American dinner includes meat, potatoes and a vegetable.
income (n)	درآمد، عایدی	His income is too small to support his large family. □ She spends most of her income on books.
metal (n)	فلز	Gold is a very expensive metal .
metalwork (n)	فلزکاری	The school offers a program for students who are skillful in metalwork .
pottery (n)	ظروف سفالی	They sell pottery and other hand-made products.
produce (v)	تولید کردن	Japan produces a lot of good cameras. □ Our country produces a lot of sugar every year.
refer to (v)	اشاره کردن	What does this word refer to ? □ The speaker referred to his notes every few minutes.
reflect (v)	نشان دادن	Art shows the identity of a nation and reflects the history of a society □
reflect on (v)	تأمل کردن، اندیشیدن	We need to reflect on the importance of art on people's lives. □ It is sometimes good to reflect on our past.
rug (n)	قالیچه	We need to buy a new rug for this room. □ The floor was completely covered by a large rug .
society (n)	جامعه	The family is the most important unit in society .
souvenir (n)	سوغاتی	Tourists often buy souvenirs from this shop. □ He bought some handicrafts as souvenirs for his family and friends.
tilework (n)	کاشی کاری	There are lots of tilework in this Mosque.
traditional (adj)	سنتی	Their traditional life style no longer exists.
unique (adj.)	منحصر به فرد	Each person's fingerprints are unique . □ The area has its own unique language.
vast (adj.)	پهنایور، وسیع	Iran is a vast country in Southwest Asia.
weave (v)	وسیع، پهنایور	She learned the art of basket weaving from her grandmother. □ Mary wove a beautiful rug.
workshop (n)	کارگاه	Students can attend this workshop to develop their skills in painting and calligraphy.

Synonyms & Antonyms

appreciate (v): to respect

تقدیر کردن



imagination (n): vision

تخیل، تصوّر



calligraphy (n): handwriting

خوشنویسی، خطاطی



produce (v): to make

تولید کردن



craftsman (n): skillful worker

صنعت گر (مرد)



reflect on (v): to think carefully

تأمل کردن



discount (n): decrease (in price)

تخفیف



discount $\neq$ rise, increase

refer to (v): speak about

اشاره کردن

refer to = point to



diversity (n): difference, variety

تنوع



rug (n): floor covering

قالیچه



handicraft (n): handwork

صنایع دستی



unique (adj.): single, different

منحصر به فرد



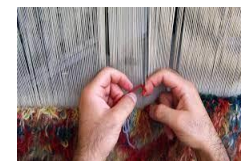
identity (n): personality

هویت، شناسایی



weave (v): to mak up

بافتن، درست کردن



A. Pre-reading Questions

Answer the following example questions before reading the text.

1. What's the relationship between art and culture?
2. Why do people make handicrafts?
4. Have you ever bought handicrafts as souvenirs? Give an example.
5. What's the difference between a carpet and a rug?

B. While-reading Questions

Answer the following questions while you are reading the text.

1. What is art?
2. How can art help the economy of a country?
3. Why are Iranian artists famous?
4. Scan the text and find the name of two provinces of Iran?



Reading



Art, Culture and Society

Art is what people create with imagination and skill. As a part of culture, it shows the way of life and identity of a nation and reflects the history of a society. In fact, the history of humankind is the history of art. If we want to know a country or a nation well, we should study its art.

هنر چیزی است که افراد با تخیل و مهارت خلق می کنند. هنر به عنوان بخشی از فرهنگ، شیوه زندگی و هویت یک ملت را نشان می دهد و تاریخ یک جامعه را منعکس می سازد. در واقع، تاریخ بشریت تاریخ هنر است. اگر بخواهیم یک کشور و یک ملت را خوب بشناسیم، باید هنر آن را مطالعه کنیم.

Handicrafts are good examples of the art and culture of a country. By handicrafts, we mean making decorative items in a skillful way using our hands. Each country and culture has its own handicrafts.

صنایع دستی نمونه های خوبی از هنر و فرهنگ یک کشور هستند. منظور ما از صنایع دستی، ساختن اشیای تزئینی به شیوه ماهرانه به کمک دست هایمان است. هر کشور و فرهنگ صنایع دستی خودش را دارد.

Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's economy and introduce its culture to other nations. Many people of the world produce handicrafts and sell them to tourists. In some Asian countries a part of the country's income comes from making and selling handicrafts.

ساخت و فروش صنایع دستی روش های خوبی برای کمک به اقتصاد یک کشور و معرفی فرهنگ آن کشور به ملت های دیگر است. بسیاری از مردم جهان صنایع دستی را تولید و آنها را به گردشگران می فروشند. در بعضی کشورهای آسیایی بخشی از درآمد کشور از ساخت و فروش صنایع دستی به دست می آید.

Iran has a five-thousand-year-old history of artistic works and handicrafts including pottery, painting, calligraphy, rugs, carpets, etc. If you travel across Iran, you'll get back home with excellent handicrafts as souvenirs for your family and friends.

ایران تاریخ پنج هزار ساله آثار هنری و صنایع دستی شامل سفال، نقاشی، خطاطی، قالیچه، فرش و غیره دارد. اگر سراسر ایران سفر کنید، با صنایع دستی عالی به عنوان سوغاتی برای خانواده خود و دوستان بخواهید گشت.



Iranian art is also quite famous all around the world. There are very excellent collections of Persian art in many important museums of the world. If we want to name countries with richest art and cultural diversity, Iran is among them. Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting moral and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty of this vast country.

هنر ایرانی در سراسر جهان نیز کاملاً معروف است. در بسیاری موزه‌های خیلی مهم دنیا، مجموعه‌های خیلی عالی از هنر ایرانی وجود دارد. اگر بخواهیم کشورهایی را با غنی‌ترین هنر و تنوع فرهنگی نام ببریم، ایران از جمله آنهاست. هنر ایرانی به خاطر منعکس کردن ارزش‌های اخلاقی و اجتماعی مردم ایران و زیبایی طبیعی این کشور پهناور در جهان معروف است.

Iranian craftsmen and craftswomen are famous for producing very unique artworks from wood, metal and other simple materials around them. Many people of the world appreciate the art and skill of a young Iranian girl who weaves a beautiful silk carpet in a small village of Azarbaijan or Kordestan. When tourists buy Persian rugs or carpets, they take a part of Iranian art and culture to their homelands.

صنعت‌گران مرد و زن به خاطر تولید آثار منحصر بفرد از چوب، فلز و مواد ساده دیگر اطراف آنها منحصر بفرد هستند. بسیاری مردم جهان از هنر و مهارت یک دختر جوان ایرانی که یک فرش ابریشمی زیبا را در یک روستای کوچک آذربایجان یا کردستان می‌بافد، تقدیر می‌کنند. وقتی گردشگران قالیچه‌ها یا فرش‌های ایرانی را می‌خرند، آنها بخشی از هنر و فرهنگ ایرانی را به میهن خود می‌برند.



A. Answer to pre-reading questions:

1. Art is a part of culture. It allows people from different cultures and different times to communicate with each other images, sounds and stories.
2. People may make handicrafts for many reasons:
 - spending free time
 - decorating houses
 - helping children in learning
 - recycling materials
 - making money by selling them
3. Yes, I have. Last year, I travel to Yazd and bought some pottery cups from Yazd.
4. A carpet is larger than a rug and is fixed to the floor, but a rug is movable and is used to cover a specific area of the floor.

B. Answer to while-reading questions:

1. Art is what people create with imagination and skill.
2. Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's economy.
3. They are famous for producing unique artworks from wood, metal and other materials.
4. Azarbaijan or Kordestan.

Recognizing Reference Words

We use reference words instead of repeating the names of people, places, ideas, or other things.

ما از کلمه‌های اشاره به جای تکرار نام افراد، مکان‌ها، ایده‌ها، یا چیزهای دیگر استفاده می‌کنیم.

Follow these steps to find reference words:

- Read the text.
- Look out for common reference words like 'it, they, them, this, those, that, etc.'.
- Look at sentences nearby especially the former ones to find what they refer to.

برای پیدا کردن کلمه‌های اشاره مراحل زیر را دنبال کنید:

- متن را بخوانید.
- به کلمه‌های اشاره مانند *it, they, them, this, those, that* و غیره توجه کنید.
- به جمله‌های نزدیک، به‌ویژه به جمله‌های قبلی نگاه کنید تا ببینید به چه چیزی اشاره می‌کنند.

Example:

When tourists buy Persian rugs or carpets, they take a part of Iranian art and culture to their homelands.



Reading Comprehension

A. Read the Reading. Use the above strategy to find what these words refer to.

1. it (paragraph 1, line 2)
2. Its (paragraph 2, line 3)
3. them (paragraph 3, line 3)
4. them (paragraph 5, line 4)
5. they (paragraph 6, line 6)

B. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

1. What does art reflect?
2. How can we help the economy of our country?
3. Why is Persian art famous?

C. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

1. Making and selling handicrafts help a country's economy.
Paragraph
2. Many people in the world value the art and skill of Iranian artists.
Paragraph
3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a nation.
Paragraph

See the answers on the next page.

Answer to Reading Comprehension Questions:

A. Read the Reading. Use the above strategy to find what these words refer to.

1. it (paragraph 1, line 2)**art**.....
2. Its (paragraph 2, line 3)**country**.....
3. them (paragraph 3, line 3)**handicrafts**.....
4. them (paragraph 5, line 4)**countries**.....
5. they (paragraph 6, line 6)**tourists**.....

B. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

1. What does art reflect? **Art reflects the history of a society.**
2. How can we help the economy of our country? **By making and selling handicrafts to tourists.**
3. Why is Persian art famous? **It is famous because it reflects moral and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty of this vast country.**

C. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

1. Making and selling handicrafts help a country's economy.
Paragraph ...**3**.....
2. Many people in the world value the art and skill of Iranian artists.
Paragraph ...**6**.....
3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a nation.
Paragraph ...**2**.....

Vocabulary Questions

(پرسش‌های بخش واژگان)

A. Complete the sentences with the given words (One word is extra.).

الف. جمله‌های زیر را با کلمه‌های داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

income/ discount/ unique/ customs/ reflects/ weave/ produce/ society/ decorate

1. If you buy this shirt, I'll give you a fifteen percent
2. He plans to talk about the important role of computers in modern
3. His large lets him to travel to a foreign country every year.
4. She learned how to a carpet from her grandmother.
5. We need to know that social vary greatly from country to country.
6. Scientists believe that each molecule in our body has a shape.
7. Before choosing a place for vacation, we all decided to on our plans.
8. We bought some flowers to the room for the birthday party.

B. Match the words in column A with those in column B and make collocations.

ب. کلمه‌های ستون‌های A و B را با هم مطابقت دهید و همایند (کلمه‌های هم‌نشین) بسازید.

A	B
1. decorative ...	a. a carpet
2. respect ...	b. values
3. travel ...	c. discount
4. weave ...	d. items
5. social	e. other cultures
6. vast ...	f. diversity
7. cultural ...	g. country
8. ten percent ...	h. across a country

See the answers on page 45



C. Choose a definition from column B for the bolded words in column A.

ج. برای هر کلمه مشخص شده (پررنگ) از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است).

A

1. I really **appreciate** your help. ()
2. Children need security and a sense of **identity**. ()
3. This poem **reflects** the poet's great interest in nature. ()
4. We have to respect local **customs**. ()
5. The history of **humankind** is the history of art. ()

B

- a. Who or what a person or thing is
- b. all people
- c. traditional or usual things that people do in an area
- d. relating to the emotions
- e. to show something
- f. to value somebody or something

D. Complete the sentences with your own words.

د. جمله‌های زیر را با استفاده از معلومات خودتان کامل کنید (اولین حرف یا حروف داده شده است).

1. Russia is a v..... country, in fact it's the largest country in the world.
2. The price of Persian carpets **de**..... on their sizes.
3. Art shows the way of life and **id**..... of a country.
4. Making decorative items skillfully by our hands is the art of **ha**.....
5. We can improve our country's **e**..... by making and selling handicrafts.
6. Iran is among the countries with richest art and cultural **di**.....
7. Persian art reflects moral and **s**..... values of Iranian people.
8. Iranian craftsmen **pr**..... unique artworks from simple materials.
9. It took her more than a week to weave a beautiful silk **c**.....
10. This poem **re**..... the poet's love of nature.

See the answers on page 45&46

E. Choose the best answer.

ه. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

1. If you buy more than 5 books from this bookstore, we'll give a 10 percent
a. income b. identity c. discount d. custom
2. Sina has a handwriting. I don't think anybody else can write like him.
a. sociable b. similar c. domestic d. unique
3. They've promised to introduce a plan to help families with low
a. incomes b. pleasures c. elements d. discount
4. Iranian craftsmen and craftswomen are good at rugs and carpets.
a. including b. weaving c. referring d. surfing
5. Look at that girl. What a beautiful she is weaving!
a. painting b. pottery c. carpet d. metal
6. All people can become friends, no matter how different their languages and are.
a. customs b. discounts c. pyramids d. ranges
7. Does television reflects the cultural of your country?
a. homeland b. diversity c. calligraphy d. tourist
8. The policeman asked the man to show his ticket with an card.
a. diversity b. society c. pottery d. identity
9. Our country's economy on the oil prices in world market.
a. depends b. decorates c. respects d. creates
10. I didn't know anybody in my class, but the teacher me to the students.
a. imagined b. introduced c. appreciated d. expected
11. They high-quality cars and sell them to neighboring countries.
a. weave b. depend c. range d. produce
12. We need to our rich culture and introduce it to other nations of world.
a. imagine b. depend c. respect d. measure
13. My father bought a wall clock from a shop on his way to Isfahan.
a. skillful b. creative c. patient d. decorative
14. In our country, it is a to take off our shoes when we enter the house.
a. range b. discount c. custom d. diversity

See the answers on page 46

15. English has now become the language of several nations in the world.
a. proper b. common c. physical d. addictive
16. He has a healthy diet fruits, vegetables, rice, fish, and milk products.
a. including b. ranging c. weaving d. reflecting
17. After on my life, I founded that I needed to change my plans.
a. referring b. including c. respecting d. reflecting
18. Jack broke his mother's vase, but she didn't get angry at all.
a. valuable b. addictive c. patient d. social
19. I appreciate everything you have done for us to develop a market for our
a. discounts b. products c. customs d. metal
20. Plastics are widely used in today's life. They have taken the place of many other
a. customs b. discounts c. materials d. pyramids
21. John is not polite with other students. He should stop such a kind of
a. respect b. diversity c. behavior d. identity
22. Iranian craftsmen are famous for unique artworks from simple materials.
a. reflecting b. producing c. including d. respecting
23. She uses a combination of modern and methods in teaching grammar.
a. national b. unique c. hospitable d. traditional
24. Students can attend this to develop their skills in painting and calligraphy.
a. workshop b. artwork c. attitude d. custom
25. Students learn a variety of art forms such as, painting and music in here.
a. calligraphy b. material c. nationality d. souvenir
26. Art doesn't need any special ability. Everyone can make with simple things.
a. customs b. artworks c. materials d. societies
27. Don't be so negative. Try to have a positive about everything.
a. element b. identity c. attitude d. discount
28. He said that he was really sorry for the way he at the party.
a. attracted b. produced c. included d. behaved

See the answers on page 46

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Sometimes antonyms are very different words, for example 'true' and 'false' or 'hot' and 'cold'. Other times, they are made by adding or changing prefixes or suffixes, for example, 'like' and 'dislike' or 'careful' and 'careless'. Learning antonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.

کلمه‌های متضاد: کلمه‌هایی هستند که معانی ضد هم دارند. کلمه‌های متضاد گاهی کلمه‌های متفاوت هستند، مثل کلمه‌های 'true' و 'false' یا 'hot' و 'cold'. گاهی دیگر این کلمه‌ها با افزودن یا تغییر دادن پیشوندها یا پسوندها درست می‌شوند، مانند کلمه‌های 'like' و 'dislike' یا 'careful' و 'careless'. یادگیری کلمه‌های متضاد شیوهی خوبی برای گسترش واژگان است.

Examples of some **negative** prefixes:

مثال‌های از پیشوندهای **منفی‌ساز** (در انگلیسی):

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
dis-	not, opposite	<i>disable, disconnect, discover, disease, dislike, disorder</i>
in- im-	not, opposite	<i>inactive, incorrect, incomplete, incurable, impossible, impartial, impatient, imperfect, illegal, irregular</i>
un-	not, opposite	<i>uncertain, uncountable, unfortunately, unhappy, unknown, unlucky, unsafe, unwelcome, unworthy</i>

-less is the most common suffix for **negation**:

پسوند **-less** (در انگلیسی) رایج‌ترین پسوند **منفی‌ساز** است:

suffix	meaning	Examples
-less	without	<i>careless, harmless, helpless, homeless, hopeless, jobless, motionless</i>

Vocabulary Development Questions

(پرسش‌های بخش توسعه واژگان)

A. Write a word in each blank that is the opposite of the words in the left column.



cold

.....



fast

.....



happy

.....



B. Two of the words in each group are antonyms. Find them.

- a) start/ finish/ decrease/ produce
- b) quickly/ sadly/ greatly/ slowly
- c) rise/ move/ reflect/ fall
- d) cheap/ famous/ expensive/ interesting

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms and antonyms for the words.

- a) In paragraph 1, find a synonym for 'reflect':
- b) In paragraph 3, find an antonym for 'buy':
- c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'well-known':
- d) In paragraph 6, find an antonym for 'ugly':

D. Look around the class and find words that have opposite meanings. Then make sentences with them using 'but' between them.

See the answers on page 47

Grammar

Conditional Sentences Type (I)

(جمله‌های شرطی نوع اول)

B. Read the dialogues. Pay attention to highlighted parts.

الف. متن زیر را بخوانید. به بخش‌های مشخص شده (رنگی) توجه کنید.

Our neighbor is a craftsman. I love his beautiful artworks. Whenever I see his works, I say to myself, "when I grow up, I will become an artist like him". One day he told me: "Amir, are you really interested in art? **If you enjoy art, you will become** a good artist. Most people like art, but some do not understand it. **If you do not see** any special thing in a pottery, you **won't appreciate** its value. **If you do not appreciate** the value of art, you **cannot become** a successful artist. You will just make things. **If you really like** art, you **will need** two things in the future: education and experience. Study hard, work hard, and create things to make people happy."

B. Read the dialogues. Pay attention to highlighted parts.

ب. مکالمه‌های زیر را بخوانید. به بخش‌های مشخص شده (رنگی) توجه کنید.

1

A: Do you like to invite Mary to your birthday party?

B: Yes, of course. **If I find** her address, **I will invite** her.



2

A: Do you know how to turn off this machine?

B: Yes, I do. **If you press** this button, it **will turn off**.



3

A: Why don't you eat a lot of candy?

B: I'm on a diet. **If I eat** a lot of candy, I'll **get fat**.



4

A: What will happen if I go to bed late?

B: If you **go** to bed late, you'll **feel** tired in the morning.

5

A: What will happen if he doesn't study hard?

B: If he **doesn't study** hard, he **won't pass** the test.

6

A: What will happen if the rain doesn't stop?

B: If the rain **doesn't stop**, we'll **stay** home.C. Pay attention to the **highlighted** parts in the following sentences.

ج. به بخش‌های مشخص شده در جمله‌های زیر توجه کنید.

If you **study** hard, you **will pass** the test.

simple present



simple future

If I **wear** warm clothes, I **won't get** cold.

simple present



simple future

We **may go** out, if the weather **is** fine.

simple future



simple present

Conditional Sentences Type (I)

(جمله‌های شرطی نوع اول)

Form:

If clause + comma + main clause

or

Main clause + if clause

ساختار: ساختار جمله شرطی نوع اول از دو بخش تشکیل شده است:

جمله شرط (if clause) و جواب شرط (main clause).

If I get a good job, I will buy a house.



If clause

Main clause

(If + subject + verb)

(subject + will/can/may + verb)

I will buy a house if I get a good job.



Main clause

If clause

+

If you *study* hard, you *will pass* the test.

—

If you *don't study* hard, you *won't pass* the test.

?

What *will* you *do*, if you *get* a good job?

Meaning: Predicting future based on a condition

مفهوم جمله شرطی نوع اول: پیش‌بینی زمان آینده طبق شرایط

Use: Showing cause and effect

کاربرد جمله شرطی نوع اول: بیان علت و معلول



Grammar Questions

(پرسش‌های بخش گرامر)

A. Read the Conversation and underline all 'conditional sentences'.

الف. متن مکالمه را بخوانید و زیر جمله‌های شرطی خط بکشید.

Tourist: Wow! How touching this Gabbeh is! How much is it?

Reza: It is 85 dollars. If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent discount. You can take this calligraphic tile for only 30 dollars.

Tourist: Well, I'll take both. Please pack them for me.

Reza: Yes, sure.

Tourist: Do you work for this shop? Who has made these beautiful items

Reza: Actually, it is my father's workshop and store. I work here after school. All my family members work here to help our family business.

Tourist: Well done! How lucky you are to work in such a lovely shop! I really appreciate the culture and art of Iran.

Reza: Thank you very much. If you are interested in knowing more about our products, you can check this booklet.

B. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

ب. پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و بهترین شکل فعل را انتخاب کنید.

I sometimes think about my future job. I want to have a job to help the people of my country. When I (grow up / will grow up), I (become / will become) a teacher. I will work hard and help children. If I (teach / will teach) well, my students (learn / will learn) many things. If they (study / will study) hard, they (become / will become) successful in their lives. They can have good jobs in the future. They may become teachers, nurses, farmers, and artists. If my students (become / will become) successful, I (feel / will feel) happy and satisfied. This helps people to have a happier life.

See the answers on page 48

C. Complete the following conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

ج. جمله‌های شرطی زیر را با شکل صحیح فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

1. If my brother (go) out with his friends tonight, I (watch) the football match on TV.
2. I (earn) a lot of money if I (get) a good job.
3. If Kate (hurry / not), she (miss) the bus.
4. If we (meet) them tomorrow, we (say) your hello.
5. The air (be) clean if people (use) public transportation.

D. Make sentences with each group of words.

د. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. study/ I/ good/ hard/ if/ mark/ I'll/ get/ a/.
.....
2. phone/ time/ I/ enough/ have/ you/ I'll/ if/.
.....
3. lots of/ get/ you/ eat/ if/ junk food/ sick/ will/ you/.
.....
4. his/ doesn't/ pass/ he/ practice/ won't/ he/ if/ exam/.
.....
5. fixes/ John/ if/ will/ the car/ this afternoon/ go out/ we/.
.....
6. have/ powerful/ Uranus/ if/ we/ telescope/ can/ we/ a/ see/.
.....
7. wear/ cold/ clothes/ get/ you/ if/ warm/ don't/ you/ may/.
.....
8. don't do/ I/ get/ my father/ if/ my homework/ will/ angry/.
.....

See the answers on pages 48&49



E. Talk about the things you will do or will happen in the following conditions.

ه. در شرایط زیر درباره کارهایی که انجام خواهید داد یا اتفاق خواهد افتاد، صحبت کنید.

1. If it rains tomorrow,
2. If I study hard for my exams,
3. If I learn English well,
4. If I see my English teacher,
5. If we go to Noshahr this Friday,
6. If I eat so much junk food,
7. If I get a good mark,
8. I will go to Mashhad if
9. I won't pass my exam
10. If I find some money,

F. Answer the following questions.

و. به سوالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

1. What will you do if it rains?
2. What will you do if you get a good job?
3. What will you do if you learn English?
4. What will you do if you don't pass your exam?

See the answers on page 49

See Also

Participial Adjectives (صفت‌های وصفی)

Read the following sentences.

Amir **is bored** with his present job.
His job **is** too **boring**.



Mina **got amused** by the story.
The story **was** very **amusing**.



The problem **is confusing**. I'm totally **confused**.
Would you please explain it again?



He often **gets depressed** about his weight.



I'm so **excited** that we're going to Yazd.



To tell the truth, I **was frightened** to death.



I've always **been interested** in football.



I'm **tired** of watching television; let's go for a walk.



Participial Adjectives

-ed adjectives

-ed adjectives describe **people** or their **feelings**.

Examples:

Amir is bored.

Mina got amused.

I was frightened.

-ing adjectives

-ed adjectives describe **things** that **produce** feelings in people.

Examples:

The film is boring.

The story is amusing.

The news was exciting.

Verbs that express feelings or emotions can be changed into adjectives.

Verbs	-ing adjectives: for things	-ed adjectives: for people
amuse (سرگرم کردن)	amusing (سرگرم کننده)	amused (سرگرم)
amaze (متحیر ساختن)	amazing (شگفت انگیز)	amazed (شگفت زده)
bore (خسته کردن)	boring (خسته کننده)	bored (خسته)
confuse (گیج کردن)	confusing (گیج کننده)	confused (گیج)
depress (افسرده کردن)	depressing (افسرده کننده)	depressed (افسرده)
excite (برانگیختن)	exciting (هیجان انگیز)	excited (هیجان زده)
frighten (ترساندن)	frightening (وحشتناک)	frightened (وحشت زده)
tire (خسته کردن)	tiring (خسته کننده)	tired (خسته)



See Also Questions

(پرسش‌های بخش See Also)

A. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the participial adjectives.

الف. جمله‌های زیر را با شکل صحیح مناسب صفت‌های وصفی کامل کنید.

1. The children were because the game was exciting.



(excite)

2. The class was The students were bored.



(bore)

3. We were amazed because the football match was



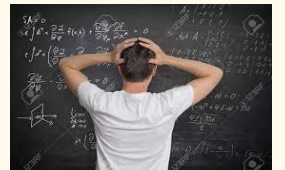
(amaze)

B. Look at the pictures and answer the questions using the given words.

ب. به تصاویر نگاه کنید و با استفاده از کلمه‌های داده شده به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

4. Why is he so confused? (math problem)

.....



5. Why is she frightened? (movie)

.....



See the answers on page 50



Writing

Infinitives (مصدرها)

Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the **highlighted** words.

To learn a language can be interesting.

Hamid wants **to learn** a language.

It is interesting **to learn** a language.



To ride a horse needs a lot of practice.

He is trying **to ride** a horse.

It's not so easy **to ride** a horse.



What's an **infinitive**?

An infinitive is the '**to**' form of a verb, for instance, the infinitive form of 'study' is 'to study'.

مصدر چیست؟

در انگلیسی مصدر شکل '**to + verb**' است، مثلاً حالت مصدری فعل study، '**to study**' است.

infinitive

to read

to write

to walk

to drive

Infinitive as Subject

مصدر به عنوان فاعل

We can use an infinitive as the **subject** at the beginning of a sentence, but its **gerund** form is more **natural**:

- **To smoke** is bad for you. ➡ **Smoking** is bad for you.
- **To learn** a language takes time. ➡ **Learning** a language takes time.

Infinitive as Object

مصدر به عنوان مفعول

We can also use **infinitives** as an **object** of a sentence.

- I like **to watch** this movie.
- She wanted **to buy** an Iranian handicraft.
- I'm so lucky **to have** friends who care about me.

HINT

We can use **infinitives** after some **adjectives**, for example:

- She became happy **to see** her classmate after ten years.
- Ali was really sad **to leave** us soon.

We make **negative** infinitives with **not + to + verb**, for example:

- I told the children **not to make** so much noise.
- My dad tries **not to forget** the phone numbers.



Note: Use infinitives **after** some verbs. The most common ones are:

بعد از برخی فعل‌ها از مصدر استفاده کنید. رایج‌ترین آنها فعل‌های زیر هستند:

choose	(انتخاب کردن)	expect	(انتظارداشتن)
decide	(تصمیم گرفتن)	remember	(به یاد داشتن)
want	(خواستن)	try	(سعی کردن)
promise	(قول دادن)	attempt	(تلاش کردن)
forget	(فراموش کردن)	agree	(موافقت کردن)
wait	(منتظر ماندن)	learn	(یاد گرفتن)

Examples:

- Which concert did you choose **to attend**?
- I never expected **to meet** Tom in a place like that.
- My uncle has decided **to quit** smoking.
- Did you remember **to close** the windows?
- He wants **to talk** to you about his problem.
- Tom tried **to solve** the problem.
- Tom promised **not to go** there again.
- The man attempted **to swim** across the river.
- Don't forget **to turn** off the light before you go to sleep.
- They agreed **to meet** again the next morning.
- I can't wait **to tell** the truth to everybody.
- To use a computer, you must learn **to type**.

Hint: Remember/forget + **-ing form** looks back **at the past**-at things one **did**.

نکته: اگر فعل‌های remember و forget به مفهوم به یاد آوردن یا فراموش کردن عملی در زمان **گذشته** استفاده شوند، بعد از آنها **اسم مصدر (-ing form)** به کار می‌رود.

Examples:

- I still remember **buying** my first bicycle.
- I'll never forget **meeting** the Queen.

پرسش‌های بخش نوشتاری درس دو

A. Read the sentence in the first column on the left and then complete the table.

الف. جمله‌های ستون سمت چپ جدول زیر را بخوانید و سپس جدول را کامل کنید.

Sentences	Gerund	infinitives
1. If we want to know a country or a nation well, we should study its art.		
2. By handicrafts, we mean making decorative items in a skillful way using our hands		
3. Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's economy.		
4. In some Asian countries a part of the country's income comes from making and selling handicrafts.		
5. Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting moral and social values of Iranian people.		

B. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the following verbs.

ب. جمله‌های زیر را با شکل مناسب فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

hope agree plan begin

1. Mark to learn Spanish when he was 40.
2. I am to go to Ardebil.
3. The bank to lend him fifty million Rials.
4. Maryam is seventeen and she to be a translator.

See the answers on page 51



C. Complete the sentences with infinitive forms of the following verbs.

ج. جمله‌های زیر را با شکل مصدری فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

see swim use make

1. It is not dangerous in the pool.
2. I am surprised my teacher again.
3. My brother was really sorry that mistake.
4. It is easy this machine.

D. Complete the sentences with the gerunds or infinitives of the following verbs.

د. جمله‌های زیر را با مصدر یا اسم مصدر فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

leave make give catch turn off learn

- 1) I went home after the school.
- 2) I have decided Spanish.
- 3) We can't learn English without mistakes.
- 4) Mahboobeh bought some flowers to her mother.
- 5) Remember the lights.
- 6) I ran fast the bus.

E. complete the following text with the gerunds or infinitives of the given verbs.

ه. متن زیر را با مصدر یا اسم مصدر فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

My friend Sina liked to eat lots of hamburgers. But he had a problem. He was gaining weight. He decided (go) on a diet. He stopped (eat) fast food and kept on (use) more fruit and vegetables. After a month, he had lost a few pounds. But he wanted (lose) more. I suggested joining a gym. Sina disliked exercising, but he agreed (try) it. Now he exercises every day and he looks better. He hopes (lose) more weight.

See the answers on page 51&52



F. Choose the best answer.

و. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

- Our family decided to the mountains today.
a. to go b. went c. go d. going
- Our English teacher will attempt the class soon.
a. starting b. started c. to start d. start
- Sam has promised the money at the end of the month.
a. pay b. to pay c. paying d. paid
- I can hardly imagine in world without computers.
a. to live b. live c. lived d. living
- Our teacher expects the students so much noise in her class.
a. not make b. not to make c. make d. making
- He rarely practices the piano. So, I don't think he can play it well.
a. playing b. to play c. played d. play
- We're going to visit Golestan forest. Don't forget the camera with you.
a. bring b. brought c. to bring d. bringing
- What is Mary going to do after her diploma?
a. received b. to receive c. receive d. receiving

G. Make sentences with each group of words.

ز. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

- jogging/ to/ agreed/ every/ father/ go/ morning/ my/.
.....
- decided/ souvenir/ for/ she/ to buy/ a/ has/ her family/.
.....
- to/ a rug/ is/ sister/ weave/ for the room/ my/ trying/.
.....
- discount/ to/ fortunate/ are/ 30 percent/ you/ receive/ a/.
.....
- the poem/ attempted/ without/ mistakes/ recite/ she/ making/ to/.
.....
- language/ useful/ can be/ foreign/ watching/ learn/ movies/ to/ a/.
.....

See the answers on page 52



H. Different people want Amir to do different things. Complete the sentences.

ح. افراد مختلف از امیر می خواهند که کارهای متفاوت زیر را انجام دهد. جمله ها را کامل کنید.

write an essay

eat fast food

turn on the computer

go to the market with her

1. The teacher told Amir

2. His little brother asked

3. His parents advised

4. His grandmother wants

I. Using the following adjectives, write five sentences with infinitives about yourself.

ط. با استفاده از صفتهای زیر، پنج جمله را با مصدر در مورد خود بسازید.

careful, amazed, certain, ashamed, glad, fortunate, shocked, lucky, sorry, surprised

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

See the answers on page 53



Answer Keys

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش واژگان

الف. جمله‌های زیر را با کلمه‌های داده‌شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است).

1. If you buy this shirt, I'll give you a fifteen percent **discount**.
2. He plans to talk about the important role of computers in modern **society**.
3. His large **income** lets him to travel to a foreign country every year.
4. She learned how to **weave** a carpet from her grandmother.
5. We need to know that social **customs** vary greatly from country to country.
6. Scientists believe that each molecule in our body has a **unique** shape.
7. Before choosing a place for vacation, we all decided to **reflect** on our plans.
8. We bought some flowers to **decorate** the room for the birthday party.

ب. کلمه‌های ستون‌های A و B را با هم مطابقت دهید و همایند (کلمه‌های هم‌نشین) بسازید.

1. d	2. e	3. h	4. a	5. b	6. g	7. f	8. c
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

ج. برای هر کلمه مشخص‌شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است).

1. f	2. a	3. e	4. c	5. b
------	------	------	------	------

د. جمله‌های زیر را با استفاده از معلومات خودتان کامل کنید. (اولین حرف یا حروف داده شده است)

1. Russia is a **vast** country, in fact it's the largest country in the world.
2. The price of Persian carpets **depends** on their sizes.
3. Art shows the way of life and **identity** of a country.
4. Making decorative items skillfully by our hands is the art of **handicrafts**.
5. We can improve our country's **economy** by making and selling handicrafts.
6. Iran is among the countries with richest art and cultural **diversity**.
7. Persian art reflects moral and **social** values of Iranian people.
8. Iranian craftsmen **produce** unique artworks from simple materials.
9. It took her more than a week to weave a beautiful silk **carpet**.
10. This poem **reflects** the poet's love of nature.

ه. پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. d | 3. a | 4. b | 5. c | 6. a | 7. b | 8. d | 9. a | 10. b |
| 11. d | 12. c | 13. d | 14. c | 15. b | 16. a | 17. d | 18. a | 19. b | 20. c |
| 21. c | 22. b | 23. d | 24. a | 25. a | 26. b | 27. c | 28. d | | |

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش توسعه واژگان

A. Write a word in each blank that is the opposite of the words in the left column.

cold $\neq$ hot/warm

fast $\neq$ slow

happy $\neq$ unhappy/sad

B. Two of the words in each group are antonyms. Find them.

a) start = finish

b) quickly = slowly

c) rise = fall

d) cheap = expensive

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms and antonyms for the words.

a) In paragraph 1, find a synonym for 'reflect':show.....

b) In paragraph 3, find an antonym for 'buy':sell.....

c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'well-known':famous.....

d) In paragraph 6, find an antonym for 'ugly':beautiful...

D. Look around the class and find words that have opposite meanings.

Then make sentences with them using 'but' between them.

- The blackboard is **black** but the whiteboard is **white**.
- Amir is **happy** but Mohsen is **unhappy**.
- My bag is **small** but Sima's bag is **big**.
- Roya's pencil is **long** but Sahar's pencil is **short**.



پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش گرامر درس دو

الف. متن مکالمه را بخوانید و زیر جمله‌های شرطی خط بکشید.

- Tourist:** Wow! How touching this Gabbeh is! How much is it?
Reza: It is 85 dollars. If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent discount. You can take this calligraphic tile for only 30 dollars.
Tourist: Well, I'll take both. Please pack them for me.
Reza: Yes, sure.
Tourist: Do you work for this shop? Who has made these beautiful items
Reza: Actually, it is my father's workshop and store. I work here after school. All my family members work here to help our family business.
Tourist: Well done! How lucky you are to work in such a lovely shop! I really appreciate the culture and art of Iran.
Reza: Thank you very much. If you are interested in knowing more about our products, you can check this booklet.

ب. پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و بهترین شکل فعل را انتخاب کنید.

I sometimes think about my future job. I want to have a job to help the people of my country. When I **grow up**, I **will become** a teacher. I will work hard and help children. If I **teach well**, my students **will learn** many things. If they **study** hard, they **will become** successful in their lives. They can have good jobs in the future. They may become teachers, nurses, farmers, and artists. If my students **become** successful, I **will feel** happy and satisfied. This helps people to have a happier life.

ج. جمله‌های شرطی زیر را با شکل صحیح فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

1. If my brother **goes** out with his friends tonight, I **will watch** the football match on TV.
2. I will earn a lot of money if I **get** a good job.
3. If Kate doesn't hurry, she **will miss** the bus.
4. If we **meet** them tomorrow, we will say your hello.
5. The air **will be** clean if people **use** public transportation.



د. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. I'll get a good mark if I study hard.
2. I'll phone you if I have enough time.
3. If you eat lots of junk food, you will get sick.
4. If he doesn't practice, he won't pass his exam.
5. If John fixes the car this afternoon, we will go out.
6. We can see Uranus if we have a powerful telescope,
7. If you don't wear warm clothes, you may get cold.
8. If I don't do my homework, my father will get angry.

ه. در شرایط زیر درباره کارهایی که انجام خواهید داد یا اتفاق خواهد افتاد، صحبت کنید.

1. If it rains tomorrow, **we'll stay home.**
2. If I study hard for my exams, **I will get a good mark.**
3. If I learn English well, **I can travel to foreign country.**
4. If I see my English teacher, **I will say hello to him.**
5. If we go to Noshahr this Friday, **we will visit many beautiful places there.**
6. If I eat so much junk food, **I will gain a lot of weight.**
7. If I get a good mark, **I will be so happy.**
8. I will go to Mashhad if **I have enough time.**
9. I won't pass my exam, **if I don't study hard.**
10. If I find some money, **I will give it to the police.**

و. به سوالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

1. If it rains, **we will stay home.**
2. If I get a good job, **I will buy a new car.**
3. If I learn English, **I will travel to a foreign county.**
4. If I don't pass my exam, **I will get sad.**

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش See Also

الف. جمله‌های زیر را با شکل صحیح مناسب صفت‌های وصفی کامل کنید.

1. The children were **excited** because the game was exciting.
2. The class was **boring**. The students were bored.
3. we were amazed because the football match was **amazing**.

ب. به تصاویر نگاه کنید و با استفاده از کلمه‌های داده شده به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

4. Why is he so confused? (math problem)
He is so confused **because the math problem is confusing**.
5. Why is she frightened? (movie)
She is frightened **because the movie is frightening**.

پاسخ پرسش‌های بخش نوشتاری

الف. جمله‌های ستون اول در سمت راست جدول زیر را بخوانید و سپس آن را کامل کنید.

Sentences	Gerund	infinitives
1. If we want to know a country or a nation well, we should study its art.	—	to know
2. By handicrafts, we mean making decorative items in a skillful way using our hands	making, using	—
3. Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's economy.	making, selling	to help
4. In some Asian countries a part of the country's income comes from making and selling handicrafts.	making, selling	—
5. Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting moral and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty of this vast country.	reflecting	—

ب. جمله‌های زیر را با شکل مناسب فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

1. Mark **began** to learn Spanish when he was 40.
2. I am **planning** to go to Ardebil.
3. The bank **agreed** to lend him fifty million Rials.
4. Maryam is seventeen and she **hopes** to be a translator.

ج. جمله‌های زیر را با شکل مصدری فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

1. It is not dangerous **to swim** in the pool.
2. I am surprised **to see** my teacher again.
3. My brother was really sorry **to make** that mistake.
4. It is easy **to use** this machine.

د. جمله‌های زیر را با مصدر یا اسم مصدر فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

- 1) I went home after **leaving** the school.
- 2) I have decided **to learn** Spanish.
- 3) We can't learn English without **making** mistakes.
- 4) Mahboobeh bought some flowers **to give** to her mother.
- 5) Remember **to turn off** the lights.
- 6) I ran fast **to catch** the bus.

ه. متن زیر را با مصدر یا اسم مصدر فعل‌های داده شده کامل کنید.

My friend Sina liked to eat lots of hamburgers. But he had a problem. He was gaining weight. He decided **to go** on a diet. He stopped **eating** fast food and kept on **using** more fruit and vegetables. After a month, he had lost a few pounds. But he wanted **to lose** more. I suggested joining a gym. Sina disliked exercising, but he agreed **to try** it. Now he exercises every day and he looks better. He hopes **to lose** more weight.

و. پاسخ صحیح را از میان را از بین گزینه‌های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

ز. با هر گروه از کلمه‌های زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. My father agreed to go jogging every morning.
2. She has decided to buy a souvenir for her family.
3. My sister is trying to weave a rug for the room.
4. You are fortunate to receive a 30 percent discount.
5. She attempted to recite the poem without making mistakes.
6. Watching movies can be useful to learn a foreign language.



ح. افراد مختلف از امیر می خواهند که کارهای متفاوت زیر را انجام دهد. جمله ها را کامل کنید.

1. The teacher told Amir **to write an essay**.
2. His little brother asked Amir **to turn on the computer**.
3. His parents advised Amir **not to eat fast food**.
4. His grandmother wants Amir **to go to the market with her**.

ط. با استفاده از صفت های زیر، پنج جمله را با مصدر در مورد خود بسازید.

1. When I'm on diet I am very **careful** not eat fast food.
2. I am **certain** to answer all the questions correctly.
3. I was **amazed** to hear that things were so cheap yesterday.
4. I'm very **fortunate** to have good friends like you.
5. I was **shocked** to see him driving such a small car.

Word	Page	Word	Page
appreciate (v)	13, 17	include (v)	14
at least (adv.)	4, 13	income (n)	14, 17
behavior (n)	13	metal (n)	14, 18
calligraphy (n)	7, 8, 13	metalwork (n)	10, 14
carpet (n)	7, 8, 13	pottery (n)	8, 14, 29
common (adj.)	13, 20	produce (v)	14, 15
custom (n)	13, 24	refer to (v)	14, 15, 21
craftsman (n)	13, 29	reflect (v)	14, 24
decorate (v)	13, 45	reflect on (v)	14, 45
depend on (v)	9, 13	rug (n)	9, 14, 15
discount (n)	9, 11, 13	society (n)	14, 17
diversity (n)	13, 15, 18	sovenir (n)	14, 17
economy (n)	13, 17	tilework (n)	8, 10, 14
handicraft (n)	13, 17	traditional (adj.)	14, 24
homeland (n)	13, 18	unique (adj.)	14, 15
humankind (n)	13, 17, 24	vast (adj.)	14, 18, 24
identity (n)	13, 24	weave (v)	14, 15
imagination (n)	14, 15, 17	workshop (n)	11, 14

آزمون



کارنامه رتبه‌های برتر

رتبه‌های ۱ تا ۳۰۰۰



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