

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

Vision 2

English for Schools

رشته های علوم تجربی - ریاضی و فیزیک - ادبیات و علوم انسانی - علوم و معارف اسلامی

پایه یازدهم
دوره دوم متوسطه

Student Book

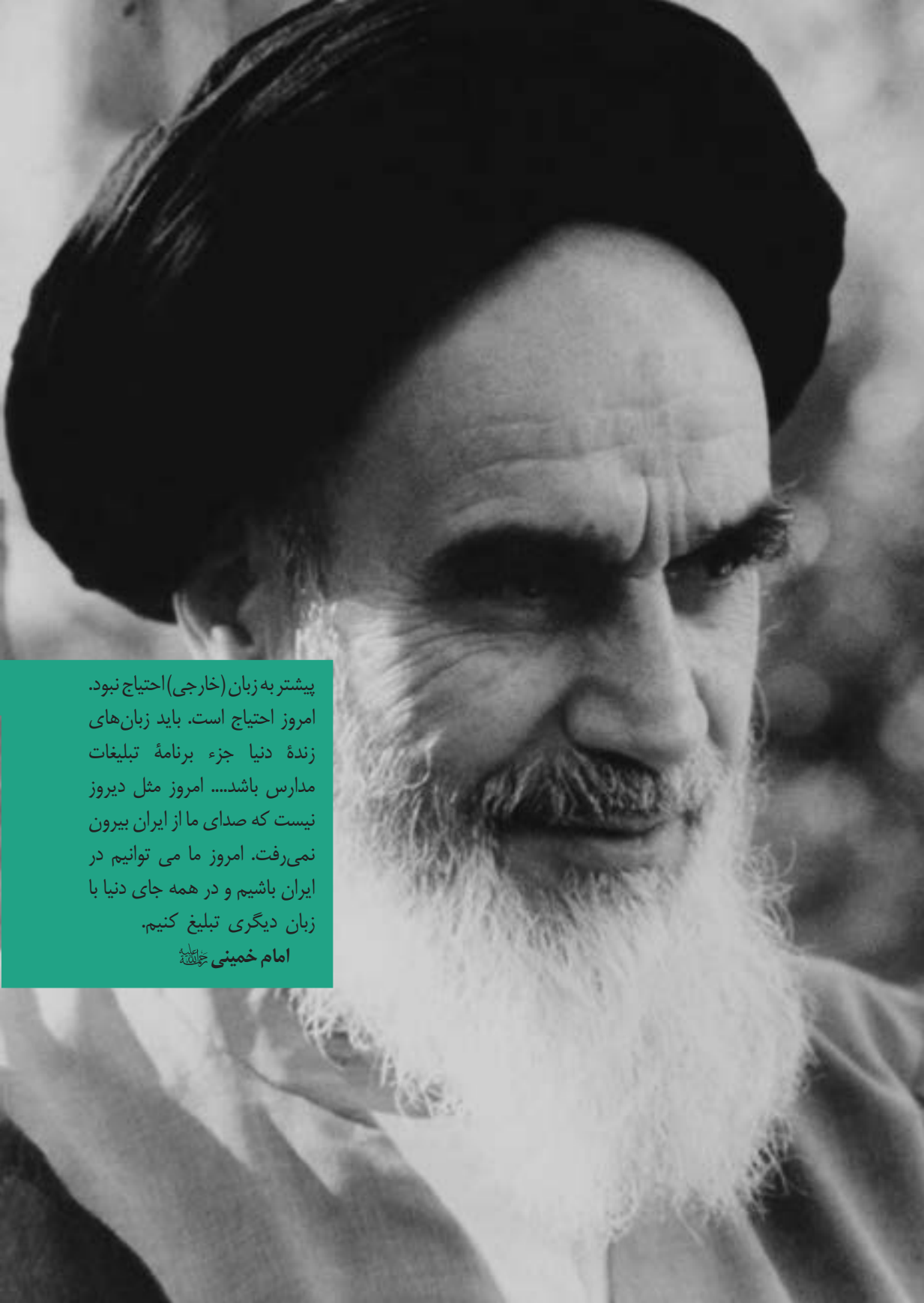
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وزارت آموزش و پرورش
سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی



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پیشتر به زبان (خارجی) احتیاج نبود.
امروز احتیاج است. باید زبان‌های
زندهٔ دنیا جزء برنامهٔ تبلیغات
مدارس باشد.... امروز مثل دیروز
نیست که صدای ما از ایران بیرون
نمی‌رفت. امروز ما می‌توانیم در
ایران باشیم و در همه جای دنیا با
زبان دیگری تبلیغ کنیم.

امام خمینی رحمته الله علیه

کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این کتاب متعلق به سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی وزارت آموزش و پرورش است و هرگونه استفاده از کتاب و اجزای آن به صورت چاپی و الکترونیکی و ارائه در پایگاه‌های مجازی، نمایش، اقتباس، تلخیص، تبدیل، ترجمه، عکس برداری، نقاشی، تهیه فیلم و تکثیر به هر شکل و نوع، بدون کسب مجوز ممنوع است و متخلفان تحت پیگرد قانونی قرار می‌گیرند.



وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ
الْسِّنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَانِكُمْ، إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

روم، ۲۲

و از نشانه‌های قدرت خداوند، آفرینش آسمان‌ها و زمین و نیز
تفاوت زبان‌ها و رنگ‌های شما انسان‌هاست؛ و به تحقیق در همه
اینها نشانه‌هایی از حکمت الهی برای دانشمندان نهفته است.

And of Allah's Signs of Power is the creation of the heavens and
the earth and also the variation of the languages and the color of
you people; verily, in all these are Signs for men of knowledge.

برگرفته از ترجمه مرحومه دکتر طاهره صفارزاده

مقدمه

با استعانت از الطاف خداوند متعال و عنایات حضرت ولی عصر (عج الله تعالی فرجه الشریف) دومین جلد از مجموعه کتاب‌های Vision به منظور تدریس در پایه یازدهم تحصیلی، تألیف گردیده و هم اکنون پیش روی شماست. آموزش زبان‌های خارجی و به‌طور ویژه آموزش زبان انگلیسی در نظام رسمی آموزش و پرورش کشورمان در سال‌های اخیر شاهد تحوّل بنیادین و اساسی بوده است که ریشه در تحوّل کلی نظام آموزش و پرورش، اجرای سند برنامه درسی ملی و سند تحوّل بنیادین نظام تعلیم و تربیت جمهوری اسلامی دارد و در چارچوب رویکرد ارتباطی فعال و خودباورانه مورد تصریح در برنامه ملی محقق شده است. در رویکرد ارتباطی فعال و خودباورانه، زبان‌های خارجی، از جمله زبان انگلیسی، به منظور ایجاد ارتباط با جهان به شیوه‌ای فعال و با تأکید بر ارزش‌ها و داشته‌های فرهنگ غنی اسلامی و ایرانی فراگیران آموزش داده می‌شود.

تحوّل در آموزش زبان انگلیسی در قالب ارائه مجموعه کتاب‌های English for Schools و از سال تحصیلی ۱۳۹۲-۱۳۹۱ آغاز گشت. مجموعه مذکور، دوره‌ای شش جلدی شامل دو زیر مجموعه سه جلدی با نام‌های Prospect و Vision می‌باشد. مهم‌ترین ویژگی‌های رویکرد ارتباطی فعال و خودباورانه و روح کلی حاکم بر مجموعه بسته‌های آموزشی Prospect و Vision متکی بر اصول کلی زیر است:

- توجه هم‌زمان به هر چهار مهارت زبانی
- استفاده از فعالیت‌های آموزشی متنوع در فرایند یادگیری زبان
- تأکید بر یادگیری زبان از طریق تجربیات زبانی
- استفاده از محتوای غنی، معنادار و قابل فهم در تدوین محتوای آموزشی
- ارتقای روحیه فراگیری زبان در محیط مشارکتی و از طریق همکاری و همیاری در کلاس
- ارائه بازخوردهای اصلاحی مناسب به خطاهای فراگیران
- توجه به جنبه‌های عاطفی و نقش آنها در فرایند آموزش زبان

نکات قابل توجه دبیران گرامی:

نخستین توصیه ما به همکاران گرامی این است که در آغاز تدریس این مجموعه، حتماً برنامه درسی ملی و حوزه مربوط به آموزش زبان‌های خارجی این سند را به دقت مطالعه نمایند تا با سمت و سو و سیاست‌های اصلی و مبنایی آموزش زبان‌های خارجی در این سند مهم که نقشه راه نظام آموزشی کشور است بیشتر آشنا شوند.

توصیه دوم این است که کتاب‌های Prospect یک تا سه (دوره اول متوسطه) را ملاحظه نموده و با مطالعه کتاب راهنمای معلم آن کتاب‌ها و مشاهده فیلم‌های آموزشی دبیران، با عنوان «برفراز آسمان»، با اصول تدریس بر اساس رویکرد ارتباطی فعال و خودباورانه، آشنایی کامل پیدا کنند. مطالعه کتاب‌های فوق به فهم دقیق سطح فعلی دانش آموزان، کمک شایان توجهی می‌کند.

همچنین از همکاران گرامی خواهشمندیم کتاب راهنمای معلم مربوط به کتاب Vision 2 را با توجه و دقت هر چه تمام‌تر مطالعه نمایند. به این شکل بسیاری از پرسش‌ها و ابهامات احتمالی درباره شیوه تدریس کتاب، نحوه زمان‌بندی و فعالیت‌های جنبی برطرف می‌شود. مجدداً تأکید می‌کنیم تدریس درست و مؤثر این کتاب بدون مطالعه کتاب راهنمای معلم آن، امکان‌پذیر نیست.

توصیه دیگر، توجه به هر چهار مهارت زبانی، به صورت هم‌زمان است که تحقق این مهم نیز مستلزم آشنایی با نحوه صحیح تدریس و طراحی درسی دقیق می‌باشد. علاوه بر کتاب راهنمای معلم، مشاهده نرم‌افزار و فیلم آموزشی معلمان با نام «برفراز آسمان» نیز بسیار مفید خواهد بود.

همچنین شایسته است والدین نیز از تغییر و تحولات انجام شده در نظام آموزش زبان انگلیسی آگاه گردند؛ به این منظور پیشنهاد می‌شود با استفاده از ظرفیت جلسات ویژه تعامل والدین با مدرسه، درباره این تحولات، اطلاع‌رسانی لازم انجام گیرد.

لازم به یادآوری است که مجموعه غنی و کاملی از منابع مورد نیاز همکاران از جمله فایل‌های تمامی اجزای بسته آموزشی، مجموعه دستورالعمل‌ها و آیین‌نامه‌های مربوطه و جدیدترین اخبار و اطلاعات مورد نیاز همکاران گرامی از طریق وب‌گاه گروه زبان‌های خارجی دفتر تألیف کتاب‌های درسی به نشانی زیر قابل دستیابی است که بازدید مرتب از این پایگاه نیز اکیداً توصیه می‌شود:

در خاتمه مجدداً تأکید می‌شود که بسته آموزشی حاضر با حاکمیت رویکرد ارتباطی فعال و خودباورانه، جنبه‌های متنوع نیازهای آموزشی دانش‌آموزان را در نظر داشته و در کنار کتاب دانش‌آموز با ارائه کتاب کار، کتاب راهنمای معلم، لوح فشرده صوتی و همچنین لوح فشرده آموزش معلمان، مجموعه کاملی را در اختیار فراگیران قرار داده است. نکته پایانی اینکه طبق ضوابط مصوب وزارت آموزش و پرورش، در صورت نیاز، تنها استفاده از کتاب‌ها و منابع کمک آموزشی تأیید شده توسط طرح سامان بخشی کتاب‌های کمک آموزشی دفتر تکنولوژی و انتشارات کمک آموزشی سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی مجاز می‌باشد.

بی‌شک تحقق اهداف مورد نظر این بسته آموزشی نیازمند حمایت‌های همه‌جانبه و ارزشمند همکاران گرامی است که در سراسر ایران اسلامی با دلسوزی و تلاش فراوان، زمینه رشد و بالندگی آینده‌سازان میهن عزیزمان را فراهم می‌آورند، مؤلفان، این تلاش ارزشمند را ارج نهاده و آرزومند اعتلای روزافزون نام مقدس جمهوری اسلامی ایران در تمامی عرصه‌ها هستند.

گروه زبان‌های خارجی دفتر تألیف کتاب‌های درسی عمومی و متوسطه نظری

Map of

Vision 2



Lesson 1: Understanding People (15-47)

Get Ready

Introduction to the Lesson

Conversation

Talking about Languages

New Words & Expressions

Learning Vocabulary of Reading

Reading

Languages of the World	Reading Strategy (Scanning)	Reading Comprehension
---------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------

Vocabulary Development

Synonyms

Grammar

Countable and Uncountable Nouns	See Also (Units and measure words)
------------------------------------	--

Listening & Speaking

Shopping, Asking and Answering about Prices
and Numbers

Pronunciation

Teen Numbers and Ten Numbers

Writing

Simple Sentences

What You Learned

Reviewing Lesson 1

Lesson 2: A Healthy Lifestyle (49-79)



Get Ready	Introduction to the Lesson		
Conversation	Talking about Lifestyle		
New Words & Expressions	Learning Vocabulary of Reading		
Reading	Having a Healthier and Longer Life	Reading Strategy (Skimming)	Reading Comprehension
Vocabulary Development	Prefixes and Suffixes		
Grammar	Present Perfect	See Also (Phrasal Verbs)	
Listening & Speaking	Talking about Past Experiences		
Pronunciation	(Emergencies) Phrasal Verbs		
Writing	Gerunds		
What You Learned	Reviewing Lesson 2		



Lesson 3: Art and Culture (81-107)

Get Ready

Introduction to the Lesson

Conversation

Shopping Handicrafts

New Words & Expressions

Learning Vocabulary of Reading

Reading

Art, Culture
and Society

Reading Strategy
(Recognizing
Reference Words)

Reading
Comprehension

Vocabulary Development

Antonyms

Grammar

Conditional Type I

See Also
(Past Participles)

Listening & Speaking

Talking about Conditions and Future Results

Pronunciation

Intonation of Conditional Sentences

Writing

Infinitives

What You Learned

Reviewing Lesson 3



LESSON 1

Understanding People

Interesting Facts:

- There are about 7000 languages in the world.
- Most Languages of the world have no written form.
- The Holy Quran is available in more than 100 languages.
- One language dies about every fourteen days.
- Deaf people use sign language to communicate.

at hand

traffic signs

sing

action

Get Ready

انتخاب choice

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

فعل



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Are you **familiar** with any of the above languages? If yes, circle them.

mean —
means —

meaningful صفت
meaningless صفت

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.

Silent

quit "بلا"

quit = give up

activity

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

- ☐ Reading storybooks
☐ Listening to the news
☐ Talking to foreigners

- ☐ Watching movies
☐ Surfing the net
☐ Writing letters or emails

based on

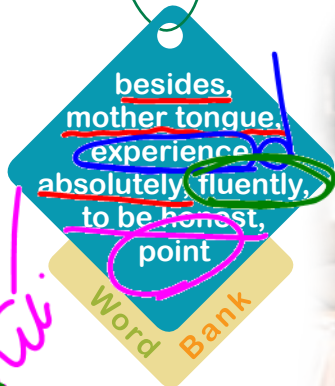
search

شخص
خارجی

به دقت
مکثراً

beside

Conversation



interview



ate action



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.

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.

1. Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting

interested

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!

Soon



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?



New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



area
part

Mazandaran is one of the best farming regions of Iran.



Asia is the largest continent of the world.



Does water really exist on Mars?



Spanish is Diego's native language.



Dictionary prices range from \$5 to \$15.



famous

Rice is the most popular food in Iran.

well-known



Today, less than 40 percent of people live in villages.



Science



think

Imagine you are traveling in space.

imagination تصورات

Scientists say that by 2050, wind power can meet the needs of the world.

imaginary
تصویری

scientific



We are living in the twenty-first century.



Our teacher tried to explain the new word by means of sign language.

Country

explanation



B. Read and Practice.

Community

society: a large group of people who live together

We live in an Islamic **society**.

ability: the physical or mental power or skill to do something
Human's **ability** to talk makes him **different** from animals.

vary: to be different from each other

In some cities, prices **vary** from shop to shop.

make up: to form a thing, amount or number

China **makes up** 18% of the world's population.

despite: without taking any notice of

I enjoy the weekend, **despite** the bad weather.

~~important~~ مهم
~~importance~~ اهمیت

~~difference~~ تفاوت

~~populated~~ پرجمعیت

~~Pay attention to~~ توجه کنید

بجای
علیرغم
in spite of



C. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A and B.

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.

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.

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.

More than one billion people in the world speak Chinese.



nation/national

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.

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 3 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 ☒

develope

Vocabulary Development

SYNONYMS

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.

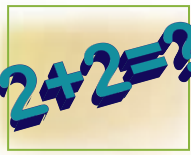
A. Write the words that mean the same under the picture where they belong.

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':

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

A. Read the following texts.



Today!

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.

فوق culture



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 following examples. Compare the columns.

Singular countable	Plural countable	Uncountable
a car	two/ three/ four cars	— traffic

Singular countable	Plural countable	Uncountable
a book	some/ many books	some/ much information
a bird	lots of/ a lot of birds	lots of/ a lot of chicken soup
a man	few/ a few men	little/ a little bread

Questions	Answers		
How many cars are there in the street?	There are	two three four some many lots of a lot of a few few	cars.
How many books do you need?	I need		books.
How much information does your teacher need?	She needs	some much lots of a lot of a little little	information.
How much bread is there in the kitchen?	There is		bread.



Measure words with uncountable nouns

a bottle of		two, three, ... bottles of	water
a cup of		two, three, ... cups of	tea, coffee
a glass of		two, three, ... glasses of	water, juice
a bag of		two, three, ... bags of	rice, sugar
a piece of		two, three, ... pieces of	cake, paper
a slice of		two, three, ... slices of	melon, banana
a kilo of		two, three, ... kilos of	meat, rice
a loaf of		two, three, ... loaves of	bread

C. Tell your teacher how different ‘countable’ and ‘uncountable nouns’ are.

D. Underline all ‘countable and uncountable nouns’ in *Reading*.

E. Choose appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

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?
-

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

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?

G. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.



See Also

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

Numbers	Nouns
a/one	car
an/one	apple
two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten	tables
eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen	chairs
twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two,, twenty-nine	students
thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two,, thirty-nine	trees
forty, forty-one, forty-two,, forty-nine	horses
fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two,, fifty-nine	books
sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two,, sixty-nine	boxes
seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two,, seventy-nine	children
eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two,, eighty-nine	bags
ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two,, ninety-nine	men

Numbers	Nouns
<u>one</u> hundred, two hundred, three hundred,	languages
<u>one</u> thousand, two thousand, three thousand, four thousand,	birds
<u>one</u> million, two million, three million,	cells
<u>one</u> 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

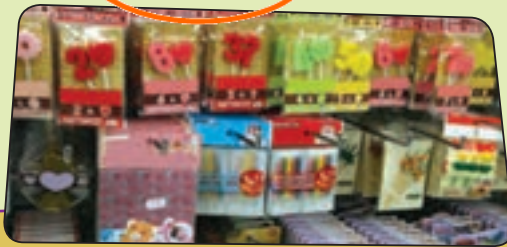
Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Shopping, asking and answering about prices and numbers

A. You may use 'how much' to ask about prices. You may use 'how many' to ask about numbers.

- May I help you?
- Yes, please. I'm looking for some birthday candles.
- How many candles do you need?
- I need 12 birthday candles.
- You can find different types of candles over there.
- Um... How much are those?
- 20 000 Tomans.
- What about these?
- 10 000 Tomans.
- I think I'll take these. Here you are.
- Thank you.



You may use the following patterns to ask about prices and numbers.

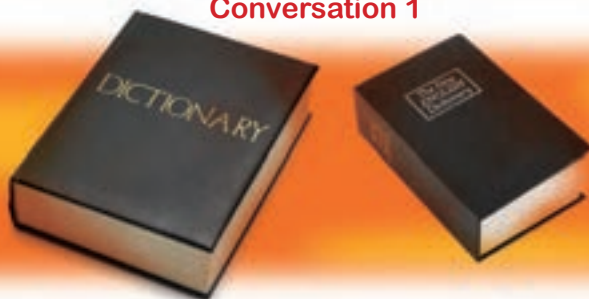
- How much do/does cost?
- How much is it?
- How much are they?
- How many are there?

فاز - هزینه
قیمت داشتن
از کجا



B. Listen to the following conversations and answer the questions.

Conversation 1



1. The boy wants
2. How many words does the first dictionary have?

Pair up and ask at least two questions about the prices of things you or your friends have in your/their bags. You may use the words in the box.

pen, pencil, eraser, pencil-sharpener, ruler, notebook

Conversation 2



1. How much is a ticket?
2. How many tickets does she want?

Pair up and ask about the numbers of things you or your friends have. You may use the words in the box.

sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, books, pens, pencils

Pronunciation



A. 'Ten numbers' (ten, twenty, thirty, ...) have strong stress on their first part. Listen and repeat.

• •

twenty

thirty

forty

fifty

• •

sixty

seventy

eighty

ninety

fourteen
fourty



B. 'teen numbers' have strong stress on 'teen'.

■ She is almost thirteen.

■ Did you say eighty or eighteen?

Writing

Simple Sentences

حداقل

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.

Mahan is sleeping.



The bird does not sing.



The apple fell down.

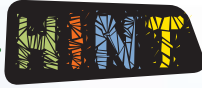


The teacher is hard-working.



1) To find a subject, ask who or what the sentence is about. Your answer is the subject.

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



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.

2) To find a verb, ask what the sentence says about the subject.

- 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.



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

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

■ 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 ■ it is very good for children ●

■ a beautiful lake in the forest



B. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. The answer will be the subject of the sentence.

- میک نر is one of my best teachers.
- A cheetah runs faster than a mouse.
- Every night, I exercise for 30 minutes.
- Many animals live in this forest.

C. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be the verb of the sentence.

- The child is crying loudly. cries/ cried
- Shayan is always kind to his sister.
- We waited for hours. are waiting
- The museum is opened at 8 a.m. opens opened

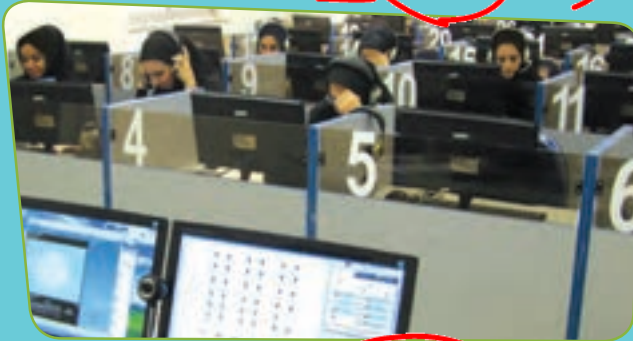


A simple sentence can also have an **object**.
An object is a noun that receives an action.

The students are drinking **milk**.



The students learn **English**.



Mahdi visited **his doctor**.





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

D . Read the following sentences. Circle the objects.

1. The boy runs fast.
2. Mina speaks English.
3. We must respect our neighbors.
4. Shadi is working at home.
5. Ali is a smart student.

E. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be an object.

1. They will meet us their grand Parents .
2. Ali and I bought two shirts .
3. We are going to learn English .
4. Children should not eat fast food .

F. Rearrange the words to create correct sentences.

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

● A simple sentence can also have additional information mostly in the forms of 'adverbs of place, time and manner'.

- Ali will have an exam next week.
- Zahra studies English at school.
- Yesterday, I saw my teacher in the street.
- We usually visit our grandmother on Fridays.
- My brother can speak French fluently.

simple
sentence

G. Read the following sentences. Find the subject(S), verb(V), object(O) and additional information(AI).

Example: She studies English at school every week.

S V O AI (Place) AI (Time)

1. On weekends, I read storybooks.

AI (time) S V O

2. I usually get good grades.

S AI W O

3. Last night, my mother made cookies.

AI (time) S V O

4. My friends take photographs of animals.

S V O /

5. I have a math class on Wednesdays.

S V O AI (time)

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

HAVE
VERB. SUCH
A SIMPLE SENTENCE PERIOD
THE SENTENCE SUBJECT. WHAT
CALLED THE SUBJECT. WHAT
SENTENCE SAYS ABOUT THE SUBJECT
IS CALLED THE VERB. IN THE FOLLOW-
ING SENTENCES, THE SUBJECT IS UN-
DERLINED ONCE AND THE VERB TWICE.

What you learned

AN ENGLISH-LEARNING LANGUAGE IS A LANGUAGE
THAT HAS VERY FEW SPEAKERS. THE
KNOWLEDGE OF MANY LANGUAGES IS
LOSING THEIR NATIVE SPEAKERS. THE
INCREASES THE DANGER OF DESTROYING
SOME NATIONS AND CULTURES. A
CHANGING LANGUAGE IS A
CHANGING A CULTURE.

LESSON
ONE



A. Listen to the first part of a story.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.

I went to a

I needed some cheese

2. Listen again and list all uncountable nouns.

B. Now read the second part of the report.

The only thing I was still looking for was a bag of sugar. There were four types of sugar. I picked the bags and read the explanations. Honestly, I didn't understand their differences. A young man came to me and asked what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He gave me some information. Again, I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations in my mobile dictionary. At last, I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!

at least

finally

3. Scan the text for the nouns.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

How many bags of sugar did the man want?

Did the man buy any tea?

How did he understand the explanations?





LESSON 2

صفت + اسم → اسم

اسم - صلات

A Healthy Lifestyle

Interesting Facts:

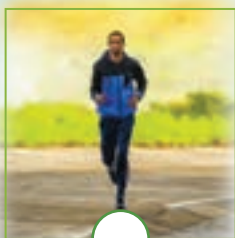
- People with higher education usually live longer.
 educate = teach
 فعل
 educated
 educational
 صفت
- Our health improves when we visit our friends and family members.
 صفت
- Sitting a lot increases health risks.
 danger
- Laughter is the best medicine for your health.

Laugh
 فعل



Get Ready

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



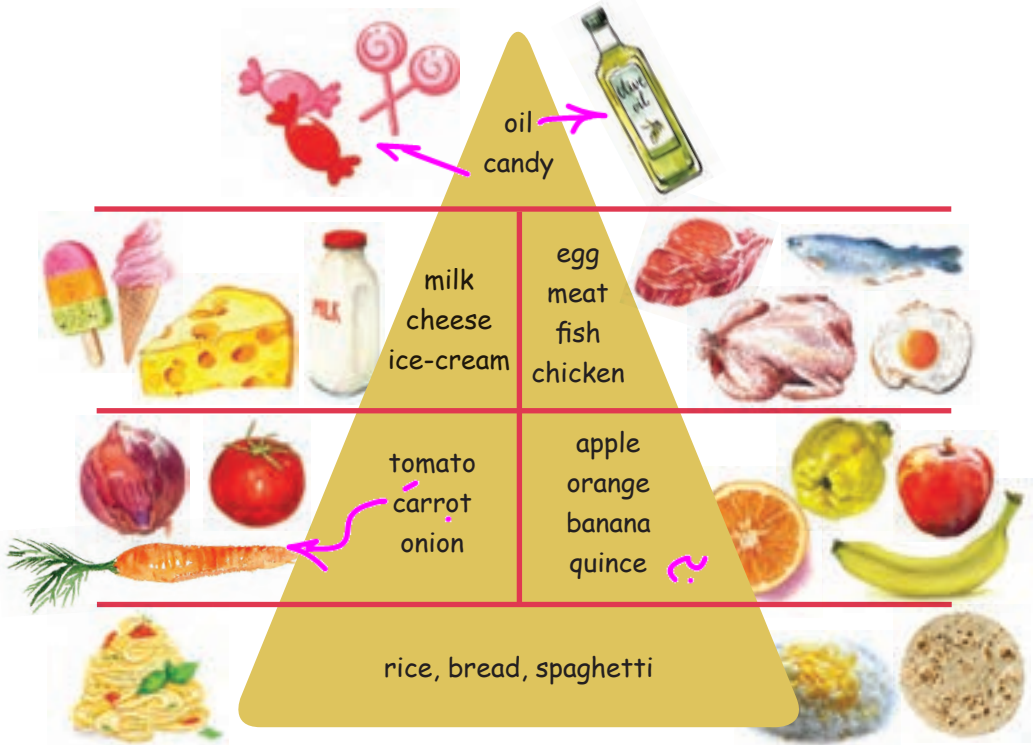
Now match the pictures with the words and sentences.

- a worked b jog c hangs out d eating
 e surfing f climbed

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

زیر هر حد

B. In the pyramid below circle the food you eat each day.



Do you think you have a healthy diet? How do you know that?

C. Read the following sentences and use adverbs of frequency (never, sometimes, often, usually, always) to show how often you do them.

1. I work on my computer.
2. I watch TV in the afternoon.
3. I go out and play with my friends.
4. I eat fast food.
5. I walk to school.

فعل
کمی
بسیار
اصلی

Compare your answers with your classmates.

Conversation



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

have/has P.P

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.

ای
است
ام
ان
اند

ترجیح
دادن

in fact
really

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.

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



Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

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



New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



Eating vegetables is an important part of a healthy diet.



The doctor is listening to my grandfather's heartbeat.

ضربان قلب



My uncle has high blood pressure.

فشار



My sister measures herself every month.



Our neighbor had a heart attack yesterday.



One serving of rice is not enough for them.



Smoking is harmful to everyone.



Arash has a bad eating habit.



Today, addiction to technology is a big problem.

صفت - harm
ضرر - زیان
مضر - زیان آور
ful + harm

عادت - habit
addict



B. Read and Practice.

physical: relating to the body

Swimming is a **physical** sport.

مربوط به

calm: without worry

My teacher has a very **calm** manner.

منش

balanced: with all parts existing in the correct amounts

A **balanced** diet contains lots of fruits and green vegetables.

موجود

مقدار
میزان

recent: happening or starting a short time ago

The price of bananas has increased in **recent** weeks.

emotional: relating to the emotions

Her doctor said the problem was more **emotional** than physical.

emotional

prevent: to stop something from happening

Daily exercise can **prevent** diseases.

illness/sickness

relationship: the way in which two or more people feel and behave towards each other.

• She has a very good **relationship** with her aunt.

C. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A and B.

Reading



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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Pay attention to

Reading Strategy

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.

Follow these steps to skim:

- Read the title. عنوان: تیتر
- 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. جزئیات

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?

Reading Comprehension

بحث کردن

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?

عوامل

Vocabulary Development

پیشوند

پسوند

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

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

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
re-	again	rewrite: write again
un-	not	unimportant: not important
im- in-	not	impossible: not possible incorrect: not correct
dis-	not/opposite of	dislike: not like
mid-	middle	midday: the middle of the day



A **suffix** is a letter or a 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.

SUFFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
<u>-er / -or</u>	<u>noun maker</u>	فعل write + -er = writer translate + -or = translator
<u>-ness</u>	<u>noun maker</u>	صفت happy + -ness = happiness
<u>-ion / -tion / -sion</u>	<u>noun maker</u>	create + -ion = creation
<u>-ful</u>	<u>adjective maker</u>	use + -ful = useful
<u>-ous</u>	<u>adjective maker</u>	danger + -ous = dangerous
<u>-y</u>	<u>adjective maker</u>	rain + -y = rainy
<u>-al</u>	<u>adjective maker</u>	nature + -al = natural
<u>-ly</u>	<u>adverb maker</u>	slow + -ly = slowly صفت



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

2. health

3. danger

4. emotion

Careful (par. 1)

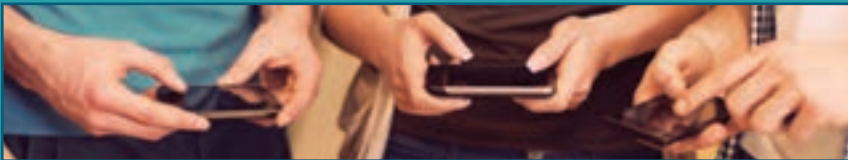
healthy (par. 4)

dangerous (par. 5)

emotional (par. 6)

Grammar

A. Read the following texts.



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. Some of these people have quitted good habits like doing daily exercises or attending social events. They have chosen an unhealthy lifestyle. To live longer, they need to rethink the way they live, work, and use technology.



Technology has helped the researchers and scientists of our time. New medicines and medical inventions have saved the lives of many people. They have let people have a happy life and live longer. New medicines such as anti-cancer drugs and new antibiotics have cured many patients. Some technological inventions have helped doctors to check people's health condition. They have found keys to the secrets of the human body. New technologies have helped doctors to understand how diseases develop. They have found ways to fight and stop diseases in their early stages. Technology, as some people may think, is not a bad thing at all. The way we use technology, is important.

B. Read the following examples.

Affirmative

He Samira	has		
I You Erfan and Ehsan They	have	started	a business.

✗ Amir has written a letter.

✗ I have watched that movie.

Negative

Behrooz She	has not hasn't		
I You We My friends	have not haven't	forgotten	the accident.

✗ My mother has not made a cake.

✗ The students haven't finished their homework.

Interrogative

Has	he Maral		
Have	I you we the farmers	worked	hard?

✗ Have you been to Paris?

✗ Has Mr. Ahmadi produced that movie?

C. Tell your teacher how 'present perfect tense' is made.

D. Read the *Conversation* and underline all 'present perfect verbs'.

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

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-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.

لغتي

لغتي



F. Read the following examples.

I've known them since 2008.
We've lived here for 20 years.

He hasn't got a job yet.

Have they ever traveled to Madrid?

G. Pair up and talk about the things you have and have not done. You may use 'since', 'for', 'yet', or 'ever' in your questions and answers.

Example: I have studied lesson 4.
I haven't done my English homework yet.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

H. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

See Also

Phrasal verbs

Read the following examples. 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. = quit

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.

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking about past experiences



A. You may use 'present perfect tense' to ask and talk about past experiences.

A: Have you ever played the game 'Travel to Mars'?

B: Oh, yes. I have learned to play it recently. But I don't want to play it again.

A: Really? Why?

B: It takes a lot of my time. I have attended a Spanish class since last Monday. I like to spend my time on that.

A: I see. But you can play it in your free time.

B: I don't know. I haven't thought about that yet.



You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about your past experiences.

Have you ever?

Yes, I have it once, last year,

No, I haven't. Maybe I try it later.

B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1



1. Hamid is on a team.
2. He has quitted the team to

Pair up and ask your friends about the experiences they have had. You may use the verbs in the box.

watch Amir Kabir TV series, read poems of Hafez, play football, make a paper boat, travel to the South



Conversation 2

1. Farideh wants to
2. Farideh has tried

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they haven't experienced yet. You may use the verbs in the box.

play golf, climb Mount Everest, travel to the moon, take part in the Olympics

attend

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. All of the words are important and thus they are all stressed.



1. Watch out!
2. Come back!
3. Sit down!
4. Go away!
5. Take care!



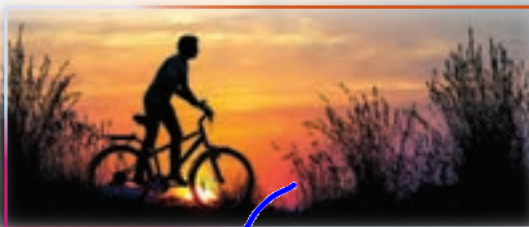
In some situations, emergencies for example, all of the words are important. In that case, all words carry stress.

B. Say the following sentences with appropriate stress patterns.

1. Get away!
2. Turn round!
3. Wake up!
4. Hurry up!
5. Take care!

Writing

Gerunds



It Cycling is good exercise.

Vahid enjoys cycling.

S V O it

A gerund is a **verb + -ing** that works like a noun. A gerund can be a subject or an object in a sentence.

Gerund as Subject

- It ■ Swimming is useful for everyone.
- Reading helps us learn English.

A gerund is always singular. When one gerund is the subject of a sentence, it takes a singular verb.

- Walking makes me happy.

But when two gerunds form the subject, the verb is plural.

- They ■ Cycling and jogging are my favorite sports.

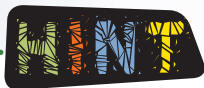
Sometimes a noun follows a gerund:

- Playing football was his fun.
- Taking photos is her hobby.
- Learning a language takes time.

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

write eat travel do

- 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 everyone.



forbid

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

منوع



Gerund as Object

- I enjoy swimming.
- Maryam loves reading.

*We can use a gerund after the following verbs:

enjoy	mind	finish	} فعل بعد ن دار ing
give up		imagine	
keep on		practice	
quit		love	

*We usually use *go + a gerund* to describe recreational activities.

- Let's go shopping.
- Yesterday, we went biking.

Here are some common examples:

go fishing

go skiing

go swimming

go skating

go jogging

go sailing

go running



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

play

walk

fish

do

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



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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Confused
گیج
Confusing
تج کتبه

گیج شدن



Do not confuse a 'gerund' with the 'present progressive'.

■ Maryam's favorite hobby is writing poems.

■ Maryam is writing an email now.

کارندیت
کار است (حال التزامی)



D. Read the following sentences. Which of the underlined words is a gerund?

1) They were watching a football match when I called.

2) Saeed is cycling in the park right now.

3) Farzaneh enjoys watching scientific movies.

4) My favorite sport is hiking.

گذشته التزامی
حال التزامی

اسم مصدر
↓
↓

Gerunds after Prepositions

Prepositions are words such as at, by, for, against, after, about, for, on, in, with, without and so on.

Here are some common examples of *prepositions + gerunds*:

- Parastoo is good at speaking and writing German.
- Alice is interested in playing tennis.
- What do you think about living in a village?
- Nancy and Margaret have plans for doing their homework soon.
- I am tired of washing the dishes.

and
but

E. Find all gerunds in the *Conversation*. Which one has come after a preposition?

.....

.....



...WILL HAVE HAD A BETTER LIFE.
THERE ARE MANY OTHER THINGS YOU CAN
DO TO LIVE HEALTHIER AND LONGER.
THE FIRST, HOWEVER, IS TO HAVE A PLAN FOR THE
WAY THEY WANT TO LIVE AND TAKE CARE OF
THEIR PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH.

What you learned

...HAS INFLUENCED THE LIVES OF
IN THIS CENTURY. WORKING WITH
AND MOBILE PHONES HAS CHANGED
HABITS AND LIFESTYLE. SOME PEOPLE
THEIR LAPTOPS AND ESPECIALLY THEIR
E PHONES EVERYWHERE FOR NO GOOD
REASON. SOME OF THEM HAVE NOT READ A BOOK
SOME MONTHS. SOME HAVE NOT VISITED
THEIR RELATIVES FOR A LONG TIME.

LESSON
TWO



A. Listen to the first part of a report.

1. Complete the sentences based on what you've just heard.

Some people have three bad habits. They are

By making just a few changes in their lifestyle, people

2. Listen again and list all 'present perfect tenses'.

B. Now read the rest.

People's busy lifestyle in big cities has created many problems for their health.

Rushing to and from school and work has made it hard for everyone to be physically active. Many people do not have time to cook or prepare healthy food.

They eat unhealthy snacks and junk food. This type of diet has changed people's taste and many young people now prefer fast food to homemade dishes. Watching

TV and working with technology for long hours have also risked people's health.

They have increased the risk of heart diseases and sleep disorders. So the things that seem so simple now can cause serious problems in the future.

3. Skim the text and suggest a title for it.

4. Scan the text and underline all 'gerunds'.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Name three things people have to change in their lifestyle.

Is it really easy to change our lifestyle?

Why is too much working with technology dangerous?

make

reseason





LESSON 3

Art and Culture

Interesting Facts:

- Art increases brain's activity.
- Art helps students learn math and science better.
- Art makes people more creative and sociable.
- There are at least 12 different meanings for the word 'art' in English.

cultural
society
create
فعل

at last
عاقبة



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
- e calligraphy

er

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

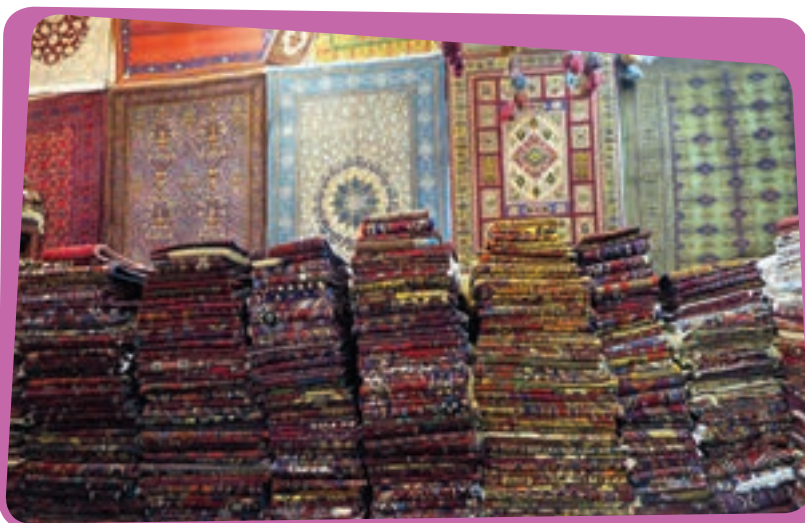
1. I bought this beautiful b cup in Meibod.

2. The little boy was sleeping on the a. It was soft and warm.

3. Can you read that d? It seems to be one of Nezami's poems. کتابخانه

4. There is a collection of Farshchian's Paintings in Astan Ghods Museum.

5. There are lots of tileworks in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque.



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

☐ happy and cheerful

☐ bored and tired

☐ uncertain and worried

☐ proud and hopeful

hopeless

Conversation



محصول
تولید
Production
Produce



Listen to the conversation between Reza and a tourist.

Reza: How can I help you, sir?

Tourist: I am looking for some Iranian handicrafts. صنایع دستی

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

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

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

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. صفت

Reza: Yes, sure.

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

Reza: Well done! 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.



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?



فامه

New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



My aunt bought a decorative wall clock.



Iran is a vast country in Southwest Asia.

واسع



Iranian craftsmen and craftswomen are hard-working people.

active



He is weaving a rug.

بافتن



Gold and silver are valuable metals.

فلزات



Each person's fingerprint is unique.

فردی



The animal diversity of Lorestan is amazing.

تنوع گونه‌ها

wonderful



B. Read and Practice.

custom: traditional or usual things that people do in an area

My uncle is interested in old local customs.

identity: Who or what a thing or person is

The policeman is searching for the identity of that man.

reflect: to show something

This poem reflects the poet's love of nature.

humankind: all people

The World Wars have been really bad for humankind.

appreciate: : to value somebody or something

Each society appreciates its art and culture.



C. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A and B.

Reading



Art, Culture and Society

imagine

ب عنوان

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.

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.

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.

Iran has a five-thousand-year-old history of artistic works and handicrafts including pottery, painting, calligraphy, rugs and carpets,

etc. If you travel across Iran, you'll get back home with excellent handicrafts as souvenirs for your family and friends.

اقتصاد
Such as
شامل

دراست
صفت

سوغاتی



کامل"

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.

صفت
nature

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.

مهرین - وطن

Reading Strategy

(رجوع) → اسم

Recognizing Reference Words

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

معمول
سابق
معین
اطراف - حوالی

رجوع کردن

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

Vocabulary Development

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.

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



cold

hot



fast

slow



happy

sad
unhappy
upset



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': *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*



Grammar

A. Read the following text.



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."

educate

if

B. Read the following examples.

If you study hard,

you will pass the exams.

If my friends come,

I will become happy.

If Reza goes to Rey,

he will visit the bazaar.

I'll phone you

if I have time.

You'll hurt yourself

if you jump into the river.

Maryam will get a prize

if she answers the question correctly.



C. Tell your teacher how 'conditional sentences' are made.

D. Read the *Conversation* and underline all 'conditional sentences'.

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

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.

if
راضی
خوشنود



F. Pair up and talk about the things you will do or will happen in the following conditions.

1. If it rains tomorrow, I will go to the park.
2. If I study hard for my exam, I can pass them Success
3. If we go to Noshahr this Friday, we will have a nice time.
4. If I eat so much junk food, I may gain weight.
5. If I get a good mark, I will have a happy holiday. Feel happy

G. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

See Also

Past participles

Read the following examples.

Amin **is** bored with his present job.

Mina **got** amused by the story.

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.

They **were** greatly surprised at the news.

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

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking about conditions and future results



A. We use 'will' with 'if' to talk about what will happen in the future if certain conditions are met at the present time.

- We want to buy a new store.
- Really, what for?
- We want to make and sell more pottery work.
- I've heard people are really interested in your work.
- Yeah, if everything goes well, we will open the new store in June.



You may use the following to talk about conditions and future results.

If everything goes well, I will.....

If all goes well, they will

If our plans work, we will.....

B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1



1. They are going to
2. If all goes well,

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

become a doctor in the future, go to Marivan in Norooz,
buy a new computer next year

Conversation 2



1. Mohammad is going to
2. Amir is going to

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

take part in charity, study Physics, visit historical sites of Hamedan

attend

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. A part of the sentence has a **rising** intonation, another part of it has a **falling** intonation.

1. If I get the money, I will buy a new mobile phone.
2. We'll get to school late if the bus does not come on time.
3. If the kids answer the questions, the teacher will give them a prize.
4. You'll get a good job if you work hard.

Both rising and falling intonations are used in conditional sentences.

B. Listen to the sentences and draw **upward** or **downward** arrows for rising and falling intonations.

1. If it snows, people will drive carefully.
2. If I earn enough money next year, I will buy a new car.
3. She will pass the exam if I help her.
4. If you eat healthy food, you will live longer.

Writing

Infinitives



To learn a language can be interesting.

Hamed wants to learn a language.

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

example

Infinitive as Subject

You can use an infinitive as the subject of a sentence:

- To smoke is very bad for everyone.

But its gerund form is more natural:

- Smoking is very bad for everyone.

Infinitive as Object

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

- I like to watch this movie.
- She wanted to buy an Iranian handicraft.

After some verbs we use infinitives. The most common ones are:

choose
decide
want
promise
forget
wait

expect
remember
try
attempt
agree
learn

فعل
بعshan
+
to !

A. Complete the following sentences with the gerunds or infinitives of the verbs in the box.

learn leave make give catch turn off

- 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.





We make negative infinitives with *not + to + verb*.

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

We can use infinitives after some adjectives.

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



Some other common adjectives are:

careful
certain
glad
shocked
sorry

amazed
ashamed
fortunate
lucky
surprised

فعل
بعده
+
! to

B. Using five adjectives from the above, write five sentences with infinitives about yourself.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

C. Read the *Reading* and find all gerunds and infinitives.

.....

.....

.....



BECOME...
CHILDREN. IF I (LEARN) WILL LEARN... THEY
STUDENTS (LEARN) WILL STUDY HARD... THEY
THEY (STUDY) WILL STUDY HARD... THEIR LIVES
WILL BECOME SUCCESSFUL IN THE FUTURE. THEY
ALSO CAN HAVE GOOD JOBS IN THE FUTURE. THEY
MAY BECOME TEACHERS, NURSES, FARMERS, AND
ARTISTS... STUDENTS

What you learned

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
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.

LESSON THREE



A. Listen to the first part of a report.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.

Art is helpful

People can make

2. Listen again and take note of all 'if clauses'.

B. Now read the rest.

Art can improve people's physical, mental, and emotional wellness. If people use their art skills in a right way, they will be able to communicate their feelings. They will understand their family and friends better. Art can help people have better relationship with each other. The power of art decreases the risk of many illnesses such as heart attack. If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and enjoy the pleasure of making artwork. You can try this by drawing simple things or making simple objects. You will see its power!

3. What does 'their' in line 2 refer to? What does 'its' in the last line refer to?

4. Underline all 'conditional sentences'.

Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

To bake a cake, we need some eggs.

Baking

Can everyone make artwork?

How does art help us understand our family?

Have you ever visited an art gallery?



Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	showed/shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



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2017



اسامی دبیران و هنرآموزان شرکت کننده در اعتبارسنجی کتاب زبان انگلیسی با کد ۱۱۱۲۳۰

ردیف	نام و نام خانوادگی	استان محل خدمت	ردیف	نام و نام خانوادگی	استان محل خدمت
۱	مرجان احمدی	خراسان جنوبی	۲۵	میترا فتوحی انارکی	اصفهان
۲	مجید ساعدی دویسه	کردستان	۲۶	پریسا احمدی	اردبیل
۳	محمد حسن حیدری	شهرتهران	۲۷	عبدالعلی وحید پور	کرمان
۴	علی رضائی جاویدان	همدان	۲۸	مارال عزیزی	فارس
۵	بهروز جمالوندی	ایلام	۲۹	محمود پیشوا	کهگیلویه و بویراحمد
۶	مرتضی علیزاد	آذربایجان غربی	۳۰	یعقوب شهریاری	فارس
۷	رسول مهرورز	آذربایجان غربی	۳۱	مسعود مشیدی	مرکزی
۸	آمنه جعفری	سمنان	۳۲	یدا.. فیضی	کرمانشاه
۹	زهره صوفیانی	شهرستان های تهران	۳۳	مرضیه رضا بیگی	کرمانشاه
۱۰	محمد جواد شیخیانی	بوشهر	۳۴	مریم پورنظر	هرمزگان
۱۱	نرگس خاتون صادق	بوشهر	۳۵	سعید خیری	البرز
۱۲	نازنین حسینی نژاد	خراسان جنوبی	۳۶	الهام فرجی	ایلام
۱۳	محمود حلاج مقدم	خراسان رضوی	۳۷	مهدی کرمی	همدان
۱۴	محمود خالصی	اصفهان	۳۸	تیمور انصاری	آذربایجان شرقی
۱۵	لیلا سیاح	خوزستان	۳۹	مجیددرویش حسینی	قزوین
۱۶	واله غلامی	قزوین	۴۰	عاطفه حسینی	کردستان
۱۷	فرزانه ملکی ارفعی	مازندران	۴۱	سروش بحرالعلومی	هرمزگان
۱۸	فرنوش طاهریان	سمنان	۴۲	محمدعلی احمدی	زنجان
۱۹	روشنک رضائی	همدان	۴۳	مریم توکلی راد	قم
۲۰	ثریا حسن نیا یزدی	شهرتهران	۴۴	مسعود حکیمیان	اردبیل
۲۱	مریم مصلحی	مرکزی	۴۵	زهره حیدری	کرمان
۲۲	سهیلا رکنی	خراسان رضوی	۴۶	افشین عطائی	گیلان
۲۳	عادلہ حیدری	چهارمحال وبختیاری	۴۷	زهره کمالی	آذربایجان شرقی
۲۴	محمدرضا یعقوبی	مازندران			

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

Vision 2

English for Schools

بَابَةُ يَارْدَهُم
دوره دوم متوسطه

Workbook

۱۳۹۶

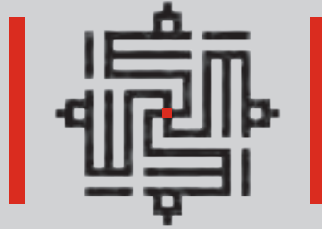


نام کتاب:	کتاب کار انگلیسی پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه - ۱۱۱۲۳۱
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سال انتشار و نوبت چاپ:	چاپ اول ۱۳۹۶



پیشتر به زبان (خارجی) احتیاج نبود.
امروز احتیاج است. باید زبان‌های
زنده دنیا جزء برنامه تبلیغات
مدارس باشد... امروز مثل دیروز
نیست که صدای ما از ایران بیرون
نمی‌رفت. امروز ما می‌توانیم در
ایران باشیم و در همه جای دنیا با
زبان دیگری تبلیغ کنیم.
امام خمینی (رحمة الله علیه)

کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این کتاب متعلق به سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی وزارت آموزش و پرورش است و هرگونه استفاده از کتاب و اجزای آن به صورت چاپی و الکترونیکی و ارائه در پایگاه‌های مجازی، نمایش، اقتباس، تلخیص، تبدیل، ترجمه، عکس برداری، نقاشی، تهیه فیلم و تکثیر به هر شکل و نوع، بدون کسب مجوز، ممنوع است و متخلفان تحت پیگرد قانونی قرار می‌گیرند.



وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ
الْسِّنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَانِكُمْ، إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

روم، ۲۲

و از نشانه‌های قدرت خداوند، آفرینش آسمان‌ها و زمین و نیز
تفاوت زبان‌ها و رنگ‌های شما انسان‌هاست؛ و به تحقیق در همه
اینها نشانه‌هایی از حکمت الهی برای دانشمندان نهفته است.

And of Allah's Signs of Power is the creation of the heavens and
the earth and also the variation of the languages and the color of
you people; verily, in all these are Signs for men of knowledge.

برگرفته از ترجمه مرحومه دکتر طاهره صفارزاده

Hello

Chao

Bonjour

سلام

Hallo

こんにちは

Three decorative dotted lines in white, starting from the left edge and curving upwards and then downwards, creating a sense of movement and flow.

LESSON 1

Understanding People

Get Ready

A. Find 6 languages below:

Asia, European,
 Arabic, China,
 Persian, American,
 Italy, Spanish,
 Japanese, German,
 Egypt, Continent,
 Russian, Belgium,
 Australia

B. Mark the regions where people mainly speak these languages.





Reading Comprehension

فعل



- Get a good dictionary. A dictionary is your best friend while you're learning English.

■ Read a lot. Reading is a great way of practicing your English in your own time. Books and newspapers are useful to improve your English.

- Label things in your house. Buy a pack of labels and then write the name of items on them, such as phone, window, etc. This is great for beginners.

■ Practice English whenever you can. It's important that you don't leave your English learning inside the classroom. Make sure you never escape learning.

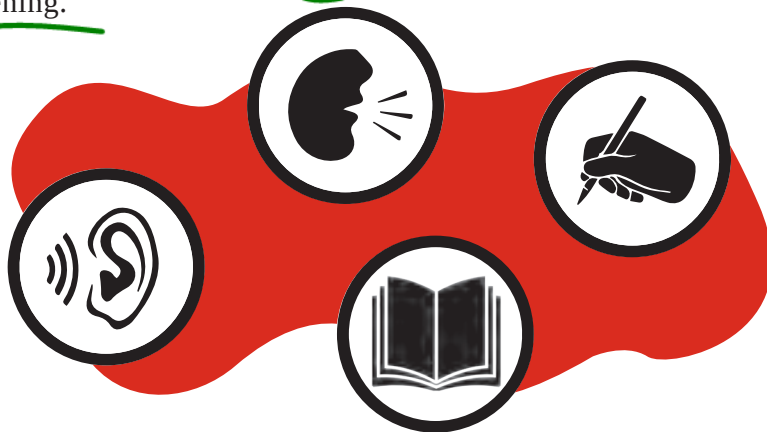
- Write every day. Try and write something every day using new words and grammar that you've learned.

- Watch television and movies and listen to good radio programs.

- Practice every day. Make yourself a study plan. Decide how much time a week you are going to study.

- Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Be confident when speaking or writing in English.

- Practice all four language skills: Reading, writing, speaking and listening.



A. True or False

- 1- Classroom is the only place to learn a foreign language. T ☐ F ☒
- 2- You can improve your English if you use different types of media. T ☒ F ☐
- 3- Writing the name of things on them is a useful way to learn new words. T ☒ F ☐

B. Scan and answer the questions.

- 1- How many learning hints are suggested in this text?
- 2- Name two house parts mentioned in the text.
- 3- How many times did the word 'language' appear in the text?

C. Scan and answer the following questions.

1. What is your best friend in learning a foreign language?
.....
2. Which places are better to learn English?
.....
3. Find four language skills in the text.
.....

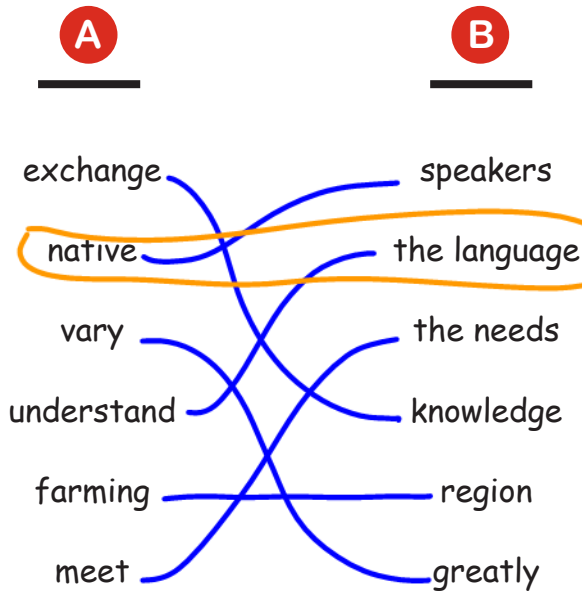
Part II

Vocabulary

A. One odd out.

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

B. Match columns A and B.



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

باتوجه به



.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		



D. These words are ‘hello’ in six different languages. Match the words with the maps and name their languages.

German / Spanish / French / Italian / Indian / Japanese

Bonjur

Hola

Hallo, guten tug

Ciao

Namaste

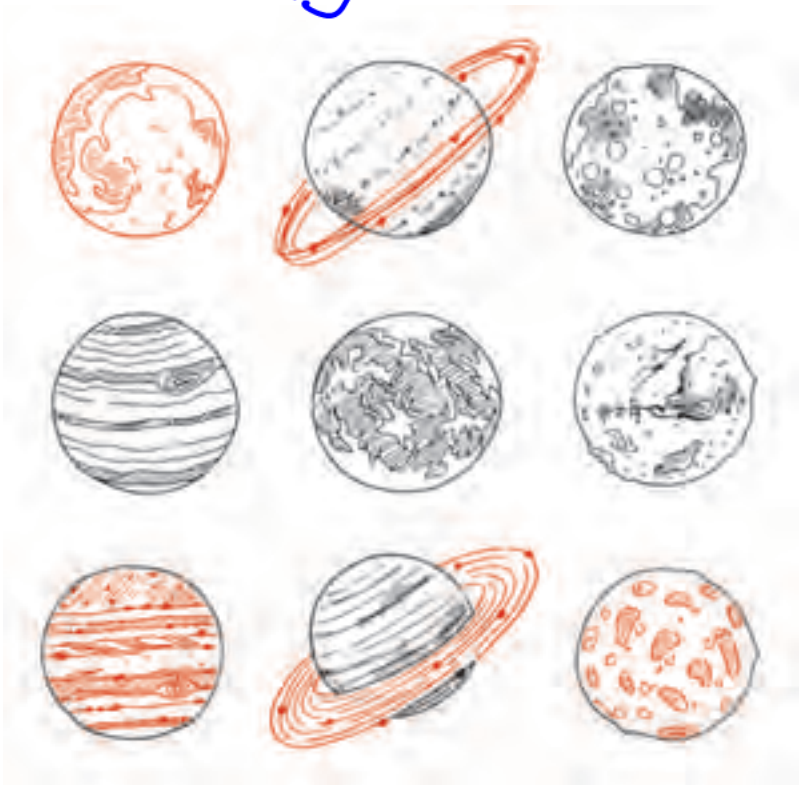
Konnichiwa



E. Fill in the blanks with the given words. Make the necessary changes.

popular, exist, point, percent, region, range

1. In this shop, prices from 10 to 50 dollars.
2. This artist is quite among young people.
3. In winter, birds fly to Southern of the country.
4. More than 80 of people have access to the Internet.
5. There is no sign that life on other planets.



Part III

GRAMMAR

A. Look at the pictures. Complete the following sentences.

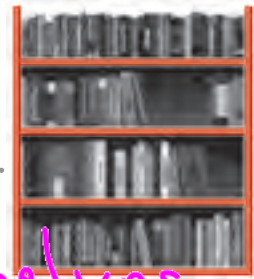
1. I bought

15 Kilos of rice
a bag



2. There are

Some
a lot of books
lots of on the shelves.



3. There is

Some water in the glass.



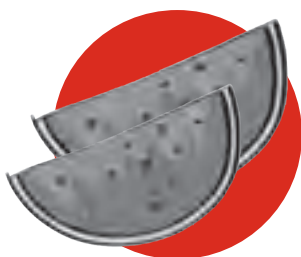
4. Mahsa is going to eat

two slices of cheese.
pieces



B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate units and measure words.

1. I should drink 8 glasses of water every day. (water)
2. I eat a slice of cake every week. (cake)
3. My father buys two kilos of meat every month. (meat)
4. I eat two slices of bread for breakfast. (bread)
loaves
5. She ate two slices of melon yesterday. (melon)



Part IV

Pronunciation

A. Read the numbers with appropriate stress.

13

18

20

40

60

90



Part V

Writing

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

1. The man is eating lunch quickly.
S V O Adv

2. We study English hard.
S V O Adv

3. The old woman fell down.
S V

4. The baby laughed very loudly.
S V Adv

5. I cooked the cake in the kitchen last Sunday.
S V O Adv (Place) Adv (time)



B. Read the *Reading* in Student Book. Underline 5 subjects, circle 5 verbs and double underline 5 objects.

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

1. my friend speaks English very well.
2. Shahin bought some milk books yesterday.
3. my father wrote a letter to his brother.
4. Many people live in this city.

D. Unscramble the following sentences.

1. bread / much / your mother / does / how / need?

How much bread does your mother need?

2. like / I / to drink / of / water / glass / a.

I like to drink a glass of water.

3. cars / are / lots / there / in / street / the / of?

There are lots of cars in the street.

4. has / she / two / thirty / classmates / her class / in

She has thirty two in her class.

5. my friends / saw / of / lot / a / chicken / the / in / yard.

M saw a lot of chicken in the yard.

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

The girl prays every morning.
my sister



The teacher is teaching a new lesson.
She English.
Mrs Akbari



They
we^{3.} went to Cinema yesterday.
my family



we^{4.} will travel to next Friday.





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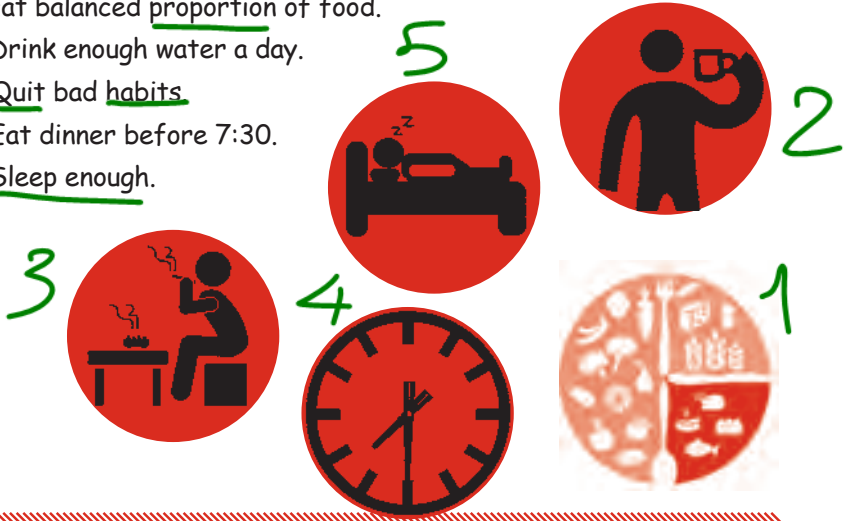
LESSON 2

A Healthy Lifestyle

Get Ready

Match sentences with pictures.

1. Eat balanced proportion of food.
2. Drink enough water a day.
3. Quit bad habits.
4. Eat dinner before 7:30.
5. Sleep enough.



A. Write the name of five healthy food.

.....

.....

B. Write the name of five sports.

.....

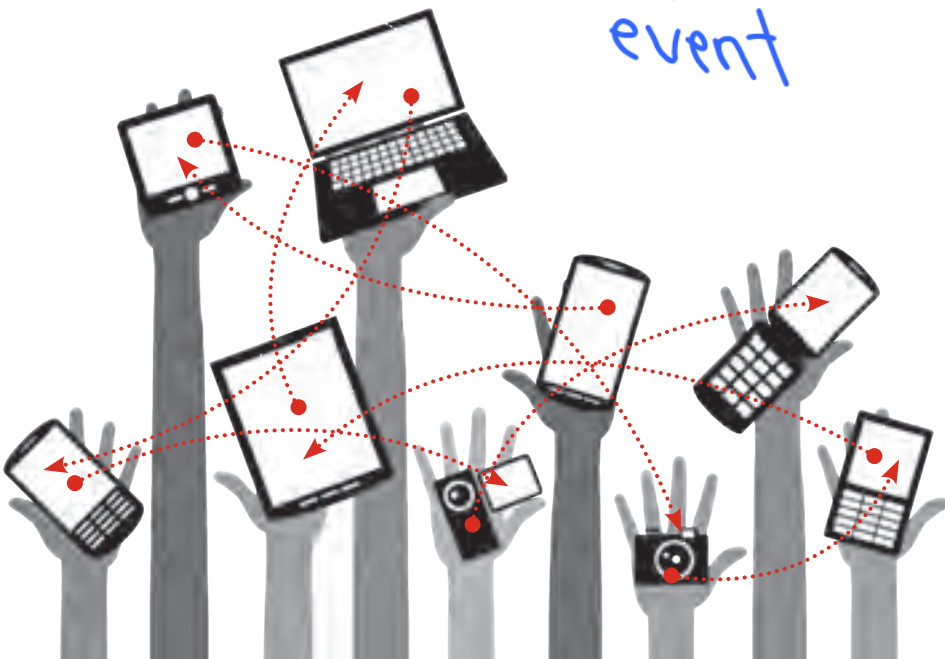
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Part I

Reading Comprehension

The modern lifestyle has had both positive and negative effects on people's lives. Modern technologies have enabled us to have easy access to information, become more creative, experience fast communication, travel easier, and have a more comfortable life. Have you ever imagined a world without the Internet, tablets, mobile phones, airplanes, and vacuum cleaners? Most people cannot do that, as technology is the miracle of our time.

But using new technologies has changed people's lifestyle in a harmful way in this century as well. Some technologies are dangerous to our health and can harm our body. Using mobile phones or surfing the Internet for long hours can increase people's blood pressure and cause sleep problems. Playing video games for long hours makes people nervous and harm their heart and nervous system. Listening to music by headsets can be harmful to one's hearing and even brain.



Society Using technology in a wrong way has created bad habits and new types of addictions. It is not strange now to call someone an Internet or mobile addict. Technology addicts are people with serious problems to control themselves to use various kinds of technology, in particular the Internet, smartphones, tablets and laptops. Technology addicts do not like to socialize with people; instead, they prefer to be alone and spend lots of their time working with their devices. This makes them depressed and impatient. *ناغيبا*

Specialists have found different ways to cure technology addicts. To avoid this type of addiction, people should spend more time with their friends and family members, do daily exercise, and limit the time of working with technologies. They also need to enjoy nature more and have regular plans to travel. *Special*



A. True or False

1. Technology has only negative effects.

T ☐ F ☒

2. Listening to music is harmful.

T ☐ F ☒

3. Technology may cause depression.

T ☒ F ☐

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is a technology addict?

.....

2. Are there any cure for technology addicts?

.....

3. What types of technologies do you use?

.....

C. Write the main ideas of paragraphs 2 and 3.

.....

.....

D. Skim the text and write a topic for it.

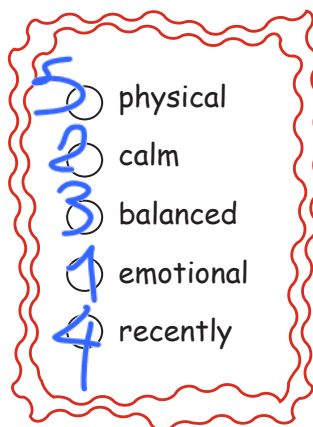
.....

Part II

Vocabulary

A. Match the definitions with the words.

1. relating to the emotions
2. without worry
3. with all parts existing in the correct amounts
4. happening or starting a short time ago
5. relating to the body



B. One odd out.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | a. create | b. increase | c. prevent | d. improve |
| 2. | a. harmful | b. valuable | c. friendly | d. worthy |
| 3. | a. percent | b. number | c. measure | d. society |
| 4. | a. depression | b. health | c. diet | d. wellness |
| 5. | a. always | b. usually | c. often | d. rarely |

C. Match the columns to make new words.

A	B
re	possible
un	direct
im	night
in	happy
dis	do
mid	able



D. Put the phrases under the correct columns.

checking general health

smoking

praying

playing too much video games

eating junk food

hanging out with friends

doing daily exercise

gaining weight

Healthy
lifestyle

.....
.....
.....
.....



Unhealthy
lifestyle

.....
.....
.....
.....



E. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

depressed, diet, serving, heart attack, pressure

1. You need to have vitamins and minerals in your
2. The dish has about 250 calories per سواء
3. The nurse will take your blood
4. You almost gave me a there! هنا
5. I was at the thought of all the hard work ahead. هنا



F. Complete the following verbs with a noun, adjective, or adverb.

1. gain weight
2. increase blood pressure
3. measure "longer"
4. live healthy
5. check general condition

Part III

Grammar

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

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

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



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

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

C. Answer the following questions.

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



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

1. They yet.

have not given up Smoking



2. I
in the hotel.



3. He
on the radio.



4. My brother yet.

hasn't gotten up



Part IV

Pronunciation

A. Say the phrases with stress over both parts.

1. Look out!
2. Come back!
3. Sit down!
4. Go away!
5. Take care!



Part V

Writing

A. Circle the gerunds.

■ Reza is tired of hearing that old story.

■ Mahsa was watching TV.

■ Don't worry about washing the dishes.

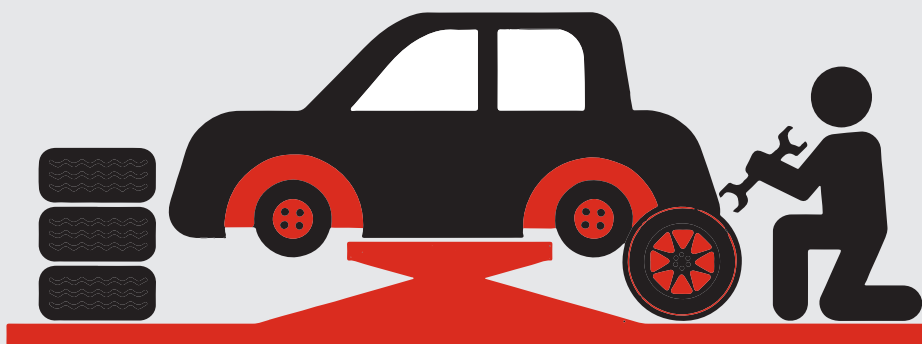
■ Thank you for coming soon.

■ He's going to the park now.



B. Complete the following sentences.

1. Jane enjoys (plan) *planning* for the future.
2. He is good at (change) *changing* flat tires.
3. She goes (swim) *swimming* every other week.
4. Thank you for (come) *coming* soon.
5. Our teacher can speak two hours (use) *using* notes.



C. Complete the following sentences with gerunds. Make the necessary changes.

read paint shut stop meet

1- My uncle is thinking of *Painting* his house.

2- *Reading* that book was very interesting.

3- Do you mind *Shutting* the window, please?

4- He drove two hundred miles without *Stopping*.

5- I've really enjoyed *meeting* you.



D. Read the ‘text’ and find all gerunds.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





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LESSON 3

Art and Culture

Get Ready

A. People greet each other differently around the world. In the following, you can see some ways of greeting. Now, match the pictures with their greeting actions.

handshaking



bowing



hugging



pressing one's palms together



B. Where can you see these greeting actions?



Part I

Reading Comprehension

Cultures and Lifestyles

Culture is a system of shared beliefs that are common in a society. Often, we think of the food, music, clothing, and holidays that are common in a society as its culture, but these are only some of the elements. Other elements include customs, values, behaviors, and artifacts. Culture is, therefore, a combination of thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and beliefs.

With more than 190 countries and 7 billion people on earth, it is not hard to imagine that many cultures exist. No matter where you go around the world, you will face people, lifestyles and cultures that are different to what you have. People around the world have very different lives and ways of living. They have different beliefs and customs. So they usually live and behave according to what they believe to be right and wrong.





Learning to respect other cultures is important for having new experiences and learning about the world. One of the first steps to learn about other cultures is to simply accept that there are many different cultures exist other than our own culture. One of the most important ways to learn to become respectful of other cultures is to spend some time reflecting on our own. Then it is important to understand something about other cultures.

For those who want to learn about other cultures, but do not know where to start, a great place to start is reading about the cultures that interest them. In today's world if we all are able to know about other cultures, and respect them, life would be easier for most of us.

A. True or False

1. Culture is only a combination of food, clothing and holidays.

T ☐ F ☒

2. Different people of the world may have different cultures and lifestyles.

T ☒ F ☐

3. Respecting other cultures often makes our lives easier.

T ☒ F ☐



B. Scan the 'text' to find the following information.

1. How many countries are there in the world?

.....

2. What are the elements of culture?

.....

3. How can we start learning about other cultures?

.....



C. Find what these words refer to.

1. its (paragraph 1):

2. they (paragraph 2):

3. them (paragraph 4):

Part II

Vocabulary

A. Read the 'text' and find antonyms for the following words.

1. similar

different

2. false

right / correct / true

3. finish

start / begin

4. ~~unimportant~~

.....



B. One odd out.

1. a. nation

b. society

c. country

d. economy

2. a. produce

b. create

c. collect

d. make

3. a. vast

b. beauty

c. great

d. large

4. a. right

b. true

c. wrong

d. correct

C. Match the columns and write the correct forms of the words.

A	B	
culture	→ al	
simple	→ ity	
skill	→ ly	
diverse	→ ful	
Iran	→ ist	
tour	→ ian	



D. Scan the ‘text’ for the suffixes of -ing and -ly.

.....

.....

.....



E. Complete the following verbs with a suitable noun.

1. respect..... other cultures / the law
2. reflect on..... your opinions
3. weave..... a rug / a carpet
4. appreciate..... your teacher
5. name..... your friends

Part III

Grammar

A. Complete the following sentences.

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



B. Complete the following conditional sentences.

1. If I learn English well, I will get a good job.
2. If I see my first English teacher, I will say ^{her} him how much I love ^{him} her.
3. I won't pass my exam if I don't ^{try} study hard.
4. I will go to Mashhad if I have enough money time.



Part IV

Pronunciation

Read the following sentences with the appropriate intonation.

1. If you study hard, you can pass your exam.
2. If it rains, we will stay at home.
3. You won't get the train if you don't hurry up.



Part V

Writing

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

hope

agree

plan

begin

■ Mark began to learn Spanish when he was 40.

شروع کرد

■ I am planning to go to Ardebil.

■ The bank agreed to lend him fifty million Rials.

has agreed

■ Maryam is seventeen and she hopes to be a translator.



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

see

swim

use

make

- It is not dangerous to swim in the pool. استخر
- I am surprised to see my teacher again.
- My brother was really sorry to make that mistake.
- It is easy to use this machine.



C. Different people want Amir to do different things. Complete the sentences.

to write an essay eat fast food
 turn on the computer go to the market with her

- The teacher told Amir to write an essay.
- His little brother asked him to turn on.
- His parents advised not to eat fast food.
- His grandmother wants him to go to the.



D. What do your parents want you to do/be in life ?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



E. Read the ‘text’ and find all infinitives.

.....

.....

.....

.....





Ministry of Education of Islamic Republic of Iran
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2017



اجزای بسته آموزشی

کتاب کار

کتاب دانش آموز

کتاب معلم

لوح فشرده دانش آموز

لوح فشرده معلم



Notes

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Notes

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معلّمان محترم، صاحب نظران، دانش آموزان عزیز و اولیای آنان می توانند
نظر اصلاحی خود را درباره مطالب این کتاب از طریق نامه به نشانی تهران،
صندوق پستی ۱۵۸۷۵/۴۸۷۴، گروه درسی مربوطه یا پیام نگار (Email)
talif@talif.sch.ir ارسال نمایند.
دفتر تألیف کتاب های درسی عمومی و متوسطه نظری



شمردن اسم در انگلیسی

قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش (COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE)

بطور کلی اسم‌ها به دو دسته قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش دسته‌بندی می‌شوند.

اسم‌های قابل شمارش: اسم‌هایی هستند که حالت مفرد و جمع دارند و در حالت مفرد باید حتماً قبلشان a/an یا یک معرف (یعنی صفت ملکی یا صفت اشاره یا حرف تعریف the و ...) بیاید.

اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش: همانطور که از اسمشان پیداست، شمرده نمی‌شوند و همیشه مفرد هستند یعنی جمع بسته نمی‌شوند.

تشخیص اسمی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش گاهی اوقات ممکن است سخت باشد و مجبور باشیم به فرهنگ لغات مراجعه کنیم، زیرا ممکن است اسمی در زبان فارسی قابل شمارش ولی در انگلیسی غیر قابل شمارش محسوب شود و برعکس. در اینجا یک دسته‌بندی کلی برایتان آورده‌ام تا حدودی ذهنتان آشنایی پیدا کند.

دسته‌بندی اسم‌های قابل شمارش	
a student- a dog- a flower	۱. جانداران (انسان - حیوان - گیاه)
an apple- a book- a school	۲. اشیاء - مکان‌ها
a mistake- a match- a party	۳. وقایع - مراسم - رویدادها
a kilo- a part- a sentence	۴. واحدهای شمارش و دسته‌بندی
a minute- an hour- a season	۵. اسمی زمان (ثانیه - دقیقه - ساعت - روز - هفته - ماه - فصل - سال)

دسته‌بندی اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش	
wood- fabric- meat	۱. اسم‌های مربوط به مواد و جنس
beauty- freedom- love	۲. اسم‌های معنا - مفهوم - حالت
milk- smoke- air	۳. مایعات - گازها
shopping- homework- football	۴. فعالیت‌ها و ورزش‌ها
rice- salt- sand	۵. موادی که از اجزای کوچک تشکیل شده‌اند و بصورت حجم و توده هستند



نکته (۱)

اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش همیشه با فعل مفرد می‌آیند و ضمیر جایگزین آنها همیشه it است.

هم
It

The weather is rainy.

هوا بارانی است.

The news was shocking.

خبر شوکه کننده بود.

This soup tastes good.

این سوپ مزه خوبی می‌دهد.

نکته (۲)

اگر بخواهیم در مورد انواع یک اسم غیرقابل شمارش صحبت کنیم باید آن را بصورت جمع بیاوریم.

Vitamins are essential for our bodies.

ویتامین‌ها برای بدن ضروری هستند.

Spring rains make the weather pleasant.

بارانهای بهاری هوا را دلپذیر می‌کنند.

نکته (۳)

در بعضی مواقع، وقتی از یک اسم غیرقابل شمارش، بطور خاص، حرف می‌زنیم یعنی آن را محدود و مشخص می‌کنیم، آن را با a/an می‌آوریم.

Please hurry up. We don't have time.

لطفاً عجله کن. ما وقت نداریم.

We had a good time at Christmas.

ما اوقات خوبی در کریسمس داشتیم.

Good sleep is necessary for your health.

خواب خوب برای سلامتی شما لازم است.

I am really tired. I need a good sleep.

من واقعاً خسته‌ام. به یک خواب خوب نیاز دارم.

There is too much noise in the class.

خیلی سروصدا در کلاس هست.

Did you hear a noise?

آیا تو صدایی نشنیدی؟

نکته (۴)

اسم‌های زیر هرچند ممکن است در فارسی قابل شمارش محسوب شوند، اما مواظب باشید در انگلیسی آنها را غیرقابل شمارش در نظر می‌گیرند.



bread	نان	noise	سر و صدا	music	موسیقی
money	پول	life	زندگی	history	تاریخ
advice	نصیحت	sleep	خواب	rain	باران
work	کار	behavior	رفتار	snow	برف
homework	مشق	rubbish	زباله	sunshine	طلوع
luck	شانس	garbage	آشغال	sunset	غروب
information	اطلاعات	food	غذا	wind	باد
news	خبر	fruit	میوه	fire	آتش
traffic	ترافیک	fish	ماهی	knowledge	دانش
weather	هوا	soup	سوپ	equipment	تجهیزات
damage	خسارت	progress	پیشرفت	baggage	چمدان - وسایل سفر
permission	اجازه	furniture	مبلمان - اثاثیه	luggage	بار - توشه

نکته (۵)

بعضی از اسم‌ها دارای دو معنا هستند. در یک معنا قابل شمارش و در یک معنا غیرقابل شمارش. پس باید دقت کنید:

معنی قابل شمارش		معنی غیرقابل شمارش
فنجان قهوه یا چای	coffee- tea	قهوه یا چای بطور کلی
لیوان	glass	شیشه
تار مو	hair	مو بطور کلی
چراغ - لامپ	light	نور
روزنامه - برگه امتحان	paper	کاغذ
اثر هنری یا ادبی	work	کار
اتاق	room	فضا و جا
دفعه - مرتبه - دوره زمانی	time	زمان بطور کلی
اتو	iron	آهن
جویبار	water	آب در حالت کلی
حیوان جوجه	chicken	گوشت مرغ
تجربه - رخداد - وقایع	experience	تجربه کاری
ایده - عقیده - نظر	thought	فکر و اندیشه



توجه کنید!

اگر این کلمات جمع باشند یا قبلشان a/an یا عدد باشد، می فهمیم که باید معنی قابل شمارش آنها را در نظر بگیریم.

Do you like coffee?

آیا قهوه دوست دارید؟

Could I have two coffees?

آیا می توانم دو فنجان قهوه داشته باشم؟

There is too much light in the room.

خیلی نور در اتاق وجود دارد.

Please turn off some lights.

لطفاً تعدادی لامپ را خاموش کن.

وامدهای شمارشی

همانطور که گفتیم اسامی غیر قابل شمارش تعداد ندارند و برای شمردن آنها باید یک واحد شمارش (ممیز) قبلشان بیاوریم. این واحدهای شمارش، اسم های قابل شمارشی هستند که می توانیم آنها را جمع ببندیم، اما اسم غیر قابل شمارش بعدشان، همیشه مفرد می ماند.

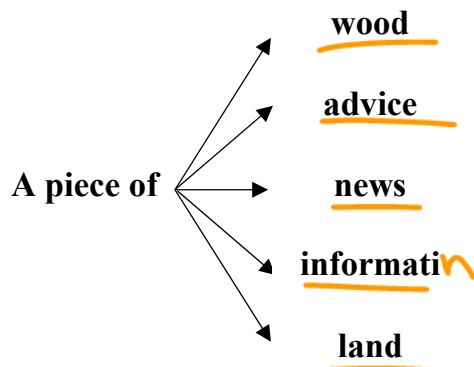
اسم غیر قابل شمارش **of** واحد شمارش

a glass of water

two cups of tea

واحدهای شمارش زیادی در انگلیسی وجود دارند. بعضی از رایج ترین ها را در جدول زیر ببینید:

لیوان	glass	glass of juice/ water/ milk
فنجان	cup	a cup of tea/ coffee
بطری	bottle	a bottle of water/ milk
قالب - شمش	bar	a bar of chocolate/ soap/ gold
تکه - قطعه	block	a block of ice
کاسه	bowl	a bowl of soup
قطره	drop	a drop of blood/ oil/ ink
جعبه - پاکت	box/ packet	a box of match/ a packet of sugar
کارتون	carton	a carton of milk/ fruit juice
کیسه	bag	a bag of rice/ sugar
شیشه	jar	a jar of jam/ honey
قرص نان	loaf	a loaf of bread
برگه - ورق	sheet	a sheet of paper/ glass/ iron
دانه	grain	a grain of rice/ sand
تکه - برش	slice	a slice of pizza/ meat/ cake
تکه کم - قطعه کم	bit	a bit of bread/ food
تکه - قطعه	piece	a piece of paper/ cheese/ advice



در تمام ممیزهای ذکر شده در بالا، piece

به معنی (تکه - قطعه - ذره - خرده - بخش - تا)

خیلی پر کاربرد است.

صفت‌های شمارشی مبهم

همانطور که از اسمشان پیداست، صفت هستند و جایشان قبل از اسم است و مقدار یا تعداد نامعینی از اسم را نشان می‌دهند. بعضی از آنها قبل از اسم قابل شمارش، برخی قبل از اسم غیرقابل شمارش و تعدادی از آنها برای هر دو گروه مشترک هستند.

برای قابل شمارش	شمارش	برای غیرقابل شمارش	شمارش
few, a few	تعداد کم	little, a little	مقدار کم
many	تعداد زیاد	much	مقدار زیاد
some	تعدادی	some	مقداری
a lot of	تعداد زیاد	a lot of	مقدار زیاد
lots of	تعداد زیاد	lots of	مقدار زیاد
plenty of	فراوان - بیش از حد	plenty of	فراوان، بیش از حد
بعدشان اسم جمع قابل شمارش می‌آید		بعدشان اسم مفرد غیرقابل شمارش می‌آید	

تفاوت A LITTLE و LITTLE و A FEW و FEW

صفت‌های few و little مفهوم منفی دارند و به معنی (کم و ناکافی) در حد هیچی هستند، اما a few و a little مفهوم مثبت دارند و نشان می‌دهند که مقدار یا تعداد چیزی (کم ولی کافی) است.

Few students could pass the exam.

تعداد کمی از دانش‌آموزان توانستند امتحان را پاس کنند.

We have a few eggs. You don't need to go shopping.

ما چند تایی تخم‌مرغ داریم. نیازی نیست به خرید بروی.

Please be quick. We have little time.

لطفاً سریع باش. ما وقت خیلی کمی داریم.

I have a little money to buy a sandwich.

من به کمی پول برای خرید یک ساندویچ دارم.



نکته (۱)

به همراه only فقط می توانیم few و a little به کار ببریم.

only a few students

only a little time

only - a few - a little

نکته (۲)

به همراه very فقط باید از few و little استفاده کنیم.

very few guests

very little money

very - few - little

نکته (۳)

few/ a few و little/ a little می توانند به همراه of به اسم یا ضمیر بعدی بچسبند.

few/ a few of them

little/ a little of your time

نکته (۴)

little می تواند معنی (کوچک) هم بدهد که در این صورت مترادف small است، بخصوص در مورد اعضای خانواده.

my little brother

بررسی SOME

در جملات مثبت استفاده می شود و با اسم جمع قابل شمارش به معنی (تعدادی) و با اسم مفرد غیر قابل شمارش به معنی (مقداری) بکار می رود. نکته قابل توجه این است که در جملات منفی و سؤالی باید آن را به any (هیچ) تبدیل کنیم.

I have some money.

من مقداری پول دارم.

Do you have ~~some~~ money?

آیا هیچی پول داری؟

I don't have ~~some~~ money.

من هیچی پول ندارم.

Some
در منفی و سؤالی
any
در مثبت
any



نکته (۱)

در حالتی که از مخاطب انتظار جواب مثبت داریم، مثلاً برای تعارف، پیشنهاد یا درخواست و اجازه، می‌توانیم جمله سؤالی را با some بیاوریم.

Would you like some tea?

(تعارف و پیشنهاد)

Can I have some hot water?

(درخواست و اجازه)

نکته (۲)

اگر any در جملات مثبت بیاید معنی (هر) می‌دهد و در این حالت اگر بعدش اسم قابل شمارش بیاید باید بصورت مفرد باشد.

You can take any book you want.

شما می‌توانید هر کتابی که می‌خواهید بردارید.

نکته (۳)

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم تعداد کمتر، از fewer و اگر بخواهیم بگوییم مقدار کمتر، از less استفاده می‌کنیم.

I have fewer friends than you.

من دوستان کمتری نسبت به شما دارم.

I have less money than you.

من پول کمتری نسبت به شما دارم.

نکته (۴)

به جای any در جملات منفی می‌توان از no به معنی (هیچ) هم استفاده کرد، اما no خودش جمله را منفی می‌کند، یعنی فعل آن باید مثبت باشد.

There is ~~no~~ any car in the garage.

هیچ ماشینی در پارکینگ نیست.

There is no car in the garage.

don't have any written Form



بررسی LOTS OF و A LOT OF

هر دو به معنی (تعداد زیاد - مقدار زیاد) معمولاً در جملات مثبت بکار می‌روند و از **many** و **much** معمولاً در جملات منفی یا سؤالی استفاده می‌کنیم، هر چند ممکن است در جملات مثبت هم بیایند.

There were

many
a lot of
lots of

 cars on the street.

Were there

many
a lot of
lots of

 cars on the street?

There were not

many
a lot of
lots of

 cars on the street.

مثال‌های بالا برای اسامی غیرقابل شمارش هم صدق می‌کند با این تفاوت که **much** در جملات مثبت بصورت **so much** یا **too much** می‌آید، اما در جملات سؤالی و منفی همان **much** کافی است.

There was

so much/ too much
a lot of/ lots of

 traffic on the street. a lot.

نکته

a lot به معنی (فراوان و زیاد) یک قید مقدار است که بعد از فعل جمله می‌آید و معادل آن **much** است.

She is always tired and sleeps a lot / much.

او همیشه خسته است و زیاد می‌خوابد.

How many به معنی (چه تعداد یا چند تا؟) تعداد اسم قابل شمارش را می‌پرسد و بلافاصله بعدش اسم جمع قابل شمارش می‌آید.

How many cars does he have?

How much به معنی (چه مقدار یا چقدر؟) مقدار اسم غیرقابل شمارش را می‌پرسد و بلافاصله بعدش اسم مفرد غیرقابل شمارش می‌آید.

How much money do you need?



تست دست گرمی

1. A: "Can I help you?"

B: "Yes, I need coffee and milk please."

- 1) two cup of / a glass 2) two cups of / a bottle of
3) two jars of / a grain of 4) a piece of / a bowl of

2. I think there to save the patient's second foot.

- 1) are few hopes 2) is few hope 3) are little hopes 4) is little hope

3. She bought some of Coca - Cola at the supermarket.

- 1) two - liter bottles 2) two - liter bottle
3) two liter bottles 4) two liters bottles

حله - حله
صفت مرکب

4. We have very chance of reaching London before night. It is still another 100 miles away.

- 1) a lot 2) many 3) little 4) few

5. A: "We are going to be late . there is too traffic."

B: "Yeah, The of people driving is incredible."

- 1) much - number 2) many - amount 3) much - amount 4) many - number

6. I would like to go on a long next year.

- 1) journey 2) travel 3) journeys 4) travels

7. He bought luggage with him to the airport. I helped him carry all the way.

- 1) lots of - then 2) many - it 3) much - then 4) plenty of - it

8. Can I talk to you? I think you need

- 1) an advice 2) many advices 3) some advice 4) lots of advices

9. He speaks French, so we could find a nice room in Paris.

- 1) little 2) a lot 3) a few 4) a little

10. This beautiful village has restaurants where you can enjoy a good meal.

- 1) some 2) any 3) much 4) few

11. There wasn't petrol in the car and we had to go to the station and buy

- 1) many - some 2) a lot of - much 3) much - some 4) much - any

12. The room looks empty, there only a few pieces of

- 1) is - furniture 2) is - furnitures 3) are - furniture 4) are - furnitures

13. I asked him to buy a big of cake and five of water for Mary's birthday party.

- 1) loaf - bottle 2) bag - glasses 3) slice - leaves 4) piece - bottles



اعداد در انگلیسی

به این چند نکته در مورد اعداد در انگلیسی دقت کنید:

۱) برای اعداد مرکب از ۲۱ تا ۹۹ باید حتماً بین یکان و دهگان خط تیره بگذاریم و برخلاف فارسی، نباید از **and** استفاده کنیم.

37: thirty- seven thirty and seven

۲) برای شمردن اعداد بالای ۱۰۰ دیگر نیازی به خط تیره نیست.

208: two hundred eight = two hundred and eight

248: two hundred forty- eight

248

۳) برای اعداد صد، هزار، میلیون و میلیارد می‌توانیم از **a** یا **one** استفاده کنیم.

100: one hundred یا a hundred

1000: one thousand یا a thousand

۴) اسمی که بعد از عدد می‌آید چون از یکی بیشتر است جمع بسته می‌شود ولی هیچ‌گاه خود عدد جمع بسته نمی‌شود.

three hundred students ☒

three hundreds students ☐

۵) وقتی می‌خواهیم اعداد را خیلی بزرگ جلوه دهیم و در اصل کلی‌گویی کنیم (مثلاً بگوییم صدها - هزاران - میلیون‌ها)، اعداد را

به شکل جمع به همراه **of** به اسم بعدش اضافه می‌کنیم:

thousands of birds

هزاران پرنده

millions of stars

میلیون‌ها ستاره

tens of students



تست دست گرمی

۲ ۳ ۱ ۵ ۷

1. If you add twenty – three and hundred fifty – seven, you get

1) ~~hundred eighteen~~

2) hundred eighty

3) a hundred eighty

4) a hundred – eighty

2. In the poorer regions of Africa, There are of unemployed regions, of whom never went to school.

1) ~~million – a little~~

✓✓✓

2) millions – many

3) ~~million – a great deal~~

4) millions – any

3. There are more than two languages in Africa and about three in Oceania.

1) thousand – hundred

2) thousands – hundreds

3) thousand – hundreds

4) thousands – hundred

4. Before traveling to America, he bought because he wanted to live there for the rest of his life.

1) ~~five million American dollars~~

2) five millions American dollars

3) five million American dollars

4) five million American dollar

5. Which one is correct?

There are for the ceremony.

1) two hundreds chairs and fifty five tables

2) two hundred chairs and fifty – five tables

3) two hundreds of chairs and fifty – five tables

4) two hundred chairs and fifty five tables



ترتیب اجزای جمله

ساده فبری

ساده ترین و کوتاه ترین جمله در زبان انگلیسی از یک فاعل و یک فعل زمان دار ساخته می شود. یعنی اگر یکی از این دو نباشند،

پس جمله ای هم ساخته نخواهد شد.
 I - you - He - she - It - we - they
 فاعل می تواند یک اسم یا یک ضمیر فاعلی یا یک عبارت باشد.

Sara is playing.

She is playing.

Some of the students are playing.

مفعول به: یک اسم یا ضمیر مفعولی یا یک عبارت است که در جواب سؤال (چه کسی را یا چه چیزی را) ظاهر می شود و دقیقاً بلافاصله بعد از فعل متعدی (گذرا) در جمله می آید. یعنی بین فعل متعدی و مفعول هیچ چیزی قرار نمی گیرد.

Saman is watching a film.

Saman is watching it.

Saman is watching an amusing film.

me - you - him - her - it - us - them

انواع قید و جایگاه آنها

قیدها کلماتی هستند که اطلاعات بیشتری از جمله ارائه می کنند. در اینجا با ۴ نوع از قیدها آشنا می شوید:

۱. قید حالت: حالت و چگونگی انجام کار را نشان می دهد و در جواب How? (چطوری؟ یا چگونه؟) می آید. در درس ۴ سال دهم دیدید که اکثر قیدهای حالت به شکل Iy + صفت ساخته می شوند. جایش بعد از فعل اصلی و اگر مفعول داشته باشیم بعد از مفعول است.

نکته

ممکن است قید حالت قبل از فعل اصلی بیاید، اما هیچ گاه بین فعل و مفعول فاصله نمی اندازد.

He opened the door slowly.

He slowly opened the door.

He opened slowly the door. (غلط)

۲. قید مکان: مکان انجام کار را نشان می دهد و در جواب Where? (کجا؟) می آید.

۳. قید زمان: زمان انجام کار را نشان می دهد و در جواب When? (چه زمانی؟) می آید.



ترتیب قرار گرفتن این قیده‌ها به همان شکل معرفی آنهاست، یعنی اول قید حالت، بعد مکان و در آخر قید زمان. هرچند ممکن است برای تأکید در اول جمله هم بیایند که چندان رایج نیست.

I ate my lunch quickly in the kitchen yesterday.

حالت مکان زمان

Yesterday, I saw my teacher in the street.

(کتاب درسی یازدهم صفحه ۴۴)

At the end of the yard, there was a small room.

۴. قید تکرار: میزان یا دفعات انجام کار را نشان می‌دهند. در کتاب درسی توضیحی از قیده‌های تکرار نیامده، ولی بطور غیرمستقیم در مثال‌ها وجود دارند. جای قید تکرار معمولاً بین فعل کمکی و اصلی است. بعضی از قیده‌های تکرار مهم عبارتند از:

always - usually - generally - often - sometimes - seldom - never - occasionally - frequently - hardly - rarely ...

I usually get good grades.

(کتاب درسی یازدهم صفحه ۴۵)

He never makes a mistake.

کلی‌ترین فرمول ترتیب اجزای جمله در انگلیسی

قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + مفعول + فعل اصلی + قید تکرار + فعل کمکی + فاعل

He is always feeding the pigeons kindly in the park every morning.

او همیشه دارد با مهربانی به کبوتران در پارک هر روز صبح غذا می‌دهد.



تست دست گرمی

1. Choose the sentence with the best order.

- 1) Sometimes he sang a song beautifully in the park.
- 2) He sang beautifully a song in the park.
- 3) in the park, he sang beautifully a song.
- 4) He sang a song beautifully in the park.

2. I have to run in order to catch my bus to school.

- 1) quickly down the street each morning after breakfast
- 2) down the street quickly after each morning breakfast
- 3) each morning after breakfast quickly down the street
- 4) after breakfast each morning down the street quickly

3. Which of the following sentence is grammatically wrong?

- 1) she studies at school English every week.
- 2) On weekends, I read story books.
- 3) I have a match class on Wednesdays.
- 4) I got good grades on my English exam.

4. All on the followings are correct Except:

- 1) Emily will have an exam next Monday.
- 2) Mary studies English hard at school
- 3) Last week, I saw my English teacher.
- 4) We usually go swimming in summer.

5. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- 1) I saw a few old man in the park.
- 2) I can pay you two hundred dollar as your payment.
- 3) There is a lot of traffic on the way today.
- 4) How many dress are you going to wash?

hard قیادت
hardly قیادت
فصل
اصول
حالت



زمان ماضی نقلی یا حال کامل
Present Perfect Tense

have has + قسمت سوم فعل

have → مخفف 've

has → مخفف 's

موارد کاربرد

۱. کاری که در گذشته شروع شده و هنوز هم ادامه دارد.

We have lived in this house since 1380.

ما در این خانه زندگی کرده‌ایم از سال ۱۳۸۰.

۲. کاری که در گذشته انجام شده و آثار و نتیجه آن در زمان حال باقی است.

It has rained last night.

دیشب باران باریده است.

۳. برای بیان کارهایی که در گذشته دفعات داشته است.

I have seen that man several times.

من آن مرد را بارها دیده‌ام.

نکته (۱)

اگر کاری در گذشته انجام شده ولی نتیجه و اثری در زمان حال ندارد، دیگر نیازی به استفاده از ماضی نقلی نیست و آن را بصورت گذشته ساده بیان می‌کنیم.

We invited them to our party last month.

ما دعوت کردیم آنها را به مهمانی‌مان ماه گذشته.

Ha had an accident last week.

او هفته پیش تصادف کرد.

نکته (۲)

وقتی قرار است خبری را با جزئیات بیشتری بگوییم، معمولاً جمله اول که اصل خبر است را ماضی نقلی می‌آوریم و سایر جزئیات را با جملات گذشته ساده بیان می‌کنیم.



My father has slept, he arrived home late, he was very tired.

پدرم خوابیده است، او دیر به خانه رسید، خیلی خسته بود.

نشانه‌های زمان ماضی نقلی (مال)

(کامل)

قیدهای زمان و نشانه‌های زیادی می‌توانند در این زمان بکار روند که در اینجا بطور مفصل آنها را بررسی می‌کنیم. البته باید بگویم که اکثر این قیدها فقط مخصوص ماضی نقلی نیستند و در زمان‌های دیگر هم می‌توانند ظاهر شوند.

Since = از ... تا حالا یا از

نشان‌دهنده نقطه شروع آن عمل است و بعد از آن قید معین زمان می‌آید.

I haven't seen Ramin since

Friday- last week.

two days ago.

8 o'clock- Khordad.

1395- Norooz.

همانطور که می‌بینید ساعت، روز، هفته، ماه، فصل، سال و کلاً زمان‌های معین و مشخص با since بکار می‌روند.

نکته

بعد از since می‌تواند جمله گذشته ساده یا فقط فعل ing دار هم بیاید.

I haven't seen Ramin since

he came Iran.

coming Iran.

For = برای یا به مدت ...

نشان‌دهنده مدت زمانی است که آن کار از گذشته تا حالا طول کشیده است.

I haven't seen Ramin for two

hours- days.

weeks- months.

years.

همانطور که می‌بینید برای طول مدت زمان انجام کار و کلاً زمان‌های نامعین از for استفاده می‌شود.

Since a long time ago

Since (the) last week

ago
last



نکته

for و since می‌توانند برای زمان گذشته ساده هم بکار روند ولی باید یادآوری کنم که در ماضی نقلی، یعنی هنوز کار ادامه دارد.

We have lived here for ten years.
since 1390

(یعنی هنوز اینجا زندگی می‌کنیم.)

We lived here for ten years.
since 1390.

(یعنی دیگر اینجا زندگی نمی‌کنیم.)

when = از چه زمانی؟

how long = برای چه مدتی؟

برای پرسش از مقدار زمانی که از گذشته تا حالا طول کشیده است از این کلمات پرسشی استفاده می‌کنیم.

Since when have you been here?

How long have you been here?

از کی یا برای چه مدت اینجا بوده‌اید؟

have ever P.P
has never

ever = تا به حال - هیچ وقت - تاکنون

never = هرگز - هیچ وقت

این قیدها اکثراً در جایگاه میانی یعنی بین have/ has و قسمت سوم فعل می‌آیند.

به تفاوت ever و never در مورد وجود not توجه کنید:

not ever = never

Has the child ever been alone at home?

No, he hasn't ever been alone at home. X

No, he has never been alone at home.

yet = هنوز

در جملات سؤالی و منفی معمولاً در آخر جمله می‌آید ولی می‌تواند در جایگاه میانی هم ظاهر شود.

I have an exam tomorrow, but I haven't studied my book yet.

Have you finished your homework yet?



just = تازه، به تازگی

جای این قید هم در جایگاه میانی است.

مهمان‌هایمان تازه رفته‌اند.

Our guests have just left.

already = قبلاً

در جایگاه میانی می‌آید.

before = قبلاً

در آخر جمله می‌آید.

I have already suggested him.

I have suggested him before.

من قبلاً به او پیشنهاد داده‌ام.

سایر قیدها عبارتند از:

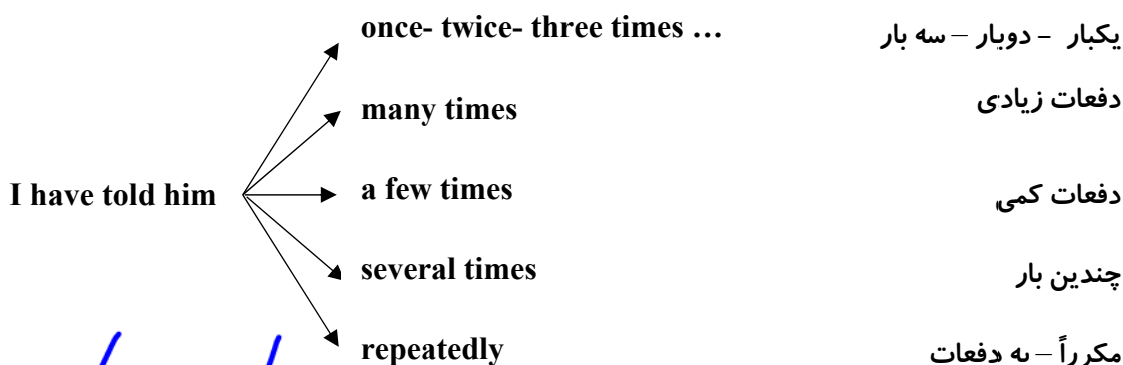
recently
lately
newly

به تازگی، اخیراً

till / until now
so far
up to now

تا حالا - تاکنون

اگر یادتان باشد یکی از کاربردهای زمان ماضی نقلی برای نشان دادن کارهایی بود که در گذشته به دفعات انجام شده است. به این نشانه‌ها در آخر جمله زیر دقت کنید:



I have always told him.

من همیشه به او گفته‌ام.



نکته

برای بیان تجربه‌های گذشته خود می‌توانیم از زمان ماضی نقلی استفاده کنیم. در چنین شرایطی صفت‌های برترین یا اعداد ترتیبی هم می‌توانند وجود داشته باشند. هرچند در درس ۲ سال دهم دیدیم که یکی از نشانه‌های صفت‌های برترین (عالی) وجود زمان ماضی نقلی در آخر جمله است.

This is the most interesting film that I have ever watched.

این جالبترین فیلمی است که من تاکنون دیده‌ام.

That is the first time he has ridden a horse.

آن اولین باری است که او اسب سواری کرده است.

تفاوت بین BEEN TO و GONE TO

برای بیان تجربه از سفر به جایی و یا بودن در جایی از این دو ترکیب در زمان ماضی نقلی استفاده می‌کنیم، ولی دقت کنید که بین آنها یک تفاوت معنایی بزرگ وجود دارد.

My father has gone to Kish.

پدرم به کیش رفته است. (یعنی الآن آنجا است.)

My father has been to Kish.

پدرم کیش بوده است. (یعنی الآن آنجا نیست.)



تست دست گرمی

1. Mr. Taban has been our teacher

- 1) after two weeks 2) during two years 3) for one year 4) since a month

2. The pilots must need a rest, they from a long flight.

- 1) have return ed 2) had returned
3) have just been returning 4) have just returned

3. "Has anybody called today?" "The telephone has not rung I came."

- 1) before 2) for 3) since 4) until

4. Do you like Dr Irani's new book? Yes, it is the best book he

- 1) is ever writing 2) has ever written
3) had ever written 4) was ever written

5. He to learn French for years, but he yet.

- 1) has tried – has succeeded 2) tried – has not succeeded
3) has tried – has not succeeded 4) tried – didn't succeeded

6. It seems that you have been awake all night. Your eyes red.

- 1) have been 2) are 3) will be 4) were

7. I have known him years we were classmates.

- 1) for – since 2) for – for 3) since – for 4) for – still

8. My friend in China for three years. He is working in a company and likes there.

- 1) went 2) was 3) has gone 4) has been

9. I admire him because nothing so strong to stop him from his goals so far.

- 1) is 2) will be 3) hasn't been 4) has been

10. This is the third time you me the same question.

- 1) ask اعداد سی 2) asking 3) have asked 4) asked

11. The child's room is neat. Her mother

- 1) has just cleaned it. 2) has just cleaned them.
3) just cleaned it. 4) hasn't cleaned it yet.

12. We on the problem for months, but unfortunately we a solution yet.

- 1) have worked – have found 2) have worked – have not found
3) have worked – don't find 4) worked – have not found

13. My brother has worked for that company since he art school.

- 1) leaves 2) has left 3) left 4) leaving



افعال دو کلمه‌ای یا عبارتی
Phrasal Verbs

این افعال معمولاً از دو قسمت تشکیل شده‌اند. یکی فعل اصلی و دیگری یک حرف اضافه. گاهی معنی قسمت فعل اصلی وقتی حرف اضافه می‌گیرد کاملاً متفاوت می‌شود. مثلاً فعل look به معنی (نگاه کردن یا به نظر رسیدن) و فعل turn به معنی (چرخیدن یا شدن) هستند. اما در ترکیب با حروف اضافه زیر، معنی‌شان این گونه می‌شود:

look	for	<u>جستجو کردن</u>	turn	on	روشن کردن
	after	<u>مراقبت کردن</u>		off	خاموش کردن
	like	<u>شبیه به نظر رسیدن</u>		up	صدا زیاد کردن
	up	<u>به کتاب مرجع رجوع کردن</u>		down	صدا کم کردن
	out	<u>مواظب بودن</u>		into	تبدیل شدن به

یادگیری معنی افعال دو کلمه‌ای بسیار مهم است و در عین حال مشکل هم هست! لازم است بدانید که تعداد افعال دو کلمه‌ای خیلی خیلی زیاد است که اصلاً یک فرهنگ لغات جداگانه دارند.

در اینجا لیستی از پرکاربردترین‌هایشان را برایتان آورده‌ام که به کارتان می‌آید:

call back	دوباره تماس گرفتن	take care	مراقبت کردن
check in	اتاق گرفتن - پذیرش شدن	deal with	سر و کار داشتن
check out	تسویه حساب کردن	get along	با هم کنار آمدن
make up	بیدار شدن	get on	سوار شدن
get up	بلند شدن	get off	پیاده شدن
pick up	برداشتن - چیدن - بلند کردن	grow up	رشد کردن
give up	تسلیم شدن - ول کردن	hurry up	عجله کردن
put out	خاموش کردن	put on	پوشیدن
fill in / out	فرم پر کردن	run away	فرار کردن
come back	برگشتن	watch out	مراقب بودن
come from	اهل جایی بودن	take off	در آوردن لباس / بلند شدن هواپیما
pass away	فوت کردن	sit down	نشستن
give back	برگرداندن - پس دادن	go away	دور شدن



اسم مصدر
Gerund

در انگلیسی از ترکیب فعل با *ing*، اسم مصدر ساخته می‌شود. اسم مصدر نقش اسم را در جمله ایفا می‌کند، یعنی هر جا در جمله اسم باشد می‌تواند اسم مصدر در آن جایگاه بیاید. مثلاً در اول جمله در نقش فاعل یا بعد از فعل در نقش مفعول و ...

to play بازی کردن → playing بازی

موارد کاربرد اسم مصدر

۱. در اول جمله به عنوان فاعل

Swimming is useful for body.

نکته (۱)

اسم مصدر یک اسم مفرد محسوب می‌شود و با فعل مفرد بکار می‌رود و ضمیر جایگزینش *it* است. اما اگر دو یا چند اسم مصدر باشند باید با فعل جمع بکار برده شوند.

Swimming is useful.

it

Swimming and jogging are useful.

They

نکته (۲)

برای منفی کردن اسم مصدر، فقط کافیسست قبل از آن *not* بیاوریم.

Not eating fruits and vegetables are bad for our bodies.



۲. بعد از فعل جمله در نقش مفعول

در انگلیسی در حالت کلی وقتی دو فعل اصلی در یک جمله می‌آیند، فعل دوم با to می‌آید. اما بعضی از افعال هستند که فعل بعدشان را بصورت اسم مصدر درمی‌آورند که در این صورت آن اسم مصدر نقش مفعول را برای فعل اول دارد. تعداد این افعال زیاد است اما کتاب درسی سال یازدهم به چند تای آنها اشاره کرده که عبارتند از:

کسی
نفر
مکی

<u>enjoy</u>	<u>keep on</u>	<u>mind</u>	<u>practice</u>	<u>finish</u>
لذت بردن	ادامه دادن	اهمیت دادن	تمرین کردن	تمام کردن
<u>quit</u>	<u>give up</u>	<u>love</u>	<u>imagine</u>	
ترک کردن	رها کردن	عشق ورزیدن	تصور کردن	

He practiced swimming.

اما افعال زیر در متن‌ها و جملات کتاب درسی سال دوازدهم آمده‌اند. پس این‌ها را هم در کنار افعال بالا یاد بگیرید:

<u>start</u>	شروع کردن یا شدن	dislike	دوست نداشتن
<u>risk</u>	خطر کردن	<u>avoid</u>	اجتناب و دوری کردن
deny	انکار کردن	miss	از دست دادن
like	دوست داشتن	suggest	پیشنهاد کردن
consider	در نظر گرفتن	go on	ادامه دادن

نکته (۳)

ممکن است بین فعل اول و اسم مصدر با یک اسم یا ضمیر، فاصله بیفتد که در قانون ing فعل دوم تاثیری ندارد.

He suggested me watching that film.

او تماشای آن فیلم را به من پیشنهاد کرد.

نکته (۴)

بعد از فعل like و stop می‌تواند شکل مصدری فعل هم بیاید ولی در معنی آنها تفاوت ایجاد می‌شود. اگر بعدشان مصدر با to بیاید یعنی مقطعی و گذراست، اما اگر بعدشان اسم مصدر بیاید منظور کلی و همیشگی است.

I like to swim today.

امروز دوست دارم به شنا بروم.

I like swimming.

من شنا کردن را کلاً و همیشه دوست دارم.



He stopped his work to smoke.

او کارش را متوقف کرد تا سیگاری بکشد.

He stopped smoking.

او سیگار کشیدن را کلاً و برای همیشه متوقف کرد.

کلی و همیشه

۳. بعد از حروف اضافه

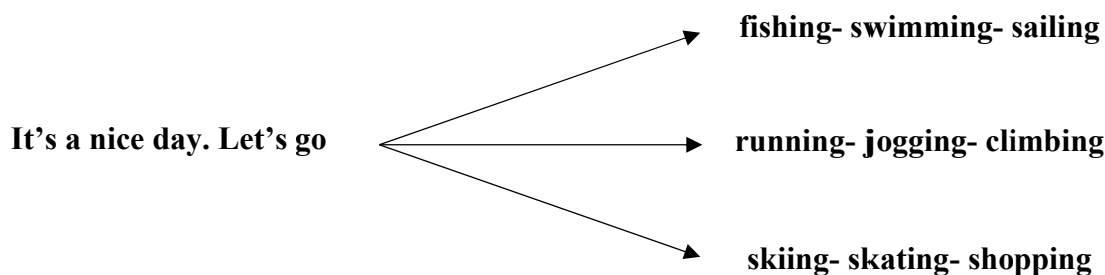
بعد از حروف اضافه اگر قرار باشد فعل بیاید، بصورت ing دار (اسم مصدر) می آید.

She turned off the lights before going out.

before going

۴. به همراه فعل GO

برای بیان فعالیت‌ها و تفریحات و ورزش‌ها بطور کلی، از ترکیب فعل go به همراه اسم مصدر استفاده می‌شود.



۵. در تابلوها

از اسم مصدر به همراه no می‌توان برای تابلوهای ممنوعیت استفاده کرد.

No Smoking

No Parking

my your his her its our their
تو تان من من من من من من من

۶. بعد از صفات ملکی

می‌دانیم بعد از صفات ملکی، اسم می‌آید و حال آنکه اگر قرار باشد از فعل، اسم بسازیم به آن ing می‌دهیم.

my swimming

your driving

نکته (۵)

اسم مصدر می‌تواند به همراه یک اسم یا صفت هم بیاید.



fast driving

رانندگی با سرعت

careful studying

مطالعه با دقت

swimming pool

استخر شنا

writing poem

نوشتن شعر

تفاوت اسم مصدر با زمانهای حال و گذشته استمراری

He is playing football.

حال استمراری (کار)

او دارد فوتبال بازی می کند.

His favorite sport is playing football.

کاربره

ورزش مورد علاقه او فوتبال بازی کردن است.

استمراری



تست دست گرمی

1. He thinks **that** for a long time in a crowded city has made him tried.

- 1) live 2) **living** 3) to living 4) be living

2. Mary **finished** two of her composition last week.

- 1) to write 2) written 3) **writing** 4) write

3. Did your sister think **about** her friends to the party?

- 1) to be inviting 2) to invite 3) invite 4) **inviting**

4. Although we tried to stop him, he **kept on**

- 1) talk 2) talked 3) to talk 4) **talking**

5. We have been advised not to **risk** in these countries.

- 1) travel 2) **traveling** 3) travelled 4) to travel

6. "Could you please **stop** so much noise? I am trying to study."

- 1) having made 2) **making** 3) to make 4) to be making

7. I don't mind a cat in the house only if it is clean and it doesn't smell.

- 1) **having** 2) have 3) to have 4) that I have

8. Everyone in the neighborhood took part **in** for the missing child.

- 1) searching 2) to search 3) in search 4) **in searching**

9. ~~Controlling your fear and~~ the public speaking skills can bring you success.

- 1) the practice 2) **practicing** 3) practice 4) practice of

10. Ali left his job because he was so tired **of** the same job, day after day.

- 1) do 2) **doing** 3) to do 4) doing the

11. The region is very beautiful, so you can **imagine** our vacation there.

- 1) to spending 2) to spend 3) **spending** 4) spend

12. **working from home** him to spend more time with his family.

- 1) allow 2) **allows** 3) allowing 4) ... allow

13. The old man told the children **into the road was dangerous** without attention to the cars.

- 1) to run - to pay 2) to run - paying 3) **running - paying** 4) running - to pay

14. He **hundreds of times in his life. In my opinion, he is a cruel man.**

- 1) has gone hunting 2) has gone to hunting
3) went to hunt 4) has gone to hunt



جملات شرطی

Conditional sentences

جمله شرطی جمله‌ای است که در آن، انجام کاری به شرط انجام کار دیگری باشد. هر جمله شرطی از دو جمله تشکیل شده است. یکی قسمت شرط که با **if** شروع می‌شود و دیگری قسمت جواب یا نتیجه شرط که جمله اصلی یا پایه است.

If جمله شرط و جمله جواب شرط

جمله شرط if جمله جواب شرط

توجه: دقت کنید که جمله جواب شرط، جمله اصلی یا پایه است یعنی اگر بخواهیم یک جمله شرطی را سؤالی کنیم، جمله جواب شرط یعنی جمله‌ای که **if** ندارد، سؤالی می‌شود و جمله شرط یعنی جمله **if** دار بدون هیچ تغییری نوشته می‌شود.

در انگلیسی سه نوع جمله شرطی وجود دارد که در سال یازدهم با نوع اول آن آشنا می‌شوید:

شرطی نوع اول (آینده ممکن)

شرطی‌های نوع اول به زمان آینده تعلق دارند یعنی اینکه اگر جمله شرط در آینده انجام شود، به دنبال آن جمله بعدی هم انجام خواهد شد. به همین دلیل به شرطی نوع اول، آینده ممکن یا محتمل هم می‌گویند.

ساختار شرطی نوع اول به این شکل است:

جمله آینده ساده , جمله حال ساده + If

جمله حال ساده if جمله آیند ساده

If you try, you will succeed.

You will succeed if you try.

Will you succeed if you try?

You will not succeed if you don't try.

اگر تلاش کنی، موفق خواهی شد.

(حالت سؤالی)

(حالت منفی)



نکات مربوط به شرطی نوع اول

نکته ۱: اگر فاعل جمله حال ساده (جمله if دار) سوم شخص مفرد باشد باید به فعلمان s یا es اضافه کنیم.

She will succeed if she tries.

حال ساده

او موفق خواهد شد اگر تلاش کند.

مگر اینکه

نکته ۲: unless به معنی (و نه) می تواند به جای if بیاید در صورتیکه به معنی جمله دقت کنید. یعنی:

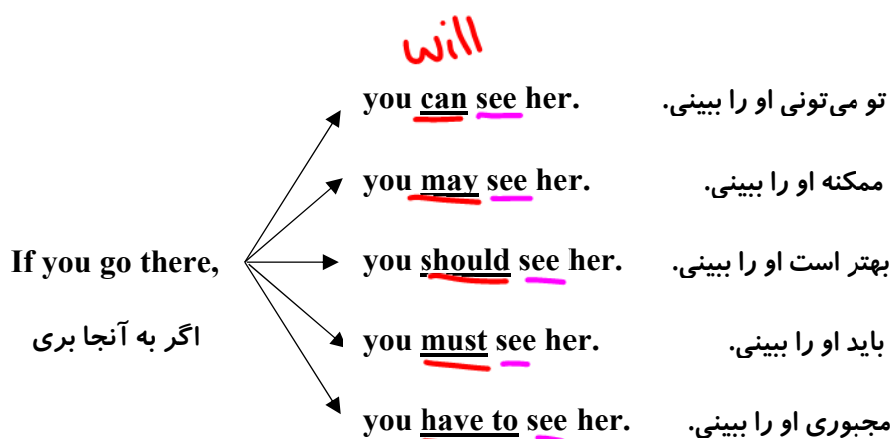
If _____ not = unless

You will not succeed unless you try.

if you don't try

تو موفق نخواهی شد مگر اینکه تلاش کنی / اگر تلاش نکنی.

نکته ۳: در شرطی نوع اول، در جمله جواب شرط به جای will می توان براساس معنی جمله، از بقیه فعل های وجهی (must, may, should, can و ...) هم استفاده کرد.



am/is/are

نکته ۴: می توان به جای will در شرطی نوع اول، از to be going to هم استفاده کرد.

If we have a sunny day tomorrow, I am going to wash the car.

will

اگر فردا یک روز آفتابی داشته باشیم. قصد داریم ماشین را بشویم.

نکته ۵: در شرطی نوع اول، جمله جواب شرط را می توانیم امری مثبت یا منفی بیاوریم.

If the phone rings, answer it please.

+

اگر تلفن زنگ زد، لطفاً جواب بده / جواب نده.

don't answer it.

-

نکته ۶: برای بیان واقعیت های طبیعی و یا علمی یا حقایق کلی و همیشگی می توانیم دو طرف را حال ساده بیاوریم. در چنین

شرایطی، آن کار در جمله شرطی حتماً انجام می شود. که به آن شرطی نوع ساده یا ۱۰۰٪ می گویند.

If you heat snow, it melts.

حال ساده حال ساده

اگر برف را گرم کنی، ذوب می شود.



نکته ۷: در شرطی نوع اول، علاوه بر جمله حال ساده، می‌توانیم براساس معنی جمله، از حال استمراری یا حال کامل هم استفاده کنیم.

If you do your homework, you can go out.

حال ساده

آینده ساده

اگر تکالیف را انجام بدهی، می‌توانی بیرون بروی.

If you are doing your homework, you can go out after that.

حال استمراری

آینده ساده

اگر داری تکالیف را انجام می‌دهی، می‌توانی بعد از آن بیرون بروی.

If you have done your homework, you can go out.

حال کامل

آینده ساده

اگر تکالیف را انجام داده‌ای، می‌توانی بیرون بروی.



if ~~will~~ , ~~will~~
~~will~~ if ~~will~~

تست دست گرمی

1. If you up, you will arrive late.

- 1) didn't hurry 2) ~~don't hurry~~ 3) won't hurry 4) hurry

2. You will fail the final exam if you studying harder.

- 1) aren't start 2) ~~don't start~~ 3) start 4) are

3. If you you money, you can buy that wrist watch which you like.

- 1) saved 2) will save 3) saving 4) ~~save~~

4. If you want, I you in this situation.

- 1) help 2) am helping 3) ~~can help~~ 4) could help

5. If those student good grades, they have to repeat the course.

- 1) receive 2) have received 3) ~~haven't received~~ 4) ~~received~~

6. "Do you think he can pass the exam?"

" Unless he studies harder, he"

- 1) fail 2) have failed 3) ~~will fail~~ 4) failed

7. When you boil water, it into steam.

- 1) ~~changes~~ 2) will change 3) can change 4) is changing

8. If you him around the garden, ask him in for tea.

- 1) ~~had shown~~ 2) ~~showed~~ 3) will show 4) ~~have shown~~

9. I will paint the windows if it

- 1) ~~is no rain~~ 2) ~~doesn't rain~~ 3) ~~won't rain~~ 4) ~~hasn't rained~~

10. If your brother now, don't bother him.

- 1) ~~is studying~~ 2) ~~studies~~ 3) ~~will study~~ 4) ~~won't study~~



صفت مفعولی

Past Participle

می‌دانیم که در انگلیسی افعال به دو گروه باقاعده و بی‌قاعده تقسیم می‌شوند. شکل سوم افعال باقاعده از اضافه کردن d یا ed به آخر فعل ساخته می‌شود ولی در افعال بی‌قاعده ستون سوم این افعال است که باید حفظ شوند.

wash → washed → washed

break → broke → broken

حال باید بدانید که قسمت سوم افعال، چه باقاعده و چه بی‌قاعده، می‌توانند به عنوان صفت هم در جمله بیایند. به این نوع صفت‌ها، صفت مفعولی می‌گوییم زیرا با اسمی می‌آیند که کار روی آن انجام شده یا آن اسم حالتی را پذیرفته است.

washed dishes

ظرف‌های شسته شده

broken glass

شیشه شکسته

در سال دهم یاد گرفتیم که بعضی از افعال، ربطی - اسنادی هستند و بعدشان صفت می‌آید. پس صفت مفعولی می‌تواند بعد از افعال ربطی - اسنادی هم قرار بگیرد.

The dishes are washed. ظرف‌ها هستند شسته.

The glass was broken. شیشه بود شکسته.

نکته مهم: وقتی بخواهیم بعد از این صفت‌ها، جمله را ادامه بدهیم باید یک حرف اضافه بیاوریم. این حرف اضافه برای هر فعل، خاص است و باید آنها را حفظ کنید زیرا بسیار مهم هستند.

We are shocked.

ما شوکه هستیم.

We are shocked at this matter.

ما از این موضوع شوکه شده هستیم.



tired <u>of</u>	خسته از	confused <u>about/ by</u>	سردرگم از
ashamed <u>of</u>	شرمنده از	depressed <u>about/ by</u>	غمگین از
frightened <u>of</u>	ترسیده از	worried <u>about/ by</u>	نگران درباره
interested <u>in</u>	علاقه‌مند به	shocked <u>at/ by</u>	شوکه از
bored <u>with</u>	خسته از	surprised <u>at/ by</u>	شگفت‌زده از
satisfied <u>with</u>	راضی از	amused <u>at/ by</u>	سرگرم با
angry <u>with</u>	عصبانی از	amazed <u>at/ by</u>	شگفت‌زده از
excited about	هیجان‌زده از	connected <u>with/ to</u>	مرتبط با
concerned about	نگران از	disappointed <u>with</u>	ناامید از

I am angry with you.

از دست تو عصبانی هستم.

The baby got frightened of that dog.

بچه از آن سگ ترسید.

نکته

در درس دوم یاد گرفتیم که بعد از حروف اضافه اگر فعلی بیاید بصورت **ing** دار می‌آید. پس این موضوع در مورد جدول بالا هم صدق می‌کند.

The child is interested in reading story books.

بچه به خواندن کتاب‌های داستان علاقه‌مند است.



صفت فاعلی

Present Participle

در انگلیسی از ترکیب فعل با ing هم می‌توانیم صفت بسازیم. این صفت‌ها را صفت فاعلی می‌نامیم چون اسمی که با آنها می‌آید ایجادکننده یک حس یا حالت روی آن شخص است. به همین دلیل معمولاً صفت‌های فاعلی برای غیر انسان بکار برده می‌شوند.

shocking news خبر شوکه‌کننده

پس:

صفت فاعلی اثرگذار است و معمولاً با غیر انسان می‌آید. به معنی آور - انگیز - کننده

صفت مفعولی اثرپذیر است و معمولاً با انسان می‌آید. به معنی زده - شده

The children were amused because the film was amusing.

بچه‌ها سرگرم شده بودند چون فیلم سرگرم‌کننده بود.

همانطور که می‌بینید جای صفت فاعلی هم مثل صفت مفعولی یا قبل از اسم است یا بعد از فعل ربطی - اسنادی

confusing address

نشانی گیج‌کننده

The address was confusing. نشانی گیج‌کننده بود.



تست دست گرمی

1. Some diseases maybe cured by medicine, but a leg requires surgery.

- 1) break 2) breaking 3) broke 4) broken

2. Some computers have very instructions.

- 1) confuse 2) confused 3) confusing 4) confusingly

3. We need a person with an mind to do the job in the best way possible.

- 1) organization 2) organized 3) organize 4) organizer

4. Avoid people frightened by giving them such silly news.

- 1) making – shocking 2) make – shock
3) to make – shockingly 4) making – shocked

5. It is not that you are gaining weight, considering how much you're eating.

- 1) surprise 2) surprised 3) surprising 4) surprisingly

6. The children weren't because the cartoon was

- 1) amusing – boring 2) amused – boring
3) amusing – bored 4) amused – bored

7. Are the students surprised the result of the exam?

- 1) in 2) at 3) from 4) about

8. My father is very tired working on shifts. He want to change his job.

- 1) of 2) in 3) with 4) at

9. She got good marks at school , and her father was with her.

- 1) satisfied 2) shocked 3) excited 4) interested



مصدر

Infinitive

رفتن to go → فعل ساده + to

نرفتن not to go → فعل ساده + not to حالت منفی

We decided to go out. ما تصمیم گرفتیم بیرون برویم.

We decided not to stay at home. ما تصمیم گرفتیم در خانه نمانیم.

موارد کاربرد مصدر

۱. مصدر در نقش فاعل

در درس ۲ یاد گرفتیم که اسم مصدر (فعل ing دار) می تواند در اول جمله بیاید و نقش فاعل داشته باشد. باید بدانید که مصدر هم می تواند در اول جمله به عنوان فاعل بیاید اما یادتان باشد شکل ing دار یعنی اسم مصدر، برای اول جمله بسیار رایج تر است.

Swimming is useful.

To swim is useful.

نکته

مصدر با to و اسم مصدر ing دار را یک اسم مفرد در نظر می گیریم یعنی با فعل مفرد می آیند و ضمیر جایگزینشان it است.

۲. مصدر در نقش مفعول

در درس ۲ یاد گرفتیم که بعد از بعضی افعال، فعل دوم بصورت ing دار (یعنی اسم مصدر) می آید. نکته این است که تعداد این افعال زیاد نیست یعنی در انگلیسی تقریباً ۹۹٪ افعال اگر فعل اول باشند، فعل بعد از آنها بصورت مصدر با to می آید که در این حالت نقش مفعول برای فعل قبل از خود دارند. کتاب درسی به تعدادی از این فعل ها اشاره کرده است:



choose	انتخاب کردن	attempt	سعی کردن
decide	تصمیم گرفتن	agree	موافق بودن
want	خواستن	learn	یاد گرفتن
promise	قول دادن	plan	برنامه ریزی کردن
forget	فراموش کردن	begin	شروع کردن
wait	صبر کردن	hope	امیدوار بودن
expect	انتظار داشتن	force	مجبور کردن
remember	به یاد آوردن	try	تلاش کردن

فعل
بعرضان
+
to !

نکته (۱)

حواستان باشد که زمان فعل اول هرچه باشد در قیافه مصدری فعل دوم تاثیری ندارد.

(۱) (۲)
They have planned to paint the house.

آنها برنامه ریزی کرده اند که خانه را رنگ کنند.

She will promise to come on time.

او قول خواهد داد که سر وقت بیاید.

(۱) (۲)

نکته (۲)

گاهی بین فعل اول و حالت مصدری فعل دوم ممکن است با یک اسم یا ضمیر فاصله بیفتد که تغییری در شکل فعل دوم ایجاد نمی شود.

I told the children not to make so much noise. (صفحه ۱۰۴ کتاب درسی)

من به بچه ها گفتم که اینقدر سروصدا نکنند.

(۱) (۲)

نکته (۳)

بعد از بعضی از افعال، فعل دوم هم می تواند با حالت مصدری (با to) هم با حالت اسم مصدر (ing دار) بیاید و معنی تغییر چندانی نمی کند. کتابتان به این چند فعل اشاره کرده است:

love	دوست داشتن	hate	متنفر بودن
begin- start	شروع کردن	continue	ادامه دادن
allow- permit	اجازه دادن	prefer	ترجیح دادن
advice	توصیه کردن		

فعل بعرضان
هم با to
هم با ing



اما بعضی از افعال، فعل بعدشان هم با to هم با ing می آید ولی معنی شان تغییر می کند. می توان گفت که برای حالت کلی و همیشگی از اسم مصدر و برای حالت مقطعی از مصدر با to استفاده می کنیم. به چند مثال زیر توجه کنید:

I like swimming.

من شنا را دوست دارم.

I like to swim today.

امروز دوست دارم به شنا بروم.

He stopped talking.

او حرف زدن را قطع کرد.

He stopped to talk to me.

او ایستاد که با من حرف بزند.

Try to use this method.

سعی کن از این روش استفاده کنی.

Try using this method in your life.

سعی کن از این روش در زندگی ات استفاده کنی.

۳. مصدر بعد از کلمات پرسشی در وسط جمله

They asked me how to get to the nearest hospital.

آنها از من پرسیدند که چگونه به نزدیک ترین بیمارستان برسند.

I don't know what to do.

نمی دانم چکار کنم.

۴. مصدر بعد از صفت:

بسیاری از صفات بخصوص صفت هایی که بیان کننده واکنش ها و احساسات هستند، اگر بعدشان فعل بیاید بصورت مصدر با to می آید. پس این صفت ها را دیدی بعدشان شکل فعل مصدر با to بیار.

careful	مراقب - بادقت	surprised	متعجب
certain	مطمئن	dangerous	خطرناک
glad	خوشحال	easy	آسان
shocked	شوکه	happy	خوشحال
sorry	متأسف	able	قادر - توانا
amazed	شگفت زده	sad	غمگین
ashamed	شرمنده	ready	حاضر و آماده
fortunate	خوش شانس	lucky	خوش شانس

فعل
بعدشان
+
to!



I am glad to meet you.

از دیدار شما خوشحالم

He is ready to leave home.

او آماده است که خانه را ترک کند.

She was shocked to hear that news.

او از شنیدن آن خبر شوکه شد.

فرمول IT

این ساختار را خوب در ذهن داشته باشید. بارها در کتاب‌های درسی سه سال دبیرستان به آن اشاره شده است.

مصدر با to + (شخص + for) + صفت + to be + It

It is easy (for him) to climb that tree.

آسان است برای او بالا رفتن از آن درخت.

It will be dangerous to drive fast.

خطرناک خواهد بود رانندگی با سرعت.

یادتان هست که اول جمله فعل را بصورت ing دار می‌آوریم؟! حالا دو جمله بالا را به این شکل هم ببینید:

Climbing that tree is easy for him.

Driving fast will be dangerous.

۵. استفاده از مصدر برای بیان قصد و هدف

اگر بخواهیم قصد و هدف و دلیلان را از انجام کاری نشان بدهیم می‌توانیم از مصدر با to استفاده کنیم.

I ran fast to catch the bus. (صفحه ۱۰۳ کتاب درسی)

من سریع دویدم تا اتوبوس سوار شوم.

Mahboobeh bought some flowers to give to her mother. (صفحه ۱۰۳ کتاب درسی)

محبوبه تعدادی گل خرید تا به مادرش بدهد.

از نظر ترجمه این to را که به فعل می‌چسبد (که - برای - تا - به منظور) ترجمه کن.

می‌توانیم مصدرهای بیان قصد و هدف را در اول جمله هم بیاوریم.

To be successful, we must study hard.

برای موفق شدن، ما باید سخت درس بخوانیم.

نکته (۱)

در اصل این مصدر بیان قصد و هدف شکل خلاصه شده so as to in order to است که حالت رسمی است هر چند

کتابتان در مورد آنها حرفی نزده ولی باید بدانید که مصدرهای قصد و هدف منفی نمی‌شوند و برای حالت منفی آنها

باید از in order not to so as not to استفاده کنیم.



I ran fast

in order to
so as to
to

catch the bus.

I ran fast

in order not to
so as not to

miss the bus.

~~not to~~

نکته (۲)

هیچ گاه از for به همراه فعل ing دار برای بیان قصد و هدف استفاده نکن هرچند معنی آن جور دربیاید. بلکه در این حالت بعد از for فقط اسم می آید.

I ran fast ~~for catching~~ the bus.

۴. مصدر بعد از اعداد ترتیبی و صفات عالی

بعد از اعداد ترتیبی مثل the first, the second, the last و یا صفات عالی می توانیم مصدر با to بیاوریم.

One of the first steps to learn about other cultures...

(صفحه ۴۷ کتاب درسی)

یکی از اولین قدم ها برای یادگیری در مورد سایر فرهنگ ها ...

He is always the last person to come to meetings.

او همیشه آخرین فرد برای آمدن به جلسات است.



تست دست گرمی

1. It is very important (for her) exactly as the doctors says.

- 1) do 2) does 3) doing 4) ~~to do~~

2. We all agreed to the movies yesterday.

- 1) go 2) going 3) to go 4) went

3. A": What did the doctor say?"

"He told me in bed any longer."

- 1) don't stay 2) not to stay 3) didn't stay 4) ~~to not stay~~

4. Most students are studying hard themselves for their exams.

- 1) to prepare 2) will prepare 3) don't prepare 4) preparing

5. A ":Do you know how this machine?"

"Unfortunately not."

- 1) use 2) to use *about* 3) using 4) can use

6. I think that she was sorry such mistake.

- 1) makes 2) making 3) ~~or making~~ 4) to make

7. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?

My father came home earlier than usual time

- 1) in order to watch the football match. 2) ~~for watching~~ the football match.
3) to watch the football match. 4) for football match.

8. Chris finds that specific British accent because it's quite quick.

- 1) difficult to understand 2) difficult understand
3) understanding difficult 4) for understanding difficult

9. Please be quiet when you come in wake my father. He is tried.

- 1) to 2) ~~not to~~ 3) so as to 4) so as not to

10. Students are allowed a calculator during their math exams.

- 1) use 2) used 3) using 4) to use

11. I would like not dark clothes in summer.

- 1) to wear 2) wear 3) wearing 4) to wearing

آزمون درس : vision 2	رشته : کلیه رشته ها	منطقه :	ساعت آزمون: ۸/۳۰ صبح	تعداد صفحات: ۴ صفحه
متوسطه دوم: پایه یازدهم	نوبت : دی ماه	دبیرستان :	تاریخ امتحان :	مدت امتحان: ۱۰۰ دقیقه
نام دبیر :	نام و نام خانوادگی :	کلاس :	نمره Listening and Speaking :	

ردیف	سوالات	نمره
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۱	A. Vocabulary: با توجه به تصاویر داده شده، جملات زیر را بخوانید و جمله مناسب برای هر تصویر را انتخاب کنید. (یک جمله اضافی است).     A B C D 1. People use language to communicate with each other in a society. B 2. Scientists say that by 2050, wind power can meet the needs of the world. D 3. Most people have a special diet or do lots of exercise. X 4. <u>Eating vegetables</u> is an important part of a healthy diet. C 5. <u>Praying</u> decreases stress and gives people a calm and balanced life. A	۲
۲	جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است). range – confident – predict – contains – patients 6. <u>A balanced diet</u> فعل lots of fruits and green vegetables. 9 7. Don't be afraid to make mistakes Be when speaking or writing in English. 7 8. The new <u>test</u> will enable us to <u>identify</u> more accurately who are most at risk. 8 9. In this shop, prices from <u>10</u> to 50 dollars. 10	۲
۳	برای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است) -----A----- 10. Working with computers for a long time makes people sick and depressed. (.....) 9 11. China makes up 18 % of the world's population. (...A...) 11 12. Eating balanced servings of bread, vegetables, protein, and oil is necessary for everyone. (...d...) 12 13. She speaks French very fluently as she is always in practice. (...C...) 13 -----B----- a) to form a thing, amount or number b) an amount of food that is enough for one person, helping c) able to speak a language very well d) with all parts existing in the correct amounts e) very unhappy, sad	۲

آزمون درس : vision 2	رشته : کلیه رشته ها	منطقه :	ساعت آزمون : ۸/۳۰ صبح	تعداد صفحات : ۴ صفحه
نام دبیر :	نام و نام خانوادگی :	کلاس :	نمره : Listening and Speaking	مدت امتحان : ۱۰۰ دقیقه
نوبت : دی ماه	دبیرستان :	تاریخ امتحان :		

ردیف	سوالات	نمره
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۴	B. Grammar: پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینه های داده شده، انتخاب کنید. 14. We should go now because there is <u>only</u> <u>traffic</u> at this time of the morning. a. a few b. many c. a little d. a lot of 15. Today is Monday. So <u>my mother</u> in the hospital for about twelve days. a. stayed b. have stayed c. was staying d. has stayed 16. Please give me four of bread. How much are those? a. packets b. loaves c. pieces d. bars 17. My parents have had their house they moved to London. a. since b. from c. than d. for <i>Handwritten notes: only a few, a little, taught, haven't returned</i>	۲								
۵	شکل صحیح فعل داخل پرانتز را در جای خالی بنویسید. 18. How long has your father Farsi? (to teach) 19. They have gone to a party and yet. (return) <i>Handwritten notes: taught, haven't returned</i>	۱								
۶	در جملات زیر، اعداد را با توجه به تصویر با حروف بنویسید. 20. I should drink every day. 21. There are in our class. <i>Handwritten notes: eight glasses of water, twenty-five students</i>  (water)  (25 students)	۱								
۷	C. Writing: جملات زیر را بخوانید و هر کلمه را در جای مناسب در جدول وارد کنید. 22. The children rarely sleep in their grandparents' house in summer. <table><tr><th>Subject</th><th>Verb</th><th>Adverb of frequency</th><th>Adverb (of place or time)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <i>Handwritten notes: bought books, milk, yesterday, cars, fluently, calmly</i>	Subject	Verb	Adverb of frequency	Adverb (of place or time)					۲
Subject	Verb	Adverb of frequency	Adverb (of place or time)							
۸	با نوشتن اسم، فعل و قید مناسب، جملات معنی دار بسازید. 23. Shahin some yesterday. 24. Are there lots of in the street? 25. My teacher can speak Russian <i>Handwritten notes: bought books, milk, yesterday, cars, fluently, calmly</i>	۲								

ادامه ی سوالات در صفحه سوم

آزمون درس : vision 2	رشته : کلیه رشته ها	منطقه :	ساعت آزمون: ۸/۳۰ صبح	تعداد صفحات: ۴ صفحه
متوسطه دوم: پایه یازدهم	نوبت : دی ماه	دبیرستان :	تاریخ امتحان :	مدت امتحان: ۱۰۰ دقیقه
نام دبیر :	نام و نام خانوادگی :	کلاس :	نمره Listening and Speaking :	

ردیف	سوالات	نمره
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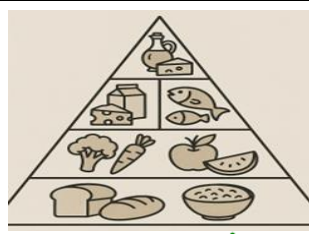
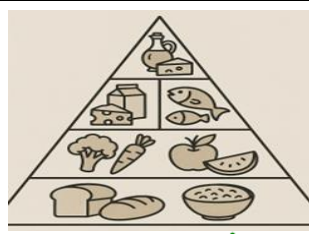
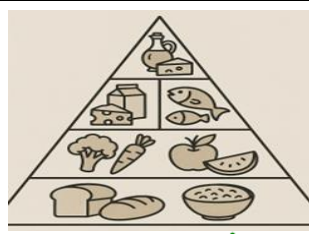
۹	با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله بنویسید. 26. cooked / in the kitchen / last Sunday / I / the cake / . <i>101</i> <i>I cooked the cake in the kitchen</i> 27. vitamins / and / need / You / minerals / in your diet / to have / . <i>You need to have vitamins in your diet.</i>	۲
۱۰	D. Reading: جاهای خالی متن زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است) <i>31 30 29 28</i> respect / means / valuable / region / exchange Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken forms. People use language to communicate with each other in a society. They (28) knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings through it. All languages are really (29), despite their differences. Every language is an amazing (30) of communication that meets the needs of its own speakers. It is impossible to imagine the world without language. Therefore, we should (31) all languages, no matter how different they are and how many speakers they have.	۲
۱۱	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید. Passage 1 The modern lifestyle has had both positive and negative effects on people's lives. Modern technologies have enabled us to have easy access to information, become more creative, experience fast communication, travel easier, and have a more comfortable life. Have you ever imagined a world without the Internet, tablets, mobile phones, airplanes, and vacuum cleaners? Most people cannot do that, as technology is the miracle of our time. But using new technologies has changed people's lifestyle in a harmful way in this century as well. Some technologies are dangerous to our health and can harm our body. Using mobile phones or surfing the Internet for long hours can increase people's blood pressure and cause sleep problems. Playing video <u>games</u> for long <u>hours</u> makes <u>people</u> nervous and harm <u>their</u> heart and nervous system. Listening to music by headsets can be harmful to one's hearing and even brain.	۲
	ادامه ی سوالات در صفحه چهارم	

آزمون درس : vision 2	رشته : کلیه رشته ها	منطقه :	ساعت آزمون : ۸/۳۰ صبح	تعداد صفحات : ۴ صفحه
متوسطه دوم : پایه یازدهم	نوبت : دی ماه	دبیرستان :	تاریخ امتحان :	مدت امتحان : ۱۰۰ دقیقه
نام دبیر :	نام و نام خانوادگی :	کلاس :	نمره : Listening and Speaking :	

ردیف	سوالات	نمره
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	True / False 32. Many people are unable to imagine the world without technology because it is unusual event of our time. a. True ☐ b. false ☐ 33. Using mobile phones for long hours can decrease people's blood pressure and improve sleep disorders. a. True ☐ b. false ☐ Choose the best answer. 34. What does "their" in the fourth line of paragraph 2 refer to? a. problems b. headsets c. games d. people 35. Based on reading, technology a. is very useless means in human's life. b. has influenced our lives positively and negatively. c. has only helpful effects on people's lives. d. is dangerous to our health and harm our body.	
۴	متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید. Passage 2 These days many people eat ready-made food. This means food which is already prepared, in packets or cans, or often frozen. People also go to fast-food restaurants a lot, where they buy take away meals. This type of food is suitable in the busy, modern world, but it often contains a lot of fat or sugar. If you eat a lot of sugar, dentists say you might get holes in your teeth. Similarly, if you eat a lot of fat, doctors will tell you that it is bad for your heart. Most scientists say that the best food is fresh, natural food such as fruit and vegetables. They also say that we should cut down on the amount of fat we eat. Nowadays we eat too much oil and butter. Instead of frying food in the fat, we should lightly boil it, steam it or eat it uncooked as in salads. Food which hasn't been cooked often contains more vitamins. These vitamins are often destroyed during cooking. Of course, it is as we get older that we start to notice the effect of bad eating habits. When we are young we don't have to worry too much, but it's a good idea to develop good eating habits as early in life as possible. 36. Why is uncooked food often better for us? a. Its vitamins are not damaged. b. It has less sugar and fat. c. It is easier to eat in this busy world. d. It can be bought from fast-food restaurant. 37. What is wrong with ready-made food? a. It must be eaten within a short time. b. It has a lot of fat and sugar. c. It is not suitable for young people. d. It is not properly prepared. 38. What do scientists suggest people not to eat? a. Food that is not heated b. Food cooked in water c. Food cooked in oil d. Natural food 39. The word "cut down" in line 6 is closest in meaning to a. manage b. decrease c. measure d. design	۱۲
۲۴	With the best wishes M. Fathi Jokandan	کل

ساعات شروع:	رشته:	تعداد صفحه: ۵	زبان انگلیسی ۲	سوالات آزمون شبه نهایی درس
مدت آزمون: ۱۰۰ دقیقه	نام و نام خانوادگی:	تاریخ آزمون:	پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه	
مرکز ارزشیابی و تضمین کیفیت نظام آموزش و پرورش	سوالات آزمون شبه نهایی (آمادگی برای آزمون های نهایی) پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه			

ردیف	سوالات (پاسخ برگ دارند)	نمره								
A	Listening دانش آموزان عزیز به مکالمه زیر با دقت گوش دهید و سپس گزینه صحیح را انتخاب نمایید 1) Making just a few in people's lifestyle can help them live longer. a) ranges b) changes c) pages 2) Research shows that three bad have risked people's health. a) addicts b) visits c) habits 3) They are: smoking, not exercising, and not eating fruits and vegetables. a) enough b) a few of c) a lot of 4) People have found changing these very difficult. a) needs b) things c) fields	2								
	دانش آموزان عزیز، در این بخش به صحبت های دیوید به دقت گوش کنید سپس جملات درست را با (True) و جملات غلط را با (False) مشخص کنید. 5) David agrees with those thinking watching news is boring. a) True b) False 6) He watches the news every day to stay updated. a) True b) False 7) He and his brother both feel awful watching football on TV. a) True b) False 8) He doesn't enjoy programs on history. a) True b) False	2								
	دانش آموزان عزیز، به مکالمه زیر به دقت گوش دهید و جاهای خالی را با کلمات مناسب پر کنید. A) We are (9)to have an exhibition of Persian art in Paris B) Wow! I'm (10) to hear that. A) It's really cool, but not so simple. There are lots of things to do. B) When is it going to be? A) If all goes well, we will have the exhibition in next (11) B) Good! If you need me, I will be (12) to help. A) Oh yes, when we (13) our first plans, we will (14) call you.	3								
D	Vocabulary با توجه به تصاویر داده شده ، جمله مربوط به هر تصویر را مشخص نمایید. (یک جمله اضافی است) . <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>15 c</td><td>16 e</td><td>17 a</td><td>18 d</td></tr></table> a) They love <u>hanging out</u> together or jogging in the evenings. b) The key point is taking care of both their <u>physical</u> and <u>mental</u> health. c) Human's ability to talk and <u>communicate</u> makes him different from animals. d) The <u>food pyramid</u> shows what to eat for a <u>balanced diet</u> e) In many cultures, <u>handshaking</u> is a common custom when <u>greeting</u> someone.					15 c	16 e	17 a	18 d	1
										
15 c	16 e	17 a	18 d							

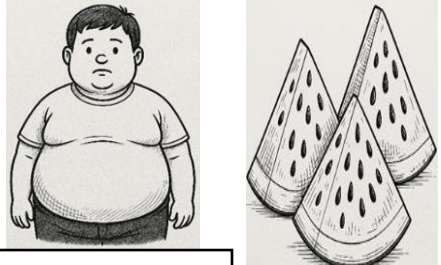
سؤالات آزمون شبه نهایی درس زبان انگلیسی ۲	تعداد صفحه: ۵	رشته:	ساعت شروع:
پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه	تاریخ آزمون:	نام و نام خانوادگی:	مدت آزمون: ۱۰۰ دقیقه
سؤالات آزمون شبه نهایی (آمادگی برای آزمون های نهایی) پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه		مرکز ارزشیابی و تضمین کیفیت نظام آموزش و پرورش	

2	برای هر کلمه از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (یک تعریف اضافی است).		E
	A 19) My friend's <u>recent</u> book is about culture and society. 20) His test results <u>reflect</u> his hard work. 21) She works in a translation agency <u>besides</u> studying. 22) <u>Despite</u> the long wait, all the passengers stayed calm and patient.	B a) in addition to or as well as something else b) happening or starting a short time ago c) without taking any notice of d) to form a thing, amount or number e) to show something	
2	گزینه صحیح را انتخاب نمایید. 23) Children who are.....feel comfortable at public events, and enjoy talking and playing with other children. a) balanced b) sociable c) emotional d) fluent 24) There are many why technology is important in our daily lives such as getting immediate information. a) reasons b) missions c) amounts d) servings 25) This book the needs of English learners. a) makes b) gets c) takes d) meets 26) Higher education institutes often students' success through exams. d) prevent c) discount b) measure a) produce		F
3	با توجه به کلمات داده شده متن زیر را کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است) identity/ including/ unique/ vast/ souvenirs/ appreciate/ diversity/ Iran is a (27) country with a rich culture and art. The craftsmen and women create (28) handicrafts such as pottery, calligraphy, rugs and carpets that show the country's (29) of art and cultural traditions. These works are a reflection of Iran's (30) and customs. People all around the world truly (31) Iranian art. If you travel across Iran, you'll get back home with excellent (32) full of cultural beauty and meaning.		G
2	Grammar 33) Has your father ever to Yazd? a) to be b) been c) be d) being 34) researchers are trying to protect endangered languages, which save information. a) Many/ a lot b) Some/ a few c) A few/ a little d) Many/ lots of 35) In most cities, house prices vary depending the region. a) at b) on c) with d) up 36) She has had plans for attending a Spanish class the past 2 years. a) at b) since c) into d) for		H
1	با استفاده از کلمات در هم ریخته زیر، یک جمله معنادار بسازید. 37) easy/ computer/ is/ use/ this/ to/ it/.		I

It is easy to use

صفحه ۲ از ۵

سؤالات آزمون شبه نهایی درس زبان انگلیسی ۲	تعداد صفحه: ۵	رشته:	ساعت شروع:
پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه	تاریخ آزمون:	نام و نام خانوادگی:	مدت آزمون: ۱۰۰ دقیقه
سؤالات آزمون شبه نهایی (آمادگی برای آزمون های نهایی) پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه		مرکز ارزشیابی و تضمین کیفیت نظام آموزش و پرورش	

1	جمله ناقص زیر را کامل کنید. 38) A: <u>How many</u> <u>books</u> <u>did she donate</u> to the library last year? B: I'm not sure, but I think <u>she donated</u> about ten books. 	J
2	با توجه به تصاویر به سؤالات پاسخ دهید. 39) A: What will happen <u>if you eat too much junk food</u>? B: I <u>will gain weight if I</u> .. 40) A: <u>How much watermelon</u> <u>has she prepared</u> for her guest? B: She for her guest.  39) to gain weight <u>has prepared three slices of</u>	K
1/5	شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتز را در جای خالی بنویسید. 41) A: You can study music at university if you are interested in it? B: I don't know. I about it <u>yet</u>. (to think) <u>have not thought</u> 42) A: Is Kate still at home? B: Yes, but <u>if she</u>, she'll miss the school bus. (hurry-not) <u>doesn't hurry</u> 43) A: Did she open the gift? B: yes, she looked at it and said nothing. She didn't get so (to excite) <u>d</u>	L
0/5	با یک فعل عبارتی (Phrasal Verb) مناسب جمله را کامل کنید. 44) A: <u>Can you</u> the washing machine? It's making too much noise B: Sorry, I'll do it in five minutes.  <u>turn off</u>	M
2	Writing شکل صحیح کلمات داخل پرانتز را در جای خالی بنویسید. 45) Mina went to the bazaar an Iranian handicraft for her friend's birthday. (to buy) <u>to buy</u> 46) You can play thinking games instead of always <u>being</u> on your phone. (to be) 47) They in this house <u>since they moved here in 2008</u>. (to live) <u>have lived</u> 48) Yesterday, he and one of his friends went <u>to bike</u> in the park. (to bike)	N
2	با کلمات داده شده در پرانتز جملات را در پاسخ نامه بازنویسی کنید. 49) We respect. (in society/ kindly/ our neighbors/must) 50) He drives (on crowded roads fast/ on weekends/ rarely) <u>/ /</u>	O
1	اشکالات هر جمله را پیدا کنید، و شکل صحیح آن را در پاسخ نامه بازنویسی کنید. 51) We need around <u>five hundreds</u> books for the school library. 52) They walked about <u>twenty five</u> kilometers along the beach.	P

ساعات شروع:	رشته:	تعداد صفحه: ۵	زبان انگلیسی ۲	سوالات آزمون شبه نهایی درس
مدت آزمون: ۱۰۰ دقیقه	نام و نام خانوادگی:	تاریخ آزمون:	پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه	
مرکز ارزشیابی و تضمین کیفیت نظام آموزش و پرورش		سوالات آزمون شبه نهایی (آمادگی برای آزمون های نهایی) پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه		

2	53) A: What did his grandfather advise him to do? B: His grandfather late in the morning. 54) The notice "....." means that it is forbidden in this river. <i>advised him not to sleep</i> <i>NO Fishing</i>	با توجه به تصاویر جملات را کامل کنید.   not sleep	Q
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2	Reading با توجه به مفهوم جملات گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید. 55) When learning a language, <u>we often try to understand everything</u>. But in our mother tongue, we don't always listen carefully and usually we don't need to. a) when learning a foreign language, we need to understand every word we hear. b) People always listen to 100% of what others say in their own language. <i>✓✓✓</i> c) It's not necessary to listen to everything when speaking in your language. d) Understanding and listening are absolutely easier in a language you're learning. 56) Weight loss is losing body weight to be healthy. Look better, or avoid disease. It helps overweight people decrease heart attacks and delay diabetes. a) People lose weight only to avoid changing their appearance. b) Weight loss can change the body and also help with health. c) Weight loss is not helpful unless someone has already diabetes. d) Weight loss is mostly about appearance and a lot less about health 57) If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and enjoy the pleasure of making artwork. a) Art isn't useful for emotional health. b) People enjoy creating artwork and it can take away stress. c) Stress increases when people try to make art. d) Worried people should avoid art to feel better. 58) English has fewer native speakers than Chinese, but there are about one billion learners of English around the world. a) Chinese has fewer speakers than English. b) There are fewer than one million English learners. c) English has more native speakers than Chinese. d) Around one billion people are learning English.	R
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4	متن زیر را با دقت بخوانید و به سوالات داده شده پاسخ دهید. For many years people have been trying to create a simple language that would serve as a common means of communication. Some experts have suggested plenty of languages in the last few centuries. The most successful and popular of these is a language called Esperanto. It was invented by Ludwig Zamenhof, who lived in Poland. When he was growing up, he saw that people from different backgrounds who lived in Poland had a lot of difficulties communicating with each other. This often caused disagreements.	S
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ساعات شروع:	رشته:	تعداد صفحه: ۵	زبان انگلیسی ۲	سوالات آزمون شبه نهایی درس
مدت آزمون: ۱۰۰ دقیقه	نام و نام خانوادگی:	تاریخ آزمون:	پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه	
مرکز ارزشیابی و تضمین کیفیت نظام آموزش و پرورش		سوالات آزمون شبه نهایی (آمادگی برای آزمون های نهایی) پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه		

	Ludwig felt that a common language would help them understand each other better and agree with each other. So, he began working on a common international language. He started his work while he was still at school! In 1887, He published some information about his new language. Soon people from all over the world became interested in his language. ➤ True / False 59) Ludwig wanted to make polish an international language. a) True b) False 60) Ludwig started to work on his idea when he was very young. a) True b) False ➤ Choose the best answer. 61) Which one of the following is true according the passage? a) Ludwig became interested in different languages when he grew up. b) A lot of people have tried to create a simple common language. c) Ludwig published information about some popular languages. d) People disagreed about Ludwig's background. ➤ Answer the following questions. 62) What could help people understand each other better? 63) What happened when people had trouble communicating with each other?	
4	متن زیر را با دقت بخوانید و به سوالات داده شده پاسخ دهید. Protein plays a very important role in a good health. In fact, the word protein comes from an ancient Greek word meaning "of first importance". When protein is used, it breaks down into amino acids, which are then used by cells to repair <u>themselves</u>. Since the human body can produce only 11 of 20 amino acids, the remaining 9 must be provided through eating protein-rich food. Antibodies that protect us from various diseases are all made of protein. Even the enzymes that participate in important chemical activities in the body and also build cells are made of protein. If your cells do not have access to all the amino acids, the repair of cells will be incomplete and also much slower. We need to a high-protein diet to grow, stay strong as well as to keep our health. ➤ True / False 64) The meaning and origin of the word "protein" exist in the passage. a) True b) false 65) Amino acids produce protein in the human body. a) True b) False ➤ Choose the best answer. 66) In the above passage, the underline word "themselves" refers to a) activities b) cells c) amino acids d) diseases 67) Which ones help with chemical processes in the body? a) Enzymes b) Protein c) Amino acids d) Antibodies ➤ Answer the following questions. 68) What makes the cell-repair slower? 69) What is the role of antibodies in the body? موفق باشید.	T